

# IMISCOE's migration research in Europe

Positioning the international migration and integration research  
network IMISCOE in European research, policy and  
methodological nationalism



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## Preface

This thesis is written in the context of the master degree Human Geography with specialization in Urban and Cultural Geography. The focus of this thesis is on the development of European research of migration and integration. However, research can also affect policy and subsequently the urban environment since immigration and integration take place in urban contexts. Additionally, since the cultural background of migrants is a recurrent subject in IMISCOE (International Migration, Integration and Social Cohesion) research, European research can in this case be positioned at the interface of urban and cultural geography.

The specific focus on IMISCOE is the result of my internship at the network office of IMISCOE. IMISCOE gave me the opportunity to thoroughly research their network and as a result I could write IMISCOE's historical biography. Writing this biography gave me valuable insight in the network, not only because of the data offered to me but also because IMISCOE gave me the chance to survey their members. All this made it possible to gather data I could use for my thesis in which IMISCOE is positioned in European research, policy and methodological nationalism.

I could not have done this without the help of several people. I would like to thank everybody who helped me during the research and writing process and keeping me motivated. First I would like to thank my supervisor Roos Pijpers for her insights, helpful remarks and feedback. Furthermore, I would like to thank IMISCOE for the opportunity to be an intern at their organization and that I could look into the available data. A special thanks to Peter Scholten for his guidance, feedback and giving me a view into IMISCOE and European research. I would also like to thank the interviewees and survey respondents for taking the time to talk to me and to answer the survey. And last but certainly not least I would like to thank my family and friends for their support and encouragement as my thesis process was not always easy.

*Aafke Brus*

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## **Executive summary**

The history of the European Union (EU) has shaped its structure, and its integration and immigration policies. Several phases of international cooperation in the development of migration and integration policies can be distinguished since the establishment of the EU. The first phase started in 1957 when the EU was minimally involved in national immigration policies. Since then there has been a strong increase in the involvement of the EU in the dealings of member states, this involvement was accompanied by numerous treaties and a summits. These have contributed to further cooperation between countries, in particular in immigration and asylum policies and research projects.

In addition to an increase in international cooperation between member states, international cooperation of European research institutes also increased; which was stimulated by the EU and the European Commission (EC). This can be seen in the establishment of IMISCOE by the EC. IMISCOE is an international research network in international migration, integration and social cohesion whose focus is on cooperation in migration research at an European level and comparative migration research. The network and its development in the past decade is analyzed in this thesis, especially with regards to the influence it had on research and policy and how it contributed to overcome methodological nationalism.

Methodological nationalism is an orientation that can unconsciously influences researchers. Research can show signs of methodological nationalism; social and historical processes are approached as if they are enclosed within the boundary of the nation state. Methodological nationalism corresponds to another concept, namely that of 'national models' of countries. These models address the dominant discourses about integration and immigration of minority groups; models differ between countries. These national models can influence policies and research. Research can be influenced if academics take these models as an a priori conception which can result in a reification of national attitudes or culture. The extent to which IMISCOE's research can relate to methodological nationalism and these national models is discussed in this thesis.

For this thesis data was gathered through analyzing minutes of the board of directors, two interviews -prof. dr. Penninx and prof. dr. Entzinger- and surveys. Two surveys were conducted; one among individual IMISCOE members and one among the members of the board of directors. The surveys and the interviews were analyzed by content analysis, through content analysis the text can be studied and used concepts can be categorized. This categorization is done through a coding frame in which five categories were defined: membership, research, activities, motives and IMISCOE network. These categories were used to analyze the data.

The data was used to analyze IMISCOE's development as a network. In the history of IMISCOE several phases can be distinguished: steps taken before the Network of Excellence (NoE) IMISCOE was established, the actual establishment of the NoE, the change into an International Research Network (IRN) and the move of the coordinating role to EUR/CIMIC. These steps are extensively described in this thesis as each phase had striking features and resulted in significant changes. The most striking changes in the network were when IMISCOE changed from a NoE into an IRN. Firstly, the orientation of IMISCOE changed from a focus on policy towards a focus on membership. The focus has shifted more to the interests of research institutes. Secondly, there has been a diversification trend. When IMISCOE was a NoE the focus was on research, most importantly research with a policy orientation as IMISCOE was funded by the EC. Nowadays, as an IRN, the focus has become broader; research, publications, training and events are all equally important. This is not only visible in the outlook of EUR/CIMIC but also in the opinions of individual members and members of the board of directors. In addition, the research structure changed as the strict research cluster-structure was abandoned and a new research cluster 'system' was designed. In other words, ever since IMISCOE's establishment horizontal cooperation has continued to exist. The availability of systemic knowledge exchange has as a result that discussions and exchange of knowledge are part of IMISCOE. Through annual conferences, PhD schools, awards, networking opportunities and research clusters, members meet and exchange knowledge and information.

Not only the history of IMISCOE was studied as part of this thesis, the influence of IMISCOE on research and policy was as well. IMISCOE's influence on research was clearer than its influence on policy. The influence on research can be found in the development of the MISOCO masters program, the INTEGRIM ITN project, funding of large research projects, research proposals, and the publication of migration literature. As a research network, IMISCOE has a significant weight by facilitating a framework for migration research in which knowledge exchange and research can take place. Due to the establishment of IMISCOE, institutes in and around the EU have established connections enabling research, training, and events. This has also resulted in -an indirect- influence on policy and politics at a regional, national and European level. IMISCOE publications have helped setting the agenda for policy debates and its research has been used by NGOs. Subsequently through the 'NGO-channel' IMISCOE publications have been used in policy discussions at different political levels. Moreover, involvement in IMISCOE has given institutes more credibility when contributing to new policies and it enables alternative perspectives in national political debates.

According to the liberal paradox economic factors -such as trade, and migration- strive for an increase of openness of nation states while at the same time political forces aim for closure. Methodological nationalism could be seen as an expression of the liberal paradox. The distinction between openness and closure of the liberal paradox can be found in IMISCOE's research showing signs of methodological nationalism. To find more on this relation IMISCOE's publications have been analyzed. According to this analysis part of IMISCOE's research has features of methodological nationalism and national models. These features are focused on the nation state itself, a nation state that is independent from other nation states or global processes. A part of IMISCOE's research showed signs of methodological nationalism as the basis of research. It could be said that this corresponds to the closeness of the nation state. Openness of the nation state can be found in research that tried to refute methodological nationalism. The majority of research with signs of methodological nationalism was part of the latter category.

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## **1. Introduction**

In this first chapter, the project framework of my thesis is sketched, followed by a short description of the research context. This constitutes the background of my research aim and question, which are described subsequently. The societal and scientific relevance in answering this question will be described thereafter. The last paragraph will elaborate on the structure of this thesis.

### **1.1 Project framework**

The history of the European Union (EU) has influenced its current policies and structures. In the history of the policies and structures of the EU, two directions of governance structures of migration and integration policies can be distinguished: bottom-up and top-down thinking (Ette & Faist, 2007). Originally bottom-up thinking, where the focus was on the influence of the member states on the EU, played a central role. It is possible to distinguish three phases in this period in which the relation between the EU and member states developed, especially regarding the development of their migration and integration policies (Geddes in Ette & Faist, 2007). In the first phase, from 1957 to 1986, there was minimal involvement of the EU in national immigration policies. Initiatives of the European Commission (EC) towards more cooperation were mostly declined and the bilateral cooperation that was taking place, was without the involvement of the EU. In the second phase, from 1986 to 1993, there was informal intergovernmentalism, which led to more informal cooperation in immigration and asylum policies between member states and the EU (Geddes, 2005). In the third phase, from 1993 to 1999, the Maastricht Treaty was signed resulting in the establishment of a more formal intergovernmental cooperation (Geddes in Ette & Faist, 2007). Thus over the years the collaboration between member states and the EU has increased.

This focus on bottom-up thinking started to shift during the 1990s towards top-down thinking, when there was an increasing communitarization (Geddes in Ette & Faist, 2007). In other words, there was an increasing focus on the influence of the EU on policies and practices of member states (Ette & Faist, 2007). This latter is also called Europeanization, which is not only a process of top-down thinking, but also an iterative and interactive process between member states and the EU (Geddes, 2007). Europeanization can be explained as the “formal and informal rules, procedures, policy paradigms, styles, ‘ways of doing things’ and shared beliefs and norms which are first defined and consolidated in the EU policy process and then incorporated in the logic of domestic” structures and policies (Radaelli in Geddes, 2007, p. 56). Europeanization can more specifically be explained as the influence and possible penetration of the EU on domestic migration and integration policies in member states (Lavenex in Geddes, 2007).

While the influence of the EU has increased, it should be noted that this influence on member states differs between levels and policies, such as economical, social, foreign and immigration policies. For example, the EU has a strong influence on national immigration policies, but less on the integration policies (Geddes & Scholten, 2013). Integration policies have a more national focus and as they are related to state sovereignty the EU uses “‘softer’ non-binding governance models” instead of hard governance strategies (Geddes & Scholten, 2013, p. 2). The latter is legally binding, the first is not. Soft governance mechanisms, such as coordination and knowledge exchange, all contribute to a situation in which sharing, cooperating and transmitting ideas about immigrant integration can take place. This can be found in the International Research Network IMISCOE, a network directed at international migration, integration and social cohesion research in Europe (CORDIS, 2010).

This history of the EU is intertwined with the development of its member states. As described, the Europeanization of immigration and integration started in the 1990s and was accompanied by several treaties (Geddes & Scholten, 2013; Geddes 2005a). This contributed to the further development of the relation between research, institutionalization and European integration (Geddes, 2005a). This Europeanization of immigration and integration can be found in: the Single European Act (1986), the (before mentioned) informal intergovernmental cooperation (1986-1993), the Maastricht Treaty (1992), the Amsterdam Treaty (1997) and the Tampere summit (1999). Together these made increasing cooperation between countries possible, in particular cooperation in immigration and asylum policies and research projects. These projects from European institutions were funded by the EC.

However, before all this was arranged and even possible, every country had its own national model. The dominance of these national models can still be found in some policies. Member states have for example been more reluctant to let the EU influence their migrant integration policies compared to their immigration policies. Some scholars argue that this is caused by “historically rooted and nationally situated ‘models of integration’” (Geddes & Scholten, 2013, p. 8). According to these ‘models of integration’ nation states have their own national paradigms, these are closely related to member states and can therefore differ between countries. Moreover, these national ideas and models can at present still play a role in research-policy dialogues (Scholten, Entzinger & Penninx, n.d.). Nevertheless, the internationalization of cooperation of institutes and member states has been increasing over the last couple of decades. Internationalization is also stimulated by the EC through the Fifth and Sixth Framework projects that were established (Geddes, 2005a). IMISCOE was part of the latter.

## **1.2 Research context**

The focus of this thesis research is on IMISCOE, an International Research Network. IMISCOE was established in 2004 by the EC as a Network of Excellence (NoE) (IMISCOE, n.d.a) as part of the Cooperation programme. The Cooperation programme consisted of ten themes (CORDIS, 2011), focusing on strengthening scientific and technological research in Europe, addressing “social, economic, public health, environmental and industrial challenges of the future” (CORDIS, 2011). Having more comprehensive knowledge of these themes, including international migration, integration and social cohesion, leads to a better and more reliable policy basis than when this knowledge is fragmented. These multidisciplinary research programs share a focus on the EU.

After six years the NoE became independent from the EU, resulting in the establishment of IMISCOE as an International Research Network, which has grown since its establishment ten years ago. In 2004 IMISCOE started with 19 institutional partners which has increased to the current 35 institutional partners, including universities, research institutes and research groups (CORDIS, 2010; IMISCOE, n.d.d.). The goal of IMISCOE is still focused on answering questions regarding migration, integration and social cohesion through research (IMISCOE, n.d.e). The results of this research should be available to politicians, policymakers and the general public. Moreover, IMISCOE wants to contribute knowledge and information to the public debate. These are the current statements and ideas of IMISCOE and they do not seem to differ much from the original ideas visualized by the EC. However, IMISCOE also aspires to gather knowledge that can be spread beyond Europe, beyond the continental boundaries. This is a relatively recent development (IMISCOE, n.d.a).

## **1.3 Research aim and question**

As described, the history of the EU shows a changing and dynamic relation between member states and between member states and the EU. Over the past decades there has been an Europeanization of policy, resulting in an increased influence of the EU on member states. But there has also been an increase in international cooperation in the field of migration and integration research. The actual effects of this increasing international cooperation in migration and integration research is still unclear.

The aim of this study is to acquire knowledge about IMISCOE's development, the international cooperation taking place within this network, the research conducted by its members and how this research contributes to overcoming methodological nationalism. This will be accomplished by analyzing activities of IMISCOE both as a Network of Excellence and as an International Research Network. The analysis will focus on five themes: the

network itself, its research, the publications, IMISCOE's events, and training and awards of the network. This leads to the following research question:

*What is the influence of international cooperation in the international research network IMISCOE on research and how does this contribute to overcoming methodological nationalism?*

To answer this research question, the following sub questions were formulated:

1. How was international cooperation within IMISCOE established?
2. How has the Network of Excellence IMISCOE developed into a research network and how is the network organized?
3. How has the international cooperation within the network influenced research and policy?
4. To what extent have IMISCOE's activities contributed to overcoming methodological nationalism?

The focus of these sub questions is, just as is the case with the research question, on IMISCOE. By answering these sub questions it will be possible to answer the research question in the conclusion of this report.

## **1.4 Relevance**

Researching international cooperation of research institutes, specifically in regards to research and methodological nationalism is relevant in two ways. More specifically, it has a societal relevance and a scientific relevance, both will be described here.

### **1.4.1 Societal relevance**

As explained above, the influence of the EU on its member states is increasing and Europeanization is taking place. EU rules and policies are more and more incorporated in national structures and policies of member states. However, the actual impact of the EU on its member states differs, due to the division between hard and soft governance strategies. The focus of this thesis will be on the soft governance strategies; strategies that are focused on sharing and transmitting ideas and knowledge about international migration, integration and social cohesion, which are all present in the research network IMISCOE. Knowledge and ideas that are acquired through international cooperation in IMISCOE are useful for further research, policy makers and also for citizens. This can lead to a better and a more comprehensive public and political debate.

Studying the development of IMISCOE as an International Research Network and its accompanying activities results in better insight into internationalization of migration and

integration research. Therefore, this thesis contributes to gain understanding of internationalization of research and how this is organized in Europe. As research and policy are increasingly influencing each other (Geddes & Scholten, 2013), it is important to gain insight into these concepts. Research conducted by IMISCOE could influence policy indirectly as it is originally associated with the EU. If this is the case, then society is affected as well, which leads to the societal relevance of this study: outcomes of the described research and the determined policy impacts all of us.

#### **1.4.2 Scientific relevance**

According to Geddes and Scholten (2013) there are vertical and horizontal relations between the EU and the member states. Vertical convergence is related to hard governance strategies, which makes regulations legally binding. This is related to the process of Europeanization, through which the EU influences change in policies of member states. On the other hand, horizontal convergence is focused on discussions and exchange of knowledge between cities, regions or countries or the coordination of a network. Geddes and Scholten (2013) used this distinction to identify three types of research-policy infrastructure(s) present at the EU. Firstly, there is horizontal knowledge and information exchange between member states or between cities and regions. Secondly, a more vertical knowledge infrastructure was developed through the adaption of Common Basic Principles on Integration (CBP). Through this CBP, a framework on immigrant integration was formed. These principles do not have any legal force but they can assist member states through principles and guidelines. And thirdly, the policy-research infrastructure can “mobilize expertise with the specific purpose of monitoring compliance with EU policies” (Geddes & Scholten, 2013, p. 15). These three infrastructures can overlap and coexist.

IMISCOE can be categorized in this first category, in which horizontal knowledge and information exchange is central. The EC has contributed to the development and internationalization of migration research through the Cooperation programme. Research on immigration and integration was encouraged to have a more international focus compared to the national orientation that has existed for a long time (Geddes & Scholten, 2013). The scientific relevance of this research lies here. In theory internationalization of research and comparative research can lead to more knowledge, this thesis is partially whether this is the case in practice. As a result, this research can contribute to determine the horizontal relations between member states. Understanding these relations could give insights in the internationalization of research.

## **1.5 Thesis outline**

The thesis structure is based on the aforementioned sub questions described on page 4. Before the sub questions are answered, the theoretical framework of this research is described in chapter 2. This chapter elaborates on the migration context in the EU; migration history, policy, research and debates are described. Furthermore in chapter 2, liberal paradox and methodological nationalism are explained and related to this research and IMISCOE as a network. The liberal paradox could be seen as the foundation of IMISCOE as an international migration research network; a network that tries to stimulate European comparative migration research. Methodological nationalism is a concept influenced by 'models of integration', these models and national discourses of integration and immigration can play a role in migration research. Subsequently in chapter 3 the methodology used in this thesis is described, the research strategy and research material used are discussed. This is followed by chapter 4 where I elaborate on the first two sub questions. Here the network is described, its development over the last decade and how it has evolved from a Network of Excellence into an International Research Network. After this, the activities of IMISCOE will be described in chapter 5. Activities organized by IMISCOE -such as the events, training and awards-, IMISCOE's research, publications, and an evaluation of the network are all described in this chapter. Like chapter 4, this chapter focuses on the first two sub questions. The last two sub questions are discussed in chapter 6. This chapter explains IMISCOE's influence on research and policy, and on how IMISCOE's publications are related to methodological nationalism. Finally in the concluding chapter, chapter 7, the results of this study are discussed and the research question will be answered. Moreover, a reflection of this research follows and recommendations for further research are given.



## **2. Methodological nationalism and the liberal paradox in migration history, debates and research**

In this chapter the theoretical background and concepts used in this thesis will be explained, which makes it possible to use them to explain the collected data. First the background of this thesis will be described, in which European migration history, borders and the liberal paradox are explained. The observable 'need' to re-scale migration policies is compared to strong national policies and discourses. The second paragraph will focus on describing EU migration policy and how this has developed over the years. After this, in the third paragraph, migration research and methodological nationalism will be described through three subparagraphs: migration research, international migration debates and methodological nationalism itself. The first two subparagraphs describe the development of migration research and migration debates in Europe, which subsequently influenced methodological nationalism; which is described in the last subparagraph. This chapter ends with a concluding paragraph regarding the relation between international cooperation and research, specifically how this cooperation has increased over the last decades.

### **2.1 Migrants, European borders and the liberal paradox**

The EU has been developing its migration and integration policy over the last decades. The development of the European migration policy can be associated with the long history of migration in the EU. Due to changes in travel modes and the development of communication technology, migration has increased over the last centuries. Moreover, migration patterns have also changed over the years. Developments within the EU and the increasing influence of the EU on its members states contributed to this; the Schengen Agreement established in 1985 can be seen as part of this (Hollifield, 2004).

Different phases of migration flows in the EU and of nation state building can be distinguished. The first phase was after World War to since many people were displaced due to "redrawing of national boundaries, irredentism and ethnic cleansing" (Hollifield, 2004, p. 894). People moved within Europe or to America or Israel. The second phase started in the 1950s, due to the recruitment of guest workers from Southern Europe and Turkey. This recruitment differed between countries, since each country had different migration policies. Also regulations regarding family reunification and immigrants settlement differed. And in the third and last phase, from the 1980s onwards, asylum seekers moved to Western Europe to seek asylum. While there are different phases described here, this does not mean that one phase stops and then the next one begins; the phases overlap and intertwine with each other.

The development of the migration policy of the EU corresponds to the increase of immigrants coming into the EU. Part of this development was the establishment of the Schengen Agreement. Due to this agreement, free movement of people and goods in the Schengen area became possible. The increasing cooperation between member states resulted in more freedom of movement for their citizens. Despite this increased freedom of movement, borders continue to exist and they are still present in the EU. These are not only territorial borders but also organizational borders and conceptual borders (belonging and identity) (Geddes, 2007). These three different borders are important here since they can all play a role in the integration and migration policymaking of the EU. Territorial borders are focused on the external borders of the EU; the focus is on member states that could possibly expect large migration flows from outside the EU and also member states bordering to non-member states are kept an eye on. Territorial borders are those places where a state can use its sovereign power to exclude or not (Geddes, 2005b). The regulation of social and political institutions within the EU and member states is organized in organizational borders. These regulations differ between member states and therefore have both a national and an international impact. Welfare, social rights and health care are mostly nationally organized, while the labor market and the ICT sectors are very much internationally focused (Geddes, 2005b; Geddes 2007). By acknowledging organizational borders, these differences are recognized. Finally there are conceptual borders; borders of community, identity and belonging (Geddes, 2005b). These borders may be less visible in the EU as the perception of belonging and identity of people can be related to national, transnational and sub-national communities. Feelings of belonging and identity can “reinforce territorial and organizational borders and [member states] have tended in the area of migration and asylum to have a strong national focus” (Geddes, 2007, p. 59). Therefore, conceptual borders do not have to correspond with the territorial and organizational borders of the EU, as the latter can have a more European focus. As these borders do not have to correspond to each other, it can be difficult to formulate policy and it could hinder the cooperation between member states and the EU.

This distinction between different kinds of borders can lead to tensions, such as tensions regarding integration due to contradictions in openness and closeness of borders of member states (Morris in Geddes, 2005b). Discussions about the permeability of the border are also affected by the fact that states want to be at a competitive advantage; open economies and societies for trade, investment and migration are needed (Hollifield, 2004). This contradiction about the openness of the border can be explained by Hollifield’s liberal paradox (1992; 2004).

The liberal paradox originates from the principles of liberalism (Hollifield, 1992). Polanyi (in Hollifield, 1992) recognized two fallacies in classical liberalism. Firstly, the market functions most efficiently without any regulations from politics or economics; secondly, “labor is a commodity to be bought and sold as any other commodity” (Hollifield, 1992, p. 7). In practice these two principles are not present, even in liberal states labor markets are regulated. Polanyi (in Hollifield, 1992) even argues that regulations in the labor market are used to prevent competition between citizens and immigrants.

Since World War II, international economic factors, such as trade and migration, strive for more openness of state, “while the international state system and powerful (domestic) political forces push states towards greater closure” (Hollifield, 2004, p. 886). The latter want to keep immigrants outside the nation state due to high unemployment of citizens or because immigrants would threaten the national identity and the civic culture (Hollifield, 1992). To conclude, there is a division between economic and political motivations of states. As Hollifield (2004) puts it “the economic logic of liberalism is one of openness, but the political and legal logic is one of closure” (p. 887). These economic motivations could maybe be compared to Geddes’ organizational borders and the institutions within these borders; the political motivations could be found in the territorial borders of the nation state, which again could have an effect on migration policy.

In the context of the liberal paradox, migration itself can be seen as a challenge. Hollifield (2004) argues that international security and its stability are determined by the capability to control migration; which proves the importance of migration policies. According to Geddes (in Hollifield, 2004) the liberal paradox can be evaded if one migration policy at EU level would be created, paired with a supra-national authority that can deal with migration issues. This is confirmed by Hollifield (2004), as he argues that states should collaborate in designing an international migration policy. Moreover, Hollifield also argues (in Hollifield, 2004) that “the nature of the liberal state itself and the degree to which openness is institutionalized and (constitutionally) protected from the ‘majority of the moment’ that will determine whether states will continue to risk trade and migration” (p. 904). So both Geddes and Hollifield make it clear that migration policy, through migrants, affects the liberal paradox. The development of an international migration policy, mentioned by both Geddes and Hollifield, is already in progress. EU member states have been discussing and developing one common European migration policy for more than a decade. This will be described more explicitly in the next paragraph.

## **2.2 EU's migration policy and its development**

Since the establishment of the EU there have been several treaties and conventions. These have contributed to the current structure and discourses present in European politics. They also influenced the Europeanization of immigration and integration which started around the 1960s (Geddes, 2007). A short overview of these conventions and treaties that influenced this Europeanization will follow.

The first step towards cooperation between member states regarding immigration was in 1986 when a working group on immigration was set up (Hix, 2005). This working group led to "the Dublin Convention on Asylum in 1990, and the External Frontiers Convention on Asylum in 1991" (Hix, 2005, p. 353). These conventions lead to the recognition of asylum regulations and to visa regulations for non-EU citizens. Before these regulations can enter into force at European level they have to be included in the national legislation of member states. However, not all member states agreed with the outcome of the conventions and therefore did not include it in their legislation. The next convention took place in 1992 resulting in the Maastricht Treaty, which included the results of the two previous conventions and continued to work with the issues concerning asylum and visa applications. In the treaty several recommendations were formulated, however in general these recommendations and resolutions were non-binding, so it was not as effective as desired (Niessen & Guild in Hix, 2005). This treaty was followed by the Amsterdam Treaty (1997), in which immigration and asylum issues were included in the provision of the elimination of internal borders and policies regarding, among others, external border control, visas, asylum status, refugees and illegal immigrants (Hix, 2005). After the Amsterdam Treaty, the Tampere European Council (1999) followed with its basic fundamentals of the EU immigration policy. This included a comprehensive approach of migration management, a common asylum policy, comparable rights for third-country nationals as citizens of the member states in which they live, and also "partnerships with countries of origin" (Hix, 2005, p. 355). In short, it "called for the creation of a common migration and asylum policy" (Geddes, 2005a, p. 269). Both the EC and the European Council used these findings to formulate goals and ways it could be achieved. The involvement of the Commission in these policy areas increased especially after Tampere (Geddes, 2005a). A few years after the Tampere summit, minimum standards for displaced people and asylum applicants were formulated by the European Council (Hix, 2005).

All in all, the EU determines "how member states grant asylum, visas, and temporary protection for third-country nationals" (Hix, 2005, p. 356). Both the EC and the Parliament have influenced these policies. Moreover, there is an increasing demand for one EU immigration policy that is specifically focused on labor market shortages and the ageing population of many member states (Hix, 2005). Though currently this is not yet possible since member states still determine their own immigration policy, in which the right of

citizenship, the right of residence of third-country nationals, and access to the national labor market is determined.

Nevertheless, a harmonization of the migration policy is already in progress, which started according to Hix and Noury (2007) with the Maastricht Treaty. The EU not only determines asylum, visas and protection for third-country nationals, but also objectives as entrance, residence, economic rights and societal integration of immigrants and their families. Due to these policy objectives a 'waterbed effect' can arise. In this case an increase in border control and surveillance does not lead to a decrease in migration but instead of this lead to migrants taking different, more dangerous routes in a desperate attempt to enter the EU (Dijstelbloem, Meijer & Besters, 2011). Differences in migration policies within the EU can also lead to specific migration flows between EU member states, because migrants could enter in one country and then travel further to their 'destination' country. Therefore it is important for the EU to have knowledge of these flows of people and movements within the EU, so the EU can react to this and if necessary formulate a corresponding policy.

Although the main objectives of migration policy are no longer determined by member states, nation states still have some say in their migration policy. A more practical example of this influence, is the definition of an immigrant by the EU and by the member states. According to the EU an immigrant is a person who stays or intends to stay in a country other than their home country for at least twelve months (European Union, 2007). However, most member states still use their own definition of an immigrant, thus the definition of an immigrant still differs between countries. For example the Netherlands defines an immigrant as a person who intends to stay for at least four months in the Netherlands (Centraal bureau voor de statistiek, n.d.). But for example Sweden defines an immigrant as a person who intends to stay for at least three months in Sweden (Migrationsverket, 2013). Thus next to the EU regulations, member states still have their own rules, regulations and definitions. In this case member states are able to keep their own definition, as long as the data they contribute to the EU are consistent with the EU rules and regulations.

All in all, the influence of the EU on its member states is not at each level and each policy alike. For the EU to be able to change this and formulate one migration policy that is implementable throughout the EU, there has to be enough knowledge on migration to formulate 'good policy'. International research networks can contribute to this knowledge development; IMISCOE is such an international research network with a focus on comparative research on migration and integration. An increase in knowledge on these subjects can assist in migration and integration policy formulation. This was the main driver when the network was established by the EC.

## **2.3 Methodological nationalism in research**

The described European migration policy and its conventions and treaties are influenced by political debates and research. The debates are quite extensive since they take place at both national and international level. A short overview of these debates will be given in this paragraph, but first migration and integration research associated with these debates will be described; followed by a description of the international migration debates. Subsequently methodological nationalism will be explained, a concept that can unconsciously influence researchers in their migration research.

### **2.3.1 Research**

Lavanex (2005) stated “migration studies have often become part of the migration discourses in which they are embedded” (p. 243), hence the interdependency of migration research and political debates. Migration research is not only influenced by the political agenda, it could also be funded by the state. Thus academics are influenced by politics, but at the same time academics have also become involved in policymaking (Entzinger & Scholten, 2013). Which as a result led to migration research that was policy-oriented and nationally situated. In this subparagraph the influence of two dominant theoretical schools as well as the impact of Marxism on migration research will be described.

In academic migration and integration research, it is possible to distinguish two dominant schools and state-centered schools. Favell (2001) argues that these schools have converged towards each another. The first school is influenced by Parson and Durkheim (Favell, 2001). According to this school of thought, Western society is seeing itself as a collectivity, a collectivity with a joined, functioning society. The basis of this society is integration. Integration that is “embedded in political, economic, or legal structures common to all” (Favell, 2001, p. 353). At the same time, there is a fear in society, a fear of something that can break down the functioning of said society. Hence Hollifield’s (2000) description of Durkheim, in which Hollifield argues that immigration could “contribute to a sense of alienation, leading to the fragmentation or even dissolution of society” (p. 166). For example a concentration of immigrants in particular areas can aggravate tensions regarding class, ethnicity and race (Hollifield, 2000). All in all, this school focuses on the influence of migration on society. The second dominant school is focused on legal or political constitutionalism, in which society can “act upon itself through the agency of government and policy making” (Favell, 2001, p. 354). According to political constitutionalists a ‘higher law’ is illegitimate, which would mean either the presence of a natural law or the existence of different forms of politics (higher and lower) (Goldoni, 2012). As there is the “absence of any claim about constitution making” (Goldoni, 2012, p. 1), they argue society should function without any

state intervention or constitution. According to this school, integration should not be imposed by the government but integration of migrants should come from society itself.

These schools have converged into a theory that influences both state actors and academics. In the 1980s and 1990s, academics took over the discourse and its underlying logics present with state actors (Favell, 2001). In which academics “reimagines social unity or cohesion out of diversity and conflict” (Favell, 2001, p. 354). As it became clear that societal integration is taking place, such as migrants having a job, migrants learning a new language and migrant children going to school in the host country. Other terms associated in this converged theory are for example assimilation, cohesion, participation and inclusion (Favell, 2001). This change in academical discourse towards the state, illustrates the presence of methodological nationalism in migration research history.

While both theories could be found at the basis of current debates and studies, Favell (2001) also emphasizes that the role of academics is changing. There is an institutionalization of academic research taking place due to the increase in subsidized research by the state. Conducted research has become more inclined to a supportive approach towards the policy of the nation state and the policy process itself.

Before this institutionalization many migration scholars were connected to Marxist thinking (Favell, 2001). Academics influenced by Marxism are critical of capitalism and the uneven development in the world (Favell, 2001; Henderson & Sheppard, 2006). For many researchers this was the basis, researchers such as Sassen and Castles argued that the unequal distribution of both economic and political power in the world would lead to migration (in Castles & Miller, 2009). Richer countries would profit due to increasing access to cheap labor forces. Therefore, as they argue, colonialism and racial exploitation were used to build the Western system and to “generate exploitative immigration to the continent” (Favell, 2001, p. 355). However in addition to this, Hollifield (1992) explained migration in relation to Marxist theory as something needed by employers. The increase in population was an ‘industrial reserve army’ that could be used during a crisis. At the same time foreign workers could be used to keep the wages low or to “increase the tractability of the work force [...] and adjustments to changing market situations” (Hollifield, 1992, p. 24).

This academical focus on Marxism and capitalism decreased in the 1990s (Henderson & Sheppard, 2006). The focus changed towards a multiracial and a multicultural society, which was actually influenced by the state funding the academic field (Favell, 2001), which was previously described as the institutionalization of the academic field. As a response, academics were less critical of government actions in relation to colonialism and racial exploitation. Citizenship, multiculturalism, tolerance towards immigrants, acknowledgment of differences, diversity and minority rights became subject of research.

So researchers in the EU have become increasingly structured by political debates, for example by analyzing the European approach of inclusion and exclusion of people in the EU (Geddes, 2005a). At the same time, researchers also increasingly have the possibility of structuring the European migration debates by policy-oriented research (Geddes, 2005a; Geddes & Scholten, 2013). This can involve both formal and informal structures used by policymakers but through this way there can also be selection, mobilization or production of expertise (Geddes & Scholten, 2013). The selection and use of knowledge in these debates could direct research into a certain direction. Geddes and Scholten's (2013) study demonstrated this as "selective mobilization of expertise [turned] into a key tool for promoting a more 'vertical' process of Europeanization" (p. 14) as their study illustrated the selective use of data to support certain outcomes of a think tank research.

### **2.3.2 International migration debates**

Originally the focus of research and policies on integration and migration has solely been on the nation state (Favell, 2003). The EU was mostly excluded from interventions and treaties that were defined (Favell, 2001). In addition, it were not only politicians with this national focus in their integration debates, researchers also had this point of view as methodological nationalism will describe in the next subparagraph.

Integration debates started in the 1960s in France and Britain, which were early integration countries compared to other Western European countries (Favell, 2001). In both countries there have been several discussions ranging from ideas about assimilation to struggling with cultural differences and anti-racism. Debates ranged from xenophobic nationalism on one side to "radical anti-system discourse on the other" (Favell, 2003, p. 17). In the end, race has been "a prominent feature of immigration policy making in Britain throughout the postwar era" (Hollifield, 2000, p. 167). This focus on race and its weak constitutional structures has resulted in a multicultural British state (Favell, 2003). France on the other hand originally adopted immigrants in their nation quite easily with their open, civic and collective conception of nationhood (Brubaker in Lavanex, 2005). However this changed in the late 1980s when French citizenship became more exclusive and the state started to focus on immigration control (Lavanex, 2005; Joppke, 2007).

Debates similar to the British and French took place in other European countries, debates in which integration and immigration policies were discussed. This can for example be found in the integration debates in Germany and Belgium, debates that were influenced by research (Favell, 2003). Research was focused on integration, integration of migrants into the city, region or country, integration of the immigrant into something. Originally the German politics were quite restrictive towards immigrants. Germany had traditional "particularistic, ethno-cultural concepts of citizenship and nationhood" (Lavanex, 2005, p. 247), in which



immigrants did not fit. In addition, the German nationwide debate regarding immigrants, could have influenced the feeling of a 'national' identity as well (Lavanex, 2005). This position towards immigrants changed in the 1990s, when a broader citizenship definition was adopted by the government.

Policies and research in the Netherlands and Sweden had a different starting point than Britain, France, Germany and Belgium. Both countries were directed towards "cultural differentialist thinking" (Favell, 2003, p. 17), and multiculturalism with a focus on learning the language and culture of the new country. Another way to cope with integration can be found in countries such as Italy, Spain, Denmark or Austria who had a "more progressive response to their current immigration crisis" (Favell, 2003, p. 17). In Italy a commission was founded to counter the negative use of anti-immigration by the Berlusconi coalition (Favell, 2003). And in Austria the opposition formulated a brief on integration in response to the exclusionary attitude of the government.

Thus national policy debates only focusing on the nation state were the standard, there was no cooperation or exchange of knowledge and experiences between countries whatsoever. These national debates were also characterized by the use of specific terms and categories in different places, such as the use of 'multiculturalism' in Britain and "republicanism and *citoyenneté* in France" (Favell, 2003, p. 20).

However, as already implicitly mentioned, national debates have changed throughout the years. Therefore it is not unexpected that integration policies of Western European countries converge as their national distinctiveness are decreasing relative to one another (Joppke, 2007). This is influenced by EU policy and its corresponding principles, reflecting Europe's "transformation into a multiethnic society, as well as a general willingness to tackle the specific inequalities that go along with it" (Joppke, 2007, p. 5). The EU formulates integration as a 'two-way' process; meaning that also the receiving society has to change, so migrants can have the same opportunities as natives (Joppke, 2007). Immigrants should be employed, accept the EU's values of liberal democracy, and have basic knowledge of the host society (language, history, institutions). Moreover, the emphasis on cultural recognition present in some nation states, like Sweden and the Netherlands, should according to the EU be reduced. All in all, the main focus is on the adjustment of the migrant into the new society. A common feature related to these principles, is the implementation of a civic integration in many states through courses and tests. Though implementation of this civic integration might still vary between countries. As debates have changed over the years, migration research has changed as well.

### 2.3.3 Methodological nationalism

National models have shaped migration studies. These models are the dominant discourse addressing migrants and integration of minority groups in Western Europe (Bertossi & Duyvendak, 2012). National models were described in subparagraph 2.3.2 as the (history of) national debates in different European countries. National models categorize countries by ideal-types, thus viewing “France as a ‘republican’ country, the Netherlands and Britain as ‘multicultural’ and Germany as an ‘ethno-national’ country” (Bertossi & Duyvendak, 2012, p. 237), as a result public analysis and political debates are structured. If scholars take these national models as an a priori conception, it results in reified “national ‘philosophies’ or ‘cultures’ of immigrant integration” (Bertossi & Duyvendak, 2012, p. 240). However, the normative, political and moral interests of scholars “affects the definition of research agenda and debates, and makes it hard to find the difference between academic analytical categories and political stands” (Bertossi & Duyvendak, 2012, p. 242). Which in the end, results in a discussion whether national integration models are actually independent variables as it is used by both academics and politics (Bertossi & Duyvendak, 2012).

Another concept that has shaped migration studies over more than a century is methodological nationalism (Wimmer & Glick Schiller, 2003). Methodological nationalism is described by Glick Schiller as an orientation that “approaches the study of social and historical processes as if they were contained within the border of individual national states” (2010, p. 28). It is a concept that is alike to national models, as national models are focused on national debates and discourses. Wimmer and Glick Schiller (2003) give a more extensive description in which they recognize three variants of methodological nationalism. These variants can intersect and mutually reinforce one another; all three are to a certain extent present in methodological nationalism.

The first variant is focused on ignoring the power of nationalism in societies and accepting the dominance of the nation state as a political organization (Wimmer & Glick Schiller, 2003). This results in research about modern society in which nationalism in any form, such as inclusion and exclusion of people -or migrants-, is accepted as a given (Berlin in Wimmer & Glick Schiller, 2003). Hence principles of the nation state are intertwined “into the foundational assumptions of theory that they vanished from sight” (Wimmer & Glick Schiller, 2003, p. 579). Therefore it is no longer possible to distinguish the power of nationalism or the nation state within research.

The second variant is naturalization, in which the researcher takes the national borders of the society as a starting point, including the nation state’s culture, polity, economy and people. “National discourses, agendas, loyalties and histories [are taken for granted] without problematizing [and analyzing] them” (Wimmer & Glick Schiller, 2002, p. 304). Furthermore, social life was supposed to take place within the society of these national borders;

“everything extending over its borders was cut off analytically” (Wimmer & Glick Schiller, 2003, p. 579). Processes within national territories were different from and not connected to other countries -the ‘outside’-, so transnational and global processes were not seen as a possibility. This naturalization was also present in the social sciences (Wimmer & Glick Schiller, 2003). The social sciences were not only influenced by nationalism but also by institutions of the nation state. The latter influenced research through funding -the funding of research regarding national relevant issues- and statistics -as the government determines the statistical entities (the national population, economy and polity).

The third and final variant is the territorial limitation in methodological nationalism in which studies are confined to the political and geographical boundaries of the nation state. Historically the nation state and its population “have developed within transborder rather than territorially limited national spaces [...] these transborder spaces were delimited by the practice and ideology of colonial and imperial domination, and ideas of popular sovereignty and republican independence were formed” (Wimmer & Glick Schiller, 2003, p. 581). This was the foundation for dominant national discourses and the territorial limitation in methodological nationalism. This territorial limitation has affected research and restricts the understanding of the rise of the nation state. As research seems to have ‘forgotten’ the nationalist principles that at some point defined the nation states boundaries (Wimmer & Glick Schiller, 2003). This third variant differs from the first and the second due to the specific focus on territorial borders, while the others are focused on the power and dominance of nationalism and the nation state, and the social life within the borders (culture, polity, economy, people). The last variant focuses more on the political and geographical boundaries and the discourses and ideologies contributing to the development of the nation state. All in all, methodological nationalism studies social and historical processes while embracing naturalization and nationalism and political and geographical borders are taken for granted.

Methodological nationalism has been strengthened by both nationalism and the social sciences; nationalists fixated on the territorial borders of the nation state and social scientists followed this point of view (Wimmer & Glick Schiller, 2003). However, as immigrants entered the nation state the balance between state and society seemed to become disrupted since immigrants would destroy several isomorphisms in society. An isomorphism represents corresponding boundaries in society between citizenry, sovereign, group of solidarity and the nation; the territorial borders have to be coincident so it is clear what is and what is not the nation state (Wimmer & Glick Schiller, 2002). Wimmer and Glick Schiller (2002) describe immigrants as ‘objects’ that disrupt the working of state and society. There are four cases in

which immigration led to disrupted isomorphisms (Wimmer & Glick Schiller, 2002; Wimmer & Glick Schiller, 2003).

The first isomorphism that is challenged is “between people, sovereign and citizenry” (Wimmer & Glick Schiller, 2003, p. 583); immigrants are seen as outsiders to the community who are not (yet) loyal to the state itself and the rights provided by this state. Secondly, the isomorphism between people and nation is challenged. Since immigrants can become part of the ‘new’ nation through assimilation, the fragility of nation building and the nation itself is stressed (Wimmer & Glick Schiller, 2003). Thirdly, immigrants can challenge the isomorphism “between people and group of solidarity” (Wimmer & Glick Schiller, 2003, p. 584). Integration of immigrants has a big impact in the welfare system of nations, which is illustrated by several studies (Wimer & Glick Schiller, 2003). However, it should also be stated that these studies were done using methodological nationalism-reasoning, which could have influenced the results. And the fourth and final questioned isomorphism are people moving across national borders, which challenges the connection to the nation state; the feeling of belonging to the nation state. According to Wimmer and Glick Schiller (2003) this concept of belonging has moved to the background of social sciences as it was transformed in a “nonquestionable axiom[s]” (p. 585).

According to Wimmer and Glick Schiller (2003) methodological nationalism is to a certain extent still present in research and probably will be in the future. They describe two paths of migration studies in which methodological nationalism have long been present. The first are diaspora studies, in these studies the focus was for a long time on diasporic populations that were not territorially limited. Though as the nation extended across countries, it was often forgotten that nation state building processes can take place at different locations. The second migration study that has been influenced by methodological nationalism are ‘transnational communities’. For a long time studies tended to look at these communities as national or peasant communities. Moreover, academics were also likely to look at the world divided into nations. From this point of view, transnational migrants are ‘others’, foreigners in the national societies. Connections between transnational migrants and citizens from the host society were often overlooked. These two examples from Wimmer and Glick Schiller illustrate the presence of methodological nationalism in migration research.

Next to methodological nationalism that can play a role in migration studies, there has been a transnational paradigm since the 1970s which was associated with a new period of globalization (Wimmer & Glick Schiller, 2003). In this period the view towards migrants changed and migration was no longer seen as the solution to problems; guest worker programs were ended and citizenship rights to people from former colonies were limited. Moreover, “migration [was] structured, perceived and discussed under different categorizations in different locations” (Wimmer & Glick Schiller, 2003, p. 595). In the 1990s

academics started to distinguish a new form of migration: transnationalism. Through transnationalism academics “have changed the lens through which [we] perceive the world, putting aside some of the preconceptions of methodological nationalism” (Wimmer & Glick Schiller, 2003, p. 596). However, it has not yet been possible for scholar to be “broken free from the influence of methodological nationalism” (Wimmer & Glick Schiller, 2003, p. 598), as was described above. One of the first steps for academics is to look beyond nation states. The next paragraph will focus on international cooperation at EU level and migration research and how these related to one another.

## **2.4 Relation international cooperation and research**

Since the 1980s the EU has expenditures on research and development within the EU (Hix, 2005). At first this research was directed at the informational technological development of European firms. However, when this program appeared successful, five more followed and with each program the budget was raised. The program resources were directed at seven different areas ranging from information society technologies to social sciences and from aeronautics and space to sustainable development and ecosystems, although the amount of funding for each area differed significantly. Apart from the focus of these frameworks on research and development, the EU has been promoting social integration since the 1970s (Hix, 2005). This is done through stimulating educational exchange, and training schemes. The Erasmus program is part of this, in which students are encouraged to spend a few months at another European university. Through these different programs and associated financial supports, the EU tries to stimulate international cooperation at different disciplines.

IMISCOE was founded in the Sixth Framework Program of the EU and the idea of stimulating European research can be recognized here. IMISCOE aims to internationalize migration, integration and social cohesion research. Knowledge gathered from this research can be used to base policy on, which can contribute to harmonization of EU policy, which was the principle when IMISCOE was founded by the EU. By harmonizing EU policy, the EU will not only gain influence on its member states, also the disciplines and policies covered by the EU will be better regulated. Currently the influence of the EU on member states, regarding economical, social, foreign and immigration policies, can still differ. If the EU can harmonize its migration and integration policy (in other words, Geddes’ organizational border), the external border of the EU can be better determined and controlled (Geddes’ territorial border).

However, today it seems like methodological nationalism is still, at least to some extent, present at the background of European research, for example in diaspora studies and

studies in transnational communities (Wimmer & Glick Schiller, 2003). Also in political debates the main focus continues to be on the nation state. However, one can also question if it is possible and even realistic to transcend methodological nationalism from the EU framework. As already described, there has been more and more cooperation on the European level, leading to increasing cooperation on immigration and integration policies at the supranational level. This cooperation could lead to a change in research; research that is not -or less- influenced by methodological nationalism. Transnational research should focus on uniting researchers from different countries; through cooperation of researchers from different cultures and with different backgrounds, new insights can arise and perhaps also a transnational perspective. However, if researchers from different countries continue with their own national studies and compare these results with other countries, researchers limit the outcome of their research as it can continue to be influenced by methodological nationalism. As Bertossi and Duyvendak (2012) state “under the reign of take-for-granted models, the comparative literature is left helpless for explaining and predicting the empirical reality of different countries” (p. 241). A transnational perspective in migration research could perhaps also contribute to a change in methodological nationalism and the national perspective that nation states still have. However, it should not be forgotten that at this time nationalism in nation states is among certain politicians increasingly more popular. Though as long as researchers can do independent research, the popularity of nationalism does not have to lead to an increase of research with signs of methodological nationalism.

This theoretical framework is used in the analysis of this thesis to explain data and to support the conclusion. Firstly, IMISCOE is positioned in the dominant theoretical migration schools and within the institutionalization of research. This is described in chapter 4.1. Subsequently chapter 5 focuses on the activities of IMISCOE as a network. After this, IMISCOE's influence on research and policy is described, followed by relating IMISCOE to methodological nationalism. IMISCOE's research is analyzed by methodological nationalism. Moreover, the liberal paradox will also be linked methodological nationalism and IMISCOE as a cross border research network.

### **3. Methodology**

The last chapter described the core theoretical concepts liberal paradox and methodological nationalism; concepts that can be used to analyze and explain IMISCOE as a network. This chapter will elaborate on the data collection and method of analysis of this research.

The research conducted in this thesis can be described as a case study. A case study is a method that can be descriptive, exploratory or explanatory (Yin in Keddie, 2006). This case study is more descriptive in nature, as it will describe IMISCOE as an European migration network and how this relates to methodological nationalism. Essentially this approach studies one or a few cases or phenomena in-depth (Hammersley & Gomm, 2006; Verschuren & Doorewaard, 2007). In this study it means studying one case: IMISCOE as an institute. This is done in a holistic way through several approaches of -qualitative- data collection (Verschuren & Doorewaard, 2007). Qualitative research methods are another feature of a case study.

A case study as a method also has a disadvantage. Since only one or a few cases are studied, it is hard to make generalizations without suppressing the validation of the results (Verschuren & Doorewaard, 2007). As this is the case in my thesis as I cannot make generalizations about research networks in Europe. However, as this research is focused on practice this is not really a problem; for theory focused case-study research it is more important to take this disadvantage into account.

By analyzing the network with a wide data collection I try to avoid subjectivity in my research as much as possible. Thus not only documents -minutes of the board of directors- are analyzed, as these could give an one-sided view of the network since they mostly describe the opinions of the board of directors. I also conducted interviews and surveys; this way the opinions of individual members are part of the analysis as well. However, it should be noted that it is not possible to avoid subjectivity completely as the analysis is in fact interpretation of data. The next paragraph elaborates specifically on the broad data collection of this research: a literature study and desk research, expert interviews, two surveys and a publication analysis. The survey content and the method to analyze the gathered qualitative and quantitative data will be described in paragraph 3.2 and 3.3.

#### **3.1 Data collection**

In this research, data is collected in several ways. Firstly, I conducted both literature study and desk research. This was mainly focused on analyzing documents from IMISCOE, such as the minutes of the board of directors and the annual reports to the EU. The analysis of the minutes is based on five themes: the network itself, its research, the publications, IMISCOE's events, and training and awards of the network. I analyzed the minutes by studying the

activities of each theme, which made it possible to notice striking features and developments within each theme. When the minutes of the board of directors are used for referencing in this thesis, I have referred to the specific number of the minutes plus the corresponding year of the meeting. The annual reports are used to analyze IMISCOE's research clusters until 2009. It is not possible to analyze these for the period after 2009 because the annual reports are only available until then. After 2010, when IMISCOE became an International Research Network they stopped writing them as the annual reports were commissioned by the EC; the reports justified IMISCOE's activities of each NoE-year. These IMISCOE documents made it possible to explain how the network has developed, not only the network as an organization but also its activities and the focus of the network. This can also contribute to answering sub question one and two, which will be described in chapter 4 and 5.

In addition to a literature study, two expert interviews were conducted. These were semi-structured interviews (Appendix 1). The two experts were part of IMISCOE from the beginning, specifically Rinus Penninx, former director of IMISCOE, and Han Entzinger, former chair of the board of directors. They gave me a better insight into and a better understanding of the network. Moreover, their experiences enhanced the information that was already written down in the official documents. They told from experience how the network has developed, which again can contribute to answering sub question one and two. Furthermore, these people have a lot of knowledge and understanding of IMISCOE and IMISCOE's research during the years they were actively involved in the network. They also know more about the influence of IMISCOE's research and the gathered knowledge in the network has had influence on research and policy. Therefore, the interviews can also contribute to partially answering sub question three. Sub question three will be answered in chapter 6.

Thirdly, a survey was conducted. A survey provides an overview of a concept or a subject (Korzilius, 2008). It can be used to gather opinions, attitudes, ideas or behavior of people (Balbou, 2008). Often a sample of the whole population is taken and this information is aggregated to provide a statistical report. This statistical report can be used to make a generalization for the whole population. However, this is only possible if there are enough respondents from the sample group. If there are too few respondents, generalizing the data does not lead to reliable results. Another characteristic of survey research is that it is often quantitative research (Korzilius, 2008). In this research two surveys were conducted among individual members participating in IMISCOE (Appendix 2) and the members of the board of directors (Appendix 3). Data from these surveys can be used not only to answer sub question one and two, but also sub question three and four can be answered. By combining these different methods it is possible to answer the research question in the end.



Fourthly and finally, the relation between IMISCOE and methodological nationalism had to be studied. This is difficult because there have been a lot of IMISCOE activities, research and publications and it is a large research network. To investigate the role of methodological nationalism I studied IMISCOE's publications to identify if they showed signs of methodological nationalism and national models or not. The publications were analyzed through the summaries of each publication, since summaries describe the main findings of the publication (Appendix 4). Through this analysis the subjects of IMISCOE's research became clear. Moreover, it was also used to determine how IMISCOE's research has developed and changed over the years, and -if so- to what extent this research signs of methodological nationalism. This can be used to answer sub question four in chapter 6. In this publication-analysis, all the publication series, apart from the policy briefs, have been studied. The policy briefs were written for policy makers and they explained and elaborated on the research results in an understandable way for government officials. Moreover, the briefs included information from research that was already published in other publications. Therefore, analyzing policy briefs in addition to analyzing research series, research reports, dissertations and the textbook series would not include new information.

It is important to note that this method to study the relation between IMISCOE and methodological nationalism can give a limited view of the research content because publication summaries only describe the most interesting findings of a study. The research methods, setbacks and actual conclusions are generally not actually described. Therefore, the summary can also give a biased view of the study. In the time span of my thesis it was however not possible to analyze each publication in detail, as there are more than sixty IMISCOE publications.

All in all, the sub questions will be answered in the next three chapters. In chapter four this is done through the first theme out of the five themes that I used to analyze the minutes of the board of directors: the network itself. In this chapter IMISCOE's history and its organizational changes of the past decade are described. This can be used to answer sub question one and two. In addition to the minutes, the interviews also add information so a more extensive description can be given. Chapter five describes IMISCOE events, trainings, IMISCOE awards, the research clusters, publications, and an evaluation of the network. This information is based on the analysis of the minutes of the board of directors, the interviews and the data from the surveys. This makes it possible to answer sub question one and two further. Sub question three and four will be answered in the last analytical chapter, chapter 6. Data used to answer these sub questions can be found in the survey conducted among the board of directors, which questions were directed at the influence of the network on research

and policy. Furthermore, a study of the publication summaries will give an indication of the influence of methodological nationalism in IMISCOE's research.

### **3.2 Gathering empirical data from surveys**

The two surveys designed for this research gathered both quantitative and qualitative data since both open and closed questions were asked. The surveys will be described in this paragraph. Beginning with the survey for individual IMISCOE members, after which the surveys for the board of directors will be described.

#### **3.2.1 Survey questions individual members IMISCOE**

The survey for individual members of IMISCOE consisted of thirteen questions (Appendix 2). The first ten questions were closed questions, addressing their personal information, their participation in and their experience with the network. Firstly, questions about their personal information were directed at the institute with whom the respondent is affiliated and since when they have been an IMISCOE member. Also the discipline in which the respondent is involved, his/her conference attendance and his/her reason for becoming a member were part of the survey. Together these questions show the background of the respondent, which can help to determine the structure of the network. Moreover, the participation of members in IMISCOE was part of the questionnaire as well, specifically participation in the research clusters, training events and publications. These questions emphasize the involvement of members. Furthermore, questions were asked about to which extent IMISCOE members value activities of the network -such as conferences, networking possibilities, research clusters- and the different functions of the network office -such as responsiveness of the office, organization of the conferences, membership fees. This latter was of importance for my internship organization.

In addition to the multiple-choice questions, the questionnaire ended with three open questions. These questions focused on the experience of members, their personal involvement and possible recommendations for IMISCOE as a network. The latter focusing on how IMISCOE should promote migration and integration research. These three questions illustrate the network-understanding of members and it can show how the network has developed over the years. However, only respondents that have been a member for a longer period can contribute to more reliable information about the development of IMISCOE, as they could have seen changes in the network.

### **3.2.2 Survey questions directors IMISCOE institutes**

The survey conducted among members of the board of directors of IMISCOE was shorter than the individual member survey. This survey consisted of five questions that were focused on how board members experienced the activities and the role of IMISCOE in migration and integration research and how this has influenced policy (Appendix 3).

Just as the survey for individual members, the survey for directors started with a question regarding personal information. Especially the reason for becoming a member was interesting, since it can emphasize their key motivations and what they believed was important at that time. Also the main advantages for being a member was asked in the survey, respectively in terms of research collaboration, publications, networking, project applications, training, and conferences. After this, three questions followed that were directed towards the activities and influence of IMISCOE as a network. Such as the role of IMISCOE in the development of international migration and integration research and the influence of IMISCOE on migration and integration policy. However, a respondent is only able to answer these questions if (s)he has been a long time member and if (s)he was actively involved, since answering these questions requires sufficient knowledge. The questionnaire closed with a question concerning recommendations to IMISCOE and what the network could do in benefit to the respondent's institute.

### **3.3 Analyzing data**

The data acquired from the surveys is used for both a qualitative and a quantitative analysis. The ten closed questions of the individual member survey were analyzed quantitatively. Questions about the year of accession to IMISCOE, involved disciplines, conference attendance, reason for becoming a member, validation of network activities, and participation in research clusters, training events and publications have certain response categories. The answers were quantified in years, reasons, disciplines or certain degrees of validation. A quantitative analysis of these questions made it possible to visualize specific features of and developments within IMISCOE.

A content analysis was used to analyze the interviews and the surveys qualitatively, despite the fact that it is a research strategy that can be used for both qualitative and quantitative data (Brewer, 2003; Mathison, 2005). Weber (1990) defined it as a method "that uses a set of procedures to make valid inferences from text. These inferences are about the sender(s) of the message, the message itself, or the audience of the message" (p. 9). While Neuendorf (2002) argued that it is "a summarizing, quantitative analysis of messages that relies on the scientific method [...] and is not limited as to the types of variables that may be measured or the context in which the messages are created or presented" (p. 10). The

description of Neuendorf (2002) is broader than Weber's (1990). Weber focuses on the way a text can be analyzed, while Neuendorf also looks beyond the text itself, as images, verbal and nonverbal interactions and behavior, or sounds can be analyzed as well (Neuendorf, 2002).

So content analysis is a method that studies the presence of concepts in texts; text in the broadest sense of the word. Not only written text such as novels, newspapers and historical documents but also non-written texts such as drawings, commercials, speeches and films can be analyzed (Mathison, 2005; Neuendorf, 2002). Weber (1990) argues that the main idea of content analysis is a categorization of the content of a text. Words and phrases with similar meanings can be classified into the same category. So, as described previous, the description from Weber focuses on an analysis of a written text, non-written texts are not taken into account. Mathison (2005) has a more extensive description as she argues that "the presence, meaning and relationships of words and concepts make inferences about the message within the texts" (p. 83). This is possible by 'coding' the different categories that can be retrieved from the text.

According to Mathison (2005) there are two types of content analysis: conceptual and relational content analysis. Conceptual content analysis is focused on the frequency of concepts, such as the frequency of words, phrases or concepts; which leads to more quantitative data. This type of content analysis has more similarities to Neuendorf (2002) who approaches content analysis quantitatively. Relational content analysis focuses on the relation "among concepts in the text" (Mathison, 2005, p. 83). This type is related to qualitative content analysis. In qualitative content analysis both explicit and implicit social meanings of categorizations of the text are taken into account (Brewer, 2003). It is an analysis designed to reduce the amount of material in a systematic and flexible way (Schreier, 2014).

The content analysis method used in this thesis is a combination the conceptual, quantitative data analysis and the relative, qualitative data analysis. The multiple-choice questions from the survey are analyzed through conceptual analysis. By using this type of analysis the organization and structure of IMISCOE and its members becomes clear. Moreover, this analysis made it possible to give a graphic overview of the quantitative data. The open survey questions and the interviews are analyzed by both types of analysis, as the frequency in which answers are given (conceptual analysis) and the way the answers are related to other concepts or opinions of other members (relative analysis) are important. A content analysis is a good research method for these surveys because categorization can help to explain answers. Due to the categorization it is also possible to relate similar concepts to each other. Moreover, the two types of content analysis give the method the

potential to analyze as much data from the surveys as possible, namely qualitative and qualitative data.

To start a content analysis of a text, several steps have to be followed through to make coding possible (Scheier, 2014). This starts with the building of a coding frame, for which these steps have to be followed: “selecting material; structuring and generating categories; defining categories” (Scheier, 2014, p. 174). These steps are described here, starting with formulation of categories.

The coding frame itself has one or more main categories and at least two subcategories (Scheier, 2014). The main categories are the features of the collected data about which the researcher wants to know more and it should cover just one feature of the data. The subcategories specify in more detail the data with reference to the main category. These subcategories should be mutually exclusive, so an “unit can be coded only once under one main category” (Scheier, 2014, p. 175). Furthermore, all the relevant features of the material has to be marked by a category.

In addition to defining categories, it is important to select material that reflects the data well, taking into account the variety of the data sources (Scheier, 2014). However, before the data can be analyzed, the categories have to be created, which Scheier (2014) labeled as structuring -creating main categories- and generating -creating subcategories. These categories can be formulated in two ways, namely based on theory, prior to the research (concept-driven) and based on the gathered material (data-driven). Concept-driven categories are based on “previous knowledge: a theory, prior research, everyday knowledge, logic or an interview guide” (Schreier, 2014, p. 176). Data-driven categories are designed when the researcher encounters relevant concept in the material that is not yet covered by any other (sub)category (Schreier, 2014). If the categories are only concept-driven there could be unaccounted for material. By adding data-driven subcategories to concept-driven main categories it is tried to overcome this. In this research a combination of both is used, this way the data results are used as optimal as possible.

After this, the categories have to be defined. According to Scheier (2014) this defining-step has four parts: “a category name, a description of what is meant by that name, positive examples, and decision rules” (p. 176). So after formulating category names, the categories have to be described, which is done through formulating a definition and -if needed- indicators. This is followed by illustrating the category with an example. And the final part regarding decision rules is only needed if subcategories overlap; than a more extensive explanation needs to follow, explaining which codes belong to which (sub)category. After following these steps to build a coding frame, it is important to take a step back and take a

look at the coding frame as a whole. It is possible that subcategories are similar to each other, if this is the case they could be combined.

The coding frame used in this thesis is used to analyze data from the surveys and the interviews. This frame is both concept- and data-driven. The main categories and subcategories are based on the themes from the minutes of the board of directors and the questions from the survey. This resulted in the following categories: membership, research, activities, motives and IMISCOE network. The subcategories were determined based on the survey questions and responses. The whole coding frame, including the subcategories and definition, is added in Appendix 5. In the coding frame I did not add an example to the description of the categories since I think that the categories with the definitions are self explanatory.

While a content analysis fits, in my opinion, best for this research, the method also has some weaknesses. As Mathison (2005) argued, content analysis can be simplistic, “time consuming, [...] open to multiple interpretations, [...] and may take texts out of context” (p. 83). Schreier (2014) is even more extensive about the methods weaknesses than Mathison. As Schreier emphasizes the description-side of content analysis. Due to this, the method would not be “suitable for theory building” (2004, p. 181), she argues if this is needed one should use grounded theory instead. It is a method that reduces data, the coding and formulation of categories make the data abstract. The “multiplicity of meaning and how different meanings relate to each other” (Schreier, 2014, p. 181) are not explored in content analysis. I have tried to take these weaknesses into account in my thesis. Furthermore, this knowledge can also contribute to ensure that I use the available data the best way I can, while not expecting more from the results when that is not possible.

#### **4. IMISCOE's history and growth**

As described before IMISCOE was established in 2004 originating from a research program funded by the EC. Since then IMISCOE has worked towards several objectives, such as the development of an infrastructure for migration researchers in which they can develop research programs, publish their results, and stimulate and promote training for PhD students, while at the same time offering worldwide access to a variety of migration research, data and expertise. In April 2014 IMISCOE celebrated its ten year anniversary.

IMISCOE is a network focused on international migration, integration and social cohesion. Migration and integration research and training are important objectives in the network. In this chapter IMISCOE as both a Network of Excellence (NoE) and as an International Research Network (IRN) will be described. The main focus is on the history and growth of the organization, as first the steps taken before the official establishment of the Network of Excellence are described. This is followed by IMISCOE as a Network of Excellence as such, including its research and activities. Also the change from a Network of Excellence to an International Research Network will be described. And the final step in the development of the network will be explained thereafter, which is a description of IMISCOE as an IRN and the move of IMISCOE's coordinatorship to EUR/CIMIC. Information about the history and growth of IMISCOE described in this chapter, is gathered from the minutes of the board of directors meetings and two interviews with key players of the network who were involved in the network since the start or even before this.

##### **4.1 Steps taken before the official start and the Network of Excellence IMISCOE**

The first steps towards an international comparative migration and integration research network started around 2002 and were initiated by Rinus Penninx (personal communication, June 2, 2014). This was initiated in response to an open consultation of the EC. The Commission wanted to gain insight into the academic research field and they asked academics to formulate possible research questions. According to Penninx, international comparative research of migration and integration should have a higher priority, therefore as the director of IMES -Institute for Migration & Ethnic Studies in Amsterdam- he sent in a proposal.

In 2003 the EC published its plans for the Sixth Framework Program (FP6) and this included comparative research of migration and integration; which were quite alike the plans Penninx sent in. This Framework Program has been part of the research and development program of the EU, which has started in the 1980s (Hix, 2005). Originally the program was directed at research of informational technological development of European firms. However, when the program appeared to be successful, more programs followed, resulting in the

establishment of Networks of Excellence (European Commission, 2007). According to the EC (2007), the program is directed at combating fragmentation of European research. This is done through financially supporting initiatives aimed at integrating research activities. Activities could be focused at resource sharing or overcoming knowledge, equipment or infrastructure inadequacies. Furthermore, Penninx (personal communication, 2 June, 2014) emphasized that the original design of FP6 was aimed at bringing together researchers from different countries who would collaborate with the European market. So the initial plans of the EC mainly focused on the economic sector rather than the social sciences.

After the published EC plans, Penninx started to bring together academics and institutes that were fit to join the network. These first steps towards institutes were influenced by Penninx' professional network that had grown over the years, due to his function as the director of IMES and as an academic. Thus the first steps towards the organization and the start of an infrastructure for a research network were taken. During this stage, attempts were made to include institutes from all over Europe, trying to cover as many EU member states as possible. All in all, in 2004 the Network of Excellence started with 19 institutes that originated from different European countries (Appendix 6). Institutes were mainly situated in Northwest Europe, such as the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Spain and Portugal. These institutes were: CES in Coimbra, CEIFO in Stockholm, CEDEM in Liège, CEG in Lisbon, COMPAS in Oxford, DEUSTO in Bilbao, ERCOMER in Rotterdam, EFSM in Bamberg, FIERI in Turin, ICMPD in Vienna, ISR/EIF in Vienna, IMES in Amsterdam, IMIS in Osnabrück, INED in Paris, MIGRINTER in Poitiers, NIDI in The Hague, SCMR in Sussex, SociNova in Lisbon, and SFM in Neuchâtel<sup>1</sup>. All these institutes together were the founders of IMISCOE.

In 2004 IMISCOE received 4,5 million euro from the EC as it was part of FP6. This money had to cover the expenses for five years, which was the expected duration of the existence of IMISCOE as a NoE. Part of this money was spent on research clusters. IMISCOE designed nine research clusters in which specific migration and integration subjects were studied. The research clusters will be described elaborately in chapter five. In the first year each cluster had allocated 40.000 euro for their activities (BD6<sup>2</sup>, 2006). This amount increased in the second and third year towards 47.000 euro (BD11, 2006; BD17, 2007). Apart from expenses on research, money was needed to keep the network office going, which was used, among others, for administration, marketing and events.

In the period 2004-2009 four institutes were included in the NoE. These institutes did not have the actual membership status, they were 'associated members'. This was due to long

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<sup>1</sup> Full list of institutes in Appendix 5

<sup>2</sup> BD refer to the board of directors meetings of IMISCOE



and complicated procedures to enlarge the IMISCOE-consortium (BD8, 2006)<sup>3</sup>. However, they were completely included in the network (Penninx, personal communication). These institutes were HWWI in Hamburg, CMR in Warsaw, CEFMR in Warsaw, and CESS in Tirana, Albania.

Due to this enlargement, more countries in Europe were represented in the network. At the end of the NoE, before the International Research Network started, IMISCOE had 23 members. Though institutes from outside the network were also “often included in specific research projects initiated by the IMISCOE clusters” (BD7, 2006). Therefore it is clear that it was not obligatory to be a member institute in order to join research.

In the end, IMISCOE as a network should “contribute to the theory of societal change” (BD10, 2006). This was also one of the EU’s requirements for the NoE, therefore IMISCOE’s contribution to theory and methodology at European level would be measured (BD12, 2006). However, IMISCOE sees its own core task in research (BD14, 2007), so the focus of this thesis will be on this; which is in IMISCOE’s case “multi-disciplinary [research] with multi-methodology and theory” (BD10, 2006).

Furthermore, chapter 2.3.1 elaborated on dominant schools in migration thinking. The first school was influenced by Parson and Durkheim and focused on the influence of migration on society. The second school focused on legal or political constitutionalism which argues for a society functioning without state intervention; according to the latter school, integration is an integrate part from society. Positioning IMISCOE as a network within these schools is difficult, as the two schools have converged and it is argued that societal integration does take place. IMISCOE can be associated with this latter school as this school argues that processes of integration can be studied. Furthermore, this school of thought also described the institutionalization of academic research. This was the foundation of IMISCOE as the research network is subsidized by an international governmental organization, the EC. This institutionalization can also be found in IMISCOE since the contribution to theory and methodology at European level is measured by the EC. However, researchers can also influence migration debates by policy-oriented research. Thus not the whole research agenda is determined by the EC.

#### **4.2 From a Network of Excellence to an International Research Network**

From the beginning of IMISCOE as a NoE, the goal has been to establish a sustainable organization (BD8, 2006). In the board of director meeting in 2008 it was discussed that participating institutes in IMISCOE have the feeling that the activities of the network have

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<sup>3</sup> The minutes of the board of directors does not describe the procedure, so it is not possible to elaborate on this further.

added value for them (BD18, 2008). Because of this, institutes wanted to participate in IMISCOE even after the official EU-end of the NoE, the 1<sup>st</sup> of April 2009.

As described before, the NoE would only exist for five years (until April 1<sup>st</sup>, 2009). Therefore, it would only receive funding for these years. When the end of the NoE IMISCOE came into sight, the network office attempted to get an extension of the subsidy of the European Commission (R. Penninx, personal communication, 2 June, 2014). However, extension of the subsidy was not possible. The NoE as originally designed by the EU had to stimulate cooperation between research, university and businesses. However, this cooperation did not work out as planned (R. Penninx, personal communication, 2 June, 2014). In addition to subsidy extension, a group of NoE's also tried to convince the EC that "some support should be made available for good functioning NoE's to make them sustainable [after the NoE-period] by providing transition support" (BD15, 2007). However, this did not have the positive result they hoped for and no transition support was given by the EC<sup>4</sup>.

So IMISCOE had to work towards guaranteeing its financial future in another way. While extra funding was not an option, the EC did grant permission to use the left over funding after five years of IMISCOE for the sixth year (until April 1<sup>st</sup>, 2010). This was positive for IMISCOE as they had been economical with their expenses, especially in the first two years relatively few money was spent (BD18, 2008). This way, IMISCOE had an extra year to arrange its funding and to change it "from an subsidized Network of Excellence towards an independent club of research institutes" (own translation, R. Penninx, personal communication, 2 June, 2014).

When the network office and the participating institutes decided to continue with their participation in IMISCOE, there were several discussions regarding IMISCOE's future. According to Penninx (in BD18, 2008) there were three subjects about the future of the network that needed to be discussed during the meetings of the board of directors; namely its primary tasks, the organization, and a feasible way of financing the organization.

Firstly, IMISCOE's primary tasks could be divided into three topics: the programming of research on European and international, global level; building and maintaining an infrastructure for training and education; and finally, and more secondary compared to the other two tasks, the dissemination of research results. As shortly described before, the research done within the NoE IMISCOE was divided over nine research clusters and feasibility studies (Appendix 7). An in depth description on IMISCOE's research and the clusters itself are given in the next chapter. Already in 2007 (BD15, 2007) -not long after

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<sup>4</sup> The board of director minutes do not elaborate on this point. Therefore, it is not possible to enlighten this further.

IMISCOE's establishment- this division of research clusters and feasibility studies led to some questions regarding the heterogeneity within clusters with different research streams. This discussion continued in 2008 and to clear this up, it was decided to evaluate the clusters (BD18, 2008). It was suggested that each cluster would have a self-evaluation, an evaluation by institute and an evaluation by the individual members. This resulted in the wish for a revised cluster structure with a more flexible, future oriented and open structure (BD19, 2008; IRN1-BD1, 2009). Moreover, content wise the cluster topics did not always reflect the current situation anymore, and the title did not always correspond to the content of research<sup>5</sup> (BD21, 2008). This should become clearer in the future, as "research is IMISCOE's core task" (Bauböck, BD23, 2008). Additionally to IMISCOE's research (and its clusters), training and education are also important tasks of IMISCOE, and these should definitely continue to exist in the future network (BD23, 2008).

IMISCOE's organization after the end of the EC's funding, has also been part of the discussion. To make sure a future IMISCOE was an option, the coordinator proposed to the researchers participating in the board of directors to inform the directors of the institute or university about this and to get support from National Science Foundations and governmental agencies (BD16, 2007; BD18 2008). In the end, financial support came from members itself, member institutes, the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO) and the European integration fund (P. Scholten, personal communication, 24 September, 2014). Moreover, before the NoE actually changed into an International Research Network, each member institute wrote a letter of commitment (BD20, 2008; BD22, 2008), in which institutes wrote down their wishes and the possibility of commitment to the IRN IMISCOE. These letters were not legally binding. However, it would indicate which institutes would continue with their membership and what their expectancies from the network would be. This way IMISCOE would have knowledge of the level of commitment of its member before making final decisions.

Furthermore, extension of the network with more institutes was also part of the debate. The network did not want to attract free-riders: people who enjoined all the benefits of the network but did not pay membership contribution. Members of committees and research clusters therefore have to be an IMISCOE member (H. Entzinger, personal communication, 23 May, 2014). It was no longer possible for people to have only the benefits of IMISCOE's research network but who at the same time do not pay for these services and activities (networking, conferences, events, participation in research). So while the board of directors supported a growth of the network, it was also feared that if the network would grow too fast

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<sup>5</sup> The board of director minutes do not elaborate on this point. Therefore, I cannot say how the cluster content has changed over the years.

it would harm the internal structure. Therefore, new members had to be invited to become a member instead of them applying to the network. Additionally, there would be a maximum of eight<sup>6</sup> new partners during the first year (IRN-BD1, 2009).

And thirdly, there have been discussions about a way of financing IMISCOE in the future. The alternative for funding was mentioned during one of the meetings of the board of directors, which is that each member institute would pay an institutional fee and a fee for its individual members (BD14, 2007; BD18, 2008). In January 2008 it was estimated that an annual contribution of €7500,- per institute and an additional €750,- per member of these institute would cover the costs of the future network. However, for most institutes it was (and is) difficult to get access to funding due to national regulations or due to the project-based nature of institutes (BD18, 2008). It is difficult because institutes do not have or have little access to money. Moreover, governments have increasingly decreased their funding to universities (P. Scholten, personal communication, 24 September, 2014). Contribution in kind, such as organizational costs, could be a solution for some institutes. Furthermore, securing external funding of the network could also lower the height of membership fees (IRN-BD1, 2009).

In the end, the contribution fees are not as high as estimated. Furthermore, a distinction was made between institutes and individual members from EU-15 and other industrialized countries, EU-12 countries and non-Western countries (IRN-BD6, 2011). Institutional membership fees range from €3750 to €1000 and individual membership fees range from €200 to €100, so the contribution quite differs from the original estimates.

#### **4.3 IMISCOE as an International Research Network**

After IMISCOE changed from a Network of Excellence into an International Research Network in 2009, it was for some institutes no longer possible to be a member due to the membership fees. However, there were also institutes that joined after this change, which in the end led to an extension of IMISCOE. Institutes that accepted the invitation to become members were Mirekoç in Istanbul, MIM in Malmö and IEM in Madrid. Since then the network has extended to 35 member institutes (Appendix 6) (Figure 1). As Penninx stated “IMISCOE is covering now much more countries in the EU” (own translation, personal communication, 2 June, 2014). This was not expected, as Bauböck stated “people will prioritise and we will lose people due to fee-paying” (BD23, 2009). He argued that the network had to be attractive for (new) senior researchers, so they would (still) want to be part of IMISCOE with its network and research opportunities. So while a negative effect on membership numbers was

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<sup>6</sup> In the minutes of the board of directors this number is not further explained. Though a discussion may have occurred, this is not addressed in the minutes.

expected, this was not the case in reality. Furthermore, not only the amount of institutional members has grown, also the amount of individual members has grown significantly (IRN-BD7, 2011).

The extension of IMISCOE after the transition into an IRN, could perhaps partly be explained by the authority the EC had over IMISCOE as a NoE (R. Penninx, personal communication, 2 June, 2014). The EC wanted IMISCOE's research to be policy relevant and policy briefs had to be written. However, when IMISCOE became an IRN this changed, the "focus is now primary on the importance of research institutes" (own translation, R. Penninx, personal communication, 2 June, 2014). It is a consortium of research institutes that work together, organize trainings for PhDs and have a publication series; the focus is more direct on research and research interests. Perhaps institutes found this more interesting and applied for membership in the IRN.

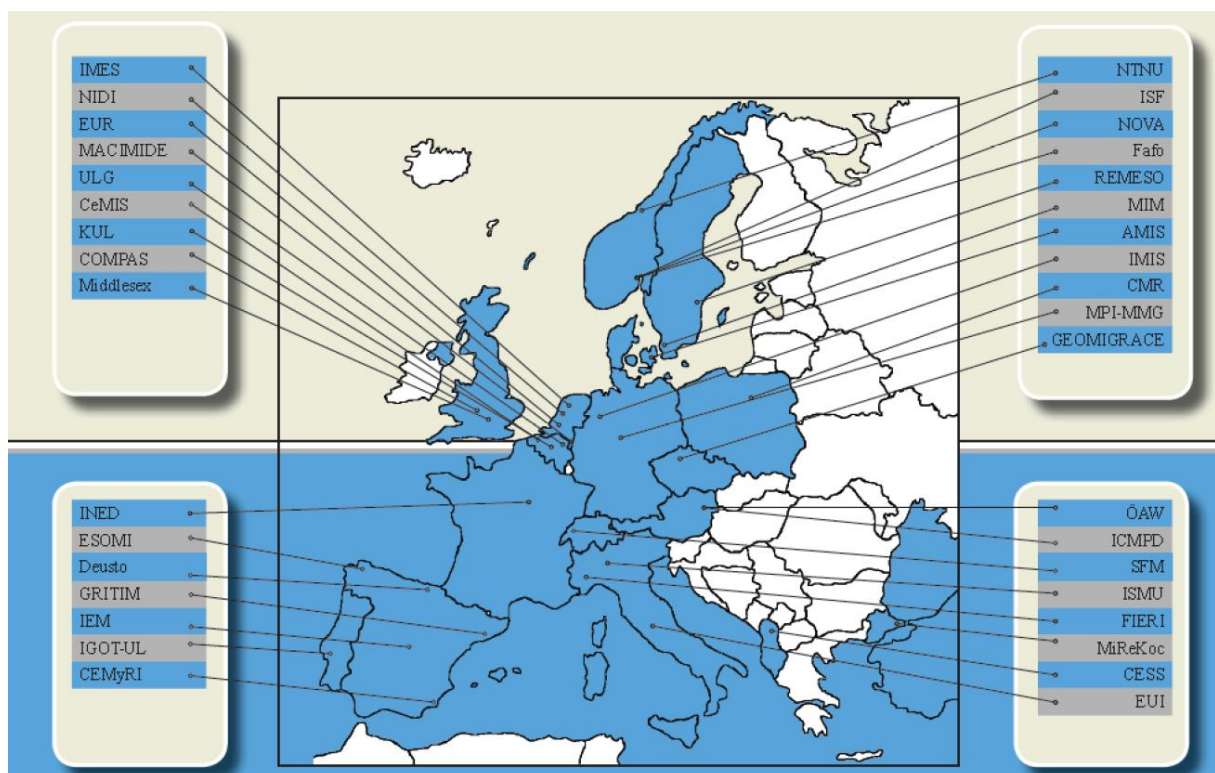


Figure 1 – Map showing the spread of institutes over Europe (31 institutes, before the expansion in August, 2014)

Around the end of 2010 and the beginning of 2011 it became clear that the University of Amsterdam -to which IMES was affiliated- was no longer able to afford IMISCOE's overhead expenses on top of the membership fee (IRN-BD6, 2011). Within the university a reorganization took place, which merged IMES into the new Amsterdam Institute for Social Science Research. Due to this IMES became divided over different disciplines, people left the institute and there were less assignments to work on (H. Entzinger, personal communication, 23 May, 2014). Moreover, the university could also no longer support

IMISCOE in kind like they had done until then. On top of this, Penninx who was IMISCOE's coordinator since its beginning, would retire in the near future. All this made it clear that organizational changes had to be made in the near future.

So IMISCOE had to look for an institute that was interested in the future coordinatorship of IMISCOE and the network office associated with this. Initially two institutes were interested in taking over the coordinating role. Each institute had to make a bid, including a proposal for a coordinator, the available organizational structure, the capacity to maintain the legal structure and an indication of the financial implications, both for contributions and the network itself (IRN-BD6, 2011). However, in the end both institutes that were initially interested were not able to file a bid<sup>7</sup> (IRN-BD7, 2011). This was due to legal obstacles or because they were not able to develop a financial viable proposal. However, this would mean that there was no future for the research network, which was not wanted. Eventually, there was the option that IMES would continue its coordinating role for two more years (until April 2014), funded by the University of Amsterdam (R. Penninx, personal communication, 2 June, 2014). During this time Penninx would be available as network coordinator at no costs, since he officially retired in September 2011.

To make sure there would be a solution and thus an institute taking over the coordinating role, a taskforce was realized. This taskforce had to work on the future of IMISCOE, specifically where and how the coordination of the network should be organized (IRN-BD8, 2012). Apart from a new coordinator there would also be a new structure. This would have legal, financial and organizational consequences. At the same time the institutions aims of IMISCOE should be included in the bid, namely publications, PhD training, the website, exchange of scientific ideas and the annual conference.

In the end, EUR/CIMIC and another anonymous institute bid for the coordinating role and developed a proposal<sup>8</sup>. EUR/CIMIC was also one of the two institutes that tried to develop a proposal in 2011. This new proposal included several factors (IRN-BD10, 2013; IRN-BD11, 2013); they wanted to keep the current organization, the current fee height would be the starting position, and contribution in kind would be part of the budget. Moreover, their bid included external funding from the city of Rotterdam that was willing to support the network for four years (IRN-BD10, 2013). Rotterdam co finances IMISCOE for two reasons: Rotterdam wanted to improve the cooperation between the city and the university, and they wanted to have a central position in a network that can provide the city knowledge about integration and migration. EUR/CIMIC also had a quite global perspective wanting to reach out to other networks, though it does not have to become a global network (IRN-BD11,

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<sup>7</sup> Due to the fact that the minutes of the board of directors are classified and since it is a sensitive subject, I am not able to elaborate more on the bids for coordinatorship.

<sup>8</sup> I am not able to elaborate on this proposal or the other institute further, since it is again a sensitive subject.

2013). They wanted to expand the network by including more disciplines, such as economy, migration theory development and also the SIRIUS network, a network on the education of migrant children. More information about the disciplines in IMISCOE is described in chapter 5.4.3. At the annual conference in Malmö it was decided upon that EUR/CIMIC would take over the coordinating role the 1<sup>st</sup> of April, 2014.

EUR/CIMIC as the new coordinator of IMISCOE has a new consortium agreement for the period 2014-2018. This outlook focuses on five points (IMISCOE, n.d.b.). First, IMISCOE's publications have a key position. A priority of the coordinator was to find a new publisher with a better arrangement, which was found in Springer Publishers. There will also be a publication strategy that stresses the journal *Comparative Migration Studies* and Open Access. The concept of Open Access will be elaborately described in chapter 5.3. Secondly, IMISCOE wants to attract more scholars to the annual conference and at the same time enhance its program and quality. The third point is focused on research, the coordinator wants to continue to provide funding for research activities. It is also intended to strengthen the role of IMISCOE in the European lobby for research funding. Fourthly, PhD training will be continued to support in the context of summer- or winterschools and the PhD conferences. And finally, the coordinator wants to professionalize IMISCOE's communication strategy, specifically with a new website, using social media and continuing the newsletter.

#### **4.4 Summarizing**

As described in this chapter, IMISCOE has developed as a network over the years. The first steps were taken in 2002 by Penninx and the network was officially established by the EC in 2004. Its main task was researching international migration, integration and social cohesion. This way IMISCOE could contribute to theory and methodology in Europe. Moreover, the acquired knowledge could also be used as a policy basis.

Initially the network would be funded by the EC until 2009, but when 2009 was approaching IMISCOE had a predicament: the network had not yet found a financial alternative. Since IMISCOE had not used all their financial resources, the money could be used until 2010. This gave the network an extra year to decide on IMISCOE's future and in the end this resulted in the establishment of the IRN.

As an IRN IMISCOE slightly changed: members had to start paying a membership fee, membership numbers increased and the research clusters were evaluated and changed (which will be described in chapter 5). When the coordinatorship of the network changed from IMES which is affiliated to University of Amsterdam to EUR/CIMIC, the direction of the network changed a little as well. While several factors were kept the same -such as the organization and membership fees- EUR/CIMIC also strived to alter some aspects of the

network. These aspects were among others: finding a new publishers, expanding the network by including more disciplines, continuing to provide funding for research activities, and improving the quality of the annual conference and enhancing its program.



## **5. Activities, research and publications of IMISCOE**

Over the years IMISCOE has organized a variety of activities and events, including trainings and awards. This chapter will elaborate on these activities. Moreover, research has always been IMISCOE's focus since its start, while the research context has changed over time. As described before, at the establishment of the NoE IMISCOE, policy and research were the main topics. Later, when IMISCOE became an IRN, this focus shifted to research and the interests of research institutes. In this chapter, the research within IMISCOE and the development of this research will be described. Firstly, IMISCOE's research clusters are explained, after which IMISCOE's publication series are described. All this is concluded by a report of the disciplines in the network and an evaluation of the network, which is based on the survey conducted among IMISCOE members. Subsequently an outlook on the future of IMISCOE by its members is described.

### **5.1 Activities organized within IMISCOE**

Since the development of IMISCOE was extensively described before, it is at this point possible to describe the cooperation within the network. IMISCOE organizes several activities for its members, activities such as events, and PhD trainings. In addition there are also two IMISCOE award ceremonies. These activities are just a small part of the network in its entirety, as IMISCOE's research and the publications also play an important role. The latter two will be discussed in this chapter. But first, the events, training and awards of IMISCOE will be described in the next paragraph.

#### **5.1.1 IMISCOE events**

As described before, IMISCOE received funding from the EU. A portion of this funding has been spent on events IMISCOE, such as the Annual Conferences (AC) that have been organized since IMISCOE's establishment in 2004. These conferences are organized so migration scholars and members of IMISCOE meet each other, discuss research and develop research proposals. The first annual conference took place in Coimbra, which was followed by conferences in Osnabruck (2005), Vienna (2006), Sussex (2007), Bilbao (2008), Stockholm (2009), Liege (2010), Warsaw (2011), Amsterdam (2012), Malmö (2013) and Madrid (2014). These conferences were organized by the institute at which the conference took place.

The first two annual conferences were organized according to a fixed format with "two day plenary sessions followed by afternoon cluster workshops" (BD8, 2006). This format changed at the third conference, when more time was granted to other activities of IMISCOE, such as feasibility study workshops, cross cluster workshops and policy events. Eventually at

the fourth AC it was decided that the final plenary session would be dropped (BD14, 2007). This new program format with a plenary theme was positively received and therefore this format was continued (BD15, 2007). Moreover, the AC has also been used to bring different research clusters together (BD21, 2008). The AC enables discussion of recent findings and facilitates decisions on the future research directions of the different clusters.

When IMISCOE became an IRN, its budget decreased. This in turn influenced the AC as IMISCOE could no longer fund travel costs and the conferences were no longer free of charge (BD21, 2008). Both members and non-IMISCOE members now had to pay a small (reduced) fee (IRN-BD4, 2010; IRN-BD6, 2011). However, mainly due to the AC, individual memberships have increased since then<sup>9</sup>, as non-member conference participants could become an IMISCOE-member for the same price as the conference costs (IRN-BD7, 2011; IRN-BD9, 2012).

In 2006, the first PhD conference was organized by Migrinter (BD11, 2006). At this conference PhD students presented and discussed their research projects. The coordinator of IMISCOE “stimulated PhD students to actively participate in the Network and to organize other PhD conferences” (Penninx, BD11, 2006). This indeed happened, since in the next years several PhD conferences were organized. In 2008 and 2009 two PhD conferences a year took place instead of one conference (BD15, 2007). The PhD conferences focused on both junior and senior students, though the first mainly participated. Moreover, the board of directors aimed that PhD students would “take the initiative to organize PhD conferences” (BD15, 2007).

Since the PhD conferences in the NoE were successful, there was the desire that they would continue to take place in some form with IMISCOE as an IRN. Students most appreciated “the chance to present and get feedback on their research, followed by methodology sessions and extras such as publications” (BD21, 2008). Therefore, it was proposed to continue these conferences after 2009 (BD19, 2008). Since it was agreed upon that the PhD conferences were of great value to the network, they continue to be organized to this day.

### **5.1.2 IMISCOE’s training and awards**

In 2006 the Training Committee wanted to develop a PhD programme, for which three training clusters were developed (BD10, 2006). For IMISCOE it has been important to attract and to hold on to PhD students since they showed the highest amount of participation in the network along with junior researchers (BD14, 2007). To PhD students IMISCOE has

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<sup>9</sup> Data gathered from the closed questions in the survey. Conference attendances and reasons for becoming IMISCOE member will be described in chapter 5.4.

provided numerous opportunities to publish their work and expand their network. As a result “the results for the institutes are most directly felt” and “the cooperation and joint initiatives have immediate added value” (BD18, 2008). Therefore it is important to retain this valuable group. This is achieved by organizing summer- or winterschools for PhD’s, which have been encouraged by the board of directors. These schools offer training in theoretical frameworks and methodology and also offer modules aimed at publications and PhD strategies. The “training is often provided by key scholars from our research field” (IMISCOE, n.d.f) resulting in the opportunity for PhD students to work together with leading researchers in the field of migration and integration. In addition to these schools, there are the PhD conferences which take place once or twice a year since 2006. Often these PhD conferences are combined with the summer- or winterschools.

Education has been stimulated not only for PhDs students, but also for Master students. In 2007 the training committee developed an Erasmus Mundus proposal together with six partners of IMISCOE (BD14, 2007). This program had to fit within existing Master programs at the partner institutes. Unfortunately, the proposal was rejected by the EC (BD19, 2008). After this rejected proposal, the committee started to develop a joined European Master programme, which was approved in 2009 (IRN-BD2, 2009). This is a joint master in international migration and social cohesion (MISOCO) focusing on migration flows and social cohesion strategy in Europe.

In addition to stimulation through training, IMISCOE has two awards assigned annually to the best dissertation and to the best paper submitted and presented. Since 2010 the Maria Ioannis Baganha Dissertation Award is awarded annually (IRN-BD2, 2009). This award is named after Maria Baganha, one of the founding members of IMISCOE and former chair of the board of directors, who passed away in June 2009. She was a leading migration scholar at CES at the University of Coimbra where she put migration research on the map in Portugal. To remember her work of migration studies and her engagement in the network, the IMISCOE dissertation award is dedicated to her. This award aims to “stimulate and recognize excellent PhD research in the field of migration, integration and social cohesion in Europe” (IMISCOE, n.d.c).

The second award is the Rinus Penninx Best Paper Award. This award honors the founding father of IMISCOE, Rinus Penninx. Rinus Penninx was the director of IMES, the Institute for migration and ethnic studies in Amsterdam, and he is an expert in international migration, migrant settlement, and migration and integration policies at local, national and EU level. This award is awarded to the best paper submitted and presented at the IMISCOE annual conference (IMISCOE, n.d.j). The winner receives €750 and has the opportunity to

publish the paper in Comparative Migration Studies. The first award is issued in August, 2014.

## 5.2 Research clusters

When IMISCOE started as a NoE nine research clusters were designed that would exist for six years (Table 1; Appendix 7). In each research cluster different research subjects were discussed. The focus of clusters varied from the effects of international migration (cluster A1) to the different dimensions of migration, such as political, economical, cultural and social dimensions (clusters B3-B6); and from causes and consequences of migration (A2) to comparative perspectives of politics and policies related to migration and integration (C9) or the interaction between immigrants and the receiving society (C7).

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### The nine original Research Clusters

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Cluster A1 – International migration and its regulation. <i>Currently: Standing committee on international migration and its regulation</i>
Cluster A2 – Causes and consequences: migration and development. <i>Currently: RG Emigration Nations: the politics and policies of diaspora engagement and transnational citizenship</i>
Cluster B3 – Legal status, citizenship and political integration. <i>Currently: Standing committee on migration, citizenship and political participation (MIGCITPOL)</i>
Cluster B4 – Work, entrepreneurship and economic integration
Cluster B5 – Social integration and mobility: education, housing and health
Cluster B6 – Linguistic, cultural and religious diversity and related policies
Cluster C7 – Interethnic relations, identity, representation & discrimination
Cluster C8 – Gender, age and generations.
Cluster C9 – The multilevel governance of migration. <i>Currently: The multilevel governance of immigrant and immigration policies</i>

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Table 1 – The nine original Research Clusters of the Network of Excellence IMISCOE

So while there is some variation between the different subjects, there is also similarity between research clusters as different sides of and perspectives on the same subject are studied. Researchers should make sure that the overlap between research clusters does not become significant, dividing a subject over several research clusters could be a solution. For example: studying integration is divided into political, economic, and social integration (cluster B3, B4, B5). However, ‘research gaps’ could also be found, as was argued by

Bommes (BD8, 2006)<sup>10</sup>. The External Advisory Committee (EAC) argued that IMISCOE should not aim to fill all these 'research gaps' but instead focus on its strengths with the existing defined clusters and feasibility studies. Research gaps present within clusters should be filled using the available expertise within the network. At the same time, "IMISCOE should include research on the effects of migration on the receiving society" (BD8, 2006), since this is of importance to policy makers.

During the first year of the existence of research clusters, each cluster wrote a State of Art Report (SoAR) of the corresponding subject. Following these reports, clusters further developed their ideas, tasks and goals for the next five years. In general this resulted in clusters defining their direction regarding their migration and integration objective. For example, cluster A1 focused on the processes and mechanisms of international migration and its regulations. In its first year members of this cluster organized two workshops and wrote a joint proposal for their joint research activities. This resulted into three tasks that were elaborated on in the second year, namely clarifying the basic concepts, developing typologies and identifying regularities. During the second and third year after the establishment of the cluster, the focus was on these topics, while in the fourth year three new areas for more extensive research were formulated. While this example describes the activities and research within cluster A1, such a distinction took place in most clusters, which resulted in sub-clusters, as can be found in clusters B4, B5 and C8.

Furthermore, outside of the different clusters, there have been cross-cluster initiatives, which were encouraged by the board of directors from the beginning (BD8, 2006). In 2006 the first steps towards a cross-cluster collaboration took place between clusters A1, B3 and C9 as they set up a joint research project. This was followed in 2007 and 2008 by more cross-cluster projects and workshops, namely between cluster A2 and B3 (a seminar in 2007, year 4); between B3, B6 and C8 (in 2007, year 4); between B3 and C8 (in 2007, year 4); between B4, C7 and C8 (cooperation and a workshop in 2007 and 2008, year 4 and 5); and finally between A1, C9 and the INTPOL team (a cross-cluster work package in 2008, year 5).

Next to the clusters and cross-cluster initiatives, three feasibility studies were defined: INTPOL, EUROLINKS and SOCO; each focused on specific themes. INTPOL was focused on social integration of migrants, i.e. the inclusion into core institutions of the receiving society; taking into account structural, cultural, interactive and identificative integration dimensions (BD9, 2006). The objectives of the feasibility study EUROLINKS were mainly to understand the relation between migration systems and the linkages between sending and receiving societies. Another goal was to further develop migration systems theory. Lastly,

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<sup>10</sup> These 'research gaps' are not specified in the minutes of the board of directors, therefore it is not possible to elaborate on this.

SOCO focused on the history of integration and social cohesion as concepts and the restructuring of social cohesion. It was clear that these feasibility studies have some overlap with the research clusters, therefore cross-cluster initiatives were a logic next step. After IMISCOE became an IRN, these feasibility studies were abolished and IMISCOE only continued with its research clusters.

IMISCOE as well established standing committees. These are “research clusters that have been established for a longer period of time” (IMISCOE, n.d.h). A standing committee can be established if a research cluster has been in place for at least four years and if the research cluster had at least one great achievement, such as a jointly publication or a successful project application, for example, the research-policy dialogues cluster brought in the DIAMINT project (IMISCOE, n.d.i). Currently there are seven standing committees, ranging from multilevel governance of immigrant and immigration policies to education and social mobility, and from research-policy dialogues on migration and integration in Europe to ageing migrants.

In addition to the research clusters and standing committees, IMISCOE contributed to the development of the INTEGRIM ITN project. This project started in 2013 and will run until the end of 2016 (IRN-BD9, 2012). Many of the partners in INTEGRIM ITN are IMISCOE members. INTEGRIM was developed to establish a combined research and training program directed at public policies and processes in relation to migration and integration of immigrants (INTEGRIM, n.d.).

As the IMISCOE grew as a network, it was not only the organization itself that changed but also the content of research, as was argued by Penninx (personal communication, 2 June, 2014). As described before, directors of institutes were dissatisfied with the research clusters of the NoE. They were too rigid and not open and flexible enough. This started to change when IMISCOE became an international research network (Appendix 7). Though this was possible before, research and activities from the research clusters had to be complemented. This was done in different ways, such as publishing a book or a paper or by having a conference or a workshop in which the results of the cluster were presented.

In 2010 the research clusters changed, nowadays they no longer exist in the original form: either they were discontinued or they changed their name and focus. In the IRN's first year (in 2010) there were seventeen new initiatives proposed for research clusters. Six of these initiatives were former clusters with a new focus and a new name, the other eleven proposals were new. Each year researchers can send in proposals for funding new initiatives and to form a research cluster. These research clusters are evaluated each year. All in all, this has led to 48 research clusters since the establishment of IMISCOE (Appendix 7).

During the time period studied members of IMISCOE participated in at least one research cluster (data gathered from the survey for individual members) (Figure 2). Many respondents participated in the NoE research clusters; especially in clusters B5 (social integration and mobility) and C9 (the multilevel governance of migration). C9 is a research cluster that continues its previously defined research. The ‘newer’ research clusters -those established when IMISCOE became an IRN- have had slightly less participants. Research clusters and standing committees with comparatively more participants are: research-policy dialogues; standing committee on popular arts, diversity and cultural policies in post-migration urban settings (POPADIVCIT); ageing migrants; education and mobility; young adult mobility options and alternatives in times of economic crisis; and diversity, migration and social cohesion (CMR) (Figure 2).

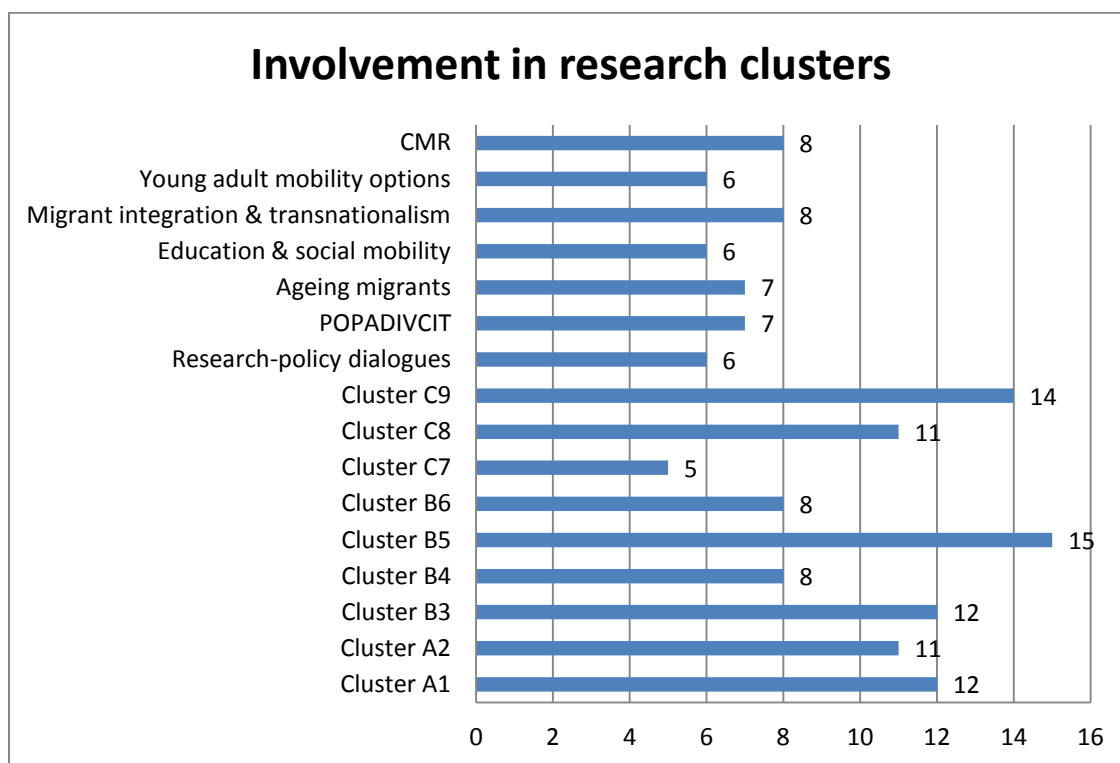


Figure 2 – Involvement of members in research clusters (only displaying clusters involving more than 5 respondents; own data, 90 respondents)

All in all, in the last decade both the involvement in and the subjects of research clusters have changed. The subjects of research clusters have been broadened and are no longer strictly limited to the borders of a research cluster as was the case when IMISCOE was still a NoE. The amount of research clusters has increased since IMISCOE changed into an IRN. The broad research focus can also be found in IMISCOE's publications. In the analysis of the publication summaries (which is used in the analysis described in chapter 6.1 and 6.2), keywords were used to represent the essence of the publication in one or just a few words. This resulted in several recurring subjects in publications, these subjects were: international

migration trends, migration dynamics and patterns, migration and integration policy, irregular migration, citizenship, second generation migrants (in relation to education or entrepreneurship) and integration. Subjects that were studied to a lesser extent were: the identity process and dynamics of migrants, the labor market in relation to migrants, and migrant family relations. These subjects were mainly studied in different countries in the EU, but IMISCOE also published studies from outside the EU in which migrant related subjects were studied. These were countries such as Albania, Turkey, Morocco, Egypt, Turkey, Lebanon, the United States, Canada, Mexico, and Malaysia.

### **5.3 Publications of IMISCOE**

As described in chapter 4.3 IMISCOE changed its publisher in 2014 to Springer Publisher. The reasons for this change are described in this paragraph. After this there will be elaborated on Open Access and what this is. In addition IMISCOE's repertoire is not limited to OAPEN, the network has also developed several publication series, such as the IMISCOE-AUP research series, policy briefs, and textbook, dissertation and report series (Appendix 8). These series will be described hereafter.

Before IMISCOE had an agreement with Springer Publisher, the Amsterdam University Press (AUP) published IMISCOE's research. However, over the years the board of directors was not always satisfied with the work of the AUP. Publications were not always on time and the AUP was limited in the number of quality books that could be published each year (BD21, 2008; IRN-BD2, 2009). Moreover, AUP's PR did not meet IMISCOE's requirements (Bauböck, BD23, 2009). In addition the quality was low due to poor editing and typesetting. As a result, IMISCOE faced "the threat of losing prominent authors" (IRN-BD2, 2009). At the same time AUP was coping with disorganization (IRN-BD10, 2013). However, despite informal and formal requests to improve the work, no changes were made.

The editorial committee started to explore options with other publishers to take over the IMISCOE-series. In addition, the contract with AUP expired in 2013. In the search for a new publisher, several things had to be taken into account, such as the role of IMISCOE's editorial committee, the possibility of Open Access, the price of books, the reputation of the publisher and the strength of its sales network (IRN-BD9, 2012). The committee looked at several publishers and Springer Publishers would be best suited as IMISCOE's new publisher.

In 2008 IMISCOE started with the initiative for Open Access (BD19, 2008) which is short for Open Access Publishing in European Network and has OAPEN as its acronym. OAPEN gives an author access to the international market of IMISCOE-AUP. It has the "widest



possible access to the research and publications of IMISCOE members” (IMISCOE, n.d.g). In this way IMISCOE’s work can be promoted and disseminated. Moreover, it allows anyone to learn from IMISCOE research. Next to availability on Open Access, hard copies of books and articles would still be printed. According to Van Aert (AUP, IRN-BD7, 2011) Open Access did not affect the sales of hard copies.

Another benefit of OAPEN is that it allows researchers to publish their research in their native language. For a long time, board members have asked questions about the possibility of publishing in languages other than English, this in order to reach a larger audience. Alternatively, it was argued to at least provide translations of core-text into German, French and/or Spanish. The reason for this was that most PhD students started their studies in their native language (BD15, 2007). OAPEN provided a solution in 2008 as AUP was partner in OAPEN and “this project would allow for non-English publishing” (BD18, 2008).

IMISCOE is not only associated with OAPEN but it has also founded the journal Comparative Migration Studies (CMS) for which IMISCOE applied for funding in 2011 and it was first published in 2013 (IRN-BD8, 2012). CMS is an open access journal aiming for knowledge exchange, the widest possible readership and fast publications (Saharso & Scholten, 2013). It is “an international double-blind peer reviewed journal that [...] focuses on comparative research from a variety of disciplines involved in the field of migration and ethnic studies” (IMISCOE, n.d.g). Disciplines such as political science, geography, demography, sociology, law, economics and history are all part of the subject matter.

In 2006 IMISCOE started the IMISCOE-AUP research series in collaboration with the AUP (BD11, 2006). When IMISCOE was a NoE these series were focused on the dissemination of knowledge, since it was hard to publish its multidisciplinary research in “A-rated disciplinary journals” (IRN-BD7, 2011).

After IMISCOE became an International Research Network, Penninx stated that “dissemination to and within the scientific world should remain a priority in the future” since it had a “direct added value for the IMISCOE-partners” (BD18, 2008). The IMISCOE-AUP research series was part of this dissemination in the scientific world. It was also proposed that these series would be as self-financing as possible, because funding was hard to get. However self-financing was only possible to some extent, as IMISCOE also had to invest in the series with regards to preparation, evaluation and the selection of manuscripts. Self-funding was expected to be sufficient if the more successful publications could cover the publications “that are scientifically rewarding, but do not have a strong market” (BD20, 2008). AUP itself was positive about this development, according to them the “research series is breaking even” (BD21, 2008) and the aim was to make these series financially independent (IRN-BD7, 2011). Furthermore, the research series have been the IMISCOE’s most

successful series with the most published books. 43 books are published in the series so far, including the books that will be published in 2014.

In addition to these series, the training committee and the editorial committee of IMISCOE wanted to work together on the development of a textbook series (BD14, 2007), of which three textbooks were published. However, first the publication of these text books was slowed down because many texts were either local or dealt with very specific topics, while the committees were interested in international and theoretical orientated texts (BD15, 2007). Eventually, the first book contained a selection of studies in 'international migration and immigrant incorporation' (Appendix 8). Due to the delay of the first book, the second and third book were also delayed. While the first book was on selected studies, the second and third book were focused on European perspectives on international migration studies and immigrant incorporation studies. It was expected that these series will continue to exist after the end of the funding period of the NoE from the EC.

IMISCOE has published seventeen policy briefs between 2006 and 2009. However, the development of the policy briefs was difficult "due to lack of experience and because a brief can be aimed at various levels of government, from local to international" (BD8, 2006). The conclusion was that to have a successful policy brief, policy makers should be included in the writing process (BD8, 2006; BD9, 2006). In contrast as Penninx described it, IMISCOE has to work from its strengths when "supplying information/policy briefs and use the communication tools that we have already developed" (BD8, 2006). However, it should be kept in mind, that the audience of conducted research are not limited to policy makers. Thus, for a researcher to be able to write a policy brief, IMISCOE developed a guide (BD10, 2006). It was also stated that every IMISCOE publication should get a policy brief, though this has not been implemented. In 2009 IMISCOE stopped publishing the policy briefs, because they were no longer a priority and they cost too much editing time. Now that EUR/CIMIC is the new coordinator, they aim to bring new life in the policy briefs series.

The dissertation and report series were also part of the publication series of IMISCOE. In the dissertation series, eighteen books have been published, while in the reports series only eight books were issued. In 2009 it was decided that the IMISCOE-AUP dissertation series would be discontinued (BD23, 2008). The same applied to the IMISCOE-AUP reports series. Both series would discontinue to exist since they were not cost-effective, the production costs were relatively high while relatively a few books were sold. For manuscripts that otherwise would have been published in these series, a possibility would be to publish them in the IMISCOE-AUP publication series.

## 5.4 Evaluation of the network

As was described in the methodology of this thesis, surveys were conducted with directors of the member institutes, i.e. the board of directors, and individual members. The board of directors received an email with an open questionnaire, since these institutional member have -in general- participated in the network for a longer time than individual members. Therefore directors can illustrate their answers and experiences extensively. In the end, eight out of the 31<sup>11</sup> directors of the board responded. The individual members received an email with a link to a digital questionnaire with ten closed and three open questions. This email was sent to 382 members, specifically members that are affiliated to IMISCOE member institutes as well as members who are not bound to member institutes. Out of these 382 members 142 have responded. So, the results of both surveys cannot be generalized for the whole network since the 'respondent group' is too small for reliable conclusions. Despite this, the data gathered could lead to valuable insights into IMISCOE.

In the next sub paragraph, the experiences of individual members will be described. First a description of the disciplines and themes in the IMISCOE network will be given. This is followed by an evaluation of the network using both open and closed questions. The second subparagraph describes the experience of the directors of the institutional members. Finally, an outlook of the IMISCOE network -by individual members and the directors- is given.

### 5.4.1 Individual members

The survey conducted among the individual members of IMISCOE, showed that the majority of its members are involved in sociology, followed by involvement with political science (Figure 3). Geography, anthropology, economics, education and demography are other disciplines in which several members are active. Often members are active in more than one discipline, more than ten times, respondents indicated they were active in both political science and sociology. Other multiple disciplines in which respondents are involved in are sociology and anthropology; economics and sociology; sociology, geography and anthropology; and political science, sociology and anthropology. This corresponds quite well with the results visible in Figure 3, since these disciplines are also the disciplines in which most respondents are involved, therefore it is more likely that they overlap to some extent.

The focus of IMISCOE has mainly been on social sciences. It has been difficult to include law and economics in the network (R. Penninx, personal communication, 2 June, 2014) as these disciplines also have their own networks (IRN-BD9, 2012). There has been one IMISCOE member institute with a primarily economic orientation, namely HWWI which was a member until 2011. Apart from HWWI, other institutes include sporadically

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<sup>11</sup> At the time of the survey distribution among the board of directors, IMISCOE had 31 member institutes. In Augustus 2014 this extended to 35 member institutes.

economists, but they do not have a strong disciplinary orientation (R. Penninx, personal communication). Similar observations can be made for lawyers, as they are quite closed off from other disciplines and are not focus on the social side of research.

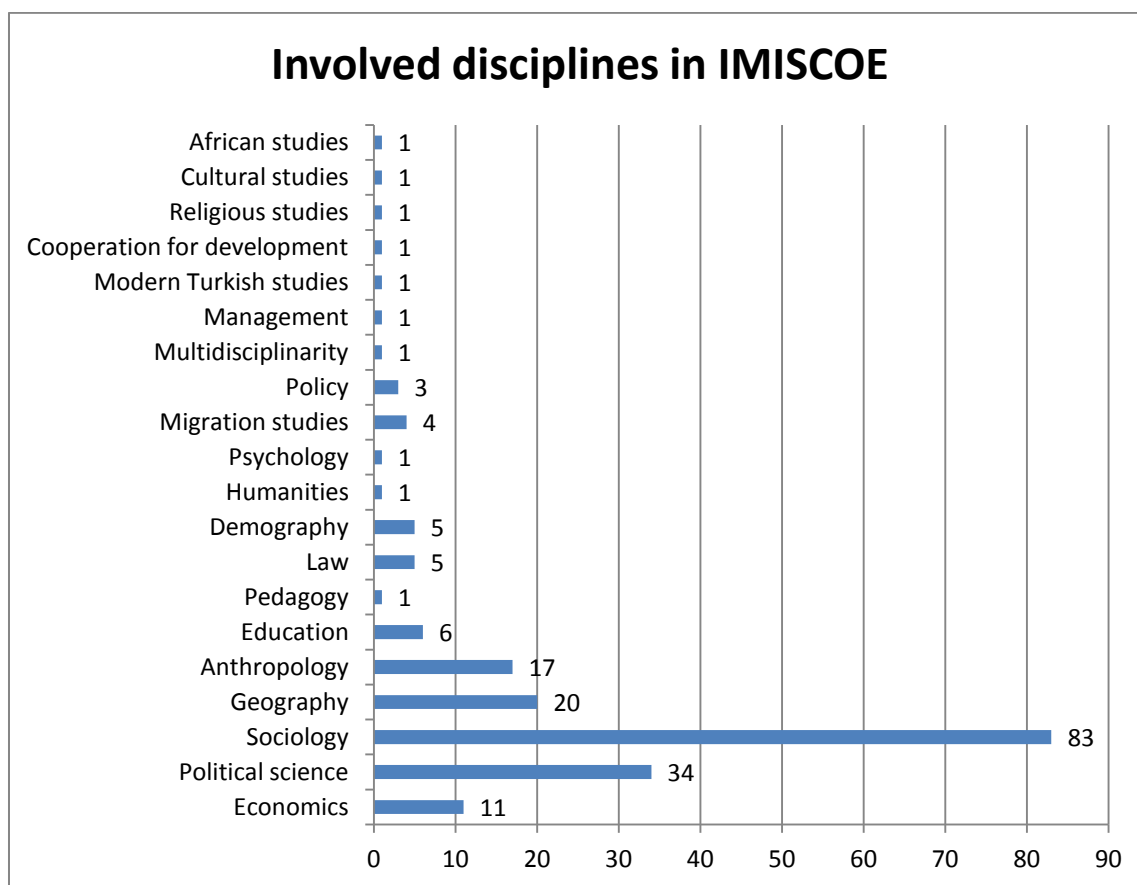


Figure 3 – Involved disciplines in IMISCOE (own data, 133 respondents)

In addition to the disciplines involved in IMISCOE, the network is established around three themes: migration, integration and social cohesion. The underlying emphasis on these themes has changed over the years. According to Penninx, migration and integration can be distinguished from social cohesion (personal communication, 2 June, 2014). The first are focused on the scientific process of integration, policy is only an implicit part of this process; while social cohesion is focused on the policy process, which is a normative process. It can only be formulated when there is a problem. These themes should be separated from each other. However, both processes are also necessary since science and policy are dependent on one another. It should also be noted that these themes are not explicitly present and used for research in the network, neither are they used to make a distinction between research clusters. In my opinion, after analyzing the data, these themes are only used in the beginning as a NoE to communicate better to the EC.

A slight majority of the individual members of IMISCOE is affiliated with one of the member institutes, though many members (44%) are participating in IMISCOE from other institutes or other organizations than the member institutes. As was described before, the network extended when it changed into a research network. Not only did more institutes join the network, also the amount of individual members increased over the years (Figure 4). After 2008 there was a slight decrease of new applications which can be explained by the organizational changes within IMISCOE as the funding from the EU stopped in 2009. Since 2010 individual members have increasingly joined the network again. In 2014 the network has grown the most; 32 out of the 142 respondents of the survey became a member in 2014. Combined with the increasing amount of members, there has been an increase in conference attendance, especially in the last three years. This can be due to an increase in conference popularity but also due to the increase in the total amount of members.

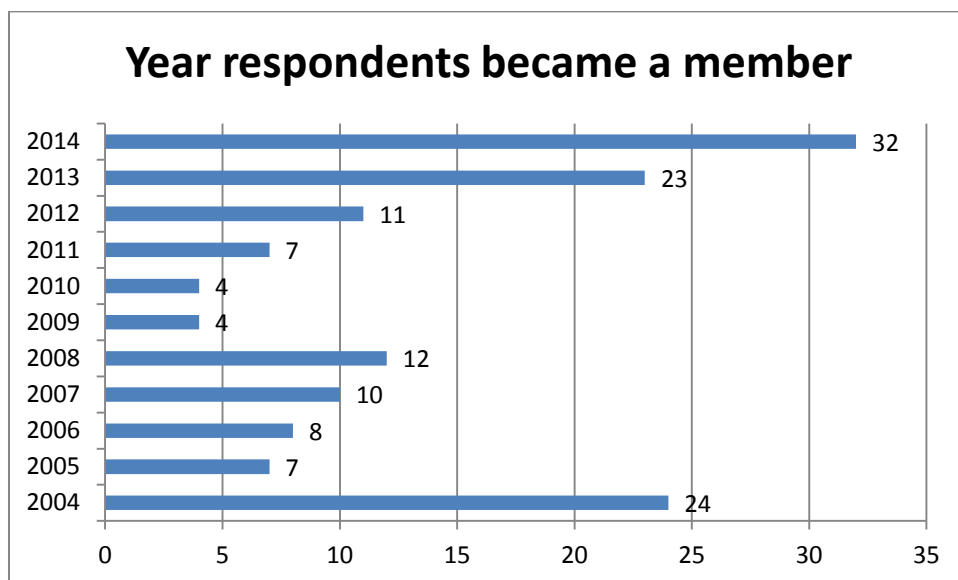


Figure 4 – Year respondents became an IMISCOE members (own data, 142 respondents)

Members have several reasons for becoming a member of IMISCOE (Figure 5). The annual conferences organized by IMISCOE and the possibility of networking constitute the main reasons for membership. Not only are these the main reasons for becoming a member; conferences and networking are also the most valued by IMISCOE's members, closely followed by IMISCOE's publications and the research clusters. PhD training is less valued by the respondents, which is remarkable as IMISCOE's network office thinks is of great significance. The research clusters, publications and PhD training are of much less importance in becoming a member. However, while the board of directors thought these were important reasons (BD18, 2008), members do not agree in practice.

Individual members of the IMISCOE network have benefited in terms of developing their academic career. Often this is due to the larger professional, European, research network.

IMISCOE made it possible to connect to others that share the same research interests or to meet top-level researchers. In addition, it is also seen as a way to keep in touch with recent research work, recent issues in migration and integration, or as a way to give researchers an interdisciplinary vision of migration studies. Membership also stimulates new research projects, discussions with colleagues and joint publications, for example by being involved in a research cluster. It has furthermore made members aware of the European research agenda. Additionally, IMISCOE helped several members through financial support for operative costs or they provided PhD students the chance to publish their dissertation.

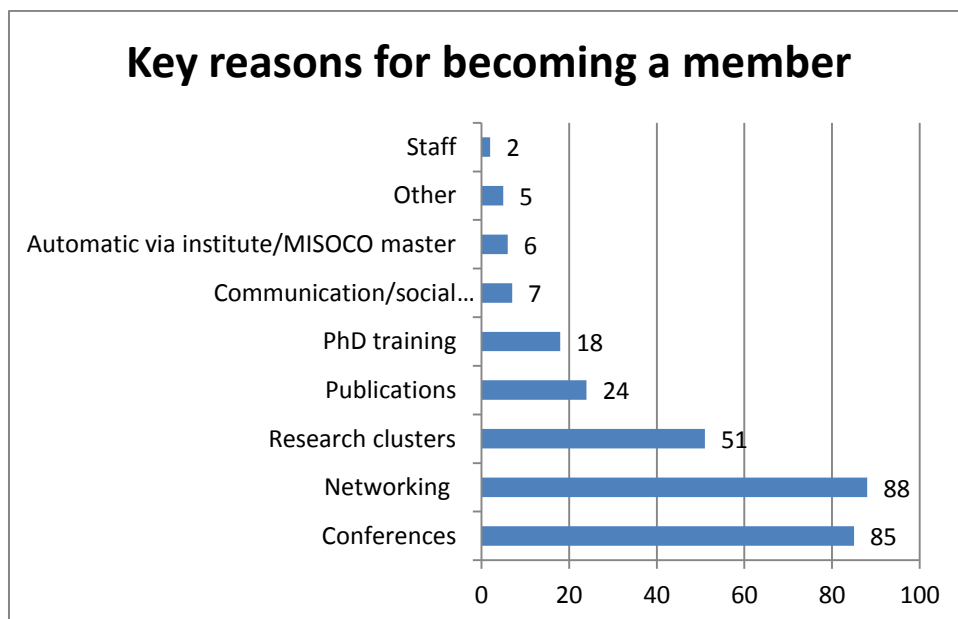


Figure 5 – Key reasons for becoming an IMISCOE members (own data, 138 respondents)

#### 5.4.2 Directors of institutional members

The reason for institutes to become an IMISCOE member, did not differ much from the reason of individual members. Particularly the possibility to strengthen the partnership with researchers on international migration in Europe and the possibility to expand the international network of institutes were the main raisons. Moreover, being a member also leads to publication opportunities and the availability of funding for parts of the costs (when it was a NoE).

Likewise, the main advantages of being a member institute do not significantly differ from the advantages for individual members. Networking, conferences, and publications are seen as important for institutional members. The networking possibilities resulted in the opportunity for institutes to expand their network. For one institute, participation in IMISCOE resulted in a strengthening relation with institutes with which they already had existing collaborations. The conferences itself attracted numerous people with common interests, which is valuable in forming connections. As a result, researchers had the option to exchange views and ideas for further proposals with other researchers. Additionally,

researchers sometimes used conferences or workshops as an opportunity to spread their project results or to meet with project researchers. The last main advantage for institutes are the publication possibilities. Having the option to publish is a large advantage for institutes. Moreover, as one institute described, thanks to IMISCOE they now have the option to edit a book.

The advantages of being a member institute are less seen in research collaboration, project applications and training. Reasons for this are not described extensively by respondents. For example, research collaboration is seen as important, but it is seen as less important than the three IMISCOE activities described above -networking, conferences, publications. In general, respondents have not -yet- experienced the advantage of being an IMISCOE-member with regards to starting new research collaborations. In terms of project applications, respondents' opinions differ from each other. Some respondents argue that IMISCOE membership results in a group of 'allies' in European research project and proposals or the submission into "Horizon 2020 [as they] would not have applied without IMISCOE membership" (respondent 6)<sup>12</sup>. However, another respondent argues that "each project is in competition with others, even within the network" (respondent 8), so project application is of lesser importance. Finally, training is less appreciated because respondents' institute is a non-educational institution, the respondents' institute has not been able to use this activity as a recent member, or the PhD training-fees were too high.

#### **5.4.3 IMISCOE's outlook**

In the before subparagraphs an evaluation of the network is described. This evaluation was based on data collected from the conducted surveys from members of the board of directors. These members not only evaluated IMISCOE, they also expressed their opinions about IMISCOE's outlook. According to the directors of institutional members, the network should broaden the academic disciplines represented in IMISCOE: disciplines such as economics, history, law and demography should be represented more. According to them there should also be more focus on the research process and communication between researchers. IMISCOE could facilitate contact and exchange of experiences and ideas among network partners between the annual conferences. This could also be the opportunity to strengthen existing research collaboration.

Individual members of IMISCOE were asked a similar question. In their survey this question was directed at what IMISCOE should do to further promote the field of migration and integration research. According to the individual members of IMISCOE, IMISCOE should integrate more research institutes from outside Europe into the network, such as institutes

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<sup>12</sup> The survey results are described anonymous, therefore the respondents are numbered.

from the United States, leading to a broader network. The conferences are highly valued, however, several members think that the fee for the conferences, and also the membership fee, is too high, since it can exclude (PhD) students or younger scholars. Moreover, some members argue that IMISCOE should work more on a policy level, for example by lobbying or collaborating with policy makers. This could be linked to another point of several members, that IMISCOE should be more connected to civil society. Furthermore, members also provided their opinion on IMISCOE's direction of research. Members argued that the network should concentrate on particular topics in the research clusters and that a diversified field of researchers should be integrated in the network (in terms of nationality, research field, and generation). This can be related to the argument of the directors of institutional members that more disciplines should be represented in IMISCOE.

## **5.5 Summary**

This chapter started with a broad description of activities organized within IMISCOE. The annual IMISCOE conferences are part of a series of events and activities organized by a member institute for IMISCOE members and other interested parties. Other IMISCOE events are PhD conferences, PhD summer- and winterschools and the assignment of two awards to the best dissertation and the best paper. These events are founded so that scholars can learn from each other, work with each other and network with other (migrant) scholars or policy makers. For members the annual conferences and the possibility to network are most important, as these have been key reasons for members to join IMISCOE. These activities as well as IMISCOE's publications and research clusters are most valued by IMISCOE members, both individual members as members of the board of directors. Surprisingly, PhD training are of less importance to the individual members.

The description of IMISCOE's activities was followed by a report on one of the main tasks of IMISCOE: research. At the establishment of IMISCOE nine research clusters were designed. Within the network there was a slight dissatisfaction with this division of research, as it was felt that the clusters were too rigid and some research subjects were underexposed. When IMISCOE changed into an IRN, the strict nine research clusters were abolished and were replaced with a structure in which migration scholars could use research proposals to apply for funding. This has resulted in almost fifty research clusters since 2004, as research clusters no longer exist for a specific period of time -which was the case in IMISCOE's NoE period. Their continuation can range between one and eleven years. Results from these research clusters are disseminated through OAPEN, IMISCOE's research series and the journal *Comparative Migration Studies*. When IMISCOE was still a NoE research distribution was accomplished through more channels; at that time there was



an IMISCOE-AUP research series, textbook series, policy briefs, dissertation series and report series. All these publication series together have resulted in more than sixty publications since IMISCOE's establishment.

Furthermore, the research disciplines represented in the network are also described, which are mainly disciplines from social sciences. Most members have a background in sociology and/or political science. Geography and anthropology backgrounds are also present in the network to some extent. This has resulted in most research to be done by researchers from the same or similar disciplines, despite the fact that there have been attempts to also include law and economics in the network. Subjects that have mainly been studied in IMISCOE until now are international migration trends, migration dynamics and patterns, migration and integration policy, irregular migration, citizenship, second generation migrants (in relation to education or entrepreneurship) and integration.

In the survey, IMISCOE members not only evaluated the network but also expressed their opinions on IMISCOE's outlook. The evaluation of the network gave insight into reasons for becoming an IMISCOE member: research institutes mainly became members because of the annual conferences, the possibility of networking and the opportunity to expand the international network of institutes. Furthermore, individual members also benefited of being a member in terms of their academic career as a larger professional, European, research network was established thanks to IMISCOE. In the outlook several factors were described on which IMISCOE could focus as a network. Broadening the academic disciplines represented in IMISCOE was mentioned by both directors of institutional members and individual members. Other important mentioned factors IMISCOE can take into account are: more focus on the research process and communication between researchers, a strengthening of research collaboration, representing a diversified field of researchers (in terms of nationality, research field, generation) in the network, and including policy makers in the network. In addition to constructive criticism, several individual members feel there are some negative points as they think the fee for conferences and membership is relatively high.

## **6. IMISCOE's influence and the relation with methodological nationalism**

Last chapter extensively described IMISCOE's activities, research and publications during the last decade. In this chapter the influence of IMISCOE will be described, specifically IMISCOE's influence on research and policy. Subsequently, IMISCOE's research will be related to methodological nationalism in the last paragraph. This will make it possible to answer the research question in chapter 7.

### **6.1 IMISCOE's influence on research and policy**

In the survey sent to members of the board of directors, two questions were specifically aimed at the role of IMISCOE in international research and the influence of IMISCOE on migration and integration policy. The answers on these questions were not unambiguous and the accompanied explanations were not always extensive. Nevertheless the way members of the board perceive the impact of IMISCOE can be described. First, the role of IMISCOE in the development of international migration and integration research will be discussed, followed by a description of the network's influence on policy. In the end is described how IMISCOE members perceive IMISCOE's future, as members elaborated on IMISCOE's influence on research and policy in their outlooks.

#### **6.1.1 IMISCOE's influence on research**

Members of the board of directors were not unanimous in their answers. In general respondents agreed that IMISCOE is a research network facilitating a framework for migration research institutes where exchange of knowledge and research can take place. As one respondent said, it "represents a European branch which otherwise would have been more fragmented and less easy to identify" (respondent 6)<sup>13</sup>. Respondents also said that bringing together researchers from different disciplines has resulted in research proposals, series of interesting comparative projects and joint research publications that would otherwise have not existed (respondents 2, 3, 4 and 5). The network made it possible to "cooperate with those who have same interests" (respondent 8). It has a mediator role in which IMISCOE is seen as a platform for academic knowledge sharing and not as an "instrument for promoting a particular approach or an interface between academic scholars and policy makers" (respondent 1).

However, the variation in the researchers' disciplines present in the network is open to debate. This was also described in chapter 5.4.1. One respondent argued "IMISCOE has built a strong research network in several disciplines, although not in all relevant ones"

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<sup>13</sup> The survey results will be described anonymous, therefore the respondents are numbered. There were eight respondents on the survey of the board of directors.

(respondent 1); in which the respondent seems to agree with the relatively low representation of some disciplines. This is supported by a second respondent that states that IMISCOE has not been able to involve law and economics in their research (respondent 7). He argues that especially internationalization and Europeanization of migration research -specifically political science, sociological and anthropological research- has been promoted. However, some subjects have been neglected, such as “global governance of migration, the politics of border control, comparative work on migration regimes or the politics of migration and development” (respondent 7). This respondent also argues that “IMISCOE’s contribution to theory, both in respect to migration studies, but also in respect to social theory has been somewhat limited so far, but not unlike the field in general”.

The impact of IMISCOE on international research can be seen in several areas. As one respondent put forward, IMISCOE developed the MISOCO Masters program and the INTEGRIM ITN project; both projects were finalized due to the collaboration in IMISCOE’s framework. Moreover, IMISCOE has published significant literature “that is an obliged reference in this field” (respondent 5) (referring to migration studies). This latter is supported by another respondent (respondent 1) who mentions the new migration studies journals, but he also describes IMISCOE’s impact resulting in the increasing number of university migration studies courses, the creation of chairs and the funding of large research projects.

### **6.1.2 IMISCOE impact on policy**

Respondents from the survey were less outspoken on IMISCOE’s impact on policy than they were on the relation between IMISCOE and international research. When asked about the influence of IMISCOE on policy, respondents used words such as: not clear, unknown, difficult to identify or almost impossible to address (respondents 5, 6 and 7). As respondent 1 states, this influence of IMISCOE is rather weak, but there is no cause for concern. He argues that “the research-policy nexus [of the NoE] was never a shared concern within the network and the larger it [IMISCOE] has become, the less it can pretend to speak with one voice on policy issues”. This respondent is content with the current state of IMISCOE’s influence on policy. Another respondent (respondent 7) argues that the main purpose of IMISCOE is to serve as an academic network; policy relevance and interaction with policy makers is not part of this objective.

Although it is argued that IMISCOE’s influence on policy is rather weak, respondents were able to give examples of situations in which IMISCOE did have -in some way- influence on policy or politics, which was on regional, national and European level. As one respondent described, IMISCOE provided support to research institutes. As a consequence they were able to do more qualitative research on migration and development; which functioned as a “basis for inclusive policies” (respondent 2). In this case IMISCOE’s influence on policy was

indirect. Another respondent states that several of IMISCOE's publications have set the agenda for policy debates (respondent 4), while at the same time stimulating new research projects. The latter is confirmed by another respondent (respondent 5) as he describes that IMISCOE "has helped in shaping new research objectives of the EU". This relation to the European level is also mentioned by other respondents, whether or not in relation to the impact on policy. For research institutes the European background and the academic support from IMISCOE has given them more credibility when they contributed to drafting new policies; specifically "policies in the field of management of diversity at regional administrative level" (respondent 4). And as another respondent (respondent 8) described, the respondent's institute invited other IMISCOE members to "national arenas [in Switzerland] and give an outside perspective to homemade argumentations". Furthermore, according to one respondent (respondent 7) IMISCOE impacted mostly at the European level, in particular NGOs and think tanks instead of policy makers. This because he was involved in two IMISCOE publications -a working paper and a policy brief- and both were profoundly used by NGOs. Through the 'NGO-channel' these were used in policy discussions at different political levels.

IMISCOE's relation to policy was not only discussed in the survey but also in the meetings of the board of directors. Since the beginning of IMISCOE, the board of directors has been aware of the potential impact of IMISCOE's research on policy makers and politicians. Therefore, researchers were encouraged "to publish and reach policy makers, [and] also to build a stronger label for the network" (BD14, 2007). It was stated that IMISCOE had to be aware of this potential impact by inviting "policy makers to the IMISCOE conference, have policy workshops and to cooperate more with policy institutes in political or policy events" (BD10, 2006). IMISCOE organized two policy workshops, one about 'citizenship policies and nationality legislation' and another about the research policy nexus ('shaping research-policy strategies: national experiences') (BD11, 2006).

As the end of the NoE came into sight, the board of directors analyzed its activities and formulated recommendations for IMISCOE as an IRN. One of the results of this analysis is the lack of policy relevance noted in research (BD18, 2008; BD21, 2008). This is to some extent the result of deciding the research topics 5 years before, topics which were no longer relevant for the then current debates (BD21, 2008). For example, in 2008 discrimination was an important issue to the European Commission but was absent in IMISCOE's research. As Singleton stated "when planning new research look at the policy relevance for the European Commission for the next few years" (BD21, 2008). Altogether, to solve this shortcoming of IMISCOE the board recommended that IMISCOE needs to "maintain/increase our political and policy relevance. It can also bring financial gains. It is recommended to initiate

cooperation with organizations who focus primarily on dissemination to policy makers” (BD18, 2008). It was stressed to keep dissemination of research open to a broad audience, specifically targeting policy makers (BD19, 2008). Though Bauböck notes that “at the European level IMISCOE will encounter competition from think tanks” (BD14, 2007). Though the board of directors was aware that they need to reach policy makers with IMISCOE’s research results. Mostly, it should be kept in mind that IMISCOE’s core task is research (BD23, 2008).

Nevertheless, in 2009 the board of directors concluded that the research-policy nexus -in other words the influence of IMISCOE’s research on policy- would no longer be part of the networks program after April 2010 (BD24, 2009). This was also mentioned by respondent 1 as he describes that “the initial network of excellence had a clear task to advise policy and several projects linked to IMISCOE, including some of my own, have produced policy briefs and have engaged in academic-policy dialogues.” So even while the research-policy nexus was of importance, it was no longer possible to be supported due to decreased financial support. If external funding would be available, then it could be continued (BD24, 2009). However, it should be noted that the influence of IMISCOE’s research on migration policy continued to be part of debates; this was especially discussed when on the topic of policy briefs as there was discussion on whether they should be written again (IRN-BD6, 2011; IRN-BD7, 2011, IRN-BD9, 2012).

As described in paragraph 5.3, originally the briefs had as a main goal to translate IMISCOE’s research results to policy makers (BD8, 2006). However, this series had to deal with two difficulties, firstly a brief can be aimed at different levels of government -local, national and international- and secondly, to be able to formulate a successful policy brief, policy makers should be actively involved in the writing process. Both these issues made it difficult to formulate policy briefs, which resulted in the development of guidelines (BD10, 2006). However, despite this the policy briefs only existed from 2006 to 2009; IMISCOE did not continue this series due to other priorities and high editing time required. Quite remarkably, not long before the series ended, the external advisory committee had even remarked on the importance of policy briefs (BD19, 2008). Currently the decision to end the series is reconsidered; EUR/CIMIC as the new IMISCOE coordinator would like to start publishing them again. However it seems to be difficult to develop a procedure “that meets the variety of what suits different countries and different themes” (IRN-BD12, 2014).

All in all, the influence of IMISCOE on migration and integration policy cannot be observed directly; IMISCOE’s role in international research is clearer. However, several board of director members were indeed able to give examples in which the involvement of their research institute in IMISCOE led to positive results; in which IMISCOE influenced the policy

agenda, NGOs and think tanks. These positive results were seen at regional, national and European level. In contrast IMISCOE's impact on research was mainly seen at national and European level, such as in the master program and the significant literature published.

The minutes of the board of directors show that the impact of IMISCOE's research on policy has also been discussed. Even though the descriptions of the discussions were not extensive, they revealed that IMISCOE wanted to involve policy makers in the network in different ways; such as through policy workshops, policy briefs and in the annual conference.

## **6.2 IMISCOE and methodological nationalism**

As described in the methodological chapter, this chapter will answer sub question three and four. Sub question three concerns IMISCOE's influence on international migration research and migration policy. This has already been extensively discussed in the above. It has become clear that IMISCOE has influenced both research and policy in Europe. While this influence might not always have been significant, it has been noticed by participating institutes. However, the fourth question concerning IMISCOE's contribution to overcoming methodological nationalism has not yet been discussed. This will be the subject of this subparagraph.

Originally, migration studies focused on the nation state which led to the shaping of national migration and integration models. According to these national models countries are categorized by ideal-types, resulting in a structured analysis and debate. If these models are taken as a starting point of research, the national ideas and cultures of migrant integration could find their way into research. Ideal-types of these national models are concepts as a republican country (France), an ethno-national country (Germany), and multiculturalism (Britain and the Netherlands) (Bertossi & Duyvendak, 2012). In the Netherlands the initial steps towards this multiculturalistic approach of migrant integration were taken in the 1980s (Entzinger & Scholten, 2013); this has influenced integration policies thereafter. A normative value system was the basis for these national models; through public discourses they influence comparative research. Furthermore, national models can also be seen as a reproduction of "'national traditions', [and] 'legacies'" (Bertossi & Duyvendak, 2012, p. 237).

These 'national traditions and legacies' are also -to some extent- present in methodological nationalism. As explained in the theoretical framework, methodological nationalism is an orientation that approaches social and historical processes of migration while embracing the power of nationalism and naturalization -nationally bounded societies are analyzed-, and political and geographical borders are taken for granted. Nationalism focuses on ignoring the power of nationalism and inclusion and exclusion of people (or

migrants) is accepted. Naturalization takes national borders of society (culture, polity, economy and people) as the starting point of research. Moreover, national discourses and agenda are used in research without problematizing and analyzing them. In addition, national institutions can also influence research through funding and statistics. And lastly, the political and geographic borders refer to the territorial borders of the nation state, which can confine research. This elaborate description of methodological nationalism links to the three variants of Wimmer and Glick Schiller (2003) described in paragraph 2.3.3.

Whether a publication showed signs of methodological nationalism is hard to determine based on summaries (Appendix 4). Therefore, it is not possible to say with certainty how the relation between IMISCOE's research and methodological nationalism has been over the years. Therefore, I have defined two methodological nationalism-factors that were used in the summary analysis. The first factor was whether the summary seemed to include the before described features of national models or policy; such as the mentioned republican country or multiculturalism. And secondly, if one of the variants -or more than one- of Wimmer and Glick Schiller's (2013) methodological nationalism (ignoring the power of nationalism, naturalization or territorial limitation) was described. Not all the factors have to be present in the summary; only one factor has to be present to determine if methodological nationalism played a role in the conducted research.

IMISCOE published, excluding the policy briefs, 67 publications; the policy briefs are excluded here because these briefs contain the same information as published in other publication series. Based on the above described factors, 20 out of 67 publications have -in some way- a relation to methodological nationalism. These twenty publications can again be divided into three categories. In the first category the research in these publications showed signs of methodological nationalism, but the researcher did not seem to be aware of the role of methodological nationalism in the study. In the second category researchers were aware of methodological nationalism and studied this concept specifically. Finally, in the third category, researchers reflected on methodological nationalism in the concerning study. Studies in this last category showed signs of methodological nationalism, but the specific features of methodological nationalism (as described above) are not 'just' accepted. Researchers tried to overcome the features of methodological nationalism. This third category is the largest. The first and the third category differ from each other because in the third category researchers refute factors that determine methodological nationalism; while in the first category researchers seem to continue to do research based on methodological nationalism assumptions. While these categories are assigned, I cannot state with certainty if researchers made a conscious decision to refute or accept methodological nationalism.

The studied research showing signs of methodological nationalism has been published between 2006 and 2014; I counted seven publications where this was the case. Methodological nationalism could be found in these publications through the variants of Wimmer and Glick Schiller. Using these variants several publications were analyzed and labeled as 'showing signs of' methodological nationalism. This could be through naturalization, such as in 'European immigrations: trends, structures and policy implications & citizenship policies in the new Europe' in which the national borders are taken as a starting point for the analysis. In this publication researchers analyzed national borders by Southern and Eastern European perspectives. In another publication, namely 'Citizenship policies in the new Europe', the historical background of citizenship laws are analyzed. In the latter publication, territorial limitation of research played a role in the research, as the study seemed to be confined by the political and geographical boundaries of the nation state.

In addition to these variants, methodological nationalism could also be found by the use of national models in research. This was the case in one of the publications: 'Gender, migration and categorisation: making distinctions between migrants in Western countries, 1945-2010'. This research describes the history of different national models and how country differences "were justified in policies and the public debate" (OAPEN, n.d.c). In several publications also the (indirect) influence of policy or discourses on research was studied<sup>14</sup>. This was done for example in the publication 'Foggy Social Structures: Irregular Migration, European Labour Markets and the Welfare State'. In this publication researchers studied how irregular migrants fitted into 'foggy' social structures; social structures determined by politics, public and national models. Another study 'The local dimension of migration policymaking' focused on how policy affects society in the everyday life, this can result in societal inclusion. This research also showed signs of the power of nationalism, as inclusion and exclusion of migrants are also described. Another publication in which the influence of policy on research is studied, is 'Practising citizenship and heterogeneous nationhood: naturalisations in Swiss municipalities'. The focus of this research is on Swiss citizenship policies.

Apart from research that was influenced by methodological nationalism, IMISCOE also published one study that elaborates on the role of methodological nationalism in current research. According to Jansen, national models are still present in research on which she elaborates in 'Secularism, assimilation and the crisis of multiculturalism: French modernist legacies'. Jansen argues that secularism and assimilation are still "unexamined 'modernist dichotomies inherited from [...] modernism'" (OAPEN, n.d.f). In this study multiculturalism in

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<sup>14</sup> Foggy Social Structures: Irregular Migration, European Labour Markets and the Welfare State; The Local Dimension of Migration Policymaking; Practising Citizenship and Heterogeneous Nationhood: Naturalisations in Swiss Municipalities; & Acquisition and Loss of Nationality, volume 1.



France is studied, analyzed and extensively explained; the dominant integration and immigration discourse in France is described, showing signs of its national model.

In the third category, researchers reflect on methodological nationalism and try to refute factors that determine it. These publications (implicitly) try to overcome methodological nationalism. The majority of IMISCOE's publications with a relation to methodological nationalism fall into this category, as I counted twelve publications meeting one or more of the criteria.

In five publication summaries either traditional migration and integration discourses or national models were described. Research from these publication tried to overcome these discourses or models, as is for example described in Box 1. Another study in which researchers attempt to overcome methodological nationalism is a study that opposes current discourses in research practice, namely 'Irregular migrants in Belgium and the Netherlands: aspirations and incorporation'. The researchers argue that the focus should be on aspirations of irregular migrants instead of focusing on the current and dominant research practices that focus on 'survival strategies'. Researchers are not only opposed to the discourses but they also try to overcome the division between disciplines in migration research, which is done in 'Gender, generations and the family in international migration'. Originally, different "strands of research on family migrations and migrant families remain separate from -and sometimes ignorant of- each other" (OAPEN, n.d.b). Such a disciplinary division was initially the research tradition, the researchers of this study tried to overcome this. In the fourth publication 'Immigrant performance in the labor market: bonding and bridging social capital' an attempt is made to overcome national models by analyzing two forms of social capital. One form was based on already existing models while the other was based on new insights into the concept of bonding and bridging. With this 'new' form the researcher tried to overcome methodological nationalism and national models. The researcher tried to look beyond existing 'migration' knowledge. In the last publication, 'Modes of migration regulation and control in Europe', the researchers reflected on national models as they studied irregular migrants and migration regulations. The summary describes how countries are influenced by the arrival of irregular migrants and how European countries try to formulate a common approach. By recognizing the existence of these migrants and that national politicians are slowly taking actions, the researchers look beyond the current national policies.

**Box 1: 'A continent moving west? EU enlargement and labour migration from Central and Eastern Europe'**

In 'A continent moving west?' the researchers study migration from Eastern and Central Europe. In addition, the effects on sending and receiving societies are analyzed, with a specific focus on the labor market and migration policy in Europe (OAPEN, n.d.a). Furthermore, different migration patterns are described, such as temporary, returning and seasonal migration. The summary is concluded by stating that migration is no longer just a permanent or long term process.

This resulted in the conclusion that conventional ideas about migration as a permanent or long term process are no longer enough to acquire a good impression of current migration patterns. To be able to conclude this, the research results were compared to previous studies that were influenced by methodological nationalism.

*Box 1 – A continent moving west?*

The three variants of Wimmer and Glick Schiller (2003) are also used to analyze the publications that try to overcome methodological nationalism. Firstly, the two publications in which the power of nationalism is ignored; both publications discuss inclusion and exclusion that takes place in society. The first publication, specifically 'Equal opportunities and ethnic inequality in European labour markets: discrimination, gender and policies of diversity' elaborates on unequal access and ethnic discrimination in the labor market. The researchers tried to understand why there is unequal access and ethnic discrimination in the first place. The second publication is 'Illegal migration and gender in a global and historical perspective'. In this study the role of gender in illegal migration for different countries in the world was analyzed. Specifically, differences in inclusion and exclusion for men and women. In both publications researchers are aware of the power of nationalism, though this power of nationalism might be present in a different form but it is not nation state bound (labor market, global migration).

Secondly, naturalization can also be found in IMISCOE's publications. For example, in the publication 'Statistics and reality: concepts and measurements of migration in Europe' researchers discussed national statistics in relation to a harmonization of migration statistics in the world. These national statistics can influence research and as the state most likely supplies these statistics, they can influence the results indirectly. This research also described the migration histories and migrant stocks and flows of twelve European countries. Thus, methodological nationalism can be found here through national statistics and also through the historical context in which this research is placed. Since researchers were aware of the shortcomings of national statistics, I argue that they tried to refute methodological nationalism. In the publication 'Migration and citizenship: legal status, rights and political

participation' not only naturalization was discussed, but also the power of nationalism. As described in the summary "citizenship also marks a distinction between members and outsiders based on their different relations to particular states" (OAPEN, n.d.d) -i.e. the power of nationalism- and "boundaries of citizenship and political control over entry and exit as well as the fact that foreign residents remain in most countries deprived of core rights of political participation" (ibid.) -i.e. naturalization-. This shows the researcher's knowledge of methodological nationalism. At the same time, the researcher tries to use this knowledge to elaborate on theories and research on the legal status and political participation of migrants in Europe.

And finally, territorial limitation -the third variant- of methodological nationalism is also present in IMISCOE's publications. In the description of three publications of this last category, there is an explicit reference to transnationalism and global forces. Researchers recognized that the nation state is not only influenced from inside processes but also from the outside. By only taking national, political and geographical borders into account, research is limited, this is more extensively described in Box 2. Another publication in which researchers were aware of territorial limitations and tried to overcome this, was 'Globalisation, migration and socio-economic change in contemporary Greece: processes of social incorporation of Albanian and Bulgarian immigrants in Thessaloniki'. The researchers of this study argue that integration has to be understood in the broader context, specifically in relation to processes of social change and global forces. It is recognized that there are factors that go beyond political and geographical boundaries of the nation state. The last publication that showed signs of overcoming territorial limitation was the publication: 'Beyond Dutch borders: transnational politics among colonial migrants, guest workers and the second generation'. In this research the continuation of migrant loyalty, both economically and politically, to the former homeland was studied. However, the researcher also showed that this does not affect political integration into the receiving society, as migrants are active there as well. In the study the researcher tried to overcome the territorial limitations by being aware that migrants are not confined to nation state borders.

**Box 2: ‘Narratives of place, culture and identity: second-generation Greek-Americans return ‘home’**

In ‘Narratives of place, culture and identity: second-generation Greek-Americans return ‘home’ the researcher studied the settlement of second-generation Greek-American return migrants. Several aspects playing a role for return migrants are studied, such as the place of origin and the place destination, network ties, identity expressions and historical and global forces shaping migrant behavior. This resulted in the conclusion that return migrants cannot only be seen as a geographic movement but also as “involving (re)constructions of homeness and belongingness in the ancestral homeland” (OAPEN, n.d.e).

*Box 2 – Narratives of place, culture and identity*

**6.3 Summarizing**

This chapter elaborated on IMISCOE’s influence on research and policy in Europe. IMISCOE’s impact on research is better visible than its impact on policy. Influence on research can be seen in the establishment of the MISOCO masters program, the INTEGRIM ITN project, funding of large research projects, research proposals, and the publication of significant migration literature. The research conducted by IMISCOE has also influenced policy at regional, national, and European level. IMISCOE results have influenced policy agendas, research projects and objectives, NGOs, think tanks and it also gave institutes more credibility. The establishment of IMISCOE made it possible for institutes to ‘find’ each other, through these cooperations migration research has become less fragmented and easier to identify.

Furthermore, the relation between IMISCOE and methodological nationalism was studied. Publications were divided into three categories: research that showed signs of methodological nationalism by continuing doing research based on these assumptions; research that elaborated on the influence of methodological nationalism in research; and finally, research that refuted one or more assumptions of methodological nationalism. The latter category was the largest. The analysis shows that methodological nationalism is still -in several ways- present in research.

## 7. Conclusion and reflection

The main results of this research focus on the network IMISCOE and position IMISCOE in migration research, policy and methodological nationalism. These results are the basis of the conclusions described in this chapter. In this report the development of the research network IMISCOE and its changes are described as well as the influence IMISCOE has had in Europe. In addition to this, the network's influence on research and policy and how IMISCOE tried to overcome methodological nationalism are explained. By connecting the results to each other and to the theory, the research question can be answered. This thesis ends with a reflection of this research in which the strengths and weaknesses this thesis are discussed and recommendations for further research are made.

### 7.1 Conclusion

In the introduction of this thesis I formulated the research question that would be answered in this thesis as: *What is the influence of international cooperation in the international research network IMISCOE on research and how does this contribute to overcoming methodological nationalism?*

To be able to answer this question, I formulated four sub questions. Answering these sub questions would make it possible to answer the research question. These sub questions are:

1. How was international cooperation within IMISCOE established?
2. How has the Network of Excellence IMISCOE developed into a research network and how is the network organized?
3. How has the international cooperation within the network influenced research and policy?
4. To what extent have IMISCOE's activities contributed to overcoming methodological nationalism?

In order to answer the research question, I will elaborate on the sub questions. In the history of IMISCOE several phases can be distinguished: steps taken before the NoE IMISCOE was established, the actual establishment of the NoE, the change into an IRN and the move of the coordinating role to EUR/CIMIC. These phases have been extensively described as each phase had its striking features and changes. In 2004 the network was established by the EC, but the first steps towards an international comparative migration and integration research network started in 2002 and were initiated by Penninx. Most changes within the network took place in 2009/2010. In this period -specifically 2010- IMISCOE became an IRN and it no longer received funding from the EC since it was the end of the NoE-period. To be able to

continue the existence of IMISCOE, it had to be financed. Member institutes and individual members had to start paying a membership fee. Strikingly the network grew when it became an IRN, even though a negative effect on membership numbers was expected since members had to start paying. The membership fee was not the only change, in addition the content of the network changed as well.

Content-wise there have been two changes within IMISCOE. Firstly, the orientation of IMISCOE has changed from a focus on policy towards a focus on membership. It is an academic network in which the focus is mainly on the research institutes. The focus has changed towards the interests of research institutes. Secondly, there has been a diversification trend. When IMISCOE was a NoE research was important, especially research with a policy orientation since IMISCOE was funded by the EC. Nowadays, as an IRN, the focus has become broader; research, publications, training and events now receive more equal attention. This is not only visible in the outlook of EUR/CIMIC but also visible in the opinions of individual and institutional members.

In addition to these described changes concerning IMISCOE's content, the structure of research in IMISCOE has also changed. In the first six years, the NoE had nine research clusters. In these research clusters the following subjects were studied: international migration; different dimensions, causes and consequences of migration; comparative perspectives of politics and policies related to migration and integration; and the interaction between immigrants and the receiving society. After the change to an IRN, the board of directors stopped using this strict research cluster-structure. The design of the new research cluster 'system' resulted in less strict research teams as it became possible for researchers to design their own research proposals. Furthermore the focus of research has changed over the years: only three original research clusters continued to exist in the new cluster 'system'. The new IRN research clusters then focused on a variety of subjects. Subjects such as research-policy dialogues; ageing of migrants; popular arts, diversity and cultural policies in post-migration urban settings; education and mobility; and diversity, migration and social cohesion became part of the research clusters. The subjects have become more specific, it is no longer just international migration that is studied but popular arts, diversity and cultural policies in post-migration urban settings, the ageing of migrants or certain geographical areas are now specifically included. While the subjects of research clusters have changed, the representation of disciplines in the network has remained similar. Particularly the disciplines sociology, political science, geography and anthropology are represented in the network. Disciplines such as economics and law are still not a large part of the network, while this would significantly increase the interdisciplinarity of the network.

At the establishment of IMISCOE its main goal was to promote comparative migration and integration research in Europe. Other goals were directed at stimulating migration and

integration research programs, publication of results, promoting PhD training, and contributing to harmonizing EU policy. In short, it is a network that has been trying to stimulate European migration research. Furthermore, according to IMISCOE, European migration research should not be a sum of research focused on the different nation states but instead there should be an actual Europeanization of comparative migration research. However, it is not possible to conclude if this has been the case within the IMISCOE network. Research done within the network is conducted through research clusters; there is cooperation between researchers from different disciplines, backgrounds and countries. This cooperation led to more perspectives on subjects but I cannot say whether this has led to an Europeanization of comparative migration research.

According to the above, IMISCOE's horizontal cooperation has continued to exist. In the scientific relevance of this thesis horizontal and vertical relations between the EU and member states were described. IMISCOE was categorized in the horizontal convergence type as it is a network focused on migration and integration research and horizontal knowledge and information exchange takes place. In agreement with horizontal convergence the focus is on discussions and exchange of knowledge. Since IMISCOE's establishment systematic knowledge exchange has been taking place within IMISCOE as there are annual conferences, PhD training, awards, the possibility to network and research clusters. Moreover, the themes and subjects of IMISCOE's research have broadened since 2004, the network is no longer tied to the nine research clusters. In contrast, the distance towards policy has increased, which occurred since 2009 when IMISCOE became an IRN.

Apart from the development of IMISCOE, the influence of IMISCOE on research and policy was studied as well. This was done through surveys conducted among the board of directors and using the minutes from the board of directors. From this data it can be concluded that the influence of IMISCOE on research was clearer than its influence on policy. However, it is hard to elaborate on a direct influence of IMISCOE on research as there was little data on this. Nevertheless, IMISCOE's impact can be seen in the development of the MISOCO masters program, the INTEGRIM ITN project, funding of large research projects, research proposals, and the publication of significant migration literature. Respondents also argue that IMISCOE has a significant weight as a research network as it facilitates a framework for migration research where knowledge exchange and research can take place. As a result of the establishment of IMISCOE, institutes in and around the EU have found each other for research, training, and events. European wide research and publications have been supported by IMISCOE and over the years there have been more than sixty publications. This cooperation has resulted in less fragmented and easier to identify European migration research.

As stated before, it was difficult to identify IMISCOE's influence on policy as the minutes of the board of directors elaborated little on the impact of IMISCOE's research on policy. The minutes elaborated on how IMISCOE wanted to involve policy makers in the network because the board was aware of the possible impact IMISCOE's research could have. Policy workshops, policy briefs and the annual conferences had to contribute to this involvement of policy makers. However, when IMISCOE became an IRN the influence on policy shifted to the background and the network was no longer able to financially support this policy branch of the network. Now that EUR/CIMIC took over the coordinating role, the coordinator strives to include policy and policy briefs in the network again. Not only the minutes elaborated on the relation between IMISCOE and policy, also the respondents of the board of directors have done this. They gave several examples illustrating the impact of IMISCOE on policy and politics on regional, national and European level. For example, IMISCOE publications helped setting the agenda for policy debates and it has stimulated new research projects and objectives. But it has also given institutes more credibility when contributing to new policies or it gave another perspective in national political debates. Furthermore, IMISCOE research has also been used by NGOs, and therefore subsequently in policy discussions at different political levels.

Altogether, it is realistic to state that IMISCOE has influenced research and policy in Europe to some extent. The network principally made it possible for institutes and researchers in the EU to find each other. Moreover, the European background of and academic support from IMISCOE has given research institutes more credibility when they contributed to drafting new policies. Furthermore, through IMISCOE's financial support, further migration and integration research can be done. This focus on research was also part of the original focus of the NoE, which was to get more comprehensive knowledge of international migration and integration, leading towards a better and more reliable policy basis. Additionally, the network was also supposed -according to the EU- to contribute to theory development. The focus from IMISCOE was on (comparative migration) research and contributing this knowledge and information to the public debate. According to the network research results should be available for politicians, policymakers and the general public, whether IMISCOE succeeded in the ambitions the EU had for the network is up to debate. As the above shows, there has been an increase in migration and integration knowledge and theory. However if this knowledge and research has actually led to better and more reliable policy is not clear. Not to mention the competition IMISCOE has had from think tanks.

The research conducted in the research clusters resulted in more than sixty publications. These publications have been analyzed using their summaries in order to be able to elaborate on the relation between IMISCOE and methodological nationalism. This analysis



was based on methodological nationalism assumptions, national models, migration policy or the three variants of Wimmer and Glick Schiller.

The publication analysis revealed that IMISCOE's research showed signs of methodological nationalism. Around thirty percent of its research is related to methodological nationalism and national models. The majority of these publications tried to overcome methodological nationalism by refuting one or more of its assumptions. These assumptions are the influence of national models and associated policies, and the three variants of Wimmer and Glick Schiller: the power of nationalism, naturalization -nationally bounded societies- or territorial limitations. IMISCOE researchers showed that these factors are still present in today's society and policy, and in the conducted research they tried to understand why this is the case. In addition to overcoming or refuting methodological nationalism, researchers could also be affected by it.

It is possible to link the analysis to the theoretical concepts on which this thesis is based. In the outline of the introduction it was described how the liberal paradox could perhaps be seen as the foundation of IMISCOE as an international migration research network. According to the liberal paradox economic factors -trade, migration- strive for an increase of openness of states while at the same time political forces aim for closure. Thus economic and political motivation are in conflict with one another in this case. IMISCOE's focus since the beginning is stimulating European comparative migration research, the network's focus is beyond the liberal paradox; national borders should not limit research.

Methodological nationalism could be seen as an expression of the liberal paradox. The features of methodological nationalism used in this thesis are: national models, policy and the three variants of Wimmer and Glick Schiller. All these factors are focused on the nation state itself, a nation state that is independent from other nation states or global processes. This is hypothetical, as a nation state with no influences from outside is -in practice- hard to find. However, some of IMISCOE's research -unconsciously- based reasoning on this; on the closeness of the nation state. The openness of the nation state can be found in research that tried to refute methodological nationalism. Thus the main principle of the liberal paradox - openness and closeness- can be found in the appearance of methodological nationalism features in research.

Based on the analysis it is hard to describe the actual relation between IMISCOE and methodological nationalism, as IMISCOE is not a network with methodological nationalism assumptions as a background. It is a network established to do comparative migration research and to organize migration research in Europe. Particularly the latter aspect is successful as a lot of research has been conducted within the network and European migration research is less fragmented. The influence of this research is -to a certain extent-

visible in migration policy and political debates. With regards to comparative research, it is important that researchers will continue and increase cross-border research; research that is not limited by state borders. Cross-border research gives a good insight into migration and integration experiences, and migration stock and flows. However, when methodological nationalism is still present in research, it is hard to do objective migration research. Nevertheless, in IMISCOE already more research is conducted that was trying to overcome methodological nationalism than research that actually showed signs of methodological nationalism. All in all, by answering these sub questions, the research question has been answered.

## **7.2 Reflection**

In the process of doing research for my thesis and writing my thesis, I encountered several issues. Issues with regards to the research strategy and the analysis, as this study has its strengths and weakness. Therefore, this study's research can be critically looked upon. These issues are described after a reflection on the research process.

The basis of this research was the historical biography I wrote for IMISCOE. This was a rather practical project without the theoretical foundations that are necessary for an academic thesis. In order to make it suited for academic purposes I have linked IMISCOE's research to methodological nationalism. This by looking further into research published by the network. Another option was to link the biography to theory in order to look into policy related literature as the relation between research and policy has also been mentioned in this thesis. However, affecting policy is a more secondary focus of IMISCOE and comparative migration research has been IMISCOE's dominant focus since the beginning. Therefore, a focus on the latter and how its related to methodological nationalism was more fitting. Moreover, recommendations resulting from this research are then -perhaps- also more applicable.

This research has been a case study in which several data sources have been used, which is a strengths of this study. The data sources used were a literature study, desk research, interviews, two surveys and a study of IMISCOE's publications. The surveys were conducted among individual members of IMISCOE and among members of the board of directors. By asking two groups for their perspective on different parts of the network, more varied data can be compared and combined. As a result of using different data sources, the network is analyzed from several perspectives and the results and conclusions can be better positioned. However, there is a slight concern of the relative low response on both surveys. The response on the individual survey was 142 out of the 382 to members to which it was sent. The board of directors survey was sent to 31 directors, eight of these directors

responded. Therefore, it is not possible to generalize the results. However, it was possible to use the data to get insights into the network from a member point of view.

In addition it should be noted that the quantity of responses of the individual survey differed. At the caption of the Figures the amount of respondents is noted. However, this amount varied between questions as respondents either did not answer all the thirteen questions or they gave more than the single answer that some questions requested. This is a weakness of this research which is the result of the electronic survey allowing this to happen.

Another weakness of this research can be found in the analysis of the relation between IMISCOE and methodological nationalism. This analysis is based on summary publications. However a better insight into this relation can be found if the publications are analyzed in their entirety. Only then it is possible to say with more certainty whether IMISCOE's research showed signs of or tried to overcome methodological nationalism. Thus a recommendation for further research is to analyze the publications thoroughly as this can result in a better understanding of the publications in relation to methodological nationalism.

### **7.3 Recommendations**

Based on the results gathered from my research, recommendations can be given to overcome the research weaknesses or to strengthen IMISCOE as a network further. This resulted in two recommendations to IMISCOE as a network.

The first recommendation is with regards to my analysis. The analysis did not show an explicit European comparative migration research network with a transnational perspective. However, IMISCOE is profiling itself as a comparative migration research network. The network could work on this so the transnational perspective would be clearly present in research as well. For example by stimulating more comparative migration research and encouraging mixed research clusters (nationality, gender, discipline background). Another way to do this would be to continue the promotion of conferences so researchers can physically meet each other.

The second recommendation is directed to IMISCOE's policy briefs. IMISCOE stopped writing these briefs after 2009. However, currently EUR/CIMIC, the new coordinator, is reconsidering the decision to permanently end the series. If the policy briefs will be published again, it could perhaps bring IMISCOE closer to policy makers as this distance seems to have increased when IMISCOE became independent from the EC.

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## **Appendices**

### **Appendix 1 - Interview questions to Rinus Penninx & Han Entzinger**

#### **Introductie**

- Wie ik ben, wat ik doe
- Opnemen interview

#### **Persoonlijk**

- U bent betrokken geweest bij het allereerste begin van IMISCOE. Kunt u vertellen hoe en waarom IMISCOE tot stand is gekomen?
- Wanneer bent u betrokken geraakt bij IMISCOE? (ook opstartfase)
- Hoe is dit gebeurd? Wie nam voortouw?
- Wat waren zijn uw activiteiten geweest?

#### **Ontwikkeling**

- Hoe heeft IMISCOE zich ontwikkeld volgens u? (andere focus, andere onderzoeken, relatie tot beleid)
- Hoe ziet u de ontwikkeling van IMISCOE in termen van academische disciplines die betrokken zijn geweest?
- Wat is volgens u de betekenis geweest van IMISCOE voor de ontwikkeling van beleid?
- In hoeverre geldt dit voor EU, nationaal en/of lokaal beleid?
- Kunt u een voorbeeld noemen van geslaagde beleidsbeïnvloeding?
- Wat is volgens u de betekenis geweest van IMISCOE voor de ontwikkeling van migratie en integratieonderzoek?
- Kunt u wat meer vertellen over hoe IMISCOE de ontwikkeling van dit onderzoeksterrein heeft beïnvloed? Kunt u een voorbeeld noemen?
- Hoe kijkt u terug op de uitbreiding van IMISCOE naar steeds meer leden? Wat is goed en wat is slecht?
- Hoe verliep de omschakeling van een network of excellence naar een international research network?
- Positieve/negatieve veranderingen?
- In hoeverre verschilt het huidige beleid van IMISCOE als international research network van het beleid en de ideeën van IMISCOE als network of excellence?
- Naast het beleid zullen er nog andere verschillen zijn (financieel, aantal leden, disciplines, thema's), wat zijn de meest merkbare verschillen?

#### **Clusters en onderzoek**

- In de eerste zes jaar van IMISCOE werd gewerkt met clusters, dit is losgelaten toen het een international research network werd.
- Hoe heeft volgens u internationale samenwerking de verschillende thema's, namelijk internationale migratie, integratie en sociale cohesie beïnvloed?
- Verandering in onderzoek hierna?



- Hoe heeft volgens u internationale samenwerking de verschillende disciplines betrokken bij IMISCOE beïnvloed? Dit zijn disciplines als economie, geografie, sociologie, antropologie en politicologie.
- Welke veranderingen hebben volgens u plaatsgevonden in internationaal onderzoek dat IMISCOE stimuleert?

## Appendix 2 - Survey questions individual members IMISCOE

To what institute are you affiliated?		
EUR/CIMIC	IMES	ISF
AMIS	FAFO	ISMU
CEDEM	FIERI	MACIMIDE
CEMI	GEOMIGRACE	MIM
CEMyRI	GRITIM	MiReKoc
CESS	ICMPD	NIDI
CMR	IGOT-UL	NOVA
DEUSTO	IEM	NTNU
EFMS	IMIS	REMESO
ESOMI	INED	SFM
EUI	ISR	Other:

When did you become a member of the IMISCOE network?	
2004	2010
2005	2011
2006	2012
2007	2013
2008	2014
2009	

What is your current position?	
Student	Associate professor
PhD student	Professor
Postdoctoral researcher	Other:
Assistant professor	

What discipline are you involved in? (choose maximum two)	
Discipline 1	Discipline 2
Economics	Economics
Political science	Political science
Sociology	Sociology
Geography	Geography

Anthropology	Anthropology
Education	Education
Pedagogy	Pedagogy
Law	Law
Other:	Other:

What was your key reason for becoming a member of IMISCOE? (maximum two options)	
Conferences	PhD training
Networking	Communication/social media/newsletter
Research clusters	Other:
Publications	

Which conferences have you attended (or will you attend)?	
2004 Coimbra	2010 Liege (CEDEM)
2005 Osnabruck	2011 Warsaw (CMR)
2006 Vienna	2012 Amsterdam (IMES)
2007 Sussex (SCMR)	2013 Malmö (MIM)
2008 Bilbao	2014 Madrid (IEUM)
2009 Stockholm (CEIFO)	

<p>In which cluster/research group have you participated?</p> <p>Below you can find all the research groups and clusters that are or have been part of IMISCOE. If the name has changed over the years, both the original name and the current (or last known) name are present.</p>
<p>Cluster A1 – International migration and its regulation. <i>Currently: Standing committee on international migration and its regulation</i></p> <p>Cluster A2 – Causes and consequences: migration and development. <i>Currently: RG Emigration Nations: the politics and policies of diaspora engagement and transnational citizenship</i></p> <p>Cluster B3 – Legal status, citizenship and political integration. <i>Currently: Standing committee on migration, citizenship and political participation (MIGCITPOL)</i></p> <p>Cluster B4 – Work, entrepreneurship and economic integration</p> <p>Cluster B5 – Social integration and mobility: education, housing and health</p> <p>Cluster B6 – Linguistic, cultural and religious diversity and related policies</p> <p>Cluster C7 – Interethnic relations, identity, representation &amp; discrimination</p> <p>Cluster C8 – Gender, age and generations.</p>

Cluster C9 – The multilevel governance of migration. *Currently: The multilevel governance of immigrant and immigration policies*

Research-policy dialogues. *Currently: Deconstructing the migration crisis: towards reflexive research policy-dialogues*

Popular Arts, Diversity & Cultural policies in post-migration urban settings (POPADIVCIT). *Currently: Standing committee on popular arts, diversity and cultural policies in post-migration urban settings (POPADIVCIT)*

Coming closer or moving apart

Common European Economic Space and migration (CEESM)

Regulation of speech in multicultural societies

Transnational practices

Social nexus between irregular migration, informal economy and political control (IRREMIG).

Immigrant families. *Currently: RG TRANSMIG*

Migrant legality, work and employment in contemporary Europe

RG Migration legality and employment in Europe

RG Ageing migrants: demography, welfare and agency. *Currently: Ageing migrants*

RG Mobility, intimate relationships and family formation

RG Europeanization of migration policies

Ukrainian migration in the European Union: lasting temporariness? *Currently: RG the role of diverse legal regimes in shaping migrants' experiences: the case of Ukrainian migrants in the European Union*

Migration, transnationalism and development in the Balkans and SE Europe

Information and communication technologies and migration

International student migration

An innovative strategy of measuring discrimination

Immigration, immigrants and trade unions in Europe (IITUE)

National educational systems and intra-EU family mobility

Education and social mobility

Migration and environmental transformations. *Last known: Migrants in a world of environmental transformations.*

Migrant integration and transnationalism. *Currently: Interactions of migrant integration and transnationalism.*

Remittances and development. *Last known: The role of remittances in the development of migrant-origin countries*

European health systems and migrants

Social organizations and migrant's youth social and labour integration. *Last known: Youth*

*migrants' social and labor integration through the use of TICs in social organizations in times of crisis*

Young adult mobility options and alternatives in time of economic crisis

Contested childhoods and multiple crises

Nationalist populism in contemporary Europe. *Currently: RG Nationalist populism in contemporary Europe – ideological transformations, organizational development and mainstream reactions*

Transformations of border control: the politics of (im)mobility in times of crisis

RG Changing migration dynamics between the EU and the world

RG Refugees in European localities: reception, perceptions and policies

RG International migration and social protection: mobility and diversity as challenges to welfare rights and provision (MIM)

RG The everyday experiences of youth of migrant descent in Europe, US and Latin American and their integration, transnationalism and citizenship in the wake of the economic crises (IEM)

RG Highly skilled migration in the European labour market: brain waste or brain gain? (SFM)

RG From the economic crisis to an integration crisis? Assessing trends and exploring theoretical implications. A Southern European perspective.

Diversity, migration and social cohesion (CMR)

Wealth formation by temporary migrants: case study of Polish migrants to European Union (CMR)

Cross-border circular migration: patterns, directionalities, identities. The evidence from Central Europe (CMR)

Have you participated in any other types of IMISCOE activities (publications, PhD Training, etc)?

IMISCOE Training events

- If yes, please indicate the title of the training event:

IMISCOE publications (books, reports, working papers)

- If yes, please indicate the title of the publication:

Other:

How much do you as scholar value the following activities of IMISCOE (from 0, not at all, to 5, very much)?

Conferences

Networking

Research clusters Publications PhD training Communication/social media/newsletters Other:
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How much do you as IMISCOE member value different functions of the network office? (from 0, not at all, to 5, very much)?
Responsiveness via mail Organization of the conferences IMISCOE website IMISCOE social media IMISCOE newsletters Fees for membership Availability of IMISCOE books

Can you give an example of how working in the IMISCOE network has benefited your academic career?

Have you or are you involved in a research consortium that was formed in the context of IMISCOE? Please name the project and partners.

What do you think IMISCOE should do to promote the field of migration and integration research even further?

### Appendix 3 - Survey directors IMISCOE institutes

#### Personal Information (chair of research initiative/standing committee)

Name	
Institute	
Country	

#### Information about the development of IMISCOE

1. When did your institute join IMISCOE and could you give me a brief description of your motivation for becoming a member.

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2. What are, according to you, the main advantages of being an IMISCOE-member to your institute?

- In terms of research collaboration:
- In terms of publications:
- In terms of networking:
- In terms of project applications:
- In terms of training (for instance PhD schools):
- In terms conferences:

3. What, in your view, has been the role of IMISCOE in the development of international migration and integration research?

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4. What, in your view, has been the influence of IMISCOE on migration and integration policy? Please include (if possible) an example in your answer. Please also address whether, in your view, its role has been primarily European, national, regional or local.

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5. What in, your view, could IMISCOE do more in benefit of your institute?

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## Appendix 4 - Publication summaries

### Research series

Year	Titel
2014	<b>Transit migration in Europe</b>
2014	<b>Educational Mobility of Second-Generation Turks</b>
	This volume investigates educational inequalities among children of Turkish immigrants in Austria, France, and Sweden. One of the largest immigrant groups in these countries, Turks nonetheless face discrimination and limited opportunities, and this study shows how those problems play out in education. One of its key findings is that systems that provide more favorable institutional arrangements lead to greater economic mobility in the second generation.
2014	<b>Migration from the Middle East and North Africa to Europe: Past Developments, Current Status and Future Potentials</b>
	One of the most important challenges concerning the future of the European Union is the demographic reproduction of the European population. Decreasing birth-rates and the retirement of the baby boomers will dramatically reduce the labour force in the EU, which will entail not only a lack of manpower but also lower contributions to European social systems. It seems clear that the EU will have to counterbalance this population decrease by immigration in the coming years. <i>Migration Between the Middle East, North Africa and Europe</i> takes this challenge as a point of departure for analysing the MENA region, in particular Morocco, Egypt and Turkey, as a possible source of future migration to the European Union. At the same time, it illustrates the uncertainties implied in such calculations, especially at a time of radical political changes, such as those brought about by the Arab Uprising.
2014	<b>Irregular Migrants in Belgium and the Netherlands: Aspirations and Incorporation</b>
	In 'Irregular Migrants in Belgium and the Netherlands', Masja van Meeteren studies the different ways in which irregular migrants live in Belgium and the Netherlands. The book offers an empirically grounded theoretical critique of the dominant research practice that focuses on 'survival strategies', relies on comparisons of migrant communities and overemphasizes structural explanations. Instead, <i>Irregular Migrants</i> takes irregular migrants' aspirations as a starting point of analysis. Based on this innovative research approach, key questions are answered regarding the lives of irregular migrants. How can we understand their patterns of economic and social incorporation, the transnational activities they engage in, and the significance of different forms of capital? Drawing on intensive participant observation, as well as more than two hundred in-depth interviews with irregular migrants and representatives of organizations that are involved with them, <i>Irregular Migrants</i> develops much-needed contextualized insights. As such, it sheds new light on previous research findings and various deadlocked scholarly debates on irregular migrants in Western societies.
2014	<b>Educational Reception in Rotterdam and Barcelona: Policies, Practices and Gaps</b>
	The reception of newcomer youngsters by schools constitutes a policy issue in Europe already for decades. This book deals with how practitioners in Rotterdam



	and Barcelona apply existing policies for the reception of immigrant students, the dilemmas they face and the strategies they design as a response. Using a combination of discursive, organizational, and ethnographic research techniques, the author studies to what extent practices conform to policies, and to what extent they diverge from them in basic principles. This book analyzes the influence of institutional frameworks on the practices of policy implementers by comparing Netherlands and Spain -specifically Barcelona and Rotterdam-, two cases which are very different in terms of their national policies of integration, their educational systems and their programs for educational reception. Much can be learned over the reception practices of secondary schools, but above all over how policy gaps work, and the common and specific features that they present across different countries. In short, this is an indispensable reading for scholars, policymakers and practitioners alike, which offers new insights about the policy-practice gap and the role of policy practitioners in it.
2014	<b>Mobility in Transition: Migration Patterns after EU Enlargement</b>
	This volume presents new research on post-accession migration from Central and Eastern Europe in the short period since the EU enlargements of 2004 and 2007. Explanations of post-accession migration patterns, trends and mechanisms delve into the complexities of these phenomena. New groups of migrants and types of migrations are identified -- such as young migrants, often students or graduates, without family obligations and without clear plans concerning their future life. Case studies on Poland, Romania, Hungary and Latvia as well as the United Kingdom and Germany – being major destination countries – divulge the multifaceted nature of transition, whether in the form of labour migration, short-term mobility (including among international students) or return migration. The volume insightfully points towards future migration trends and sets guidelines for further research.
2014	<b>Surveying Ethnic Minorities and Immigrant Populations: Methodological Challenges and Research Strategies</b>
	What are the special problems involved in surveying immigrant populations and ethnic minorities? How can we ensure adequate representation of these growing groups in general population surveys? This book is the first to address these challenges in a systematic way. Experiences from eight Western countries, involving more than a dozen surveys, are used to explore difficulties in designing these types of surveys and some of the choices made to deal with them. The rich array of cases covered gives rise to valuable lessons, from local and national surveys, from well-funded surveys and those with limited means, and on a wide variety of topics ranging from politics to health.
2014	<b>Gender, Migration and Categorisation: Making Distinctions between Migrants in Western Countries, 1945-2010</b>
	All people are equal, according to Thomas Jefferson, but all migrants are not. In this volume, twelve eminent scholars describe and analyse how in countries such as France, the United States, Turkey, Canada, Mexico, the Netherlands, Sweden, and Denmark distinctions were made through history between migrants and how these were justified in policies and public debates. The chapters form a triptych, addressing in three clusters the problematisation of questions such as 'who is a refugee', 'who is family' and 'what is difference'. The chapters in this volume show that these are not separate issues. They intersect in ways that vary according to

	countries of origin and settlement, economic climate, geopolitical situation, as well as by gender, and by class, ethnicity, religion, and sexual orientation of the migrants.
2014	<b>Secularism, Assimilation and the Crisis of Multiculturalism: French Modernist Legacies</b>
	Jansen's book shows how even the most sophisticated academic views defending secularism and assimilation remain rooted in unexamined 'modernist dichotomies' inherited from French (and to some extent, European) modernism. Rainer Bauboeck, European University Institute "For anyone who seeks to understand the roots of the "deepening crisis of multiculturalism" in Europe, Yolande Jansen's book is required reading. Jansen's brilliant and insightful analysis draws on a variety of fields and lucidly shows how the crisis is a crisis in modernity. Subtly weaving Proust into the argument, she brings a dry subject to life."
2013	<b>Post-Colonial Immigrants and Identity Formations in the Netherlands</b>
	This book explores the Dutch post-colonial migrant experience within the context of a wider European debate. Over 60 years and three generations of migration history is presented, while also surveying an impressive body of post-colonial literature, much of which has never reached an international audience. While other research focuses on one or, at most, two groups, post-colonial migrants are treated here as a distinct analytical category with a unique relationship to the receiving society. After all, over 90 per cent were Dutch citizens before even reaching the Netherlands, as they did in huge waves between 1945 and 1980. Together they constitute 6 per cent of today's Dutch population. So, how did they form their identities? What were relationships with locals like? How have second and third generations responded? Post-Colonial Immigrants and Identity Formations in the Netherlands offers the germane scholarship on one particular country with a particularly rich history to readers worldwide.
2012	<b>Albania on the Move: Links between Internal and International Migration</b>
	Dit boek is een academische en persoonlijke reis naar het postcommunistisch Albanië om inzicht te krijgen in de relatie tussen de interne en internationale migratie en hun invloed op de maatschappelijke ontwikkeling. De auteur volgt de trek van dorpelingen naar steden in het binnenland en buitenland. Door middel van aanzienlijke diepte-interviews, reeks groepsgesprekken en etnografische opmerkingen wordt hun leefomgeving in kaart gebracht. Deze multi-sited, multidisciplinaire en multiniveau benadering maakt onderzoek naar beide migratiesoorten, als onderling verbonden en sociaal ingebedde processen, mogelijk. Zij laat zien hoe deze verwevenheid aanzienlijk invloed uitoefent op de levens van migranten, hun families, hun gemeenschap van herkomst en het land.
2012	<b>The European Second Generation Compared: Does the Integration Context Matter?</b>
	Integration of newcomers is a foremost challenge for contemporary Europe. The 'second generation' - children born of immigrant parentage - is crucial in this process, for they constitute a growing and increasingly vocal segment of the metropolitan youth. This book offers an unprecedented look at the real-life place and position of the European second generation in education, labour, social relations, religion and identity formation. Using data collected by the TIES survey in fifteen cities across eight European countries, the authors paint a vivid picture of how the children of immigrants from Turkey, Morocco and former Yugoslavia are

	progressing. Their findings and cross-national comparisons are demographically compelling and at times revelational.
2012	<b>Immigration and Social Systems: Collected Essays of Michael Bommers</b>
	Michael Bommers (hoogleraar Sociologie en Migratieonderzoek) was een van de meest briljante en originele geleerden in zijn vakgebied. Deze postume bundel bevat een selectie van zijn belangrijkste werk over immigratie en de verzorgingsstaat, de integratie van immigranten, discriminatie, illegale migratie, migrantennetwerken en migratiebeleidsonderzoek. Deze bundel laat zien hoe Bommers' inzichten en deskundigheid een fundamentele bijdrage hebben geleverd aan immigratiestudies. Zijn essays bieden scherpe, essentiële waarnemingen van de sociale en politieke reacties op immigratie. Een must read voor iedereen die geïnteresseerd is in deze zaken.
2012	<b>European Immigrations: Trends, Structures and Policy Implications</b>
	This book makes an essential contribution to understanding the dynamics of contemporary immigrant inflows and integration in Europe. Though embracing a Continent-wide outlook on migration processes, it accounts, in particular, for Southern and Eastern European perspectives. This is accomplished by analysing the long-term transition countries undergo from net emigration to net immigration, as well as developments in their migrant inflows, integration and policy. Balance is achieved between describing the common European experience and the intra- and inter-regional differences characterising migration's underlying factors and trends. This volume is one of few attempts to conceive of the 'Old Continent' as a common economic and cultural space that fully incorporates its eastern part, while still viewing post-enlargement Europe as an area that – despite nation-specific histories – maintains a high degree of social and political coherence. The book is very comprehensive, with deep insights into aspects of immigration throughout different periods and changing socio-economic environments. Contents come from new empirical evidence, specially designed and collected. A great asset is the mix of authors, representing several academic centres across Europe yet pursuing a common vision of European migration, past, present and future.
2012	<b>Gender, Generations and the Family in International Migration</b>
	Family-related migration is moving to the centre of political debates on migration, integration and multiculturalism in Europe. It is also more and more leading to lively academic interest in the family dimensions of international migration. At the same time, strands of research on family migrations and migrant families remain separate from - and sometimes ignorant of - each other. This volume seeks to bridge the disciplinary divides. Fifteen chapters come up with a number of common themes. Collectively, the authors address the need to better understand the diversity of family-related migration and its resulting family forms and practices, to question, if not counter, simplistic assumptions about migrant families in public discourses, to study family migration from a mix of disciplinary perspectives at various levels and via different methodological approaches and to acknowledge the state's role in shaping family-related migration, practices and lives.
2012	<b>Immigrant Performance in the Labour Market: Bonding and Bridging Social Capital</b>
	To what extent can different forms of social capital help immigrants make headway on the labour market? An answer to this pressing question begins here. Taking the

	Netherlands and Germany as case studies, the book identifies two forms of social capital that may work to increase employment, income and occupational status and, conversely, decrease unemployment. New insights into the concepts of bonding and bridging arise through quantitative research methods, using longitudinal and crosssectional data. Referring to a dense network with 'thick' trust, bonding is measured as family ties, co-ethnic ties and trust in the family. Bridging is seen in terms of interethnic ties, thus implying a crosscutting network with 'thin' trust. Immigrant Performance in the Labour Market reveals that although bonding allows immigrants to get by, bridging enables them to get ahead.
2012	<b>Labour Migration in Malaysia and Spain: Markets, Citizenship and Rights</b>
	State regulation of labour migration is confronted with a double paradox. First, while markets require a policy of open borders to fulfill demands for migrant workers, the boundaries of citizenship impose some degree of closure to the outside. Second, while the exclusivity of citizenship requires closed membership, civil and human rights undermine the state's capacity to exclude foreigners once they are in the country. By considering how Malaysia and Spain have responded to the demand for foreign labour, this book analyses what may be identified as the trilemma between markets, citizenship and rights. For though their markets are similar, the two countries have different approaches to citizenship and rights. We must thus ask: how do such divergences affect state responses to market demands and how, in turn, do state regulations impact labour migration flows? And what does this mean for contemporary migration overall?
2012	<b>Colonial and Post-Colonial Governance of Islam: Continuities and Ruptures</b>
	The contributors analyse the mutual impact of colonial and postcolonial governance on the development, organisation and mobilisation of Islam paying special attention to the ongoing battles over the codification of Islamic education, religious authority, law and practice while outlining the similarities and differences, the continuities and ruptures in British, French and Portuguese colonial rule in Islamic regions. Using a shared conceptual framework they examine the nature of regulation and its outcomes in different historical periods in selected African, Middle Eastern, Asian and European countries. This authoritative study opens up new vistas for research in Islamic studies.
2011	<b>Migration Policymaking in Europe: The Dynamics of Actors and Contexts in Past and Present</b>
	This important work analyses immigration and immigrant inclusion policies in ten European countries, examining how such policies are formed and subsequently implemented. The study singles out the important role of usually overlooked factors and actors that significantly affect policymaking alongside the formal legal framework. It also identifies similarities and diversities in European immigration policies.
2011	<b>Foggy Social Structures: Irregular Migration, European Labour Markets and the Welfare State</b>
	Irregular migration systems are giving way to an undocumented population in Europe that is estimated at some millions. The migrants manage to live and work for years without a certified identity yet within 'foggy' social structures. What strategies and mechanisms allow them to avoid detection, generate an income and access necessary services? What alternatives are pursued - at whatever human cost - to

	substitute for political membership and legal protection? How does irregular status impact social interactions? Based on empirical studies carried out across the Continent, this book explores how irregular migration systems developed over time to interact with changing European labour markets, welfare regimes and immigration policies. Foggy Social Structures considers such phenomena one of contemporary society's distinctive features, one that challenges existing notions of political statehood and societal membership.
2011	<b>Framing Immigrant Integration: Dutch Research-Policy Dialogues in Comparative Perspective</b>
	Debates on immigrant integration are often caught up in what academics and politicians like to call 'national models of integration'. Researchers and policymakers long for common ground. In the Netherlands, their symbiosis is fed by multiculturalism, something for which Dutch society has long been seen as exemplary. Still, the incorporation of migrants remains one of the country's most pressing social and political concerns. This book thus challenges the idea that there has ever been a coherent or consistent Dutch model of integration. Analysing how immigration is framed and reframed through diverse dialogues, it provides a highly dynamic understanding of integration policy and its evolution alongside migration research. Focus falls on the Netherlands of the past three decades, yet as these findings are held up to the cases of France, Germany and the United Kingdom, insights emerge to more universal questions. Just what are the current political and academic controversies all about? How can governments respond to the challenges of our time? And what contribution can social scientists make?
2011	<b>Beyond Dutch Borders: Transnational Politics among Colonial Migrants, Guest Workers and the Second Generation</b>
	Despite widespread scepticism in receiving societies, migrants often remain loyal to their former homeland and stay active in the politics there. Beyond Dutch Borders is about such ties. Combining extensive fieldwork with quantitative data, this book compares how transnational political involvement among guest workers from Turkey and post-colonial migrants from Surinam living in the Netherlands has evolved over the past half-century. It looks at Turks seeking to improve their position in Dutch society, Kurds lobbying for equal rights in Turkey and Surinamese hoping to boost development in their country of origin. Sending-state governments, political parties and organisations are shown to be key shapers of transnational migrant politics both in opposition to, and support of, homeland ruling elites. Meanwhile, it becomes clear that migrants' border-crossing loyalties and engagement have not dented their political integration in the receiving societies - quite the opposite. Certainly in this respect, the sceptics have been wrong.
2010	<b>Diaspora and Transnationalism: Concepts, Theories and Methods</b>
	Diaspora and transnationalism are widely used concepts in academic as well as political discourses. Although originally referring to quite different phenomena, they increasingly overlap today. Such inflation of meanings goes hand in hand with a danger of essentialising collective identities. This book therefore analyses diaspora and transnationalism as research perspectives rather than as characteristics of particular social groups. The contributions focus on conceptual uses, theoretical challenges and methodological innovations in the study of social ties that transcend nation and state boundaries. This volume brings together authors from a wide range

	of fields and approaches in the social sciences, as studying border-crossing affiliations also requires a crossing of disciplinary boundaries.
2010	<b>A Continent Moving West? EU Enlargement and Labour Migration from Central and Eastern Europe</b>
	In A Continent Moving West? wordt onderzocht in hoeverre de migratie uit landen in Oost-Europa toegenomen is met toetreding van verschillende landen in Oost-Europa tot de EU. In vijftien hoofdstukken worden de gevolgen behandeld van de grootschalige migratie sinds 2007. De analyse van gevolgen is uitgevoerd voor zowel de landen van herkomst, met name Polen, Roemenië en Bulgarije, als de landen van bestemming, zoals het Verenigd Koninkrijk, Nederland en Noorwegen. Bijzondere aandacht wordt besteed aan de effecten op de arbeidsmarkt, terwijl ook veranderende migratiebeleid in Europa aan bod komt. Dit boek laat zien in welke mate de migratiepatronen, voor zover bekend, tijdelijk, terugkerend of seizoensgebonden zijn, waardoor er het label 'vloeibaar' aan gekoppeld kan worden. Toch is het onvoorspelbare karakter van deze bewegingen, dat naar verwachting zal doorzetten, de reden waarom prognoses voor de toekomstige migratie - en de gevolgen ervan - zeer onbetrouwbaar blijken te zijn. Een ding is zeker: conventionele opvattingen over migratie als een permanent of langdurig proces voldoen niet langer om een beeld te krijgen van bestaande migratiestromen.
2010	<b>Migration in a Globalised World: New Research Issues and Paradigms</b>
	The last two decades have witnessed sweeping changes in the composition, orientation and dynamics of international migration. While it's no surprise these transformations affect societies of origin and settlement, we still seek to understand how and why they carry with them certain social challenges. Migration in a Globalised World shines a light. Ten chapters astutely present theoretical and empirical insights by experts in the fields of international migration and social cohesion, transnationalisation, the migration-development nexus and the ever-blurring categories of refugee and asylum seeker. With its broad thematic scope and lively dialogue between French, Anglo-Saxon and Northern European academic traditions, this volume offers a major new perspective to further research and, potentially, to improve the quality of life in a globalised world.
2010	<b>Identity Processes and Dynamics in Multi-Ethnic Europe</b>
	This volume is a study of identity processes and identity dynamics in a post-colonial, multiethnic European context that is constantly changing under the pressures of globalisation, migration movements and integration. The authors represent a variety of disciplines: American studies, anthropology, cultural studies, ethnology, history, social psychology and sociology. Eleven of the thirteen chapters present empirical case studies from the Netherlands, Portugal, the Basque region, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.
2009	<b>Citizenship Policies in the New Europe: Expanded and Updated Edition</b>
	The two most recent EU enlargements in May 2004 and in January 2007 have greatly increased the diversity of historic experiences and contemporary conceptions of statehood, nation-building and citizenship within the Union. How did newly formed states determine who would become their citizens? How do countries relate to their large emigrant communities, to ethnic kin minorities in neighbouring countries and to minorities in their own territory? And to which extent have their citizenship policies been affected by new immigration and integration into the European Union?

	Citizenship Policies in the New Europe describes the citizenship laws in each of the twelve new countries as well as in the accession states Croatia and Turkey and analyses their historical background. Citizenship Policies in the New Europe complements two volumes on Acquisition and Loss of Nationality in the fifteen old Member States published in the same series in 2006.
2009	<b>Citizenship in the Arab World: Kin, Religion and Nation state</b>
	The book is the fruit of five years of on-site research on citizenship in the Arab world. It takes a broader legal perspective to the multifaceted reality of nationality and citizenship. The methodology employed builds on the interdisciplinary approach of comparative legal studies, and brings in theories, concepts and insights from anthropology, political science, Arab and Islamic studies, linguistics and sociology. The work relies on a broad range of Western and Arab references, and all sources and documents were directly accessed in their original languages; this is particularly relevant for Arab legislation (all in-text reference has been translated by the author, and the original has been inserted using scientific transliteration).
2008	<b>Illegal Migration and Gender in a Global and Historical Perspective</b>
	Two issues come to the fore in current debates over migration: illegal migration and the role of gender in illegal migration. This incisive study combines the two subjects and views the migration scholarship through the lens of the gender perspective, investigating definitions of citizenship and the differences in mechanisms of inclusion and exclusion for men and women, producing a comprehensive account of illegal migration in Germany, the Netherlands, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, Mexico, Malaysia, the Horn of Africa and the Middle East over the nineteenth- and the twentieth centuries.
2008	<b>The Position of the Turkish and Moroccan Second Generation in Amsterdam and Rotterdam: The TIES Study in the Netherlands</b>
	The Dutch second generation of Turkish and Moroccan origin is coming of age and making a transition from education to the labour market. This first publication of the TIES Project (Towards the Integration of the European Second Generation) studies the social situation and views of this ethnic group, drawing on the research carried out in Amsterdam and Rotterdam in 2006-07 among the Dutch-born children of immigrants from Turkey and Morocco and a comparison group of young people (age 18-35) whose parents were born in the Netherlands.
2008	<b>The Family in Question: Immigrant and Ethnic Minorities in Multicultural Europe</b>
	The family lives of immigrants and ethnic minority populations have become central to arguments about the right and wrong ways of living in multicultural societies. While the characteristic cultural practices of such families have long been scrutinized by the media and policy makers, these groups themselves are beginning to reflect on how to manage their family relationships. Exploring case studies from Austria, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and Australia, The Family in Question explores how those in public policy often dangerously reflect the popular imagination, rather than recognizing the complex changes taking place within the global immigrant community.
2008	<b>International Migration in Europe: New Trends and New Methods of Analysis</b>
	Over the past twenty years international migration issues have gained a growing importance in public debate in most of the European countries. Public opinions are

	more and more concerned about the arrival of new immigrants and about the problems of integration processes. International Migration in Europe addresses some of the new aspects of European international migration. Different aspects are considered and different disciplinary perspectives are used in the fifteen chapters. In particular, attention has been devoted to analyse new forms of migration, the evolution of regional patterns, the intergenerational process of migrant integration and the use of special survey in migration studies.
2008	<b>Migrants and Markets: Perspectives from Economics and the Other Social Sciences</b>
	The established academic discipline that is economics and migration research - as a growing sub-discipline that has inevitably transgressed its own academic bounds - have long treated each other with mutual indifference. While migration research has suffered from a normative overstretch, economics has often reduced its analytical scope to those areas that traditionally belong to the 'genuine' economic sphere. Migrants and Markets contains eleven case studies that aim to overcome this artificially imposed barrier between economics and migration research. This is accomplished by applying economic methods to migratory phenomena, using economic theories to explain migratory patterns and by approaching the structure and development of markets as integral to the shaping of stocks and flows of migrants.
2007	<b>Secularism or Democracy? Associational Governance of Religious Diversity</b>
	Policies dealing with religious diversity in liberal democratic states—as well as the established institutions that enforce those policies—are increasingly under pressure. Politics and political theory are caught in a trap between the fully secularized state and neo-corporate regimes of selective cooperation between states and organized religion. This volume proposes an original, comprehensive, and multidisciplinary approach to problems of governing religious diversity—combining moral and political philosophy, constitutional law, history, sociology, and religious anthropology. Drawing on such diverse scholarship, <i>Secularism or Democracy?</i> proposes an associational governance—a moderately libertarian, flexible variety of democratic institutional pluralism—as the plausible third way to overcome the inherent deficiencies of the predominant models.
2007	<b>Citizenship Policies in the New Europe</b>
	In May 2004 ten new Member States joined the European Union. This enlargement has greatly increased the diversity of historic experiences and contemporary conceptions of statehood, nation-building and citizenship within the Union. In contrast with the old Member States, many of the new ones have not existed as independent states within their present borders for more than two generations. Citizenship Policies in the New Europe describes the citizenship laws in each of the ten new countries and analyses their historical background. Turkey has been added as the largest source country of immigration into the fifteen old Member States because it illustrates the increasing interaction between citizenship laws in migrant sending and receiving countries. Citizenship Policies in the New Europe complements two volumes on Acquisition and Loss of Nationality published earlier in the same series and that present comparative analyses of citizenship regulations in the fifteen old Member States. Citizenship Policies in the New Europe is part of the IMISCOE Research series. Two other publications on the same subject,



	<p><a href="http://www.aup.nl/do.php?a=show_visitor_book&amp;isbn=9789053569498">"http://www.aup.nl/do.php?a=show_visitor_book&amp;isbn=9789053569498"</a>&gt;Acquisition and Loss of Nationality, were released earlier this year. Authors: Andrea Barová, Eugene Buttigieg, Agata Górny, Priit Järve, Zeynep Kadirbeyoglu, Mária Kovács, Kristine Kruma, Andre Liebich, Dagmar Kusá, Felicita Medved, Judit Tóth, Nikos Trimikliniotis</p>
2006	<p><b>The Dynamics of International Migration and Settlement in Europe: A State of the Art</b></p>
	<p>A fundamental issue in society today, migration has been undergoing a new dynamic transformation, calling for new policy approaches. This new dynamic is not yet understood clearly, let alone that adequate policy answers for 'the managing' of these new migration processes and the consequences for receiving and sending societies are within. This comprehensive overview of migration research conducted throughout the IMISCOE network of European research analyses the influx of various types of immigrants in Western Europe post World War II, mostly to large cities, as well as the reactions of the native populations and governments to the changes and pressures brought about by immigration.</p>
2006	<p><b>Acquisition and Loss of Nationality Volume 1: Comparative Analyses: Policies and Trends in 15 European Countries</b></p>
	<p>Nationality and citizenship have been subjects of stormy policy debates in many EU countries in recent years. Concerns over the integration of immigrants, but also attempts to forge links with emigrants, have led to changes in the laws regulating loss and acquisition of nationality and citizenship. This title outlines the research conducted by a team of 30 researchers into the nationality laws and their implementation in 15 EU member states. Acquisition and Loss of Nationality - Volume 1 presents the results of a systematic comparative analysis. It uses a novel methodology that permits a detailed comparison how nationality can be acquired or lost across all 15 countries. The results show divergent trends towards liberalization in some countries and new restrictions of access to nationality in others. The book examines the impact of international and European law, presents statistical data on naturalization and assesses administrative practices. Although the European Union has no formal competence in regulating nationality, the nationality laws of member states are linked to each other via the common citizenship of the Union. Member States should therefore agree on common norms for their nationality laws. The book contains detailed policy recommendations based on the idea that stakeholders in the political community should be given access to nationality. Studies of each country's nationality law are published separately in</p> <p><a href="http://www.aup.nl/do.php?a=show_visitor_book&amp;isbn=9789053569214">"http://www.aup.nl/do.php?a=show_visitor_book&amp;isbn=9789053569214"</a>&gt; Volume 2. Additional material including detailed statistics and further comparative analyses of legal regulations of nationality is available at</p> <p><a href="http://www.imiscoe.org">"http://www.imiscoe.org"</a>&gt;<a href="http://www.imiscoe.org">www.imiscoe.org</a>. Volume 1 &amp; 2 are also available as a set,</p> <p><a href="http://www.aup.nl/do.php?a=show_visitor_book&amp;isbn=9789053569498&amp;l=2">"http://www.aup.nl/do.php?a=show_visitor_book&amp;isbn=9789053569498&amp;l=2"</a>&gt;click here for more information. This is the most comprehensive comparative study of the legal status of nationality so far and it will become an indispensable source of reference for further research. For more information see:</p> <p><a href="http://www.imiscoe.org/natac/">"http://www.imiscoe.org/natac/"</a>&gt;<a href="http://www.imiscoe.org/natac/">http://www.imiscoe.org/natac/</a></p>

2006	<b>Acquisition and Loss of Nationality</b> <b>Volume 2: Country Analyses: Policies and Trends in 15 European Countries</b>
	<p>Volume 2 of this study presents detailed studies of each country's nationality laws, their historical background and current provisions. It is a companion to <a href="http://www.aup.nl/do.php?a=show_visitor_book&amp;isbn=9789053569207&amp;l=2">"http://www.aup.nl/do.php?a=show_visitor_book&amp;isbn=9789053569207&amp;l=2"</a> volume 1 which contains comparative analyses based on a novel methodology that permits a detailed comparison how nationality can be acquired or lost across all 15 countries. The results show divergent trends towards liberalization in some countries and new restrictions of access to nationality in others. " Volume 1 also examines the impact of international and European law, presents statistical data on naturalisation and assesses administrative practices. Although the European Union has no formal competence in regulating nationality, the nationality laws of member states are linked to each other via the common citizenship of the Union. Member States should therefore agree on common norms for their nationality laws. Volume 1 contains detailed policy recommendations based on the idea that stakeholders in the political community should be given access to nationality. In addition to the two volumes, detailed statistics and further comparative analyses of legal regulations of nationality are available at <a href="http://www.imiscoe.org">"http://www.imiscoe.org"</a>&gt;<a href="http://www.imiscoe.org">www.imiscoe.org</a>.</p>
2006	<b>Paths of Integration: Migrants in Western Europe (1880-2004)</b>
	<p>Why do some migrants integrate quickly, while others become long-term minorities? What is the role of the state in the settlement process? To what extent are experiences in the past different from the present? Are the recent migrants really integrating in another way than those in the past? Is Islam indeed an obstacle to integration? These are some of the burning questions, which dominate the current politicized debate on immigration in Western Europe. In this book, leading historians and social scientists analyze and compare a variety of settlement processes in past and present migration to Western Europe. Identifying general factors in the process of adaptation of new immigrants, the contributors trace social changes effected by recent European immigration, and the parallels with the great American migration of the 1880s-1920s. The history of migration to Western Europe and the way these migrants found their place in the receiving societies, is not only essential to understand the way nations deal with newcomers in the present, but also constitutes a highly interesting laboratory for different paths of integration now and then. By analyzing and comparing a wealth of settlement processes both in the past and in the present this book is both a bold interdisciplinary endeavor, and at the same time the first attempt to identify general factors underlying the way migrants adapt to their new surroundings, as well as how societies change under the influence of immigration. The chapters in the book both look at specific groups in various periods, but also analyses the structure of the state, churches unions and other important organized actors in Western European nation states. Moreover, the results are embedded in the more theoretical American literature on the comparison of old and new migrants. All chapters have an explicit comparative perspective, either by comparing different groups or different periods, whereas the general conclusion ties together the various outcomes in a systematic way, highlighting the main answers to the central questions about the various outcomes of settlement processes.</p>

## AUP Report series

Year	Title
2011	<b>The Russian Second Generation in Tallinn and Kohtla-Järve The TIES Study in Estonia</b>
	Second-generation Russians face two major integration challenges in the Estonian cities of Tallinn and Kohtla-Järve. They are segregated from an Estonian language society whose historical background lies in the policies and social processes of the former Soviet Union. And, compared to their peers, they face an emerging disparity in social and economic opportunities. Such inequality comes largely as the result of newly formed, post-independence institutions, which incite protest among young Russians. With a potential to escalate into large-scale conflict, as exemplified by the Bronze Soldier crisis in April 2007, it is crucial to learn more about this dissatisfaction and the generation in whom it is found. As the second country report of the TIES Project (Towards the Integration of the European Second Generation), this volume sheds light on how various factors can impact integration and how actors can use socio-economic and cultural resources in their adaptation process - in Estonia and beyond.
2010	<b>The Local Dimension of Migration Policymaking</b>
	This book prompts a fresh look on immigrant integration policy. Revealing just where immigrants and their receiving societies interact everyday, it shows how societal inclusion is administered and produced at a local level. The studies presented focus on three issue areas of migration policy - citizenship, welfare services and religious diversity - and consider cities in very different national contexts. Spanning Switzerland, Italy, Germany, the Netherlands and Canada, the cases display great variety in their theoretical and methodological approaches. In all the countries considered, we see that the local level has an undeniable relevance despite differences in state structures, models of integration and centre-peripheral relations. Particularly for future migration policy research, such a complex comparative exercise thus yields an important universal realisation: the local dimension of migration policymaking matters.
2009	<b>Statistics and Reality: Concepts and Measurements of Migration in Europe</b>
	In the last decade, there has been a distinct trend towards a worldwide harmonisation of migration statistics, chiefly pushed by international bodies and organisations that need comparative data. Statistics and Reality shows that these attempts have as yet not been very successful. It provides an accessible account of the history of migration measurement in Europe and analyses the current conceptualisations of migration and data gathering procedures in twelve European countries in the context of their migration histories. Based on this analysis, the authors provide a critical insight into the migrant stocks and flows in their countries.
2009	<b>Equal Opportunities and Ethnic Inequality in European Labour Markets: Discrimination, Gender and Policies of Diversity</b>
	The need to analyse labour market mechanisms in post-industrial Western societies is urgent. Despite laws and policy measures being developed at the European, national and local levels, job-seeking immigrants and ethnic minorities still suffer unequal access and ethnic discrimination. This volume endeavours to understand why. Four chapters dealing with discrimination, gender, equity policies and diversity management present a lively discussion of the current scientific debate. Besides

	providing empirical evidence, the authors recommend methods for conducting further research in the field and evaluate the actual effects of discrimination-combating policies. One conclusion is that systematic analysis of the labour market and its subsequent equity policies must be supported by hard data, such as statistics. With its state-of-the-art scope and unique thematic exploration, this volume transfers knowledge from social science studies to a more operational realm. From here, both scholars and practitioners can help make equal opportunities more accessible than ever.
2008	<b>Migration and Irregular Work in Austria: A Case Study of the Structure and Dynamics of Irregular Foreign Employment in Europe at the Beginning of the 21st Century</b>
	This meticulously researched study of irregular migrant work in Austria holds many broader lessons for countries all over Europe. The book derives many of its fascinating insights from systematic in-depth interviews with migrants themselves. The authors demonstrate that it is no longer enough to divide the world of foreign employment into "legal" and "illegal" work. Instead, over the past few years, particularly in the context of progressive EU-enlargement in Europe, new manifestations of "irregular migrant work" have evolved. Moreover, the authors convincingly argue that irregular migrant work is based on both supply and demand, and is therefore unlikely to fade away in the foreseeable future.
2008	<b>Modes of Migration Regulation and Control in Europe</b>
	In Europe immigration is a politically burning issue, especially when it comes to the arrival of asylum seekers and illegal labour migrants. Governments want to keep them under control in order to limit their numbers. Yet, traditionally there were strong differences between European states in the extent to which they sought to do so and the instruments employed to that end. Currently, the contours become visible of a common approach towards - notably irregular - migration. This becomes clear from the country studies comprising this volume.
2007	<b>Innovative Concepts for Alternative Migration Policies: Ten Innovative Approaches to the Challenges of Migration in the 21st Century</b>
	Based on the strengths of combined ideas from migration researchers, policy experts, and representatives of international organisations, this timely volume provides eight basic principles for the design of innovative migration policy. Presents new proposals for innovative migration policies.
2006	<b>Migration and Citizenship: Legal Status, Rights and Political Participation</b>
	Citizenship is frequently invoked both as an instrument and goal of immigrant integration. Yet, in migration contexts, citizenship also marks a distinction between members and outsiders based on their different relations to particular states. A migration perspective highlights the boundaries of citizenship and political control over entry and exit as well as the fact that foreign residents remain in most countries deprived of core rights of political participation. This book summarizes current theories and empirical research on the legal status and political participation of migrants in European democracies.

## AUP Dissertation series

Year	Title
2012	<b>A Risky Business? Ukrainian Migrant Women in Warsaw's Domestic Work Sector</b>
	This book is about migration as a form of risk-taking. Based on Ukrainian women's experiences in the Polish domestic work sector, it presents a new approach to analyse movements of female migrants responding to the demand for household labour around the world. Risks involved in migration and in migrant domestic work are accounted for in detail alongside an analysis of the migration decision-making processes. This study shows how social ties and migrant institutions effectively reduce the otherwise radical asymmetry of power between an individual migrant, the state and an employer. <i>A Risky Business?</i> brings to light the complex risk structures of migrants' activities and their sophisticated responses to them. With their innovative strategies, migrants challenge government-imposed constraints and thus reduce the risks of migration.
2010	<b>Born Entrepreneurs? Immigrant Self-Employment in Spain</b>
	Are immigrants more enterprising than natives in Spain? How successful are migrant entrepreneurs compared to those who start businesses in their country of birth? With the growth of migration worldwide, questions such as these are garnering the attention of economists, policymakers and scholars. <i>Born Entrepreneurs?</i> asks how foreignness affects an immigrant's ability to launch and to grow a successful business. It also explores the economic and social benefits that immigrants might derive from self-employment and the unique factors at play in so-called ethnic and immigrant entrepreneurship.
2010	<b>The Creolisation of London Kinship Mixed African-Caribbean and White British Extended Families, 1950-2003</b>
	In the last 50 years, the United Kingdom has witnessed a growing proportion of mixed African-Caribbean and white British families. With rich new primary evidence of 'mixed-race' in the capital city, <i>The Creolisation of London Kinship</i> thoughtfully explores this population. Making an indelible contribution to both kinship research and wider social debates, the book emphasises a long-term evolution of family relationships across generations. Individuals are followed through changing social and historical contexts, seeking to understand in how far many of these transformations may be interpreted as creolisation. Examined, too, are strategies and innovations in relationship construction, the social constraints put upon them, the special significance of women and children in kinship work and the importance of non-biological as well as biological notions of family relatedness.
2009	<b>Illegal Residence and Public Safety in the Netherlands</b>
	Making illegal residence unattractive is a way for Western governments to limit migration from non-Western countries. Focusing on Dutch neighbourhoods with substantial levels of unauthorised migrants, <i>Illegal Residence and Public Safety in the Netherlands</i> examines how restrictive immigration policy influences immigrant crime and perceived neighborhood security. Salient questions arise. To what extent, and under which conditions, do illegal residence and illegal migration impact public safety? Does having illegal residence status influence how people observe or break the law and other social rules? Do their ties with established groups, such as legal migrants, employers and partners, have any sway? Answers to these issues begin

	surfacing in this rich combination of quantitative information, comprising police figures and surveys on victimisation, and qualitative sources, including interviews at the Dutch Aliens Custody and urban field research.
2009	<b>Immigrant Associations, Integration and Identity: Angolan, Brazilian and Eastern European Communities in Portugal</b>
	This book sheds light on the integration processes and identity patterns of Angolan, Brazilian and Eastern European communities in Portugal. It examines the privileged position that immigrant organisations hold as interlocutors between the communities they represent and various social service mechanisms operating at national and local levels. Through the collection of ethnographic data and the realisation of 110 interviews with community insiders and middlemen, culled over a year's time, João Sardinha provides insight into how the three groups are perceived by their respective associations and representatives. Following up on the rich data is a discussion of strategies of coping with integration and identity in the host society and reflections on Portuguese social and community services and institutions.
2009	<b>Understanding Processes of Ethnic Concentration and Dispersal: South Asian Residential Preferences in Glasgow</b>
	Questions surrounding 'race' as a spatial divider have come to the forefront of the political agenda, compelling us to revisit the debate on residential segregation. Drawing on the spatial analysis of changing dynamics in the ethnic geography of Greater Glasgow and qualitative research on the residential preferences of 40 South Asian households, this book enhances our understanding of settlement in the city. Understanding Processes of Ethnic Concentration and Dispersal documents new residential patterns, including South Asian suburbanisation in traditionally 'white' areas. Processes underlying both the changes and signs of sustained ethnic concentration are shown to be dynamic and complex. They encompass elements of choice, constraint and negotiations between the two, while also revealing a remarkable array of differentials such as class, status, education, age and culture.
2009	<b>'My Name Is Not Natasha': How Albanian Women in France Use Trafficking to Overcome Social Exclusion (1998-2001)</b>
	This book challenges every common presumption that exists about the trafficking of women for the sex trade. It is a detailed account of an entire population of trafficked Albanian women whose varied experiences, including selling sex on the streets of France, clearly demonstrate how much the present discourse about trafficked women is misplaced and inadequate. The heterogeneity of the women involved and their relationships with various men is clearly presented as is the way women actively created a panoptical surveillance of themselves as a means of self-policing. There is no artificial divide between women who were deceived and abused and those who "choose" sex work; in fact the book clearly shows how peripheral involvement in sex work was to the real agenda of the women involved. Most of the women described in this book were not making economic decisions to escape desperate poverty nor were they the uneducated naïve entrapped into sexual slavery. The women's success in transiting trafficking to achieve their own goals without the assistance of any outside agency is a testimony to their resilience and resolve.
2009	<b>L'imaginaire du complot: Discours d'extrême droite en France et aux États-Unis</b>

	This book explores the importance of conspiracy rhetoric within populist and far right speeches in Europe and the United States. It shows how a "New World Order" plot give to populist and far right parties an opportunity to develop a rhetoric based on the rescue of democracy despite their obvious rejection of the values and principles which set up democracy.
2009	<b>Sri Lankan Housemaids in Lebanon: A Case of 'Symbolic Violence' and 'Everyday Forms of Resistance'</b>
	Unraveled in this book are the real dynamics at stake in the Madame/housemaid relationship. While cases of extreme physical abuse by the Lebanese women who hire housemaids - Madames - are an exception, what has become normalised are more insidious patterns of domination used to control each and every aspect of their employees' lives. For their part, Sri Lankan housemaids are not merely passive victims. Away from direct provocation and first-hand repercussions, they try to deflect what Pierre Bourdieu has called 'symbolic violence'. These attempts at 'everyday forms of resistance', as defined by James Scott, can help loosen their employers' grip. Yet, as this unprecedented study shows, the Madame/housemaid relationship and the rules that govern it remain under the managerial hold of the Madame.
2009	<b>Breaking Down Anonymity: Digital Surveillance of Irregular Migrants in Germany and the Netherlands</b>
	Because borders alone cannot stop irregular migration, the European Union is turning more and more to internal control measures. Through surveillance, member states aim to exclude irregular migrants from societal institutions, thereby discouraging their stay or deporting those who are apprehended. And yet, states cannot expel immigrants who remain anonymous. Identification has thus become key. Breaking Down Anonymity shows how digital surveillance is becoming a prime instrument of identification and exclusion policies towards irregular migrants. To support this claim, the study charts policy developments in Germany and the Netherlands. It analyses both countries' labour market controls as well as their detention and expulsion practices. Also examined is the development of several new EU migration databases. Spanning the Continent, these information systems create a new European Union frontier - one that is digital, biometric and ever-strengthening.
2008	<b>Getting by in Europe's Urban Labour Markets: Senegambian Migrants' Strategies for Survival, Documentation and Mobility</b>
	This book examines two major social changes experienced by European cities in the last two decades: post-industrial economic restructuring and new immigration flows. The link between both has been extensively discussed throughout a variety of theoretical approaches and in numerous descriptive contributions. Adding to those studies, this research focuses on three elements of migratory experience that have been relatively neglected thus far: a dynamic view of changes over time, the influence of national welfare and legislation frameworks, and the importance of support mechanisms outside the labour market. The material underpinning the arguments is the qualitative life-course analysis of 81 in-depth interviews with Senegambian migrants living in Antwerp and Barcelona.
2008	<b>Paradoxes of Social Capital: A Multi-Generational Study of Moroccans in London</b>
	Paradoxes of Social Capital critically examines the robustness of social capital theory as an analytical tool in explaining the various 'integration' patterns amongst

	<p>Moroccans in London. The book also considers how structural factors impact on the ways in which Moroccans - across generations - sustain, access and use social capital at the levels of family, ethnic community, migrant associations and schools. Furthermore, this research elaborates on how social capital serves as an identity (re)source that is continuously negotiated and redefined through (in)active group (family, ethnic, religious and national) memberships. An original model of studying the second-generation processes of adaptation - viewed as 'transversal adaptation'- is also introduced, shifting the focus from predetermined 'integration' patterns to a circular and a longitudinal approach to 'integration', where new opportunities and constraints emerge, structured by the temporal flow of life trajectories.</p>
2008	<p><b>Practising Citizenship and Heterogeneous Nationhood: Naturalisations in Swiss Municipalities</b></p>
	<p>Switzerland likely has the most particular naturalization system in the world. Whereas in most countries citizenship attribution is regulated at the central level of the state, in Switzerland each municipality is accorded the right to decide who can become a Swiss citizen. This book aims at exploring naturalization processes from a comparative perspective and to explain why some municipalities pursue more restrictive citizenship policies than others. The Swiss case provides a unique opportunity to approach citizenship politics from new perspectives. It allows us to go beyond formal citizenship models and to account for the practice of citizenship. The analytical framework combines quantitative and qualitative data and helps us understand how negotiation processes between political actors lead to a large variety of local citizenship models. An innovative theoretical framework, integrating Bourdieu's political sociology, combines symbolic and material aspects of naturalizations and underlines the production processes of ethnicity.</p>
2007	<p><b>Navigating Borders: Inside Perspectives on the Process of Human Smuggling into the Netherlands</b></p>
	<p>Navigating Borders into the Netherlands provides a unique in-depth look at human smuggling processes. Based on biographical interviews with smuggled migrants in the Netherlands, the study reveals considerable differences that exist in smuggling's underlying causes, how journeys evolve, and outcomes of the process. This research from an insider's perspective clearly demonstrates that smuggled migrants are not passive actors, there is a broad variety in types of smugglers, and interactions between migrants and smugglers largely determine how the smuggling process evolves.</p>
2006	<p><b>Dynamic Entrepreneurship: First and Second-Generation Immigrant Entrepreneurs in Dutch Cities</b></p>
	<p>The nature of immigrant entrepreneurship is changing in Dutch society. Nowadays, many immigrant entrepreneurs start businesses in producer and personal services instead of more traditional sectors such as retail or hotel and catering. At the same time, a growing number of second-generation immigrants are setting up their own firms in the Netherlands. These second-generation immigrants-born and/or raised in the receiving country-are following different trajectories in comparison with first-generation immigrant entrepreneurs, indeed displaying a move away from traditional immigrant niches. Yet studies on second-generation immigrant entrepreneurs remain limited in both the Dutch and international literature on this subject. This study presents one of the first explicit comparisons between first and second-generation</p>



	self-employed immigrants. The embeddedness of immigrants in local and transnational networks and the dynamics of the markets in which these entrepreneurs are active are examined based on in-depth interviews with immigrant entrepreneurs in Dutch cities. In doing so, this study provides a vivid, longitudinal view of first and second-generation immigrant entrepreneurs, their incorporation into Dutch society, their businesses and business development(s).
2006	<b>Narratives of Place, Culture and Identity: Second-Generation Greek-Americans Return 'Home'</b>
	Christou explores the phenomenon of 'return migration' in Greece through the settlement and identification processes of second-generation Greek-American returning migrants. She examines the meanings attached to the experience of return migration. The concepts of 'home' and 'belonging' figure prominently in the return migratory project which entails relocation and displacement as well as adjustment and alienation of bodies and selves. Furthermore, Christou considers the multiple interactions (social, cultural, political) between the place of origin and the place of destination; network ties; historical and global forces in the shaping of return migrant behaviour; and expressions of identity. The human geography of return migration extends beyond geographic movement into a diasporic journey involving (re)constructions of homeness and belongingness in the ancestral homeland.
2006	<b>Globalisation, Migration and Socio-Economic Change in Contemporary Greece: Processes of social incorporation of Albanian and Bulgarian immigrants in Thessaloniki</b>
	This empirical study examines issues surrounding the integration of immigrants in Greece, in particular in Thessaloniki, as well as looking at migrants in neighbouring countries, Albania and Bulgaria. The book suggests that immigrants' integration should be understood in relation to broader processes of social change, which are increasingly connected to global forces. The transformation of Greece into a multicultural society has taken place during a period of transition and of increasing exposure to the international environment. Within this context, Thessaloniki has become a new home for immigrants from the Balkans in search of new identities. Integration is seen as a multifaceted and dynamic process. The concept of incorporation is critically introduced, in order to analyse both the ways by which migrants organise their lives in the host society and their structural, institutional and cultural conditions. The analytical framework is built upon an interdisciplinary approach that takes into account different incorporation contexts: socio-political responses, the labour market, housing and social space. A number of additional factors are also considered, e.g. the composition of migrant populations, migratory patterns and dynamics, the role of social networks, immigrants' strategies. The book provides an empirical account of the immigrants' characteristics, explaining the patterns and typologies of immigrants' integration in Greece. "Immigrants" become a social category "constructed" by exclusionary mechanisms: restrictive immigration policy, labour market exploitation, xenophobia. However, they do make a living in Thessaloniki; their integration is subject to time. gradually, immigrants become organic elements of the host society, which shapes, but is also being shaped by migration.
2006	<b>The Immigrant Organising Process: Turkish Organisations in Amsterdam and Berlin and Surinamese Organisations in Amsterdam, 1960-2000</b>

	<p>This study focuses on the emergence and persistence of immigrant organisations in host societies. The relevance of immigrant organisations for both the host society and the immigrants themselves has been effectively demonstrated in many different studies. However, the question why immigrant organisations emerge and why they often persist over a long period is not adequately answered. In this study a comparative approach is used to reveal the structural determinants of the immigrant organising process. Different theoretical perspectives are combined (immigration model, social movement theory and the organisational ecology model). It is this combination of models, which has not yet been done by other scholars, which determines the value of this study and the contribution to a better understanding of the immigrant organising process. A comparative method is used, analysing Turkish organisations in Amsterdam and Berlin and Surinamese organisations in Amsterdam (1960-2000), to explain the way in which the three explanatory models can be combined in one coherent explanation.</p>
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### Textbooks

Year	Title
2013	<p><b>An introduction to international migration studies: European perspectives</b></p> <p>Internationaal migratieonderzoek is sterk gefragmenteerd. Bovendien ligt de focus op de Verenigde Staten en andere landen die zich nadrukkelijk geprofileerd hebben als immigratielanden. Toch krijgt het onderzoeksveld van migratie en etnische studies steeds meer aandacht in Europa, en het aantal publicaties over dit onderwerp neemt snel toe.</p> <p>Het eerste deel van de IMISCOE Textbook Series voorzag de dringende behoefte aan een Europees perspectief op migratie. Bestaand uit een vijftiental hoofdstukken belicht dit tweede deel internationaal migratieonderzoek vanuit historische, empirische en theoretische perspectieven met een sterke focus op Europese inzichten. Gerespecteerde wetenschappers in het veld werpen een blik op onder andere migratietheorie, verschillende vormen van migratie en regelgeving.</p>
2010	<p><b>Selected studies in international migration and immigrant incorporation</b></p> <p>Internationaal migratieonderzoek is sterk gefragmenteerd. Bovendien ligt de focus op de Verenigde Staten en andere landen die zich nadrukkelijk geprofileerd hebben als immigratielanden. Toch krijgt het onderzoeksveld van migratie- en etnische studies steeds meer aandacht in Europa en het aantal publicaties over dit onderwerp neemt snel. <i>Selected Studies in International Migration and Immigrant Incorporation</i> is het eerste deel in de IMISCOE-AUP Textbook Series: een serie die voortkomt uit de groeiende behoefte aan een Europees perspectief op migratie.</p> <p>Dit studieboek bevat artikelen die van invloed zijn geweest op migratieonderzoek in Europa en daardoor gerekend kunnen worden tot de canon van Europese migratie en etnische studies. Studenten geïnteresseerd in migratie en etnische studies kunnen vertrouwd raken met de belangrijkste teksten op dit gebied.</p> <p><i>Selected Studies in International Migration and Immigrant Incorporation</i> biedt onder meer: een verzameling van de belangrijkste teksten ('klassiekers') op het gebied van internationale migratie en de integratie van immigranten; een sterk Europees perspectief op een onderzoeksgebied dat gedomineerd wordt door Angelsaksische perspectieven; multidisciplinaire benaderingen van internationale migratie- en etnische studies</p>

## Appendix 5 - Coding frame

Main category	Sub category
<b>Membership</b> <i>This category applies to objective IMISCOE membership information</i>	Associated institute Year of participation
<b>Research</b> <i>This category applies to the research done within IMISCOE or under the name of IMISCOE, which includes the focus of this research and also the publications of this research.</i>	Disciplines Themes Research clusters/groups Publication
<b>Activities</b> <i>This category applies to the activities organized by IMISCOE in which members participated</i>	Conferences Participation in activities Training
<b>Motives</b> <i>This category applies to the motives for and the advantages of being an IMISCOE member as an institute or as an individual</i>	Reason for becoming a member Advantages for career Advantages of being a member
<b>IMISCOE network</b> <i>This category applies to the evaluation of the actions of the network, both in the past and in the future</i>	Actions to promote research Role in international research Impact IMISCOE on policy

## **Appendix 6 - Member Institutes**

### **2004**

Coordinatorship: IMES, University of Amsterdam, Netherlands

Member institutes:

1. CES, University of Coimbra, Portugal
2. CEIFO, University of Stockholm, Sweden
3. CEDEM, University of Liège, Belgium
4. CEG, University of Lisbon, Portugal
5. COMPAS, University of Oxford, United Kingdom
6. DEUSTO, University of Deusto, Bilbao, Spain
7. ERCOMER, Erasmus University division
8. EFSM, University of Bamberg, Germany
9. FIERI, Turin, Italy
10. ICMPD, Vienna, Austria
11. ISR/EIF of the Austrian Academy of Sciences, Vienna, Austria
12. IMES, University of Amsterdam, Netherlands
13. IMIS, University of Osnabrück, Germany
14. INED, Paris, France
15. MIGRINTER, University of Poitiers, France
16. NIDI, The Hague, The Netherlands
17. SCMR, University of Sussex, United Kingdom
18. SociNova, University of Lisbon, Portugal
19. SFM, University of Neuchâtel, Switzerland

In the period of 2004-2009 when IMISCOE was a NoE, four institutes were included in the network as associated members:

- HWWI, Hamburger Weltwirtschaftliches Institut, University of Hamburg, Germany
- CMR, Centre for Migration Research of the University of Warsaw
- CEFMR, Central and East European Institute for Migration Research, Warsaw
- CESS, Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Tirana, Albania

### **2014**

Coordinatorship: EUR/CIMIC, University of Rotterdam, the Netherlands

Member institutes:

1. AMIS, University of Copenhagen, Denmark
2. CDI, Trondheim, Norway

3. CEDEM, University of Liège, Belgium
4. CEMIS, University of Antwerp, Belgium
5. CeMyRI, University of Almeria, Spain
6. CESS, Centre for Economic and Social Studies Tirana, Albania
7. COMPAS, Centre on Migration, Policy and Society, University of Oxford, UK
8. CMR, Warsaw University, Poland
9. DEUSTO, University of Deusto, Bilbao, Spain
10. ESOMI, University of A Coruña, Spain
11. EUI, Florence, Italy
12. EUR/ CIMIC, Erasmus University of Rotterdam, The Netherlands
13. FAFO, Oslo, Norway
14. FIERI, Turin, Italy
15. GEOMIGRACE, Charles University Prague, Czechia
16. GRITIM, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain
17. HIVA, KU Leuven, Belgium
18. ICMPD, Vienna, Austria
19. IEM, Universidad Pontificia Comillas de Madrid, Spain
20. IGOT/UL, University of Lisbon, Portugal
21. IMES, University of Amsterdam, Netherlands
22. IMIS, University of Osnabrück, Germany
23. INED, Paris, France
24. ISF, Oslo, Norway
25. ISMU, Milan, Italy
26. ISR, Austrian Academy of Sciences, Vienna, Austria
27. MACIMIDE, Maastricht University, Netherlands
28. MIM, Malmö University, Sweden
29. MireKoc, Koç University, Istanbul, Turkey
30. MDX, Middlesex University, London, UK
31. MPI-MMG, University of Göttingen, Germany
32. NIDI, The Hague, The Netherlands
33. NOVA, Oslo, Norway
34. REMESO, Linköping University, Sweden
35. SFM, University of Neuchâtel, Switzerland

## Appendix 7 - IMISCOE's research clusters

Grey= years in which the cluster has been active. The name of some clusters changed over the years, if this is the case the new name is included in the row as well.

	<b>2004-2005</b>	<b>2005-2006</b>	<b>2006-2007</b>	<b>2007-2008</b>	<b>2008-2009</b>	<b>2009-2010</b>	<b>2010-2011</b>
<b>Clusters</b>	year 1	year 2	year 3	year 4	year 5	year 6	year 7
Cluster A1 - International migration and its regulation							International Migration and its regulation
Cluster A2 - Causes and consequences: migration and development							Diaspora and development
Cluster B3 - Legal status, citizenship and political integration							Migration and citizenship
Cluster B4 - Work, entrepreneurship and economic integration							
Cluster B5 - Social integration and mobility: education, housing and health							Social integration and mobility, education, housing and health
Cluster B6 - Linguistic, cultural and religious diversity and related policies							

	<b>2011-2012</b>	<b>2012-2013</b>	<b>2013-2014</b>	<b>2014-2015</b>
Clusters	year 8	year 9	year 10	year 11
Cluster A1 - International migration and its regulation	Standing committee on international migration and its regulation			
Cluster A2 - Causes and consequences: migration and development	RG Emigration Nations: the politics and policies of diaspora engagement and transnational citizenship			
Cluster B3 - Legal status, citizenship and political integration	Standing committee on migration, citizenship and political participation (MIGCITPOL)			
Cluster B4 - Work, entrepreneurship and economic integration				
Cluster B5 - Social integration and mobility: education, housing and health				
Cluster B6 - Linguistic, cultural and religious diversity and related policies				

	<b>2004-2005</b>	<b>2005-2006</b>	<b>2006-2007</b>	<b>2007-2008</b>	<b>2008-2009</b>	<b>2009-2010</b>	<b>2010-2011</b>
Clusters	year 1	year 2	year 3	year 4	year 5	year 6	year 7
Cluster C7 - Interethnic relations, identity, representation & discrimination							
Cluster C8 - Gender, age and generations							Gender, age and generations
Cluster C9 - The multilevel governance of migration							The Multilevel Governance of Immigrant and Immigration Policies
PhD-ER Workshop on Online Research Methods (Nov 2010)							
Research-Policy Dialogues							
Popular Arts, Diversity & Cultural Policies in Post-migration Urban Settings (POPADIVCIT)							
Coming closer or moving apart							
Common European Economic Space and Migration (CEESM)							



	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
Clusters	year 8	year 9	year 10	year 11
Cluster C7 - Interethnic relations, identity, representation & discrimination				
Cluster C8 - Gender, age and generations				
Cluster C9 - The multilevel governance of migration				
PhD-ER Workshop on Online Research Methods (Nov 2010)				
Research-Policy Dialogues			Deconstructing the migration crisis: towards reflexive research policy-dialogues	
Popular Arts, Diversity & Cultural Policies in Post-migration Urban Settings (POPADIVCIT)	Standing committee on popular arts, diversity and cultural policies in post-migration urban settings (POPADIVCIT)			
Coming closer or moving apart				
Common European Economic Space and Migration (CEESM)				

	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011
Clusters	year 1	year 2	year 3	year 4	year 5	year 6	year 7
Regulation of Speech in Multicultural Societies							
Transnational Practices							
Social Nexus between Irregular Migration, Informal Economy and Political Control (IRREMIG)							
Seminar on Religious Diversity, Subnational Policies and Human rights (Jan 2011)							
Immigrant Families							
Migrant Legality, Work, and Employment in Contemporary Europe							
RG Migration legality and employment in Europe							
RG Ageing migrants: demography, welfare and agency							
RG Mobility, intimate relationships and family formation							
RG Europeanization of migration policies							

	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
<b>Clusters</b>	year 8	year 9	year 10	year 11
Regulation of Speech in Multicultural Societies				
Transnational Practices				
Social Nexus between Irregular Migration, Informal Economy and Political Control (IRREMIG)	RG Common European economic space and migration			
Seminar on Religious Diversity, Subnational Policies and Human rights (Jan 2011)				
Immigrant Families	RG transnational practices in migration			RG TRANSMIG
Migrant Legality, Work, and Employment in Contemporary Europe				
RG Migration legality and employment in Europe				
RG Ageing migrants: demography, welfare and agency			Ageing migrants (continuation of 'RG Ageing migrants: demography, welfare and agency)	
RG Mobility, intimate relationships and family formation				
RG Europeanization of migration policies				

	<b>2004- 2005</b>	<b>2005- 2006</b>	<b>2006- 2007</b>	<b>2007- 2008</b>	<b>2008- 2009</b>	<b>2009- 2010</b>	<b>2010-2011</b>
<b>Clusters</b>	year 1	year 2	year 3	year 4	year 5	year 6	year 7
Ukrainian migration in the European Union: lasting temporariness?							
Migration, transnationalism and development in the Balkans and SE Europe							
Information and communication technologies and migration							
International student migration							
An innovative strategy of measuring discrimination							
Immigration, immigrants and trade unions in Europe (IITUE)							
National educational systems and intra-EU family mobility							
Education and social mobility							
Migration and environmental transformations							

	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
Clusters	year 8	year 9	year 10	year 11
Ukrainian migration in the European Union: lasting temporariness?			Migration of Ukrainian nationals to the European Union (continuation of 'Ukrainian migration in the European Union: lasting temporariness?')	RG The role of diverse legal regimes in shaping migrants' experiences: the case of Ukrainian migrants in the European Union
Migration, transnationalism and development in the Balkans and SE Europe				
Information and communication technologies and migration				
International student migration	Has been part of C8 before			
An innovative strategy of measuring discrimination				
Immigration, immigrants and trade unions in Europe (IITUE)				
National educational systems and intra-EU family mobility				
Education and social mobility				
Migration and environmental transformations			Migrants in a world of environmental transformations	

Clusters	year 8	year 9	year 10	year 11
Migrant integration and transnationalism			Interactions of migrant integration and transnationalism	
Remittances and development			The role of remittances in the development of migrant-origin countries	
European health systems and migrants				
Social organizations and migrant's youth social and labour integration			Youth migrants' social and labor integration through the use of TICs in social organizations in time of crisis	
Young adult mobility options and alternatives in time of economic crisis				
Contested childhoods and multiple crises				

	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
Clusters	year 8	year 9	year 10	year 11
Nationalist populism in contemporary Europe				RG Nationalist populism in contemporary Europe - ideological transformations, organizational development and mainstream reactions
Transformations of border control: the politics of (im)mobility in times of crisis				
RG Changing migration dynamics between the EU and the world				
RG Refugees in European localities: reception, perceptions and policies				
RG International migration and social protection: mobility and diversity as challenges to welfare rights and provision (MIM)				
RG The everyday experiences of youth of migrant descent in Europe, US and Latin American and their integration, transnationalism and citizenship in the wake of the economic crises (IEM)				

	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
<b>Clusters</b>	year 8	year 9	year 10	year 11
RG Highly skilled migration in the European labour market: brain waste or brain gain? (SFM)				
RG From the economic crisis to an integration crisis? Assessing trends and exploring theoretical implications. A southern European perspective				
Diversity, migration and social cohesion (CMR)				
Wealth formation by temporary migrants: case study of Polish migrants to European Union (CMR)				
Cross-border circular migration: patterns, directionalities, identities. The evidence from Central Europe. (CMR)				



## Appendix 8 - IMISCOE's publications

### To be published later in 2014

The Second Generation in Berlin and Frankfurt: The TIES Study in Germany+	Maren Wilmes, Inken Sürig (Eds)
Social Statistics and Ethnic Diversity: Cross-National Perspectives in Classifications and Identity Politics+	Patrick Simon, Victor Piché, Amélie A. Gagnon (Eds)
The Integration of Descendants of Migrants from Turkey in Stockholm: The TIES study in Sweden+	Charles Westin (Ed.)

\* Pending Editorial Committee-approved revision

+ Working title

### Research series

Year	Titel	Authors
2014	Educational Mobility of Second-Generation Turks	Philipp Schnell
2014	Transit migration in Europe	Franck Düvell, Irina Molodikova, Michael Collyer, Hein de Haas (Eds)
2014	Migration from the Middle East and North Africa to Europe: Past Developments, Current Status and Future Potentials	Michael Bommers (†), Heinz Fassmann, Wiebke Sievers (Eds)
2014	Irregular Migrants in Belgium and the Netherlands: Aspirations and Incorporation	Masja van Meeteren
2014	Educational Reception in Rotterdam and Barcelona: Policies, Practices and Gaps	María Bruquetas-Callejo
2014	Mobility in Transition: Migration Patterns after EU Enlargement	Birgit Glorius, Izabela Grabowska-Lusinska, Aimee Kuvik (Eds)
2014	Surveying Ethnic Minorities and Immigrant Populations: Methodological Challenges and Research Strategies	Joan Font, Mónica Méndez (Eds)
2014	Gender, Migration and Categorisation: Making Distinctions between Migrants in Western Countries, 1945-2010	Marlou Schrover, Deirdre M. Moloney (Eds)
2014	Secularism, Assimilation and the Crisis of Multiculturalism: French Modernist Legacies	Yolande Jansen
2013	Post-Colonial Immigrants and Identity Formations in the Netherlands	Ulbe Bosma
2012	Albania on the Move: Links between Internal and International Migration	Julie Vullnetari
2012	The European Second Generation Compared: Does the Integration Context Matter?	Maurice Crul, Jens Schneider, Frans Lelie (Eds)
2012	Immigration and Social Systems: Collected Essays of Michael Bommers	Christina Boswell, Gianni D'Amato (Eds)
2012	European Immigrations: Trends, Structures and Policy Implications	Marek Okólski (Ed.)
2012	Gender, Generations and the Family in International Migration	Albert Kraler, Eleonore Kofman, Martin Kohli, Camille Schmoll (Eds)
2012	Immigrant Performance in the Labour Market:	Bram Lancee

	Bonding and Bridging Social Capital	
2012	Labour Migration in Malaysia and Spain: Markets, Citizenship and Rights	Blanca Garcés-Mascreñas
2012	Colonial and Post-Colonial Governance of Islam: Continuities and Ruptures	Marcel Maussen, Veit Bader, Annelies Moors (Eds)
2011	Migration Policymaking in Europe: The Dynamics of Actors and Contexts in Past and Present	Giovanna Zincone, Rinus Penninx, Maren Borkert (Eds)
2011	Foggy Social Structures: Irregular Migration, European Labour Markets and the Welfare State	Giuseppe Sciortino, Michael Bommers (Eds)
2011	Framing Immigrant Integration: Dutch Research-Policy Dialogues in Comparative Perspective	Peter Scholten
2011	Beyond Dutch Borders: Transnational Politics among Colonial Migrants, Guest Workers and the Second Generation	Liza Mügge
2010	Diaspora and Transnationalism: Concepts, Theories and Methods	Rainer Bauböck, Thomas Faist (Eds)
2010	A Continent Moving West? EU Enlargement and Labour Migration from Central and Eastern Europe	Richard Black, Godfried Engbersen, Marek Okólski, Cristina Pantîru (Eds)
2010	Migration in a Globalised World: New Research Issues and Paradigms	Cédric Audebert, Kamel Doraï (Eds)
2010	Identity Processes and Dynamics in Multi-Ethnic Europe	Charles Westin, José Bastos, Janine Dahinden, Pedro Góis (Eds)
2009	Citizenship Policies in the New Europe: Expanded and Updated Edition	Rainer Bauböck, Bernhard Perchinig, Wiebke Sievers (Eds)
2009	Citizenship in the Arab World: Kin, Religion and Nation state	Gianluca Parolin
2008	Illegal Migration and Gender in a Global and Historical Perspective	Marlou Schrover, Joanne van der Leun, Leo Lucassen, Chis Quispel (Eds)
2008	The Position of the Turkish and Moroccan Second Generation in Amsterdam and Rotterdam: The TIES Study in the Netherlands	Maurice Crul, Liesbeth Heering (Eds)
2008	The Family in Question: Immigrant and Ethnic Minorities in Multicultural Europe	Ralph Grillo (Eds)
2008	International Migration in Europe: New Trends and New Methods of Analysis	Corrado Bonifazi, Marek Okólski, Jeannette Schoorl, Patrick Simon (Eds)
2008	Migrants and Markets: Perspectives from Economics and the Other Social Sciences	Holger Kolb, Henrik Egbert (Eds)
2007	Secularism or Democracy? Associational Governance of Religious Diversity	Veit Bader
2007	Citizenship Policies in the New Europe	Rainer Bauböck, Bernhard Perchinig, Wiebke Sievers (Eds)
2006	The Dynamics of International Migration and Settlement in Europe: A State of the Art	Rinus Penninx, Maria Berger, Karen Kraal (Eds)
2006	Acquisition and Loss of Nationality Volume 1: Comparative Analyses: Policies and Trends in 15 European Countries Volume 2: Country Analyses: Policies and Trends in	Rainer Bauböck, Eva Ersbøll, Kees Groenendijk, Harald Waldrach (Eds)

	15 European Countries	
2006	Paths of Integration: Migrants in Western Europe (1880-2004)	Leo Lucassen, David Feldman, Jochen Oltmer (Eds)

### AUP Report series

Year	Title	Authors
2011	The Russian Second Generation in Tallinn and Kohtla-Järve The TIES Study in Estonia	Ravio Vetik, Jelena Helemäe (Eds)
2010	The Local Dimension of Migration Policymaking	Tiziana Caponio, Maren Brokert (Eds)
2009	Statistics and Reality: Concepts and Measurements of Migration in Europe	Heinz Fassmann, Ursula Reeger, Wiebke Sievers (Eds)
2009	Equal Opportunities and Ethnic Inequality in European Labour Markets: Discrimination, Gender and Policies of Diversity	Karen Kraal, Judith Roosblad, John Wrench (Eds)
2008	Migration and Irregular Work in Austria: A Case Study of the Structure and Dynamics of Irregular Foreign Employment in Europe at the Beginning of the 21st Century	Michael Jandl, Christina Hollomey, Sandra Gendera, Anna Stepien, Veronika Bilger
2008	Modes of Migration Regulation and Control in Europe	Jeroen Doomernik, Michael Jandl (Eds)
2007	Innovative Concepts for Alternative Migration Policies: Ten Innovative Approaches to the Challenges of Migration in the 21st Century	Michael Jandl (Ed.)
2006	Migration and Citizenship: Legal Status, Rights and Political Participation	Rainer Bauböck

### AUP Dissertation series

Year	Title	Author
2012	A Risky Business? Ukrainian Migrant Women in Warsaw's Domestic Work Sector	Marta Kindler
2010	Born Entrepreneurs? Immigrant Self-Employment in Spain	Nahikari Irastorza
2010	The Creolisation of London Kinship Mixed African-Caribbean and White British Extended Families, 1950-2003	Elaine Bauer
2009	Illegal Residence and Public Safety in the Netherlands	Arjen Leerkes
2009	Immigrant Associations, Integration and Identity: Angolan, Brazilian and Eastern European Communities in Portugal	João Sardinha
2009	Understanding Processes of Ethnic Concentration and Dispersal: South Asian Residential Preferences in Glasgow	Jennifer Leigh McGarrigle
2009	'My Name Is Not Natasha': How Albanian Women in France Use Trafficking to Overcome Social Exclusion (1998-2001)	John Davies
2009	L'imaginaire du complot: Discours d'extrême droite en France et aux Etats-Unis	Jérôme Jamin
2009	Sri Lankan Housemaids in Lebanon: A Case of 'Symbolic Violence' and 'Everyday Forms of Resistance'	Nayla Moukarbel

2009	Breaking Down Anonymity: Digital Surveillance of Irregular Migrants in Germany and the Netherlands	Dennis Broeders
2008	Getting by in Europe's Urban Labour Markets: Senegambian Migrants' Strategies for Survival, Documentation and Mobility	Inge Van Nieuwenhuyze
2008	Paradoxes of Social Capital: A Multi-Generational Study of Moroccans in London	Myriam Cherti
2008	Practising Citizenship and Heterogeneous Nationhood: Naturalisations in Swiss Municipalities	Marc Helbling
2007	Navigating Borders: Inside Perspectives on the Process of Human Smuggling into the Netherlands	Ilse van Liempt
2006	Dynamic Entrepreneurship: First and Second-Generation Immigrant Entrepreneurs in Dutch Cities	Katja Rusinovic
2006	Narratives of Place, Culture and Identity: Second-Generation Greek-Americans Return 'Home'	Anastasia Christou
2006	Globalisation, Migration and Socio-Economic Change in Contemporary Greece: Processes of social incorporation of Albanian and Bulgarian immigrants in Thessaloniki	Panos Arion Hatziprokopiou
2006	The Immigrant Organising Process: Turkish Organisations in Amsterdam and Berlin and Surinamese Organisations in Amsterdam, 1960-2000	Floris Vermeulen

### Textbooks

Year	Title	Author
2014	An Introduction to Immigrant Incorporation Studies: European Perspectives	Marco Martiniello, Jan Rath (Eds)
2013	An introduction to international migration studies: European perspectives	Marco Martiniello, Jan Rath (Eds)
2010	Selected studies in international migration and immigrant incorporation	Marco Martiniello, Jan Rath (Eds)

### Policy briefs

Year	Title	Author
2009	Policy brief 17: L'imaginaire du complot	Jérôme Jamin
2009	Policy brief 16: Family migration in Europe: Policies vs reality	Albert Kraler, Eleonore Kofman
2009	Policy brief 15: Research-policy dialogues on migration and integration in Europe	Rinus Penninx, Peter Scholten
2008	Policy brief 14: European integration: a matter of acknowledging identities	Charles Westin
2008	Policy brief 13: Ties across borders: the growing salience of transnationalism and diaspora politics	Rainer Bauböck
2008	Policy brief 12: Transit, migration and politics: trends and constructions on the fringes of Europe	Frank Düvell
2008	Policy brief 11: Entrance fees for migrants: a fair and efficient proposal for immigration policy reform	Holger Kolb
2008	Policy brief 10: Illegal migration: how gender makes a difference	Marlou Schrover, Joanne van der Leun, Leo Lucassen, Chris Quispel
2008	Policy brief 9: Decentralised citizenship politics: between national justice and municipal particularities	Marc Helbing

2008	Policy brief 8: How should liberal-democratic states accommodate religious diversity?	Veit Bader
2008	Policy brief 7: The future of migration research in Europe	Karen Kraal
2008	Policy brief 6: Diversity, equality and discrimination in working life	Karen Kraal, Judith Roosblad
2007	Policy brief 5: Towards a better understanding of human smuggling	Friedrich Heckmann
2007	Policy brief 4: How to tackle ethnic diversity at the local level: examples from policy practitioners in Amsterdam and Berlin	Floris Vermeulen
2007	Policy brief 3: Inside perspectives on the process of human smuggling	Ilse van Liempt
2006	Policy brief 2: The acquisition and loss of nationality in 15 EU states. Results of the comparative project of NATAC	Rainer Bauböck
2006	Policy brief 1: Innovative concepts for alternative migration projects	M. Jandl

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