

INTEGRATION AND INTEGRATION POLICIES

IMISCOE NETWORK FEASIBILITY STUDY

efms INTPOL TEAM

European Forum for Migration Studies

Institute at the University of Bamberg

Katharinenstraße 1

D-96052 Bamberg

fon +49-951-932020-0

fax +49-951-932020-20

efms@sowi.uni-bamberg.de

<http://www.efms.de>

August 06

Director

Prof. Dr. Friedrich Heckmann



Abstract

The feasibility study INTPOL has developed a conceptual frame for the analysis of integration processes and research. The social integration of individual migrants into the institutions of the receiving society is differentiated from the effects of social integration on the social structure of the receiving society and effects on the societal integration or cohesion of the receiving society. Social integration is understood as inclusion of individual migrants into the core institutions of the receiving society, with structural, cultural, interactive and identificative integration as dimensions of that process. Integration in relation to the social structure is defined as the decrease or absence of ethnic stratification and decrease or eventual absence of ethnic or immigrant status related forms of social differentiation. Societal integration is understood as absence of immigration related severe group conflict and as cohesion among major social groupings.

The feasibility INTPOL has continued to make a comparative analysis of the terms "integration" and "assimilation". It has further specified which groups are being studied in integration research. Starting from the general assumption that there cannot be a unified theory of integration of migrants that applies to the major areas of integration INTPOL has suggested a conceptual basis for analysing determinants of integration processes in a multi-level approach.

One of the main tasks of the INTPOL study was to find new lines of strategic research. A precondition for fulfilling this task was to identify gaps in existing integration research. For this purpose a mapping exercise was done on integration research as it is represented in leading journals. On the basis of a further differentiation of the conceptual frame for integration analysis a reporting scheme with 31 categories was developed and applied. Articles from the following journals were analysed as to major research topics, research questions and procedures: Sociological Abstracts, International Migration, Ethnic and Racial Studies, International Migration Review, Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, Migrations Société and Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales. The time period analysed for Sociological Abstracts was 1995-2004, for the four English language journals 1999-2004, for the French language journals 1999-2005. It was found that the very large majority of studies are in the area of social integration. Only small percentages relate to changes of the social structure and to social cohesion as effected by immigration and integration. These areas are clearly underresearched. Within the area of social integration about half of the studies found are on structural integration with integration into the labour market and ethnic entrepreneurship clearly dominating the area of structural integration. From a perspective of integration policy this focus seems justified, since structural integration is integration into the core institutions of society. At the same time a serious



shortcoming was found in this area of research on structural integration: an almost complete lack of studies on measures of structural integration policies. Another serious shortcoming of the studies analysed was the neglect of cross – national studies. Cross – national studies can show what is general and what is specific about a particular phenomenon.

On the basis of these results INTPOL has developed a programme for new lines of strategic research in the area of structural integration measures and policies in Part C of the feasibility study.



Table of contents

Introduction: The Task of the INTPOL Feasibility Study	6
Part A: Development of an analytical frame for integration research.....	8
1. Integration as a formal concept and as a general concept in sociological theory	8
2. Integration as a concept in migration research	9
3. Integration or assimilation?	11
4. Groups studied in integration research	13
5. An analytical frame for research on migrant integration	14
5.1. Social integration of individual migrants into the institutions of the receiving society	15
5.1.1. Definition and dimensions of social integration.....	15
5.1.2. Social integration as a learning and socialization process	18
5.1.3. Barriers to social integration: the role of discrimination and prejudice	19
5.2. The consequences of social integration of immigrants for the social structure of the receiving society	20
5.3. Immigration and societal integration of the receiving society	21
6. Analytical Scheme for report on integration research and its policy implications	22
6.1. Dimensions and sources of analytical scheme.....	22
6.1.1. Dimensions.....	22
6.1.2. Sources	23
6.2. Identifying research areas and topics	24
6.2.1. Social integration into institutions of receiving society	24
6.2.2. The consequences of social integration for the social structure of the receiving society	25
6.2.3. Immigration and societal integration of receiving society	25
7. Determinants of integration processes: conceptual foundations for a multi-level analysis.....	25
7.1. Macro level determinants	27
7.2. Meso level determinants.....	28
7.3. Micro level influences	29
8. Concluding remark.....	30
References.....	31



Part B: Mapping exercise on integration research.....	35
Introduction.....	35
1. Main areas of research.....	36
2. Studies on the social integration of migrants into institutions of receiving society ...	37
3. Studies on the consequences of social integration for the social structure of the receiving society	39
4. Research on immigration and societal integration of receiving society	40
5. Cross-national comparative research	40
6. Conclusions	41
Part C: Strategic Lines of Research	43
1. What are strategic lines of research?	43
2. Possible strategic lines of research on the basis of the mapping exercise.....	44
3. Strategic lines for research on structural integration policies: areas to be studied	45
4. Research questions and study designs	46
5. Research grants for the strategic lines of research	47
References.....	50
Annex I: Integration Studies of the Mapping Exercise	51
Annex II: Bibliographical References for the Mapping Exercise.....	259



Introduction: The Task of the INTPOL Feasibility Study

The feasibility study INTPOL is a central part of the “Integrative Activities within the IMIS-COE Research Programme”, as formulated in the headline of paragraph 2.5.2 in Annex I (p.12). The first aspect of the “integrative activities” is designed for the integration of activities within each cluster. “The integration of the members’ current research activities into the clusters” (Annex I, p.12) has to be ensured. State of the art reports in each cluster should be written that – among others – serve that purpose. These state of the art reports should not only record “the present state of affairs”, but also “formulate directions that the research in the cluster should take in the years to come” (ibidem).

The second part of the integrative activities goes beyond the single cluster and aims at the work of the feasibility study teams: “Designing new and common research lines” (ibidem). How can progress be made toward this ambitious goal? A basic condition for such progress in the network’s research seems to be the **development of a common analytical and conceptual frame**. The feasibility study INTPOL will suggest such a common conceptual frame of reference for the analysis of integration processes and of integration research (part A). Basic concepts and hypotheses will be reconstructed and constructed on the basis of international literature and can be “offered” to the clusters as a suggestion for a common scheme of analysis with a common terminology¹. In addition, some basic propositions will be made for a **frame of integration policy analysis**.

Applying this frame for a (limited) mapping exercise on integration research (part B) an attempt will be made to identify on the one side **principal topics**, and on the other side **gaps and neglected themes**. The feasibility studies should be able to suggest research questions that are worth looking into from a theoretical point of view and on the basis of an evaluation of existing empirical research. A third focus of the mapping exercise will be of a **methodological nature**. What strengths and weaknesses are there from a methodological point of view and what consequences should be drawn from this for the work of the network?

Another major function of the feasibility studies could be called the **policy function**. We define this policy function as the development of broad practical and political criteria for helping to decide on the practical relevance of certain projects from a local, national and European perspective. It is of eminent political relevance for the EU, for instance, to get answers to the following broad question that is formulated in Annex I: “To what extent do different national and institutional arrangements and policies result in differential outcomes of integration processes (the divergence hypothesis) and to what extent do comparative practical problems of integration lead to convergence in these processes and policies (the convergence hypothesis)?” (p.14) Since the EU is beginning to develop concepts for common integration policies it will want to know what areas can be influenced by integration measures

¹ The use of a common frame of analysis does not necessarily imply to use of the same words; concepts as theoretical constructs can be expressed in different terms. But common terminology helps to avoid communication failures. It will also ease the connecting of researchers from Central and Eastern Europe and the Southern part of the Mediterranean basin to the network as foreseen in the application to the EU. Besides that, performance indicators of Networks of Excellence make the “establishment of a common nomenclature” a major criterion for judging the success of a network.



and what knowledge is available for a common integration policy to be based upon. Research seems to suggest that those relevant national differences continue to exist, but that – at the same time - relevant areas of integration policies have already been converging (Heckmann and Schnapper 2003, 253-258). In the long run integration policies in the EU may leave column III and become part of column I.

In part C of this feasibility study on “New Strategic Lines of Research” we shall come back to this discussion.



Part A: Development of an analytical frame for integration research

Migration to a country has the effect that the size and the composition of the population of the receiving country and society are changed and that the newcomers have to relate to the people and institutions that are already there, and vice versa. This process has been studied in the social sciences by using different terms. To give a few rather well known examples: absorption, adaptation, race relations cycle, assimilation, acculturation, inclusion, incorporation and, of course, "integration" (Heckmann 1992,162-207). We cannot trace and reconstruct the meaning and context of most of these concepts here, but will say more about "integration" as well as "assimilation". We shall make a suggestion for the definition of "integration" of immigrants as a concept that is suited as a basis for theory, empirical research and for communication with the polity, the media and the general public, and, of course, within the IMISCOE NETWORK.

We will start with a general notion of "integration" that is unspecific in relation to particular areas of research or practise, then discuss "integration" as a general sociological concept with "system integration" and "social integration" as subcategories. This approach to clarify the concept is starting from general sociological theory. An additional and complementary approach is a historical one: with what terminology did the early sociology of migration work when to conceptualize the "coming", "staying" and inclusion of people of foreign origin? "Assimilation" has been a key concept for the sociological tradition when studying these phenomena. Interestingly enough, this concept is presently gaining new prominence. We shall comment on that in section 3.

1. Integration as a formal concept and as a general concept in sociological theory

Integration as a formal and general concept may be reconstructed and defined as a) the stability of relations among parts within a system-like "whole", with defined borders to its environment; this refers to a state of integration, of a system being integrated. Three more meanings refer to processes of integration and the resulting degree of interconnectedness or quality of relations within the "whole": b) relating single elements to one another and forming a new structure out of single elements; c) adding single elements or partial structures to an existing structure and joining these to an interconnected "whole"; d) strengthening or "improving" relations within a system or structure. These four usages are unspecific to any particular area of reality and research in any science and may be made more concrete by specifying the "elements" and the resulting structures and their particular properties.

Integration as a general sociological concept and as a state refers to stable, cooperative relations within a social system which has distinct borders to its environment. In this sense we can say that a social system is integrated. Functionalist theory sees integration as one of the functional prerequisites of any social system to insure its survival. As process the concept of integration indicates on the one hand the further strengthening of relations within a social



system, on the other integration refers to the continuing effort of relating to and including new and additional actors or groups in an existing social system and its core institutions. The integration of immigrants has to do primarily with integration as process. If this process succeeds we talk of a society or a social system as being “integrated”.

Following David Lockwood (1964) **sociological theory** of social systems has developed the concepts of system integration and social integration. **System integration** is that form of integration in a system that works relatively independent of the motives, goals and relations of individual actors, quite often against their motives and interests. System integration is integration of social systems via institutions and organisations, via the state, the legal system, markets, corporate actors or money. It is a mostly anonymous form of integration. **Social integration** stands for the inclusion of new individual actors in a system, for the creation of mutual relationships among actors and for their attitudes to the social system as a whole. Whereas system integration primarily is the anonymous functioning of coordinating institutions and mechanisms social integration refers to the conscious and motivated interaction and cooperation of individual actors and groups.

Esser (2000, 272-275) proposes four basic forms of social integration: cultururation, placement, interaction and identification. These will later become relevant for our definition of dimensions of immigrant integration. **Cultururation** (similar to socialization in other terminology) is the transmission to and acquisition of knowledge, cultural standards and competences by an individual necessary for successfully interacting in society. **Placement** refers to an individual’s acquisition and occupation of relevant positions in society, like in the educational system, in the economic system, in the professions, as a citizen. Placement is connected with the acquisition of certain rights that belong to particular positions and with the opportunity to establish relevant social relations and to win cultural, social and economic capital. Cultururation is a precondition for placement. **Interaction** is a case of social action characterized by mutual orientations of actors and the formation of relations and networks. Examples of social integration via interaction would be the establishment of friendships, of love or of marriage relations, or generally of membership in primary groups. **Identification** as a dimension of social integration indicates the identification of an actor with a social system by which he sees himself as an element of a collective body. Identification has cognitive and emotional sides and results in a “we - feeling” towards a group or collective.

2. Integration as a concept in migration research

There is quite some confusion about “integration” as a concept and an area of migration research. This confusion goes beyond the use of different words. Following some of Hartmut Esser’s suggestions in a recent article (Esser 2004) one could make the following clarifying distinctions when studying the relations between incoming groups and a native population²:

² We do not follow Esser’s use of assimilation when expanding these concepts and we shall detail our argument against this use further below.



- (1) the social integration of migrants into the existing systems of the receiving society,
- (2) the consequences of social integration for the social structures of the receiving societies, and
- (3) the consequences of social integration (or partial or non-integration) for the societal integration or system integration of the receiving society.

Ad 1): In section 1 we have introduced David Lockwood's general sociological concept of social integration. Integration of migrants into a receiving society should be understood as a special case of **social integration** for which the concepts of placement, cultururation, interaction and identification can be applied. In other literature (Heckmann and Schnapper 2003) we have suggested to conceptualize these as structural integration, cultural integration (or acculturation), interactive integration³ and identificational integration. They are basic dimensions of integration and have proven to be well apt for operationalization in empirical research and for the development of indicators.

Ad 2): Talking about the consequences of migration and social integration of migrants into the social structure necessitates some clarification about the way we want to use the concept of social structure. **Social structure** is a rather broad sociological concept that is being understood in different contexts and with varying dimensions, which we can't discuss here in any detail. For our purposes it must be sufficient to note that a major strand of sociological theory and research understands **social inequality** as one of the central dimension of social structure. Social inequality has been and is being intensively studied in all countries with a sociological tradition and everywhere it is of high political relevance. Social inequality will be one of two major dimensions of social structure that we shall study in this report.

The other dimension of social structure that we are interested in is **social differentiation**. Whereas structures of inequality and ethnic stratification are social aggregates, structures of social differentiation refer to different patterns of social relations along socially relevant lines. Functional, cultural or ethnic differentiation would be varieties of social differentiation. A division of labour would be an economic form of functional differentiation. Group formation on a cultural or ethnic basis that happen after immigration into a country would be examples of cultural or ethnic differentiation.

Ad 3): Immigration and (non-, partial or encompassing) integration will not only have consequences for new structures of inequality and processes of group formation, but for the integration of the societal macrosystem as a whole: **societal integration**.

³ In former publications we have termed "interactive integration" as „social integration“; since we are now using social integration as a general concept in the sense of Lockwood we have introduced the term interactive integration in order to avoid confusion.



3. Integration or assimilation?

Migration and integration research as a sociological discipline begins in the 1920's and 1930's in the so called Chicago School. The most prominent models for the inclusion of immigrants are models of sequences or cycles of this inclusion process. Three basic types of such models can be discerned: ecological models of immigrant inclusion and city development (Wirth 1928); generational cycles, like that of Duncan (1933) who proposes a progressing three generation cycle, and the so-called race relations cycle of Robert Park claiming that relations between migrants and non-migrants develop in a sequence of contact, competition, accommodation and assimilation (Park 1950). "Assimilation" is the key word: all of these models conceptualise a process which ends in the "assimilation" of immigrants. What the authors of early migration theory and research called assimilation present day authors would most probably call "successful integration".

"There is no doubt that the dominant norm in the United State through nearly all our history has been cultural assimilation. The dominant cultural group in the United States has been the so-called WASPs: White Anglo Saxon Protestants. Such has been the influence of this group on American culture that many social scientists describe the cultural pattern of the United States as Anglo-conformity: All other groups in America have been expected to adopt the language, culture, and social structure of the white northern Europeans..." (Farley 1982, 355, referring to Gordon 1964). Assimilation is understood here as a unidirectional, one sided process in which the immigrants and their descendants give up their culture and adopt completely to the society they have migrated to.

Europe is the other context which has to be looked at for understanding the meaning(s) of "assimilation". With the development and radicalisation of nationalism in European societies at the end of the 19th and in the 20th century assimilation as a concept and assimilation policies towards national minorities stood for an attempt of creating culturally homogenous nations. In this process assimilation became associated with ethnocentrism, cultural suppression and often with the use of violent means to force minorities into conformity. In the Jewish context assimilation was once a goal to be achieved, but became an extremely loaded word, when assimilation "failed" with the Nazi crimes. As a reaction to the extremes of nationalism, fascism and the suppression and even expulsion of minorities on the one hand, and with the increasing relevance of human rights, with rising self confidence and cultural pride of minorities after World War II on the other, assimilation became a taboo, a banned word and concept which should not to be used.

In present times the taboo is being challenged. We can note a rising use of the concept (Brubaker 2001; Bade and Bommes 2004) and even pronounced statements for its use (Esser 2004). Esser also translates his dimensions of social integration (culturation, placement, interaction and identification) into cultural assimilation, structural assimilation, social assimilation and identificative assimilation. In the United States Richard Alba and Victor Nee (2004) argue for the continuing relevance of the concept. In the political realm, Otto Schily, the German minister for interior affairs and "father" of both a new citizenship and immigration law, in 2003 was quoted as saying "Die beste Form der Integration ist Assimilierung"



(The best form of integration is assimilation)⁴. How can we explain the new prominence of the concept?

In the American context Alba and Nee argue that assimilation as Anglo conformity does not reflect the American experience in an adequate way. "Over time, the concept has become so distorted...that it no longer reflects adequately the experiences from which it presumably derives, namely, those ensuing from European immigration. As commonly portrayed – I am tempted to say, caricatured – assimilation is a radical, unidirectional process of simplification: ethnic minorities shed themselves of all that makes them distinctive and become carbon copies of the ethnic majority...the degraded conception of assimilation loses sight of two things: one is, of course, that American society is far from homogenous; and the other that immigrant ethnicity has affected American society as much as American society has affected it. One can, I believe, find both in the scholarship about past immigration as well as in the historical record a more intellectually generous conception of assimilation, one that may also have greater relevance for the contemporary era; it sees assimilation as the decline, and only at some ultimate endpoint of disappearance, of an ethnic distinction and its allied differences (Alba and Nee 1999). One implication of this is that assimilation need not be a wholly one-sided process: "it can take place as changes in two (or more) groups, or parts of them, **shrink the differences and social distance between them**"⁵ (Alba 1999, 6).

In Europe it is not only debates, but social reality itself that lends support to positions and policies that are critical of multiculturalism and minority formation among immigrants. And there is growing awareness that minority formation among migrants is leading to and reinforcing ethnic stratification and ethno-cultural conflict. A few examples: Facing high and rising unemployment, little progress in educational achievements among immigrants, anti-immigrant mobilization and even ethno-cultural violence politicians and publics in The Netherlands cast doubts on the policies of multiculturalism and are moving to policies of assimilation, as Enzinger (2003) has noted. Great Britain is developing critical attitudes toward its framing of immigrant inclusion as the formation of ethnic minorities (Rex 2003). The new immigration law in Germany foresees the organisation of integration courses for newcomers and for migrants who are already in the country. There is growing awareness that incorporation on equal terms necessitates the acquisition of cultural competences for participating in the core institutions of society.

Following Richard Alba and Hartmut Esser assimilation means the shrinking of socially relevant differences between groups. Assimilation does not imply then - to define it in a negative way - the suppression of ethnic cultures is different from minority reproduction with clear ethnic boundaries, and different from residential and social segregation, ethnic stratification and marginality. We are ready to opt for that concept of "assimilation", still does not recommend to use the term for simply pragmatic reasons. Experience tells clearly that most

⁴ Quoted in Die Welt, July 7, 2004, p. 3

⁵ My emphasis, FH; in this article Alba mentions the even emancipatory use of "assimilation" as of people leaving their particularistic, narrow minded orientations behind and becoming "modern".



readers and audiences, particularly a wider public⁶, do not share this modern sociological concept at all, but have in mind the unidirectional, suppressive concept and react emotionally to any use of it. Simply for pragmatic and communicative reasons we pledge for “integration”. As sociologists we have to be aware that our concepts have not only to be understood in an experts’ circle, but should be able to be communicated in a wider public as well. “Assimilation” continuously creates distorted views and perceptions that we have to argue against. “Integration” is a concept that is adequate for scientific purposes as well as for communication with a wider public.⁷

4. Groups studied in integration research

Integration is a process that has to do with migrants and natives. Both groups are or should thus be studied in integration research.

Migrants are, of course, so-called **first generation migrants**, i. e. people who have migrated themselves – at different ages – to a new country. Most research and theorizing is – explicitly or implicitly - about this group. Ethnic repatriates, like ethnic German Spätaussiedler or Ingrian Finns, who officially “return” to their country of origin, but are basically in a similar situation like other immigrants, would also fall in this category.

Integration of immigrant groups is a process that mostly lasts for more than one generation. Thus, integration research is not limited to the first generation, but also to second or even third generations of “immigrants”. Integration on **different generations** is particularly important for judging whether the integration process of a group in a particular society is progressing or not. Increasingly, one relates to “**people with a migration background**”.

Generally speaking, integration is conceived of as a process involving people with a perspective of staying in the country they have come to. Integration is not the same as, for instance, living in a status of temporary protection for refugees who are given a certain basic support and who have to adopt to the new situation they are in. Also, arranging living conditions for people with a temporary stay, such as foreign students or temporary workers, and the learning processes to adapt to these conditions are not understood as integration. Similarly, research on the insertion of irregular migrants and their living conditions is thought of as a separate field of research that is generally not understood as integration research. This differentiation does not overlook the fact that temporary or irregular migration may change into a motivation and status of permanence. On the other side, an integration process well under way, may be finished by a decision to return to the country of origin.

⁶ “Wider public” does not include, of course, right wing political groups.

⁷ Reactions to Islamist violence in Europe after the murder of van Gogh during the last months of 2004 often seemed to entail a new usage of “integration” that comes close to the old unidirectional and suppressive political concept of assimilation.



Integration usually is understood as integration **into a national society**. The study of people living in more than one national society, transnational migrants, has evolved as well as a separate area of studies. Transnational migrants are only a small fraction of all migrants.

Common ethnicity is one basis for modern nation state building. In reality, however, few modern nation states are homogenous as to ethnicity. Migration is one source of ethnic diversity, the incorporation of historically evolved **ethnic or national minorities**, who have not migrated, but whose territories have been incorporated into a nation state of a different ethnicity or culture, are the other source. We suggest to differentiate between immigrant groups and such national minorities who have different resources, goals and legitimacy. Immigrants control fewer resources and want to improve their lives by getting incorporated and by participating in the major institutions of the receiving society. The acquisition of cultural and social competences and capital relating to the immigration society is a necessary condition for being able to realize these goals. Ethnic colonies of communities, which are institutions of transition, could only offer very limited opportunities and present an ethnic mobility trap (Wiley 1970), Respect for the cultures of origin, but not cultural autonomy is what immigrants can expect from the side of democratic receiving societies.

National minorities, on the other side, are territorially and historically based groups, who dispose of own resources and institutions. Like any population they want favourable material living conditions, but they also aspire to some degree of cultural and political autonomy within the nation state they live in, including the official recognition of their language. They want to keep ethnic boundaries in tact, and not become similar to the ethnic majority. Modern international law and many treaties recognize the legitimacy of these goals. Integration of ethnic minorities into a **multi-ethnic nation state or ethnic pluralism** that protects ethnic pluralism is thus the recognized goal of national minorities in democratic societies. Integration of national minorities is thus a process of system integration, not of social integration of individuals into existing social structures.

As is often said integration is a two way process. This is not only a moral or political claim, but a social reality. The "openness" of the receiving society is a necessary precondition for the Integration of immigrants. Thus integration research must not only be on immigrants, but also on **natives and the openness of their institutions**. Barriers to integration, be it individual or structural forms of discrimination are thus an integral part of integration research.

5. An analytical frame for research on migrant integration

In this section we want to come back to our classification of research on migrant integration and further develop the categories and trace interrelations among them. We shall first discuss the processes of social integration of individual migrants into systems and institutions of the receiving society, then turn our attention to changes of the social structure as a consequence of immigration and finally touch upon the question of macro-societal cohesion and integration as it is affected by immigration.



5.1. Social integration of individual migrants into the institutions of the receiving society

We have suggested above that the dimensions of placement, cultururation, interaction and identification as general sociological concepts for the analysis of the social integration of individuals into social systems or institutions are well suited for the analysis of migrants' social integration into the systems of the receiving society as well. The application of these categories leads to the distinction between structural integration, cultural integration, interactive and identificational integration.

When studying integration of individuals into existing systems and institutions the question has to be answered which institutions can be regarded as central for the integration process. This is the question of core institutions in which participation of immigrants is absolutely central for their integration.

We shall then conceptualise social integration as a learning and socialization process that takes place under certain conditions and will develop categories and concepts for these processes. Individual immigrants and groups of immigrants will not always be received with open arms in the institutions and organization to which they aspire to belong. There will be barriers to integration in this sense which we will discuss as prejudice and discrimination, or as the openness of institutions to immigrants. This is where the receiving society has to learn in the mutual process of integration.

5.1.1. Definition and dimensions of social integration

Placement as a dimension and mechanism in any form of social integration of individuals into groups corresponds to **structural integration** in the context of immigration. Structural integration means the acquisition of rights and the access to positions and membership statuses in the core institutions of the immigration society: economy and labour market, education and qualification systems, housing system, welfare state institutions including the health system, and citizenship as membership in the political community. These are **core institutions** since participation in them determines the socio-economic status, the opportunity structure and the resources of a person in a modern market society.

Societies depend on the material reproduction of their existence. This is the main reason for the centrality of economic institutions in societies, for the centrality of institutions preparing for them – like the educational system - and for the influence of economic positions in determining the social status of individuals in society. It is therefore necessary for each member of society to obtain the cognitive, cultural and social competences for achieving positions and playing roles in the socio-economic institutions and organisations of society. Access to the housing market and welfare state institutions is central for the physical and emotional reproduction of individuals in households. And membership in the political community through naturalization and citizenship is a precondition for exerting at least a minimal influence in the political system: migrants as citizens become a clientele in politicians' electorate that cannot be neglected. Additionally, immigrants who have become citizens can occupy positions of power in the political system. Another aspect of citizenship that makes



it central for integration is, of course, that immigrants' very possibility to stay safely in a country and society depends on it.

Since most migrants come to the immigration country to improve their social status and life chances that they think they cannot achieve "at home", they have to enter the key institutions of the receiving society. This integration is still **integration into the national society**, and more precisely even into local and regional contexts. A seeming alternative to participating in the core institutions of the (national) receiving society would be to live in the "ethnic colony" and / or to participate in "transnational systems" on the basis of internationally extended rights.⁸ Compared to the opportunity structure of a modern market economy and welfare state, however, these kinds of integration into ethnic subsystems or into "international systems" would certainly occur at the cost of limited opportunities for realizing immigrants' aspirations. The ethnic colony easily becomes a mobility trap (Wiley 1970). "Recognition" that Penninx and Martinelli (2004) take as a central indicator of integration - derives from achieved status in the central institutions of society, not from subsystems, and not from an act of benevolence of the native majority. The resources that "transnational systems" could provide do not even come close to what traditional nation state systems and societies - from "above" down to the local level - can offer to immigrants.

The opportunity structure of a modern market economy that we pointed to above as a central condition of integration cannot, however, be looked upon as a constant. It depends to some degree on the state of the economy, namely the business cycle. But economic restructuring as well will influence immigrants' opportunity structures, not necessarily in a negative way. "...the restructuring of the economy does not have an equally negative impact on the opportunities of all groups because of the enormous varieties among the groups in forms of capital - economic, cultural and social - they bring with them and in the degree of support provided by the community context they enter..." (Alba and Nee 1999, 149).

Rights can be used and positions and statuses be taken only if certain learning and socialization processes take part on the side of the immigrants. They have to acquire core elements and competences of the culture and society they are migrating into. In relation to these preconditions of participation integration refers to processes and states of cognitive, behavioural and attitudinal change of individuals: **cultural integration** (or acculturation). Acculturation primarily concerns the immigrants and their descendants, but is an interactive, mutual process that changes the receiving society as well, which has to learn new ways of relating to and adapting to the needs of the migrants. Cultural integration does not necessarily entail that migrant groups have to give up cultural elements of their home country. Bicultural competences and personalities are an asset for the individual and the receiving society. For those migrants and their children, however, who come with little education - in present Europe a clear majority among the immigrants - bicultural and bilingual qualification on a comparable level and sufficient for social mobility in the immigration country will be extremely difficult to achieve. Biculturalism and bilingualism of a kind that is semi-

⁸ An example of such internationally extended rights would be the elements of an EU citizenship.



biculturalism and semi-bilingualism is not integration and is practised at the cost of a loss of opportunities.

Acceptance and inclusion of immigrants in the sphere of primary relations and networks of the receiving society – **interactive integration** - is indicated by peoples' private relations and primary group memberships⁹. Indicators are social intercourse, friendships, partnerships, marriages and membership in voluntary organizations. Core elements of cultural integration, particularly communicative competences, are preconditions for interactive integration.

Interactive integration into the social systems of the ethnic colony helps the immigrants in the first phase of the integration process through support and solidarity of relatives and co-ethnics, through their sharing of information and experiences, but in time may hinder the migrant to build relations to the native society. Being bound in the ethnic colony makes it difficult for the person to acquire the cultural and social capital necessary for being competitive in the core institutions of the immigration country. Stonequist's early judgement "The immigrant colony in America is a bridge of transition from the old world to the new..." still is a valid judgement (Stonequist 1937, 85).

Participating in the in the core institutions of the receiving society is not possible without acquiring the cultural competences through which these institutions do function. Participation, on the other side, still is possible without identifying with the goals of these institutions and without having developed a feeling of belonging and inclusion to the immigration society. This feeling of belonging may develop as a result of participation and acceptance and thus will develop in a later stage of the integration process. Inclusion in a new society on the subjective level - **identificational integration** - shows in feelings of belonging to and identification with groups, particularly in forms of ethnic, regional, local and/or national identification, or in sophisticated combinations of these.

Integration as an individual and collective phenomenon is not a short sequence of events, or a big leap forward, but a long lasting process that may often extend the lifetime of a person and last for three generations. **Time** is relevant for both migrants and the receiving society because integration is a learning process and learning takes time. For the persons who have migrated themselves, the so-called first generation, integration is a second socialization that takes a lot of intellectual and emotional effort. The second generation goes through possibly demanding forms of bi-cultural socialization and identity formation. The receiving society as well has to learn new ways of interacting with "foreign" people and adapt its institutions to their needs. For societies who have not experienced migration in their recent history this is more demanding than for immigration societies, whose institutions are prepared for the acceptance of migrants.

Time is relevant in another way. We have argued that identificational integration, for instance, usually is the slowest among the dimensions of the process. Integration thus progresses at a different pace between the dimensions. But integration progresses also at a different pace within single dimensions, like in structural integration with regard to the core institutions of

⁹ This is what Milton Gordon (1964) somewhat misleadingly called „structural assimilation“



the immigration society: Labour market integration is faster than naturalization as integration into the political – legal community.

Integration also has a relevant spatial dimension. Space as physical space and social construct relates to three of the above categories.: In structural integration as housing, in interactive integration as an opportunity for interaction and social relations, and in identificational integration as a spatial reference system to which place one belongs or wants to belong. Research and discussion about the “ghetto”, the ethnic colony, segregation as spatial concentration of groups and as social segregation all have this spatial dimension.

Integration thus is not a linear, curvilinear or in any other pattern “necessarily” progressing process leading to a certain outcome. The process may have very different outcomes. The migrants receiving society is not homogenous and is stratified on a vertical dimension. It has also marginalized structures, like a subculture of poverty and welfare dependency, into which immigrants may be included on a material basis, but also with regard to language and values. This kind of integration beyond society’s core institutions has been coined “segmented assimilation” by Portes and Min Zou (1993) and may here be called segmented integration. If even this form of partial integration does not exist and at the same time relations to the country of origin have been cut we have a case of marginality as a state of non-belonging to groups both in the immigration society and the country of origin. Reproduction of ethnic identity and integration in the ethnic colony and resulting social segregation from the majority may ensue as another outcome that is not integration.

We may now advance a **definition of social integration of migrants** into the receiving society:

Integration as social integration can be defined as a generations lasting process of inclusion and acceptance of migrants in the core institutions, relations and statuses of the receiving society. For the migrants integration refers to a process of learning a new culture, an acquisition of rights, access to positions and statuses, a building of personal relations to members of the receiving society and a formation of feelings of belonging and identification towards the immigration society. Integration is an interactive process between migrants and the receiving society. The receiving society has to learn new ways of interacting with the newcomers and adapt its institutions to their needs. In this process, however, the receiving society has much more power and prestige.

Starting from this definition learning or socialization and openness or barriers are key elements in the social integration process. The following two sections 5.1.2 and 5.1.3 will briefly comment on these elements which will become categories in our reporting scheme for integration research.

5.1.2. Social integration as a learning and socialization process

For the migrating individual and his family immigration means that much of the socialization of the country of origin cannot be used in the new society. Some of the cognitive, social and professional competences may be transferable, but many are not and have to be re-



learned. Language is of prime importance here. This learning and socialization process is different for the migrating persons of different age groups and generations. Since all learning takes time social integration is to a high degree a function of time. Just as with other groups in any learning process the ability to learn and the cultural, social and economic capital brought along by a migrant family or individual play an important part in the adaptation to the conditions in the new society.

Cultural proximity between the cultures of country of origin and receiving country – for instance a common language – will ease the socialization process. Cultural distance does not impede integration, but makes the learning and socialization process harder, and necessitates more effort.

The speed and quality of the integration process as learning can be influenced by efforts of the receiving society as well. Integration support measures like language and orientation courses, mentor programmes for pupils, efforts to mobilize parents for supporting the school performance of their children or the development of certain e-learning devices for immigrants, to name only a few, can much help to fasten the integration process.

5.1.3. Barriers to social integration: the role of discrimination and prejudice

If learning and a new socialization of the immigrants shall not be in vain the core institutions of the receiving society as well as private relationships must be open to the newcomers. This is where the receiving society has to learn its lessons in integration. Legal regulations, prejudice and discrimination may block the access of the immigrants to the core institutions of labour market, ethnic entrepreneurship, education and qualification system, welfare systems, citizenship, housing and private relations (European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia 2004).

Barriers to social integration could be:

- legal barriers or rules of institutions that bar participation and membership of immigrants; this is often referred to as institutional discrimination
- discriminatory behaviour as unjustified unequal treatment of immigrants in interpersonal encounters
- prejudice that may lead to discriminatory behaviour
- lack of support by state and civil society to support the integration process (structural discrimination).

What we call barriers to integration here quite frequently is used in integration discourses to explain the often low position of immigrants in the vertical structure of society. It must be noted that this can indeed be the case, but an alternative explanation via lack of human capital is often more powerful (see for example Granato and Kalter 2001; Kristen and Granato 2004). The human capital factor may have been small already in the country of ori-



gin and has been further devaluated by migrating to another society with a different qualification structure.

On an individual level discrimination and prejudice, racism, ethnocentrism, nationalism, xenophobia or Anti-Semitism can still be found to a certain percentage in all modern societies. This does not hinder integration. Integration processes are in danger when these attitudes and behaviours under certain conditions of crisis are mobilized in a systematic way and turn into **nativist anti-immigrant movements** that could develop into a strong force on the national or regional political scenes. Nativist movements can, at least temporarily, severely hinder or even throw back integration processes.

5.2. The consequences of social integration of immigrants for the social structure of the receiving society

The effect of the social integration of immigrants - or only partial integration - on the structures of inequality of the receiving society has been of major interest to researchers whose countries experience significant immigration. If we differentiate between a horizontal and a vertical dimension of social inequality we could clearly state that the vertical dimension has been studied primarily. Referring both to processes and structures the concept of **ethnic stratification** delineates the effect of ethnic origin and belonging upon the structure of social inequality. The results of processes of ethnic stratification have been described in the sociological tradition as **ethclass** (Gordon 1978), **underclass** (Rex and Tomlinson 1979), "**Unterschichtung**" ("substratification", Hoffmann-Nowotny 1975) or earlier even in terms of **caste** for very harsh stratification systems (Myrdal 1944).

"Ethclass" wants to express that both ethnic origin and "regular" criteria of social class determine positions on the vertical dimension of inequality. In addition ethclasses are sub-societies in the sense of forming structures of social relations among people who hold similar views and values and have similar interests. They are social milieus. The concepts of underclass and "Unterschichtung" are both trying to express that - as a result of immigration - new social strata have developed "underneath" the old structure of social inequality, that immigrants have not become part of the pre-migration existing class structure, but form a new one at the bottom. "Caste" refers to a system of inequality with an extreme degree of hierarchy and segregation between groups, lifelong ascriptive membership in groups and strict rules of endogamy.

If ethnic origin loses influence or does not have a decisive effect any more on stratification we could - in a socio-structural sense - define this as integration: In the context of social structure and social inequality **integration** thus can be defined as a **decrease or the absence of ethnic stratification**, a state in which status achievement and position of immigrants or their descendants is determined by the "normal" factors of education, income, professional position, but not (any more) by ethnicity or immigrant origin.

Immigration does not only have effects on the structures of inequality, but will also have effects on social differentiation and group formation. Functional and ethnic forms of social



differentiation would be examples of forms of social differentiation. Functional and ethnic differentiation could also coincide, like in an ethnic division of labour. In the context of social differentiation **integration** would mean the **decrease and eventually the absence of ethnic or immigrant status related forms of social differentiation**. Group formation or organization building on an ethnic basis will decrease. The function of an ethnic colony can be seen as being an institution of transition helping the migrants in an early process of integration. With progressing integration it loses its function and relevance. Only continuous new immigration reproduces the need for ethnic self organization on a large scale.

Integration in the context of social structure could then be ideal typically understood as the absence of ethnic stratification in the inequality structure of society. Vertical stratification would happen only on the basis of “normal” criteria like education, age, professional position and income. Socio-structural Integration would mean that ethnicity or ethnic origin does not play a role in status achievement any more, or would only have a meaning as symbolic ethnicity with minimal influence upon a person’s opportunities and achievements in life. As to the horizontal dimension of social structure integration means that ethnic based group formation does decrease.

If – in this sense - ethnic minority formation and the reproduction of ethnic minority status occur as a consequence of immigration, this is not integration in the conceptual framework and terminology suggested. The development of a lasting ethnic minority status among immigrant groups – not as a transitory stage in an integration process – raises questions of societal or system integration that will be discussed in the following section.

5.3. Immigration and societal integration of the receiving society

In section 4 we have so far looked at processes of inclusion of individuals into the major institutions of the receiving society (4.1) and at changes of the social structure as a result of immigration (4.2). The third integration related aspect is system integration or societal integration (4.3). Here we look at how the stability and integration of the societal system may be affected by immigration. Societal integration of the receiving society or system integration can be minimally defined as **absence of severe group conflict and as cohesion among major social groupings**. System integration will be generally supported by mutual dependencies of collective actors, and, in relation to immigration – by structural and interactive integration of immigrants (Esser 2004, 53).

Immigration may both **increase and decrease the stability and integration of societies**. An **increase in stability** may result from compensating through immigration for demographic gaps. Immigration may more specifically fill gaps in the labour market and may help secure economic growth. Qualifications not present in a society may be imported and the cultural and material capital of a society may be increased. Immigrants as consumers will increase economic demand.



The effect of immigration, however, could also create and / or increase tensions in a society and decrease integration and stability. **Societal integration can decrease** or even be threatened by

- an import of ethnic conflict between immigrant groups
- the ethnicisation of social problems
- an increase in right wing extremism
- increasing welfare dependency of the immigrant population which puts financial strain on public budgets and can stimulate anti – immigrant feeling in the native population; this could - among others - lead to
- nativist movements who organise campaigns against immigrants
- the formation of political parties whose sole purpose is to fight immigration and integration of immigrants.

Violent forms of conflict will increase the intensity of conflict and the threat to societal cohesion.

6. Analytical Scheme for report on integration research and its policy implications

The goal of the feasibility study INTPOL is to identify new lines of worthwhile research. This can only be done on the basis of systematic information on the present state of integration research. In this section 6 we want to spell out concepts and categories for such a **mapping exercise**. Results of the mapping exercise will be presented in Part B.

The IMISCOE NETWORK has already produced state of the art reports that partly cover the topic area of integration. These interesting and rich reports mirror the expertise of the people in the cluster. The approach chosen in the feasibility study INTPOL to identify trends of research is different from the state of the art report of the clusters. Choosing the time period of 1995-2004 leading journals in the topic area and Sociological Abstracts have been looked through (see 6.1.2) to identify present trends in integration research. In our mapping exercise topics have to be identified on the basis of the preceding arguments and analytical dimensions have to be developed for presenting and evaluating the research identified. We will start with the latter.

6.1. Dimensions and sources of analytical scheme

6.1.1. Dimensions

The three broad areas of integration research, the social integration of individuals, effects of migration on the social structure and on system integration, will be used to identify research that can realistically be called integration research. For analysing trends these three catego-



ries are not sufficient, but have to be subdivided. We suggest and will work with a scheme that consists of 31 different subcategories (cf. 6.2).

An individual piece of research that has been identified as integration research according to three broad areas developed above and according to one of the 31 subcategories will then be described along the following dimensions: major research questions in the piece, concepts and theories used and methods applied. It will not be possible to report and discuss results of the studies. When it seems feasible, possible policy implication of the research question(s) shall be judged. This leads to the following list:

1. major research questions, including policy oriented research questions
2. concepts and theories used for the description and explanation of phenomena
3. methods used¹⁰
4. policy implications of research topics.

6.1.2. Sources

The aim of the feasibility study INTPOL is to analyse research on immigrants and their offspring, not on ethnic minorities or other groups discriminated by prejudice or racism (African Americans, Roma, for example). Given the immense amount of literature on migration and integration this “mapping exercise” is still a huge, if not impossible task. In a pragmatic way we have decided first of all to limit the analysis to journals, and not to include monographs, since ongoing research seems to be best represented in journals. Secondly a limitation had to be set in terms of time.

Research in journals is best mirrored in the review oriented Sociological Abstracts. We looked at integration research related categories for the last 10 years (1995-2004). Using Sociological Abstracts means that many different journals are represented on an international scale. The journals chosen for direct inspection in the field of migration and integration research were analysed for a period of 5 years (1999-2004), for the French language journals for 6 years (1999-2005).

The following journals were analysed in the mapping exercise:

- Sociological Abstracts
- International Migration
- Ethnic and Racial Studies
- International Migration Review
- Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies
- Migrations Soci t 
- Revue Europ enne des Migrations Internationales

¹⁰ The very large majority of articles analysed consists of empirical research



6.2. Identifying research areas and topics

Following the propositions of section 4 with the development of an analytical frame for integration research the main areas of integration research are a) the social integration of migrants into the institutions of the receiving society, b) the consequences of social integration for the social structure and c) for the societal integration of the receiving society. We shall follow these categories when identifying research areas and topics (6.2.1; 6.2.2; 6.2.3). This leads to the following list:

6.2.1. Social integration into institutions of receiving society

structural integration

- economy: labour market, ethnic entrepreneurship
- education and vocational/professional training
- citizenship
- housing
- policies of structural integration

cultural integration

- language competences
- values, norms
- role models, for instance gender roles
- religion
- mutual acculturation: change of culture of receiving society
- policies of cultural integration

interactive integration

- friendships
- marriages, partnerships
- membership in private organizations of receiving society

identificative integration

- subjective feeling of belonging to collectivities
- identificational policies of immigration country

integration as a learning and socialization process

- cultural and social capital of migrating family as condition



- length of stay and integration
- generation and integration
- country of origin and integration
- integration support policies

barriers to social integration

- institutional discrimination
- prejudice and discrimination
- discrimination or human capital?
- combating prejudice and discrimination

6.2.2. The consequences of social integration for the social structure of the receiving society

- structure of inequality: conceptual discussion and theories
- ethnic stratification in different areas: empirical results
- horizontal ethnic differentiation of social structure: voluntary organizations, political parties, kinship, social intercourse, ethnic colonies

6.2.3 Immigration and societal integration of receiving society

- conflict between migrants and natives on ethno-cultural-religious issues
- nativist movements
- conditions and patterns of ethnic conflict resolution

These categories and subcategories will be used to classify research in our mapping exercise in part B.

7. Determinants of integration processes: conceptual foundations for a multi-level analysis

In the preceding chapters we have tried to develop a conceptual framework for analysing different dimensions of the integration process. This was the basis for categorizing different types of research and for developing the reporting scheme as presented in section 6. In this section we intend to lay some conceptual foundations for a theoretical analysis on determinants of integration processes.

If we understand theories as devices for explaining different and differing kinds and outcomes of processes in society, we have to identify forces that influence these processes. Sec-



tion 7 of this feasibility study is an attempt to identify forces influencing the integration process of immigrants. We develop conceptual foundations for theories of integration, but not the theories themselves. These conceptual foundations will relate to social integration, i. e. the incorporation of immigrants into the major institutions of the receiving society. We do not discuss consequences of social integration for the social structure or the stability of the societal system of the receiving society.

We believe that **an attempt to develop one general theory of immigrant integration will not be successful**. Theories of integration will have to be different depending on the explananda, i. e. on what has to be explained: theories of structural integration trying to explain economic integration, for instance, have to work with different concepts and hypotheses (labour market theories) than theories of identificational integration (identity theories). We can, however, lay some conceptual foundations that can be used as an analytical frame for building such theories or for better understanding the scope and relevance of existing theories.

General sociological theory today works with **a multilevel model of explanation**. Our approach for an analytical frame for theories of integration shall be such a multi-level approach. Societal macro structures are the prime object of our theorizing and analysis in sociology – we want to explain the incorporation of large groups of newcomers into existing institutions- but for that purpose we need the concepts and analyses of meso and micro levels. Levels or structures per se cannot act, only individuals can act. Their aggregated actions continuously reproduce or produce the macro and meso levels or structures. The so-called meso level consists of the individual actors' institutional and organisational contexts into which he or she is bound or related to in his/her everyday kind of interaction. For the explanation of macro- and meso structures we need to understand the individual actors' meaning of action and definition of the situation.

Individuals usually do not act in an irrational way, but according to their interests and their perception and definition of the situation. The results of their actions are much dependent on the resources they can control and the opportunities available to them.

What I think is necessary is to take steps spelling out a **three level category system of migrant integration** that is the basis for theories explaining the societal process of integrating newcomers by referring to the individual actions and the institutional and organizational context in which they take place.

Integration is both a process and a state to be reached or reached already. A central dimension of processes is time. We need to specify the time that integration related actions and interactions last. How else shall we be able to understand a term often used in integration research, no matter how true it is: Integration takes three generations.

Integration has to do with migrants and natives. We have to theorize about both groups and their interrelations, their needs, goals, resources, perceptions and meanings.

The following lines try to spell out main analytical categories for the macro-, meso- and micro-levels of integration processes. The relations and interrelations between these categories



and levels constitute and determine different kinds of integration processes and their outcomes and have to be the basis for general theories of integration. It is the job of theory building in integration research to construct, specify and detail relations between these categories and aspects of integration.

7.1. Macro level determinants

The macro level of analysis refers to structures and their influence that span nation state societies or other large systems. Collective definitions of the situation as an element of such macro structures constitute a collective mind map, a frame of reference within which public discourse takes place. We have called this the societal definition of the immigration situation (Heckmann 2003, 51).

Economic, political and socio-cultural macro structures, like the economic system and its level of development, the “quality” of political, legal and cultural institutions entail consequences that influence an individual’s or a group’s opportunities and restrictions in the integration process. Societal macro structures have often been described in the sociological tradition by using the categories of state and state policies, economy and economic structures, and culture and society. We follow this tradition when identifying macro-level determinants on immigrant integration.

The general economic and political characteristics of a societal macro system (Esping-Anderson 1990) as they influence the integration of migrants Thomas Hammar (1985) has called general integration or indirect policies. Integration is promoted by the inclusion of immigrants in the general system of nation (welfare)state institutions. Besides that there are policies and measures that are directly targeted at the migrants and are called targeted or direct integration policies. We assume that general or indirect policies are more influential than the targeted or direct measures. The general level of economic, political and social development of a society will have a greater influence on migrants’ conditions than any special measures.

Societal definition of the immigration situation

- nation of immigrants
- country of immigration
- immigration defined as temporary
- immigrants as ethnic minorities

State and state policies

- Nation state pattern of legitimacy, its relevance for integration
- Welfare state regime (kind of) and integration
- Immigration laws and practises



- Naturalization procedures
- Educational and language policies
- Relation of immigration state to state of emigration
- Policies of emigration country towards emigrants
- Relation of state to supranational structures (like to the EU)
- Resources/finances given to special integration measures

Economy and economic structures

- Macro – economic performance and integration
- Modernization level, including technology, sector and branch development, qualification level of work
- Labour market structures, flexibility of structures, present and future demographics of human resources, their supply and demand
- Competence and qualification levels of natives and migrants
- Small business and self-employment opportunities for migrants

Culture, society and public discourse

- Cultural proximity/distance between immigration and emigration country; discourses on that
- Traditions and practises of receiving foreigners and migrants
- Mutual images of immigration and emigration countries in a historical perspective, mutual attitudes between natives and foreigners
- Public discourses on integration
- Inter - religious relations
- Values, solidarity concepts

7.2. Meso level determinants

The meso level consists of an individual's institutional and organizational context of social relations and social action. It encompasses organizations, networks and markets. Influences of and membership in organizations constitute a relevant determinant in integration processes. Networks – be they intra- or interethnic – are characterized by relations of trust and central to a person's social capital.

Certain types of integration processes are neither the results of conscious policies or measures of individuals, corporate actors or organizations. They happen “on the market place” for which policies could only set certain basic frames, but otherwise are left to the spontaneous exchange of “supply and demand”, of what is found to be mutually attractive and need serving. This may refer to material goods, like food or restaurant services, but also to cultural products like music, dance, literature, life styles and even beliefs and religions. Markets also can be found in the area of interactive integration, like finding friends, sexual



partners or sports comrades. Integration via markets is also an almost paradigmatic case of mutual integration, in which “both sides” – migrants and the receiving society – exert influence upon one another.

Relevant Organisations, their resources, power, orientations

- The realm of work: businesses, firms, factories and their integration strategies
- Educational institutions: pre-school, school, higher education, adult education and migrant children’s and adults’ opportunities
- Municipalities and their approaches to integration
- Welfare organisations: migrants as “customers” and members
- Political parties, unions: migrants as members
- Migrants’ organisations, their orientations toward integration
- Churches, mosques, temples as actors and membership organisations

Markets: integration through supply and demand by natives and migrants

- Economic goods, markets, food
- Cultural products, life styles
- Religions, value and belief systems

Networks

- Among natives
- Among migrants
- Between migrants and country of origin
- Between natives and migrants

7.3. Micro level influences

The meso level concerns the determinants of social action of individuals, in our case social action for integration. This is social action of both migrants and natives, and their interaction. The definition of the situation, needs, interests, motives, resources and restrictions are major determinants of social action in general and for integration. The main motive for integration seems to be what is the major motivation for the whole migration project, namely to improve one’s life in the new society.

One has to add, however, that integration in modern societies is often the result of individual choices and with motives that do seem to be related to integration at all. “...to discuss assimilation (in the sense of integration, FH) prospects intelligently, we need also to recognize that assimilation can take occur as the often unintended, cumulative by-product of choices made by individuals seeking to take advantage of opportunities to improve their social situations” (Alba 1999, 17).



Migrants: determinants of integration

- Definition of the situation related to migration project
- Needs, interests, motives related to migration project (to improve one's life)
- Competences, qualifications, social and cultural capital
- General Learning ability
- Attitudes toward immigration and emigration societies
- Identity formation and feelings of belonging
- Small group structures, family relations

Natives: determinants of migrants' integration

- Definition of the situation
- Needs and motives towards immigrants (migrants as threat, as labour, as partner)
- General learning ability
- Attitudes toward emigration societies
- Attitudes towards foreigners (ethnocentrism vs. openness)

In this section 7 we have tried to lay down some conceptual foundations for theory building in integration research. This should not be confused with integration theory itself. We anticipate that integration theory construction can profit from these "foundations". They may also be applied to evaluate existing theories and to develop "strategic lines of research" for the IMISCOE Network.

8. Concluding remark

The purpose of this part A of the feasibility study INTPOL has been to lay a general conceptual groundwork for integration research. The concepts and categories developed shall be the foundation for a mapping exercise on contemporary integration research in Part B which will enable us to show strengths, weaknesses and gaps. The insights gained in Part B will be of major importance for developing Part C of this study on "Strategic Lines of Research" for the IMISCOE Network.



References

Alba, Richard 1999:

Immigration and the American Realities of Assimilation and Multiculturalism, in: Münz, R. and Seifert, W. (eds.) Inclusion or Exclusion of Immigrants, Demographie aktuell, Nr. 14, 3-16

Alba, Richard and Nee, Victor 1999:

Rethinking Assimilation Theory, in: Hirschman, Kasinitz and DeWind (eds.) 1999, 137-160

Alba, Richard and Nee, Victor 2004:

Assimilation und Einwanderung in den USA, in: IMIS Beiträge 23, 2004, 21-40

Bade, Klaus J. and Bommers, Michael 2004:

Einleitung zu „Migration – Integration – Bildung. Grundfragen und Problembereiche“, in: IMIS Beiträge, 23, 2004, 7-20

Brubaker, Rogers 2001:

The Return of Assimilation. Changing Perspectives on Immigration and its Sequels in France, Germany and the United States, in: Ethnic and Racial Studies, 24, 2001, Vol. 4, 531-548

Duncan, H.G. 1933:

Immigration and Assimilation. New York

Enzinger, Hans 2003:

The Rise and Fall of Dutch Multiculturalism. Presentation in the Conference “Migration – Citizenship – Ethnos. Incorporation Regimes in Germany, Western Europe and North America.” Toronto, Oct. 2-4, 2003

Esping-Anderson, Gosta 1990:

The Three Worlds of Welfare Capitalism. Princeton University Press: Princeton

Esser, Hartmut 1999:

Soziologie: Spezielle Grundlagen. Band 1: Situationslogik und Handeln. Campus: Frankfurt - New York

Esser, Hartmut 2000:

Soziologie. Spezielle Grundlagen. Band 2: Die Konstruktion der Gesellschaft. Campus: Frankfurt – New York

Esser, Hartmut 2004:

Welche Alternativen zur ‚Assimilation‘ gibt es eigentlich? in: IMIS Beiträge 23, 2004, 41-60

**European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia 2004:**

Analytical Report on Integration: www.eumc.eu.int

Farley, John E. 1982:

Majority – Minority Relations. Prentice Hall: Englewood Cliffs. Fifth Edition 1988

Gordon, Milton A. 1978:

Human Nature, Class and Ethnicity. New York

Gordon, Milton, A. 1964:

Assimilation in American Life. The Role of Race, Religion and National Origin. Oxford University Press: New York

Granato, Nadia und Kalter, Frank 2001:

Die Persistenz ethnischer Ungleichheit auf dem deutschen Arbeitsmarkt – Diskriminierung oder Unterinvestition in Humankapital, in: Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie, 53, 3, 497-520

Hammar, Thomas (ed.) 1985:

European Immigration Policy. Cambridge University Press: Cambridge

Heckmann, Friedrich 1992:

Ethnische Minderheiten, Volk und Nation. Soziologie interethnischer Beziehungen. Enke: Stuttgart

Heckmann, Friedrich 2003:

From Ethnic Nation to Universalistic Immigrant Integration, in: Heckmann and Schnapper 2003, 45-78

Heckmann, Friedrich and Schnapper, Dominique (eds.) 2003:

The Integration of Immigrants in European Societies. Lucius and Lucius: Stuttgart

Hirschman, Charles, Kasinitz, Philip and DeWind, Joshua (eds.) 1999:

The Handbook of International Migration. The American Experience. Russel Sage Foundation: New York

Hoffmann-Novotny, Hans-Joachim 1975:

Sozialstrukturelle Konsequenzen der Kompensation eines Geburtenrückgangs durch Einwanderung, in: Kaufmann, Franz-Xaver (Hg.) 1975, Bevölkerungsbewegung zwischen Quantität und Qualität. Enke: Stuttgart, 72-81

**Kristen, Cornelia und Granato, Nadia 2004:**

Bildungsinvestitionen in Migrantenfamilien, in: IMIS Beiträge 23,2004,123-141

Lockwood, David 1964:

Social Integration and System Integration, in: Zollschan, K. and Hirsch, Walter (eds.), Explorations in Social Change. Routledge and Kegan: London, 244-251

Myrdal, Gunnar 1944:

An American Dilemma. The Negro Problem and Modern Democracy. New York

Park, Robert E. 1950:

Race and Culture. The Free Press: Glencoe

Penninx, Rinus 2004:

Integration Processes of Migrants in the European Union and Policies related to them, in: Turkish Family Health and Planning Foundation (ed.), Population Challenge, International Migration and Reproductive Health in Turkey and the European Union: Issues and Policy Implications. Istanbul, 218-232

Penninx, Rinus and Martiniello, Marco 2004 :

Integration Processes and Policies : State of the Art and Lessons, in: Penninx, Rinus, Kraal, Karen, Martiniello, Marco and Vertovec, Steven (eds.) 2004, Citizenship in European Cities. Immigrants, Local Politics and Integration Policies, Ashgate: Aldershof

Penninx, Rinus 2005 :

Introduction to: Framework for Integration. Conference "New Trends and Challenges for the Integration of Immigrants", Global Commission on International Migration and German Marshall Fund of the United States. Berlin, March 11-12 2005. Conference Abstract

Piore, Michael J. 1979:

Birds of Passage: Migrant labour in Industrial Societies. Cambridge University Press: Cambridge

Portes, Alejandro and Zhou, Min 1993:

The New Second Generation: Segmented Assimilation and its Variants Among Post-1965 Immigrant Youth, in: Annuals of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences 530, 74-96

Rex, John and Tomlinson, Sarah 1979:

Colonial Immigrants in a British city. A Class Analysis. London – Boston

Rex, John 2003:

Integration Policy in Great Britain, in: Heckmann and Schnapper (eds.) 2003, 79-104

**Schnapper, Dominique, Krief, Pascale and Peignard, Emmanuel 2003:**

French Immigration and Integration Policy. A Complex Combination, in Heckmann and Schnapper 2003, 15-44

Stonequist, Everett 1937:

The Marginal Man. A Study in Personality and Culture Conflict. Scribner's Sons: New York

Wiley, Norbert F. 1970:

The Ethnic Mobility Trap and Stratification Theory, in Rose, P.I. (ed.) The Study of Society. The Free Press: New York, 551-563

Wirth, Louis 1928:

The Ghetto. Chicago



Part B: Mapping exercise on integration research

Introduction

The mapping exercise aims at finding and describing trends in present day research on the integration of immigrants. This should help the IMISCOE NETWORK deciding on meaningful and relevant new projects. Facing a huge literature we had to limit our mapping to a few representative journals. The other unavoidable limitation was in terms of the time periods chosen. Biases in the mapping exercise will result from leaving out monographs, a number of other journals and the time periods chosen.

Sociological Abstracts, the journal best representing trends in sociological research on an international scale, was analysed for the time period of 1995-2004, the other journals could be "mapped" for the past five or six years. Concise data and bibliographical references regarding the articles can be found in Annex I and II. The articles are described in Annex I in terms of topics, research question, methods and brief information on results. Annex II lists the bibliographical references in an alphabetical order and the subcategories which the articles have been assigned to.

The journals analysed are:

- Sociological Abstracts 1995-2004
- Ethnic and Racial Studies 1999-2004
- International Migration 1999-2004
- International Migration Review 1999-2004
- Journal of Ethnic and Racial Studies 1999-2004
- Migrations Société 1999-2005
- Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales 1999-2005

In part A of our study we have presented a reporting scheme for integration research which is based on the analytical frame for integration research developed. It discerns broadly between the social integration of migrants into the institutions of the receiving society, the consequences of social integration for the social structure of the receiving society and the system or societal integration of the immigration society under the impact of immigration. Within these broad categories a set of subcategories and sub subcategories has been devised which allows for a detailed analysis of trends (c.f. Part A, 6.2).

The main focus of the mapping exercise is on the **topics** and **research questions** selected and, of course, on **gaps**, i.e. those areas that are neglected or ignored. It will not be possible to report in a systematic way on the results of the different studies. Due to the publication policies of the journals selected for the mapping exercise the bulk of the studies reported are empirical research studies. This is in line with the intentions of the IMISCOE NETWORK's



general research orientation. Some rather broad generalizations will be tried regarding the use of concepts in the different studies and the policy relevance of research.

Cross - national comparative research is relevant in many research areas, but of particular importance in migration and integration studies. This is another major aspect that has to be looked at.

1. Main areas of research

We start with a very broad look at the distribution of research topics among the categories of “social integration into institutions of receiving society”; “consequences of social integration for the social structure” and for the “societal integration of the receiving society” (Table 1). In addition we look at the category of “transnationalism”.

Table 1: Main areas of research in integration studies 1995-2004

CATEGORY	N	%
Social Integration into institutions of receiving society	200	86,5
The consequences of social integration for the social structure of receiving society	12	5,2
Immigration and societal integration of receiving society	8	3,5
Transnationalism	11	4,8
Σ	231	100

The very **large majority** of studies (86,5%) are in the area of **social integration** of migrants into the institutions of the receiving society. Only small percentages of 5,2% and 3,5% relate to the changes of the social structure of societies as a consequence of migration and to questions of cohesion or system integration in relation to incorporation of migrants. Since the relation between immigration and **system integration** or societal cohesion is one of the foci of IMISCOE a large **gap** in research in this area has to be stated.

Integration into a national society and into a nation state is the clearly predominant patterns that are looked at. A few studies (4,8%) don't take the nation state, but transnational structures as the reference frame, into which migrants might be integrated.

In the following section 2 we shall have a closer look at the distribution of studies within and between the subcategories of social integration.



2. Studies on the social integration of migrants into institutions of receiving society

By far the largest group of all research studies reviewed concerns the social integration of migrants. Within this category **almost half of the studies (47,0%) are on structural integration**, with integration into the labour market and ethnic entrepreneurship clearly dominating the area of structural integration. Citizenship and housing are other major areas of study in structural integration (cf. Table 2). Questions of health have been studied much less, only two studies were found.

Research questions on labour market participation of immigrants concern the description of differences to the native workforce in overall participation rates and income levels. Research questions and concepts pertaining to the explanation of such differences look, among others, at the role of cultural and social capital, religion and the opportunity structures of local labour markets. The role of social capital is also one of the main aspects when analysing ethnic entrepreneurship. Other research in this area concentrates on opportunity structures for ethnic entrepreneurship including among others the effects of pre-migration capital.

As to citizenship and political participation research focuses on political mobilization of immigrants, their political preferences and voting behaviour. Citizenship regimes are analysed and attitudes of migrants towards naturalization and citizenship. Explanatory variables are ethnicity and "race", transnational interests and incorporation status. In the category of housing residential segregation, ethnic concentration and neighbourhood characteristics are studied in their effects on integration.

From a perspective of policy orientation of research it is critical that out of 94 studies on structural integration very few (5) are on policies of structural integration. Four of these are on general policies and only one is on the micro level, i.e. studying concrete measures to support structural integration. This one study on the New Deal in Britain (Fieldhouse, Kalra and Alam 2002) is not on a targeted programme of integration policies for migrants, but on the effects of a general programme on young migrants. There is no study on any specific migrant integration measure. The almost complete **absence of research on measures of structural integration policies** is a strategic shortcoming. We suggest that IMISCOE should contribute to fill this gap.

The large majority of the research on structural integration uses survey and census type large scale data, like the US Population Census, the German microcensus or the Socio-Economic Panel, or European Labour Force data. The research on ethnic entrepreneurship, however, uses more in depth interviews and qualitative methods.

Reflecting on the central role of language for the integration of immigrants the few studies on language competence in the area of cultural integration have to be noted. The area of **interactive integration**, which is integration in the private sphere and is indicative of the social distance between immigrants and natives, is clearly **underresearched**.

**Table 2: The social integration of migrants into institutions of the receiving society**

CATEGORY/ SUB-CATEGORIES	N	%
Structural Integration	94	47,0
(1) Economy: labour market, ethnic entrepreneurship	31	
(2) Education and vocational/ professional training	11	
(3) Citizenship, political participation	22	
(4) Housing	18	
(4a) Health services	2	
(4b) Social benefits	5	
(5) Policies of structural integration	5	
Cultural Integration	28	14,0
(6) Language competences	4	
(7) Values, norms	3	
(8) Role models, e.g. gender roles	10	
(9) Religion	7	
(10) Mutual acculturation: change of culture of receiving society	-	
(11) Policies of cultural integration	1	
(11a) Media	3	
Interactive Integration	13	6,5
(12) Friendships	3	
(13) Marriages, partnerships	9	
(14) Membership in private organizations of receiving society	1	
Identificative Integration	21	10,5
(15) Subjective feeling of belonging to state or national/ ethnic collective	20	
(16) Identification policies of immigration countries	1	
Integration as learning and socialization process	30	15,0
(17) Cultural and social capital of migrating family as condition	6	
(18) Length of stay and integration	3	
(19) Family, generation and integration	19	
(20) Country of origin and integration	1	
(21) Integration support policies	1	
Barriers to social integration	14	7,0
(22) Institutional discrimination	5	
(23) Prejudice and discrimination	6	
(24) Discrimination or human capital	1	
(25) Combating prejudice and discrimination	2	
The social integration of migrants into the institutions of the receiving society	200	100



Other **areas**, for which **none or only one study** could be found, are:

- mutual acculturation: change of culture of receiving society
- membership in private organizations of receiving society
- length of stay and integration
- Country of origin and integration
- discrimination or human capital¹¹
- combating prejudice and discrimination.

Contemporary discourses on the concept of integration usually do state that integration is a mutual process between immigrants and the receiving society that not only changes the incoming population, but the native population and culture as well. In the light of that frequently repeated statement it is remarkable that in the literature reviewed **not a single piece** of research has **studied mutual acculturation**, i.e. changes in the culture of immigrant groups and changes in the culture of the receiving society under the impact of immigration.

3. Studies on the consequences of social integration for the social structure of the receiving society

In part A of the INTPOL study we have conceptualised effects of immigration on the social structure of the receiving society as possibly affecting the structure of inequality and patterns of ethnic stratification on the one hand, and influences on the horizontal patterns of social differentiation in the form of ethnic kinship networks, ethnic organisations and ethnic colonies on the other. The focus of analysis here, is the social structure, not individuals moving within the social structure, for instance in the form of upper or downward mobility.

Looking at the totality of studies recorded in our mapping exercise we have to state that the **whole area of social structure studies clearly seems to be greatly underresearched**. Only 12 studies could be found belonging into that category (Table3). Seven are on ethnic horizontal differentiation; three are on concepts to discuss effects of migration and ethnicity on the social structures. Conceptually, the few studies do not connect to theoretical traditions that we mentioned in part A, like “ethclass”, underclass, or “Unterschichtung” (substratification).

¹¹ The clearly disadvantaged position of migrants in many institutions often is quickly attributed to discrimination as unjustified unequal treatment. The category “discrimination or human capital” relates to studies that may explain inequalities not or not primarily in terms of discrimination, but in terms of unequal “equipment” with human capital.

**Table 3: The consequences of social integration for the social structure**

Consequences of social integration	N
(26) Structure of inequality	3
(27) Ethnic stratification in different areas: empirical results	2
(28) Horizontal ethnic differentiation of social structure: voluntary organizations, political parties, kinship, social intercourse, ethnic colonies	7
Σ	12

4. Research on immigration and societal integration of receiving society

Studies in this category are about aspects of stability and cohesion of societies who experience relevant immigration. Conflict between migrants and natives on ethno-cultural-religious issues, nativist movements and conditions of ethnic conflict resolution are topics belonging to this area. Again, very few (8) studies are reported in this research area, which is of high political relevance (Table 4).

Table 4: Immigration and societal integration of receiving society

Immigration and societal integration of receiving country	N
(29) Conflict between migrants and natives on ethno-cultural-religious issues	1
(30) Nativist movements	4
(31) Conditions and patterns of ethnic conflict resolution	3
Σ	8

The conclusion in this area again is that it is severely underresearched. Since IMISCOE has made cohesion as one of its foci, a discussion has to be started in the project as to possibilities of remedying that situation.

5. Cross-national comparative research

For some research topics in the social sciences international or cross-national comparisons are an interesting alternative, which could be followed or not, for other research areas international comparisons are almost a necessity dictated by the subject matter studied. Migration and integration research belongs to the latter. If, for example, one does not only want to describe integration policies on a national scale, but wants to explain particular features and determinants of a national integration regime, one has only the alternative to work in a time series or cross-national approach. Cross national comparisons allow to find out what is particular and what is specific about a certain phenomenon. Applied to our context this would



mean to study whether there are certain constant features of integration regimes across nations and to what degree, or whether nationally specific policies clearly dominate.

In the literature reviewed we find only 13 studies are internationally comparative, but **none has a cross – national design**. 11 studies¹² compare empirical data from different sources for two or a few more countries; four other studies are general interpretations and considerations about national differences in integration policies that are illustrated by different kinds of phenomena.¹³ “Truly” cross – national research would use one design, according to which the same data are collected and analysed in a comparative way.

6. Conclusions

Within the limits of our mapping study of journals in the area of migration and integration research and within the narrow limits of the periods analysed we can formulate the following conclusions and suggestions for the IMISCOE NETWORK:

- Looking at the three broad areas of studies on social integration, on changes of the social structure as a consequence of migration and social cohesion under the impact of immigration, the research areas of socio-structural change and social cohesion are clearly underresearched. Whereas the changes of the social structure may mainly be of a scientific interest, studies on social cohesion are of high relevance for policy purposes. There should be more studies in both areas.
- Integration into the core institutions of society, particularly the economic institutions of labour market and entrepreneurship, is the key to all other integration processes. In that sense, the focus of integration studies on structural integration that we found is theoretically legitimate and meaningful. We seem to know a lot about these processes. Taking a policy perspective, however, a huge research gap exists in relation to research on policies and particularly on concrete measures to support the integration of immigrants.
- Within the area of structural integration research on interactive integration, i.e. integration in the realm of primary and private relations is seriously neglected.
- For an informed discourse on integration and discrimination it would be useful to have studies that could explain social inequalities in the position of migrants as to the relative weight of discrimination – in the sense of unjustified unequal treatment - versus the weight of forms of human and social capital.
- Mutual acculturation, the heart of every present day concept of integration, has to be empirically studied with respect to changes in the culture of the receiving society.

¹² Bollini et al. 1995; Crul and Vermeulen 2003; Evans and Ivaldi 2002; Fetzer 2000; Koopmans 2004; Koopmans and Statham 2001;; Mailand 2004; Model and Lang 2002; Thränhard 2001. These sources are listed and described in Annex I and II

¹³ Duyenne and Koopmans 2001; Del’Olio 2004; Walseth and Fasting 2002; Castles 2002. These sources are listed and described in Annex I and II.



- Finally, a severe lack of truly cross-national studies was found. Since comparative research across nations and ethnic groups is a necessary and promising approach in integration research, studies should much more often foresee such a design.

The insights gained in this mapping exercise will be a major basis for developing strategic lines of new research in the following Part C.



Part C: Strategic Lines of Research

1. What are strategic lines of research?

A programme that is strategic looks beyond the present day. It should give **orientation for a certain time period**. This could be five to seven years in case of the IMISCOE Network. An orientation will be strategic also in terms of the size of the tasks to be undertaken. Strategic in this sense means that orientation should be given not for single or a small number of projects, but for a **sizable group of projects**.

At the same time, any decision for **strategic research lines** will have to be **selective**, since many such strategic research lines are possible. We will demonstrate that below when discussing some implications of the mapping exercise of part B. This can easily be inferred as well from the sheer number of clusters in the network and Michael Bommès' paper (Bommès 2005) which points to even more possible relevant topics of research which IMISCOE so far has neglected.

The IMISCOE application itself has given a (partial) definition of what "strategic" could mean. "The new research lines will be strategic, because they involve issues crucial to European-level policy making (Annex 1, p.26). Since the treaty of Amsterdam in 1997 there is a clear mandate for a common EU migration policy. Does this apply to integration policies as well? Certainly not in the same way, since EU integration policies are quite new and much more limited in their scope. "Integration appeared only as a topic since mid 2003, when the Communication on Immigration, Integration and Employment of June 3 ... was published. Under the Greek presidency at the Thessaloniki summit of June 2003 this document was accepted as a basis for developing an EU integration policy, however, not as a communitarian policy (like immigration policy), but as a 'Third Pillar' –policy, which means essentially that any common initiative can only be implemented by unanimous decisions of the Council of Ministers" (Penninx 2004,218). In November 2004 the Council of the European Union released a document "Common Basic Principles for Immigrant Integration Policy", which states 19 such basic principles of an integration policy.

We do not follow what has happened since then, but want to refer to two other documents and directives which clearly are an effort for integration even before the Thessaloniki summit. In 2000 the European Commission had launched two directives against discrimination, the Racial Equality Directive and the Employment Equality Directive. The Council Directive 2000/43/EC of June 2000 implements the principle of equal treatment of persons irrespective of "racial" or ethnic origin. Council Directive 2000/78/EC of November establishes a general framework for equal treatment in employment and occupation. The directives were agreed upon by the Council in 2002.

For the IMISCOE Network that wants to do strategic research the documents mentioned can serve as a frame of reference for judging the policy related strategic relevance of planned research.



2. Possible strategic lines of research on the basis of the mapping exercise

A first approach for finding strategic research lines can be based on the initial major differentiation we introduced in Part A: discerning between the social integration of migrants, effects of this on the social structure and the social cohesion of society. As table 1 in Part B makes clear the vast majority of studies – more than 85% - are on the social integration of migrants. Aspects of social structure and societal cohesion changes are extremely under-researched or neglected. Both aspects are theoretically demanding and empirically interesting. They are also highly policy relevant. Taken this together both areas – or only elements of them – could be chosen as fields for strategic research.

For “network reasons” we decided not to choose either one of the two suggestions. The topic of cohesion is already elaborated by another feasibility team. (Looking at the data of our mapping exercise to decide for a feasibility study in this area already in the planning phase of the network post factum proves to have been a wise decision.) As to the study of changes of the social structure under the impact of immigration one could conclude that this might be a highly interesting and demanding topic for the sociologists in the network. But since IMISCOE is an interdisciplinary network a suggestion to study the social structure changes might not have found enough interest and support among the other disciplines.

The category of social integration of migrants into the institutions of the receiving society obviously is a very broad one. Within this broad area many programmes of strategic research lines could be formulated. On the basis of the four dimension of social integration one can look for underresearched areas. We found that in the area of cultural integration a lack of studies on language competence could be noted. Also the dimension of interactive integration (integration in the private sphere) has been little studied.

When looking at integration as a learning process and barriers to integration we found areas for which none or only one study could be identified: among these was mutual acculturation, quite surprising since mutual influence in integration processes is always emphasized in conceptual and political discussions. Other such fields are length of stay and kind and degree of integration (the time dimension), explaining inequality of status by either discrimination or lack of human capital, the role of prejudice and combating prejudice and discrimination. For all of these underresearched areas strategic lines of research could be formulated.

In section 3 we shall put forth our suggestion for a selection of research lines.



3. Strategic lines for research on structural integration policies: areas to be studied

Table 2 of the mapping exercise in Part B demonstrates that in the broad area of social integration almost half of the studies are on aspects of structural integration, with labour market integration and ethnic entrepreneurship dominating the field. Other areas of structural integration that we analyzed were education and vocational/professional training, citizenship and political participation, housing, health services and social benefits.

We noted in the mapping exercise that from a perspective of policy orientation of research - which should be one of our main criteria for judging priorities in the IMISCOE Network - it is extremely critical that **out of 94 studies on structural integration only 5 are on structural integration policies**. Four of these are on general policies and only one is on a micro level, i.e. studying concrete measures to support structural integration. It has to be added that this one study by Fieldhouse, Kalra and Alam (2002) on the so-called New Deal Programme in Britain is not on a programme of special immigrant integration policies, i.e. targeted at people with a migration background, but on the effects of this general programme for young people on young people with such a migration background.

We conclude that the almost complete **absence of research on measures of structural integration policies is a strategic shortcoming which should be corrected** by the IMISCOE Network research in the coming years. We realize, of course that our sample of studies based on a selected number of journals and covering only a limited time period cannot be completely representative, but we assume that the basic result of our analysis would not greatly change when including monographs, other journals and time periods. Practise related journals of which there are a huge number in Europe will normally report on and discuss measures of integration, but generally not present scientific studies on such measures.

We arrive at the following list of areas to be studied as strategic lines in integration research:

- measures to support education
- measures to support vocational and professional training
- policies for increasing political participation of migrants
- housing policies for integration
- policies for improving health services for migrants.

The identification of relevant areas to be studied is not enough. It has to be specified what can be relevant research questions and study designs for those areas. We will comment on that in the following section 4.



4. Research questions and study designs

Any study on measures and policies must begin by a **mapping** of what there is, in an internationally comparative perspective. To arrive at a critical inventory of measures and policies the **following research questions** must be examined:

- What does a certain measure consist of? Who is addressed by it? What is the goal of the measure or policy?
- What is the assumed need structure or problem that the measure is addressed to?
- Are there systematic theoretical assumptions underlying the measures and policies?
- If not, what are the reasons for introducing the measures or policies? Can implicit theoretical assumptions be identified? What are the legitimations given?
- If yes, what are the theoretical premises upon which the measure or policy is based? What is the validity of these premises or assumptions?
- Have the measures or policies been evaluated?
- If yes, with what goals, methods and results?
- Were the evaluation methods adequate from a methodological point of view?
- If there has not been an evaluation, under what conditions, with what method and design can the measure or policy be evaluated?
- Under what conditions can IMISCOE research teams evaluate measures themselves?

Design of studies is another critical area to be examined. We will highlight one aspect here which is essential in migration and integration research: **cross national design**. "...a study is held to be cross – national and comparative, when individuals or teams set out to examine particular issues or phenomena in two or more countries with the express intention of comparing their manifestations in different socio – cultural settings ... using the same research instruments either to carry out secondary analysis of national data or to conduct new empirical work. The aim may be to seek explanations for similarities and difference, to generalise from them or to gain a greater awareness and a deeper understanding of social reality in different national contexts" (Hantrais 1995).

In the literature we find studies that are called internationally comparative when interpreting certain national differences, but without using the same research instruments. The latter would be a cross national design in a strict sense. In the studies reviewed in the mapping exercise in Part B we find 13 studies that are internationally comparative, but none has a cross – national design. Truly cross – national studies would use one design, according to which the same instruments would be used in different national settings.

We conclude from this that new lines of strategic research for **IMISCOE should work with a cross – national design**, whenever possible. Realistically speaking the possibilities will not easily be given, since many measures are being implemented in specific national or local contexts that will not be easily adapted to the needs of a cross – national research design.

When designing a strategic research programme one has to decide not only on a large programme, but also on the order of steps to be taken. We suggest to begin with research on



support measures for education and will develop a first research proposal in that area. Partners are chosen from within and outside the IMISCOE Network.

5. Research grants for the strategic lines of research

Taking into account that the strategic research for IMISCOE should work with a cross-national design research grants on a European level are relevant for future proposals.

The **7th framework programme of the European Community for research, technological development and demonstration activities** will start at 2007. It is divided into four specific programmes:

- Specific programme "Cooperation"
- Specific programme "People"
- Specific programme "Ideas"
- Specific programme "Capacities"

Further details concerning formal questions and content will be determined on each single programme. Among the four programmes especially **the specific programme "Cooperation"** is interesting for research projects on migration and integration. Support will be provided to transnational co-operation in different forms at every scale across the European Union and beyond in a number of thematic areas corresponding to major fields of the progress of knowledge and technology. There will be nine thematic areas.¹⁴

The main objective within the area of the **Socio-economic Sciences and the Humanities** is to generate an in-depth, shared understanding of complex and interrelated socio-economic challenges Europe is confronted with, in particular with the view of **providing an improved knowledge base for policies in the fields concerned** and the specific objective of developing the prerequisite for a modern sustainable society. There is a high European added value in collaborative research addressing European socio-economic issues. The activities to be supported are expected to contribute to **improve the formulation, implementation, impacts and assessments of policy** and the definition of regulatory measures in a wide range of areas such as **social, education and training, cultural equality** etc. Use may also be made of social platforms to discuss future research agendas.

Within the research area of **Socio-economic Sciences and the Humanities** there are different activities to be supported:

¹⁴ 1. Health, 2. Food, Agriculture and Biotechnology, 3. Information and Communication Technologies, 4. Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and new Production Technologies, 5. Energy, 6. Environment (including Climate Change), 7. Transport (including Aeronautics), 8. Socio-economic Sciences and the Humanities, 9. Security and Space.



I. Growth, employment and competitiveness in a knowledge society

Developing and integrating research in the issues affecting growth, **socio-economic stability**, employment and competitiveness, covering topics such as innovation, **education** including life-long learning and the role of scientific and other knowledge and intangible goods on a global scale, **youth and youth policy**, adaptation of labour market policies and national institutional contexts.

II. Combining economic, social and environmental objectives in a European perspective

By addressing the two key and highly interrelated issues of **continuing evolution of European socio-economic models** and economic, and **social and regional cohesion** in an enlarged EU, taking into account sustainability and the protection of the environment, sustainable urban planning, energy issues, the role of cities and metropolitan regions, and the socio-economic impact of European policy and legislation.

III. Major trends in society and their implications

1. Demographic change including ageing and its effects on pension systems, **migration and integration**, analysing the implications of demographic change for urban development
2. **Implications of demographic change** on lifestyles, work, families, reconciling professional and family life, gender equality issues, disabilities issues, health and quality of life the role of business in society and **population diversity, ethnicity, religious pluralism, cultural interactions, multicultural issues** and issues relative to protection of fundamental rights and the fight against racism and intolerance and all forms of discrimination.

A second source for possible funding could be the **European Fund for the Integration of Third-country Nationals**. It also will start in 2007. The general objective of the Fund is to support the Member States in **enabling third-country nationals of different cultural, religious, linguistic and ethnic backgrounds to settle and take actively part** in all aspects of European societies.

Up to 7% of the Fund's available resources may be used to finance **transnational actions** or actions of interest to the Community as a whole **concerning immigration and integration policy and measures** applicable to the target group. To be eligible for funding, these actions shall further Community cooperation in implementing Community law and good practices in the field of immigration and implementing **good practices in the field of integration**.

The following specific objectives are interesting for the strategic lines of research of IMIS-COE. The programme stresses the need for the development of **research on measures of structural integration policies**:



- Contribution to the organisation and implementation of introduction programmes and activities for third-country nationals;
- Increase of civic, cultural and political participation of third-country nationals and improvement of the dialogue between different groups of third-country nationals, the government and the civil society;
- Strengthening of the ability of the host society to adjust to increasing diversity by targeting integration actions at the host population, taking into account the developments in the area of diversity management;
- Strengthening of the capacity of Member States' service providers to interact with third-country nationals and the organizations representing migrants and to answer in a better way the needs of different groups of third country nationals;
- Increase the capacity of Member States to develop, monitor and evaluate integration policies for third country nationals.

In the realm of private foundations' funding we want to mention the **Jacobs Foundation** in Zurich, Switzerland. It supports **scientific research projects** and their implementation which **lastingly enhance the quality of young people's lives** promote their personal and professional development. The primary purpose of the Jacobs Foundation is to help create those conditions which are conducive to the wholesome development of young people. It has a particular interest in strengthening the competence and potential of **youths who are at risk because of economic, social or educational disadvantage**. The Foundation focuses on three interrelated areas of human competence and potential: **development of life skills and social competence**; sensitivity towards nature and culture; capability to effectively use modern information technology. The Foundation has identified six more specific topics within the three broad themes, for example: Overcoming deprivation and disadvantage in the inner city. This particularly includes a focus on resilience and success in the face of stress and adversity; on optimising the transition from school to work; and on the benefits of mentoring.

The outcome of what is proposed should have a **practical potential for translation into policy or practice in the short or medium term**. The research or innovation should be planned in a manner that allows generalisation of findings. The Foundation will not ordinarily fund proposals of purely local interest. Policy or practice innovations will be expected to include some form of evaluation so that it will be possible to judge whether the innovation has been of benefit.

This cannot be a complete list, by all means. We will continue to look at these programmes and possible others.



References

Bommes, Michael 2006:

A Research Note on IMISCOE. Paper presented to the Board of Directors and Programme Leaders at meeting in Brussels April 7, 2006

Commission of the European Communities 2005: Proposal for a Council Decision establishing the European Fund for the Integration of Third-country Nationals for the period 2007-2013 as part of the General programme 'Solidarity and Management of Migration Flows'. Brussels, 2.5.2005, COM(2005) 123 final/2

Commission of the European Communities 2006: Amended proposal for a Decision of the European Parliament and the Council concerning the 7th framework programme of the European Community for research, technological development and demonstration activities (2007-2013). Brussels, 28.06.2006, COM(2006) 364final

Fieldhouse, Edward A., Virinder S. Kalra and Saima, Alam 2002:

A New Deal for young people from ethnic minority communities in the UK, in: Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies 28,3, 499-513

Hantrais, Linda 1995:

Comparative Research Methods. Social Research Update. Department of Sociology, University of Surrey: www.soc.surrey.ac.uk/stud/SRU13

Penninx, Rinus 2004:

Integration Processes of Migrants in the European Union and Policies related to them, in: Turkish Family Health and Planning Foundation (ed.), Population Challenge, International Migration and Reproductive Health in Turkey and the European Union: Issues and Policy Implications. Istanbul, 218-232



Annex I: Integration Studies of the Mapping Exercise

Structural Integration

- 1 Economy: labour market, ethnic entrepreneurship
- 2 Education and vocational/ professional training
- 3 Citizenship, political participation
- 4 Housing, health services
 - 4a Health Services
 - 4b Social Benefits
- 5 Policies of structural integration

(1) Economy: labour market, ethnic entrepreneurship

1. **Wong, L.L. , Ng. M. 2002 'The Emergence of Small Transnational Enterprises in Vancouver: The Case of Chinese Entrepreneur Immigrants' In: International Journal of Urban and Regional Research, Sept. 2002, vol. 26, no. 3, pp. 508-530.**

1.) Major Research Questions

What are the differences between recent transnational small Chinese businesses and businesses from earlier Chinese in Canada?

2.) Concepts and Theories

These enterprises are part of the globalization process and contribute to the economic and cultural integration of certain Asian regions with large urban Canadian areas. Therefore, the Chinese entrepreneurs are analyzed utilizing a transnational framework, which is situated in the ethnic enterprise literature.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

A detailed analysis of the Canadian Business Immigration Program shows how and why small Chinese transnational enterprises have emerged. 61 extensive interviews with Chinese entrepreneur immigrants give the primary data. This basis allows a division of three transnational business types: 1) Asian production – North American distribution 2) retail chains 3) import – export;



4.) Results

Quantitative data explain the major differences between “transnational” and “non-transnational” enterprises along several variables. Other qualitative data give information about the extent to which the Chinese entrepreneurs experience barriers to mobility, how they perceive interethnic relations and how the family networks are interlinked with firm relations in small transnational businesses. In contrast to earlier Chinese immigrants, there exists profound evidence of extensive transmigration and for an emergence of a new transnational and cosmopolitan identity amongst entrepreneur immigrants.

5.) Policy Implications

2. **Froschauer, K. 2001 'East Asian and European Entrepreneur Immigrants in British Columbia, Canada: Post-Migration Conduct and Pre-Migration Context' In: Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 2001, Vol. 27 No. 2: 225-240.**

1.) Major Research Questions

What are the limitations of theoretical models of immigrant and ethnic entrepreneurship?

What are the differences of ‘new’ East Asian and ‘new’ European immigrants with facing the same immigration selection process and the same opportunity structures?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Analysis of the Canadian programme toward bolstering investments in provincial manufacturing sectors, which does not coincide with business immigrant’s accumulation strategies;

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Observation that the pre- and post-migration experiences of business owners who entered Canada through the business immigration programme in the 1980s and 1990s were not from the working class, but from the entrepreneur class;

Examination of two groups of immigrant manufacturers, East Asians and Europeans;

4.) Results

Post-migration accumulation strategies of each group differ significantly because their pre-migration experiences with politico-institutional processes and structural developments in



the newly-industrialising economies of the Asia-Pacific and the post-industrialized Euro-American region differ.

5.) Policy Implications

3. **Bevelander, P., Veenman, J. 2004 'Variations in Perspective: The Employment Success of Ethnic Minority Males in the Netherlands, 1988-2002' In: International Migration, 42, 4, pp. 35-64.**

1.) Major Research Questions

The question at hand is why ethnic minorities have lower job chances than natives in the Dutch labour market. What are the differences in job chances between Dutch natives and ethnic minorities in the period from 1988 to 2002? To what extent can these differences be explained by individual characteristics as well as by differences in regional labour demand?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Explaining job success and its determinants of ethnic minorities: neoclassical framework (individual characteristics: e.g. skills and qualification, etc.); context factors (actual regional labour market situation and labour demand; social and cultural capital of immigrants; types of discrimination and immigrant policies); queuing theory

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Information from the Social Position and Use of Facilities by Immigrants (SPVA) surveys for the years 1988, 1991, 1994, 1998, 2002

4.) Results

The analysis shows a clear variation in the employment patterns for different ethnic minorities. Individual characteristics (e.g. marital status, educational level) are important factors in explaining job chances for all groups. Further, structural labour market chances appear to be important; especially the regional demand for labour is a significant factor for both natives and the majority. This implies that the study does not support the queuing theory.

5.) Policy Implications



4. Sanders, J., Nee, V., Sernau, S. 2002 'Asian immigrants' Reliance on Social Ties in a Multiethnic Labor Market' In: Social Forces, 81, Sep, 281-314.

1.) Major Research Questions

What is the use of ethnic-based social capital by immigrants seeking employment?

How do financial resources, adaptive strategies, participation in ethnic groups and background qualities influence immigrants' job and residential histories?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Advantages and disadvantages of reliance on social ties for the immigrant's search of employment;

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Data collected through ethnographic depth interviews of Asian immigrants in Los Angeles.

4.) Research Results

Reliance on social ties usually operates informally. Job seekers consult their more experienced and better-connected friends, relatives to ask them to serve as intermediaries. These networks are most common for moves into jobs of low occupational prestige with low human capital requirements. Therefore, ethno linguistic closure encourages ethnic segmentation in the labour market.

By contrast, reliance on social ties can facilitate job hunting in the wider domain of the labour market, where prospective employers can be of any ethnicity.

Reliance on social ties provides a mechanism by which immigrants gain employment throughout the multiethnic metropolitan labour market.

5.) Policy Implications

5. Krahn, H., Derwing, T., Mulder, Ma., Wilkinson, L. 2000 'Educated and Underemployed: Refugee Integration into the Canadian Labour Market' In: Journal of International Migration and Integration, 1 (1) p. 59-84.

1.) Major Research Questions



Why do high educated refugees experience higher rates of unemployment, part-time employment, and temporary employment than do Canadian-born individuals?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Explaining differences in high-status occupations by labour market characteristics

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Interviews with 525 adult refugees in Alberta (Canada) between 1992 and 1997

4.) Results

A variety of structural factors operating in a segmented Canadian labour market help to explain the downward mobility of these highly qualified refugees

5.) Policy Implications

6. Mailand, M. 2004 'Ethnic Minorities and Labour Market Segregation: A Comparative Study of Integration Barriers within 3 Sectors in 3 Countries' In: Tidsskrift for Arbejdsliv, 6, 2, June, 71-87.

1.) Major research questions

Studies concentrate on horizontal labour market participation for ethnic minorities in different countries, e.g. in Denmark, the Netherlands and the UK. Why are ethnic minorities under-represented among graduates in some professions?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Researchers argue that norms and values among ethnic minorities, as well as different features of school-based and apprenticeship-based education, are parts of the explanation for their under-representation among graduates in some occupations of focus.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Based on results from other comparative studies of labour market segregation and integration barriers for ethnic minorities, research concentrated on three employment sectors: construction, health and IT-software. Special attention is given to one occupation within each sector, respectively carpenter, nurse and software engineer.



4.) Results

Ethnic minorities are under-represented in the construction sector in all three countries, as well as nurses in Denmark and the UK, but interestingly, they are over-presented among nurses and software engineers in the UK. The share of ethnic minorities among the Danish and Dutch software engineers is equal to their average representation among the employees in the overall labour market. Another explanation is the informal/ network-based recruitment strategies of firms.

Other features with direct impact are direct and indirect discrimination and language skills.

5.) Policy Implications

According to labour market policies, it is interesting that the type of wage system has only little significant effect on the integration of ethnic minorities. Besides, there exists no evidence, that the degree of employment protection affects the integration of migrants. Additionally, use of active labour market programs and firm-based equal opportunity initiatives are not widespread in the focused sectors and it seems that they only have a marginal effect. Therefore, governments should rethink their labour market policies considering the aspect of integration of migrants.

7. Macias, T. 2003 'The Changing Structure of Structural Assimilation: White-Collar Mexican Ethnicity and the Significance of Ethnic Identity Professional Organizations' In: Social Science Quarterly, 84, 4, Dec, 946-957.

1.) Major research questions

How do third-plus-generation Mexican American professionals experience ethnicity at the workplace and through participation in ethnic identity professional organizations?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Assumption that ethnic identity professional organizations provide a key source of ethnic networking for Mexican American professionals who typically find themselves in work settings with low levels of minority representation;

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

25 face-to-face interviews, conducted in the San Jose, CA, metro area, interviewees from two ethnic identity professional organizations;

4.) Results



The predicted confluence of acculturation with structural assimilation is supported by the response of Mexican American professionals who acknowledge the social pressure to conform to dominant culture expectations. However, changes in the structure of structural assimilation since 1965 related to the emergence of identity policies have meant integration into society's dominant institutions no longer requires the exchange of ethnic for professional identities. Verified assumption;

5.) Policy Implications

8. Logan, J. R., Alba, R., Dill, M. 2000 'Ethnic Segmentation in the American Metropolis. Increasing Divergence in Economic Incorporation' In: International Migration Review Vol.34 Nr.1: 98-132.

1.) Major Research Questions

Changes in ethnic segmentation in industrial sectors; ethnic boundaries in metropolitan economies of various American cities; the role and development of ethnic enclaves facing large immigration flows in the 1980.

2.) Concepts and Theories

Ethnic enclave,

Ecological model of invasion and succession,

Assimilation: weakening of ethnic boundaries over time

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Analysis of census data

4.) Results

Main findings are most consistent with a model of group competition for economic resources

The most important factor of success is human capital.

5.) Policy Implications



- 9. Lazaridis, G., Koumandraki, M. 2003 'Ethnic Entrepreneurship in Greece: A Mosaic of Informal and Formal Business Activities' In: Sociological Research Online, 8, 2 May.**

1.) Major Research Questions

What is the phenomenon of ethnic entrepreneurship in Greece? Why do the majority of migrant workers occupy low paid, unskilled jobs in the informal economy?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Self-employment is viewed as an "alternative" income-generating activity, a strategy towards inclusion, a feasible "survival strategy" for escaping discrimination and exclusion given the lack of other employment options.

Thus, ethnic entrepreneurship is not seen as an economic behaviour structured by the existing economic and socio-political structures only, but also as having an important subjective meaning for the self-employed migrant.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Qualitative approach, due to missing data and rather crude statistical information; 20 interviews with migrants from East-Europe and Africa;

4.) Results

Ethnic businesses comprise a mosaic of formal and informal activities. Opportunities for participation of migrants in informal activities occur because of the high demand for informal provision of services and goods at competitive prices. It is the peculiarities of Greece (large informal economy, high rates of self-employment and multiple forms of exclusion) that encourage migrants to become "survival" entrepreneurs, to strive to create a business of their own in the "twilight zone" of the Greek economy where they often carry out extra-legal activities in order to survive.

5.) Policy Implications

- 10. Valdez, Z. 2003 'What is "Ethnic" about Ethnic Entrepreneurship? The Effects of Market Exchange, Reciprocal and Redistributive Relationships on**



Self-Employment Participation and Success' In: Dissertation Abstracts International, A: The Humanities and Social Sciences, 63, 10, Apr, 3748-A.

1.) Major Research Questions

What is the effect of ethnicity on entrepreneurial activity?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Combination of the human capital model and ethnic entrepreneurship perspective by the framework of Karl Polanyi (1886-1964): Societies are characterized by three forms of economic integration: market-exchange, reciprocity and redistribution. The Polanyian approach to entrepreneurship argues that in a market economy, relationships of market exchange, reciprocity and redistribution contribute to and compensate for entrepreneurship differently.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Using the 1990 Censuses, long-form census data with tract-level information, and 1992 Characteristics of Business-Owners database, the analysis adjudicates between the human capital, ethnic entrepreneurship and Polanyian approaches to entrepreneurship.

4.) Results

Research shows a comprehensive and systematic explanation of market-exchange, reciprocity and redistribution, specifying the contributions of each in facilitating entrepreneurship. Market exchange relationships facilitate entrepreneurial success, while reciprocal and redistributive relationships augment entrepreneurship in terms of participation.

5.) Policy Implications

- 11. Adler, R. 2002 'Patron-Client Ties, Ethnic Entrepreneurship and Transnational Migration: The Case of Yucatecans in Dallas, Texas' In: Urban Anthropology, 31, 2, summer, 129-161.**

1.) Major Research Questions

How are traditional patterns of patron-clientism found in Yucatan and throughout Mesoamerica adapted to fit transnational circumstances?

How do migrants establish and use patron-client relationships to achieve their goals and pursue their life projects?



2.) Concepts and Theories

Assumption that local political and economic circumstances are affected by transnational migration;

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

A group of approximately 200 Yucatan migrants in Dallas, Texas; descriptive analysis of several cases;

4.) Results

Migrants who take the role of ethnic entrepreneur or patron help other migrants negotiate transnational space and therefore facilitate transnationalism.

5.) Policy Implications

- 12. Leung, M. 2001 'Get it Going: New Ethnic Chinese Business. The Case of Taiwanese-Owned Computer Firms in Hamburg' In: Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 27, 2, Apr, 277-294.**

1.) Major Research Questions

What is the diversity of "ethnic entrepreneurship"?

What are the complex operation strategies of these companies?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Concept of "mixed embeddedness", which emphasizes the important interplay of the social and cultural aspects on the one side, and that of the local and broader economics on the other side;

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Qualitative, semistructured interviews with Taiwanese entrepreneurs, operating in small-to medium-scale businesses in the computer sales sector in Hamburg, Germany;

4.) Results



The importance of developments in production and marketing of the computer hardware industry, the economic conditions in Asia and the socioeconomic environment in Germany becomes visible, and how it influences operation tactics, including location rationale, choice of business type and marketing strategies in these companies.

5.) Policy Implications

- 13. Pécoud, A. 2004 'Entrepreneurship and Identity: Cosmopolitan and Cultural Competencies among German-Turkish Businesspeople in Berlin' In: Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 30, 1, pp. 3-20.**

1.) Major Research Questions

Are there connections between entrepreneurship and identity?

Do migrant businesspeople have special competences for maintaining their business?

2.) Concepts and Theories

The concept of cosmopolitanism is proposed to address this identity pattern.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Empirical Material ?? (not listed in the abstract)

4.) Results

Shop-owners are shown to rely both on co-ethnic and non co-ethnic resources and it is argued that it is the combination of these two sets of resources that enables businesses to survive. This implies that entrepreneurs live and work in a culturally mixed context and that they have the necessary skills and cultural competencies to handle this complexity. The German-Turkish businesspeople display a kind of cosmopolitanism that is characterised by its non-elite, practical and half-conscious dimensions.

5.) Policy Implications

- 14. Kloosterman, R., Rath, J. 2001 'Immigrant Entrepreneurship in Advanced Economies: Mixed Embeddedness Further Explored' In: Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 27, 2, pp.189-201.**



1.) Major Research Questions

Is there an adequate framework for analysing the opportunity structures immigrant entrepreneurs are confronted with?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Mixed-embeddedness thesis

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

4.) Results

This paper pays particular attention to the mixed-embeddedness thesis and especially focuses on the demand side of the opportunity structures framework which confronts potential immigrant entrepreneurs.

The authors propose a three-level strategy for analysing the opportunity structure and its underlying dynamics, based on national, urban/regional and neighbourhood levels of comparison.

5.) Policy Implications

15. Nee, V., Sanders, J. 2001 'Understanding the Diversity of Immigrant Incorporation: A Forms-of-Capital Model' In: *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, 24, 3, pp. 386-411.

1.) Major Research Questions

What effect do different forms of capital (social, financial, human-cultural capital) of immigrant families have on labour market trajectories?

2.) Concepts and Theories

The concept sets out the manner in which the social, financial, and human-cultural capital of immigrant families predict the sorting of immigrants into various labour market trajectories.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Event history analysis based on data from a field study of Asian immigrants in the greater Los Angeles area



4.) Results

There are four patterns of job mobility common among immigrants: entrepreneurship, professional-managerial-technical jobs, employment in the public sector, and semi- or low skilled factory work and low-paid service jobs.

The findings show that the mix of capital immigrants arrive with, and subsequently accumulate, shapes the trajectory of their incorporation into the host society.

5.) Policy Implications

16. **Basu, D., Werbner, P. 2001 'Bootstrap Capitalism and the Culture Industries: A Critique of Invidious Comparisons in the Study of Ethnic Entrepreneurship' In: Ethnic and Racial Studies, 24, 2, pp. 236-262.**

1.) Major Research Questions

What are the effects of subcultural capital and the structure of ethnic enclave economies on ethnic entrepreneurship?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Challenging the conventional definition of ethnic entrepreneurship by shifting the gaze onto the use of subcultural capital and the organization of ethnic enclave economies

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

No Information available

4.) Results

The organization of music as a mass cultural industry and its expansionary processes is shown to be generated by networks of mutually interdependent, mostly small and struggling, music producers integrated vertically and horizontally. The analysis demonstrates the need to conceptualize the structure of ethnic enclave economies as organized around the flow of particular goods produced in specific industries. By shifting the gaze onto those areas of economic activity which African Americans are currently penetrating, we are able to show how their use of subcultural enables them to supply and command a global market.



5.) Policy Implications

- 17. Brown, M. 2000 ,Religion and Economic Activity in the South Asian Population' In: Ethnic and Racial Studies, 23, 6, pp. 1035-1061.**

1.) Major Research Questions

Do different religious beliefs of immigrants have different effects on labour market integration?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Religious dimensions as differentiation factor concerning labour market integration

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Quantitative Research using the 1994 National Survey of Ethnic Minorities (GB)

4.) Results

The analysis reports substantial differences between religious sub-groups (by age and sex) across a range of key measures, including: differences in the proportion who are economically active; differences in the proportion of the active who successfully gain employment; among the employed, differences in the type of jobs held and in reported income. The analysis suggests a more complex picture than the Muslim/non-Muslim dichotomy often inferred from analysis using conventional ethnic group classifications, with notable differences between members of different religions from one country and between members of one religion from different countries.

5.) Policy Implications

- 18. Raijmann, R., Tienda, M. 2000 'Immigrants' Pathway to Business Ownership: A Comparative Ethnic Perspective' In: International Migration Review, 34, 3, pp. 682-706.**

1.) Major Research Questions



Are there any differences in circumstances conducive to business ownership due to ethnicity?

Which roles are employment in a co-ethnic firms and informal self-employment playing?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Employment in co-ethnic firms and informal self employment as stepladder to business ownership; blocked mobility hypothesis

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Analysis of a stratified random sample business survey conducted in an immigrant neighbourhood in Chicago

4.) Results

Results show that the informal economy is a common pathway to steady self-employment for Hispanics, whereas entry through employment in a co-ethnic firm was more common among Koreans than immigrants from Mexico, the Middle East, and South Asia. Koreans see business ownership as a way to overcome blocked mobility, but virtually all desire their offspring to acquire good jobs in the open labour market. For Hispanics, business ownership is not solely an instrument for overcoming discrimination, but rather for intergenerational mobility.

5.) Policy Implications



19. Min, P. G., Bozorgmehr Mehdi 2000 'Immigrant Entrepreneurship and Business Patterns: A Comparison of Koreans and Iranians in Los Angeles' In: *International Migration Review*, 34, 3, pp. 707-738.

1.) Major Research Questions

What is more central to the establishment of immigrant/ethnic business: ethnic or class resources?

Is there a causal connection between ethnic business and ethnic solidarity?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Ethnic and class resources as central to the establishment of immigrant/ethnic business; causal connection between ethnic business and ethnic solidarity

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Comparison of the two most entrepreneurial immigrant groups in Los Angeles, Koreans and Iranians

4.) Results

The comparison suggest that only middleman businesses strengthen ethnic solidarity, although all types of immigrant/ethnic businesses may contribute to ethnic attachment. Paying special attention to business patterns (e.g. size, type, and location) helps in resolving both theoretical issues.

5.) Policy Implications

20. Rath, J., Kloosterman, R. 2000 'Outsiders' Business: A Critical Review of Research on Immigrant Entrepreneurship' In: *International Migration Review*, 34, 3, pp. 657-681.

1.) Major Research Questions

What is the state of the art of the development of research on immigrant entrepreneurship?

2.) Concepts and Theories



Ethnic entrepreneurship

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Analysis of the research on immigrant entrepreneurship especially in the Netherlands

4.) Results

Although the research in the Netherlands has brought to light a number of interesting facts, it has not contributed a great deal to our understanding of immigrant entrepreneurship. The harvest is one-sided, local and theoretically not very far-reaching. Research on immigrant entrepreneurship has been dominated by social scientists, who show a great deal of interest in ethnocultural characteristics and processes of ethnocultural incorporation. In so doing, they reduce immigrant entrepreneurship to an ethnocultural phenomenon existing within an economic and institutional vacuum.

5.) Policy Implications

21. Özcan, V.; Seifert, W. 2003 'Die Arbeitsmarktintegration ausländischer Selbständiger' In: Statistische Analysen und Studien Nordrhein-Westfalen, pp. 14-24.

1.) Major Research Questions

Ethnic entrepreneurship: necessity driven or opportunity driven? Ethnic entrepreneurship as integration?

2.) Concepts and Theories

no information found;

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Analysis of SOEP data;

4.) Results

Ethnic entrepreneurs have higher education and income levels than labour migrants. These results are integrated as indicators of 'positive' integration.

5.) Policy Implications



Easing conditions for or supporting otherwise ethnic entrepreneurship promotes integration of migrants. Note of caution: ethnic entrepreneurs are concentrated in restaurant and trading businesses.

22. Irnazarov, R.I. 1997 'On the Connection between Ethnic and Interethnic Relations' In: Sotsiologicheskie Issledovaniya, 24, 8, 56-59.

1.) Major Research Questions

What are aspects of ethnic stratification in the economic sphere among three major ethnic communities?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Differences in the economic specialization among ethnic groups due to ethnic stratification;

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

1992 Survey (N= 2.150 respondents), conducted in several regions;

4.) Results

The three different groups are differently specialized in the economic sphere. Bashkirs, comprising about 21% of the employed population, seem to be concentrated in agriculture and forestry and are underrepresented in industrial manufacturing and science. Bashkirs, as the indigenous population have a special relation to the land neither Russians nor Tartars can claim as migrants to the area.

5.) Policy Implications

23. Warren, T., Britton, N. J. 2003 ' Ethnic Diversity in Economic Wellbeing: the combined significance of income, wealth and assets levels' In: Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 29, 1, 103-119.

1.) Major Research Questions

Due to which aspects are ethnic economic advantages built up over the life course? How can ethnic diversity can be explained?

2.) Concepts and Theories



Although a focus on ethnic variation in income levels is useful, amore comprehensive picture of ethnic economic diversity can be obtained by also taking into account general levels of wealth and assets. Attention has also to be paid to how wealth is accumulated and transferred within families and between generations.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Data gathered from the Family Resources Survey;

4.) Results

The research findings show a complex picture of the ethnic economic diversity with some ethnic groups (White, Chinese and Indian) over-represented in the doubly advantaged asset-rich and income-rich category and a larger number of groups (Black African, Black-Other, Pakistani, Bangladeshi) who were doubly disadvantaged (being both asset- and income-poor). The paper concludes that the short-term economic position of families in both groups has longer-term consequences in terms of the potential for ethnic economic division to intensify.

5.) Policy Implications

- 24. Rodlandt, T. 1996 'Ethnic Stratification: The Emergence of a New Social and Economic Issue?' In: The Netherlands' Journal of Social Sciences, 32, 1, Nov: 39-50.**

1.) Major Research Questions

What is the stratifying relationship between ethnic and cultural membership and socioeconomic inequality in Dutch society?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Hypotheses regarding employment access and intergenerational social mobility;

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used



Data from a 1991 questionnaire with Turkish, Moroccan, Antillean, Surinamese and indigenous breadwinners, aged 15-65;

4.) Results

In comparison to the indigenous people, Turks and Moroccans were overrepresented in the lowest working class and in jobs with high unemployment and high risks. Surinamese people, Antilleans were underrepresented among employees at middle- and higher income levels.

Differences between the Surinamese, Antilleans and indigenous people largely resulted from differences in labour market capacities or background characteristics, while differences between the Turkish, the Moroccans and indigenous people could largely be attributed to the strong Turkish and Moroccan sociocultural orientation to their own community.

Socioeconomic differences among the ethnic groups only extended to a limited degree over successive generations.

5.) Policy Implications

- 25. Wanner, Philippe ,Intégration professionnelle des populations d'origine et de nationalité étrangères en Suisse' in Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales, 2004, 20, 1, pp. 33-45**

1.) Major Research Questions

Are there any differences in integration into the labour market between foreigners and people of foreign origin and the Swiss population? What are the reasons for that?

2.) Concepts and Theories

not known

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Analysis of the Swiss Households Panel data

4.) Results



The study shows the difficulties of being integrated in a structural point of view among the various communities, in particular among those coming from some regions of Europe (non-EC countries and Southern Europe). These difficulties can certainly be linked with the level of education, but also with discriminatory practices, which lead to an increased rate of unemployment among the foreign communities. The disparities between the Swiss population and the one foreign origin are maintained after naturalization: the group of Swiss people whose parents were of foreign nationality at birth also present a higher risk of unemployment, comparatively with persons of Swiss origin.

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)

- 26. Jounin, Nicolas 'L'ethnicisation en chantier. Reconstructions des statuts par l'ethnique en milieu de travail' in: *Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales*, 2004, 20, 3, pp. 103-126**

1.) Major Research Questions

Should ethnicization of working relations be considered as a plain copy of social relationships themselves ethnicized? Or does the work lace set up a specific ethnicization, connected to stakes, statuses and relationships caused by the organisation of work and employment?

2.) Concepts and Theories

The author supports the second assumption.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

The author considers the case of the building industry, and more particularly the operations of shell in the area of Paris.

4.) Results

It appears that the means of recruitment and the use of immigrant workers in the production process highlights a hierarchy among occupations and job statuses – since workers are not only distinguished by their occupations and skills but also by their statuses, mainly between hired and temporary workers – as well as a grading of workers based on ethnicity. This



situation draws an ethnicized vision of building sites and behaviours, both of employers and employees. Nevertheless, the fact that we speak of a “vision” should not minimize the strategic aspect of those speeches when it comes to legitimating or disputing domination relationships.

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)

- 27. Ambrosini, Maurizio ‘Travailler dans l’ombre. Les immigrés dans l’économie informelle’ in: Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales, 1999, 15, 2, pp. 95-122**

1.) Major Research Questions

What are the reasons for the insertion of immigrants in various sectors of Italian informal economy and what forms can be characterised?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Context of research is the transformations of western economy that foster the reproduction and the growth of irregular labour relations.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Pilot research carried out in the Milanese area

4.) Results

Three forms of irregular work by immigrants can be identified: irregular employment, irregular self-employment and coerced work.

The study also investigates the functionality of these phenomena for Italian economy and society, in terms of lower labour costs, higher competition, supply of domestic help for double career families. Finally it illustrates how the immigrants’ networks constantly feed the flux of irregular workers, thus becoming a typical case of socially embedded economic relations.

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results



6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)

28. Léger, Jean-François 'Les entrées d'étrangers sur le marché du travail français (1990-2001)' in: *Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales*, 2004, 20, 1, pp. 7-31

1.) Major Research Questions

Is it possible to evaluate the number of foreigners entering the French labour market? Is there any suitable statistical estimation method?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Estimation method, which dates back to 1996

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Analysis of a statistical series covering the years 1990-2001; quantitative analysis

4.) Results

The author analysis changes in the yearly flows (entries of foreigners into the French labour market) since 1990. There are not only foreigners to enter on the French labour market immediately after arriving, some of them do so after several years spent in France. The estimation method considers direct, indirect and deferred entries in the period of time which interests, but also some features such as nationality groups and type of access to the labour market.

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)

29. Berset, A., Weygold, S-A., Crevoisier, O., Hainard, F. 'Qualification - déqualification professionnelle des immigrants. Approche théorique' in: *Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales*, 1999, 15, 3, pp. 87-100

1.) Major Research Questions



What is the impact of international migration on the productive system of host regions?

How are competencies transferred, how do they adjust and influence productive processes of firms and how can a change in professional and socio-cultural environment upgrade/degrade immigrants' qualifications?

2.) Concepts and Theories

From a dynamic point of view, the authors take an interest in the processes of adjustment interacting between an immigrant and a work environment and in the phenomena of qualification/deskilling which results therefrom.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Theoretical work on the basis of an empirical research

4.) Results

The impact of changes of the professional and socio-cultural context for the employability of an immigrant demands phenomena of adaptation. This adaptation is not a simple rapprochement to a new professional context but results of constant mutual adjustments which are dependent on factors of the proper adaptation (organisation of work, competences) but as well as on indirect factors (concurrence, market).

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)



30. Piguet, Etienne 'L'entrepreneuriat des étrangers en Suisse : spécificité ou convergence ?' in : Migrations société, 2000, 12, 67, pp.7-18

1.) Major Research Questions

Quel type d'activités est exercé en Suisse par les travailleurs indépendants étrangers ? Quelles sont leurs spécificités en terme d'origine nationales ?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Des nouvelles approches à l'égard des variables « ethniques » dans la création d'entreprises (capital culturel, discrimination, etc.).

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Analyse des données du Recensements fédéraux suisse

4.) Results

L'auteur montre que la diversité des profils et des origines incite à complexifier l'alternative spécificité/convergence présentée au début d'article. Si sur la base de la distinction Suisses - étrangers, la convergence explique une grande partie de la croissance de l'activité indépendante, il est clair qu'émergent aussi des activités indépendantes directement orientées vers la communauté nationale ou faisant un usage privilégié de certaines caractéristiques propres. Pour d'autres activités, une troisième interprétation doit être avancée, celle d'un travail indépendant des étrangers lié à la sous-traitance et à des activités de faible qualification. Dans ce domaine, le travail indépendant ne correspond pas véritablement à une création d'entreprise, mais peut être le seul recours possible face à des conditions d'emploi défavorables.

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)



31. Garreta Bochaca, Jordi 'Les immigrants africains sur le marché du travail espagnol' in : Migrations société, 2001, 13, 77, pp. 7-18

1.) Major Research Questions

Comment se définit l'insertion des immigrants sur le marché du travail à partir du cadre institutionnel et légal ? La situation d'irrégularité ou de régularité d'un immigrant conditionne-t-elle les possibilités – limitées – d'insertion sur le marché du travail ?

2.) Concepts and Theories

L. Cachón dresse une typologie de l'immigré en fonction de la situation de ce dernier au moment où il accède au marché du travail dans lequel évoluent habituellement les nationaux, même s'il peut le quitter ou en être expulsé. Cette typologie propose trois cas de figure : le travailleur immigré « établi », le travailleur immigré « précaire » et le travailleur immigré « sans papiers ».

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Une étude empirique au cours des années 1998 et 1999 en deux aires géographiques. L'échantillon était constitué par 430 sujets. Les auteurs ont utilisé l'échantillonnage aléatoire stratifié non proportionnel. En plus, dans un but de complémentarité méthodologique, les scientifiques ont réalisé un travail de terrain qualitatif comprenant 22 entretiens approfondis.

4.) Results

Le premier sous-processus que les auteurs ont considérés – l'intégration dans la structure sociale – les a donné, entre autres, l'occasion d'analyser la situation des immigrants africains à partir de leur insertion sur le marché du travail espagnol. Les scientifiques sont arrivés à la conclusion que les Africains se situent dans ce processus en fonction de leur position sur le marché du travail, laquelle est conditionnée par leur situation juridique – régulière ou irrégulière – qui en même temps conditionne ladite position. Ainsi, deux groupes peuvent être définis : d'une part, celui composé d'immigrés qui n'interviennent pas sur le marché du travail et, d'autre part, celui composé d'immigrés qui l'investissent. Entre les derniers les auteurs distinguent les trois groupes suivantes : ceux, qui connaissent une situation d'instabilité et de précarité se situeraient dans ce qu'on appelle le marché secondaire du travail ; ceux, qui bénéficient d'une stabilité travaillent dans de grandes entreprises ; ceux, qui restreignent des « travailleurs indépendants », parmi lesquels on trouve les entrepreneurs ou patrons, les travailleurs autonomes ainsi qu'un nombre réduit de vendeurs de drogue ou de « travailleurs » s'adonnant à d'autres activités illégales.

Finalement, il faut insister sur le rôle que joue le statut juridique de l'immigré. Etre en situation régulière est un préalable pour accéder au marché du travail et, par conséquent, pour pouvoir s'intégrer.



5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)

(2) Education and vocational/ professional training

1. Oomens, S., Driessen, G., Scheepers, P. 2003 ,Minority Parents' Integration and Their Childrens' Educational Achievement' In: Tijdschrift voor Socologie, 24, 4, 289-311.

1.) Major Research Questions

What is the impact of minority parents' integration into Dutch society on their children's educational achievement?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Investigation whether differences exist in the degree of integration into society between parents from different minority groups;

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Analysis from parents and children from Netherlands Antilles, Surinam, Turkey, Morocco, Southern Europe and mixed families;

4.) Results

There are clear differences in the degree of integration between minority groups. Parents of mixed families are integrated best both structurally and culturally, while Moroccan parents are integrated least.

The degree of integration has only a small effect on the children's educational achievement, mainly on language achievement. The most important factor in predicting educational achievement is the minority group the child belongs to.

5.) Policy Implications



2. McAndrew, M., Page, M., Jodoin, M., Lemire, F. 1999 'Ethnic Density and Social Integration of Students of Immigrant Origin in Quebec' In : Canadian Ethnic Studies, 31, 1, 5-25.

1.) Major Research Questions

What is the impact of ethnic density in schools on the social integration of students of immigrant origin attending francophone high schools in Montreal, Quebec.

2.) Concepts and Theories

Identification of six dimensions of integration:

- Relation to ethnic group
- Quality of intergroup relationships
- Attitudes towards host society
- Participation on host society culture
- Involvement at the school and paraschool levels
- Quality of interpersonal relationships

Division into target group = students born abroad or of foreign or allophone parents, and into a control group = long-time settled students;

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Questionnaire data from 1.651 pupils, attending the same school or a school of equal density throughout their schooling; a factorial analysis and multiple regression analyses;

4.) Results

Ethnic density in school is not related to social integration for the control group. However, it is related to more openness toward other ethnic groups by students in the target group, but to a less favourable attitude toward Quebec society. Yet, the impact of ethnic density in school on the social integration of immigrant students, while statistically significant, is minimal.

5.) Policy Implications



- 3. Kristen, C. 2002 'Hauptschule, Realschule or Gymnasium? Ethnic Differences in the Transition from Primary to Secondary Schooling' In: Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie, 54, 3, Sept, 534-552.**

1.) Major Research Questions

How is the educational placement of different ethnic groups in the German school system?

How is the transition from primary to secondary school for immigrant and German families?

Do the observed differences in the transition rates between different ethnic groups continue to exist once the children's educational performance is taken into account?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Regarding the extent of ethnic differentiation in the German school system;

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Analysis of data collected at six elementary schools in Baden-Württemberg;

4.) Results

School marks are the central determination of the transition. Even after controlling for school performance, ethnic differences persist. Turkish and Italian children have a considerably lesser chance to get into one of the higher educational tracks. This ethnic disadvantage can only be observed with regard to the question of whether a child attends the Hauptschule.

There is no important effect for the average achievement level. In contrast, the analyses for immigrant concentration show that with increasing percentages of immigrant children in the classroom, the chances of attending one of the higher educational institutions are considerably reduced.

After controlling for immigrant concentration, no significant ethnic differences persist.

5.) Policy Implications

- 4. Boyd, M. 2002 'Educational Attainments of Immigrant Offspring: Success or Segmented Assimilation? In: International Migration Review, Vol. 36, No. 4: 1037-1060.**



1.) Major Research Questions

What are the educational attainments of the adult offspring of immigrants?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Study of not only the foreign-born population (first generation), but also the second generation and the third-plus generation;

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Analyzing data from the 1996 panel of the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID) and Statistics Canada;

4.) Results

"1.5" and second-generation adults, age 20-64 have more years of schooling and higher percentages completing high school compared with third-plus generation. Contrary to the segmented "underclass" assimilation model found in the United States, adult visible minority immigrant offspring in Canada exceed the educational attainments of other not visible-minority groups.

5.) Policy Implications



- 5. Kao, G., J. Thompson 2003 'Racial and Ethnic Stratification in Educational Achievement and Attainment' In: Annual Review of Sociology, 29, pp. 417-422.**

1.) Major Research Questions

How can racial, ethnic, and immigrant variations in educational achievement and attainment be understood, with the background of an increasingly diverse US population?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Exploration of group differences in grade, test scores, course taking and tracking, especially throughout secondary schooling; summary of key theoretical explanations used to explain persistent differences net of variation in socioeconomic status, which focus on family and cultural beliefs that stem from minority group and class experiences;

Discussion of variation in high school completion, transitions to college and college completion;

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

US Census Bureau 2000 estimation; overview of recent empirical research on racial, ethnic and immigrant differences in educational achievement and attainment;

4.) Results

Overall, there are many signs of optimism. Racial and ethnic gaps have narrowed over the past three decades by every measure available to social scientists. Educational aspirations are universally high for all racial and ethnic groups as most adolescents expect to go to college.

However, substantial gaps remain, especially between less advantaged groups such as African Americans, Hispanics and Native Americans and more advantaged groups such as whites and Asian Americans. The racial and ethnic hierarchy in educational achievement is apparent across varying measures of the academic experience.

5.) Policy Implications

- 6. Mc Andrew, Marie, Ciceri, Coryse ,L'enseignement des langues d'origine au Canada: réalité et débats' in: Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales, 2003, 19, 1, pp. 173-194**



1.) Major Research Questions

What are the characteristics of the demographic and socio-political context of the Canadian society that are able to favour or hamper its capacity to broadly profit from the integration of the immigrants in form of a strategy that promotes the multilingualism of its citizens?

How can the reactions of the school systems in the diverse Canadian provinces on the linguistic pluralism emanating from immigration be characterised and compared?

2.) Concepts and Theories

The authors use as interpretative framework a typology of the objectives and implementation features of programmes of mother tongue instruction.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Historical analysis; comparison of models of heritage language teaching carried in three Canadian provinces (Alberta, Ontario, Québec) and the debate they gave rise to it.

4.) Results

not in the abstract

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

The authors conclude with a reflection on the contribution of the Canadian case to a better understanding of the current dilemma of heritage language teaching in other societies.

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)

- 7. Favre, Joëlle, Manigand, Alain 'Les adolescents de migrants au collège : représentation et positionnements scolaires' in : Migrations société, 2000, 12, 71, pp. 21-36**

1.) Major Research Questions

Quels sont les représentations et les positionnements scolaires des enfants de migrants au collège ? En quoi ces représentations et ces positionnements sont-ils spécifiques ?

2.) Concepts and Theories



3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Enquête réalisée entre 1993 et 1998, dans deux collèges d'une zone d'éducation prioritaire de la région bordelaise. Les entretiens ont impliqué 120 élèves issus de l'immigration, répartis équitablement en trois groupes « ethniques » : Turcs, Africains et Maghrébins, et dans les quatre niveaux du collège. Un groupe de 30 élèves français constituait le groupe témoin.

4.) Results

Les auteurs définissent trois groupes :

- 1) des élèves dans la moyenne : les enfants de migrants de ce groupe, qui ne sont pas en échec scolaire important, sont parfaitement intégrés culturellement et ne tiennent pas de discours qui paraissent propres à leur statut d'étranger. Pour ces enfants, nous ne pouvons pas mettre en avant de spécificités significatives dans leurs représentations et leurs positionnements scolaires.
- 2) Les très bons élèves : les enfants de ce groupe sont des enfants de migrants qui, comme des enfants français dans ce groupe, ont à gérer stress, pression. A la différence que, dans la plupart des cas, les élèves français sont des « héritiers » et ils ne sont pas dans la même situation d'incertitude quant à leur avenir scolaire que ces enfants de migrants, ni même dans l'obligation de fournir autant de travail pour réussir. Ces enfants se voient dans l'obligation de fournir un travail important pour réussir sur le plan scolaire, compte tenu des difficultés plus importantes que rencontrent les enfants étrangers pour s'intégrer. Ces facteurs expliquent en grande partie le surinvestissement scolaire qu'ils opèrent.
- 3) De l'échec à la révolte : ce groupe, quant à lui, est celui qui paraît aux auteurs faire davantage référence au statut d'enfants de migrants. Tout se passe comme si, avec le passage à l'adolescence, ces enfants commencent à réfléchir sur leur sort et leur identité. Puisque le mythe de l'égalité des chances les empêche de rester insensible à leur échec, un moyen de répondre à l'angoisse est de détruire ce mythe en évoquant la stigmatisation dont ils sont victimes. Dans les deux autres groupes cette idée de racisme n'était pas évoquée.
- 4)

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)

8. Arayici, Ali A. 'La scolarisation des enfants turcs en Allemagne' in : Migrations société, 1999, 11, 62, pp. 47-65

1.) Major Research Questions



Comment sont la langue et la culture d'origine qui ne sont apparues que récemment comme des « éléments-clés » tenus compte ?

2.) Concepts and Theories

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Dossier en base des données officielles à l'égard de la participation au système scolaire.

4.) Results

On peut souligner que le problème relatif à la scolarisation des enfants issus de l'immigration est avant tout celui de la volonté d'une vraie politique démocratique, car les États modernes ont des devoirs à remplir dans les intérêts de la société et de l'avenir des nouvelles générations. À côté de ces investissements politique, linguistique et éducatif, l'investissement financier est également un facteur très important pour l'immigration turque en Europe, et là encore le besoin d'une recherche visant à concrétiser et quantifier l'étendue des problèmes se fait pressante.

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

Au bout du compte, la perspective d'auteur est celle qui doit soutenir le développement de l'offre scolaire pour les enfants issus de l'immigration turque ou autre, et là où l'école existe, centrer les éléments importants de la réflexion sur le vivre ensemble différents. Il est au devoir de chacun d'entre nous d'accepter cette conception pour garantir l'avenir des nouvelles générations.

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)



9. Rea, Andrea, Bortolini, Massimo 'L'insertion scolaire et professionnelle des jeunes issus de l'immigration en Belgique' in : Migrations société, 1999, 11, 62, pp. 67-75

1.) Major Research Questions

Comment se présente la situation des jeunes issus de l'immigration en Belgique et surtout l'insertion scolaire et professionnelle ?

2.) Concepts and Theories

L'article aborde que quelques-uns des sujets touchant à la situation des jeunes issus de l'immigration : d'une part, il s'agira de les dénombrer et de montrer que les données officielles ne rendent plus compte de leur importance ; d'autre part, à travers les exemples de la scolarité et de l'emploi, de montrer que malgré les politiques publiques et le discours sur l'intégration, ils demeurent un groupe relégué et discriminé.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Dossier

4.) Results

Les auteurs ont montré par ailleurs que, en matière scolaire, tant les évaluations que les orientations scolaires ne favorisaient guère les élèves étrangers. Or, voilà que pour ceux qui auraient franchi le cap de cette scolarité apparaît un nouvel obstacle. La résignation que s'installe à l'école risque de gagner un nouvel échelon si la pratique discriminatoire à l'embauche se maintenait sans que des mesures dissuasives ne soient prises à l'encontre des employeurs.

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)

10. Aggoun, Atmane 'Le projet de vie de l'adolescente d'origine maghrébine en situation de réussite scolaire' in : Migrations société, 2001, 13, 73, pp. 7-17



1.) Major Research Questions

De quoi dépende la réussite ou échec scolaire des jeunes d'origine maghrébine? La situation entre les deux cultures donne-t-elle des ressources?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Les auteurs constatent que l'échec scolaire des enfants d'origine maghrébine n'est pas une caractéristique de leur situation psycho-socioculturelle. Il y a la possibilité de la réussite scolaire pour des sujet dont la particularité est d'être né entre deux cultures. L'interculturalité est ce qui permet à une personne structure sur des bases paradoxales de développer des capacités créatives afin de s'intégrer, donc de s'individualiser dans la société. Chez les adolescents maghrébines, l'individualisation se fait dans un cadre extrafamilial, l'école.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Etude de cas d'une jeune fille d'origine maghrébine.

4.) Results

Dans la majorité des études consacrées aux enfants d'origine immigrée, il est souvent question d'échec scolaire. Et celui-ci est généralement imputé non pas à une caractéristique de leur situation, mais au symptôme d'un vécu psycho-socioculturel problématique. Les enfants d'origine immigrée nés en France sont en effet dans une situation singulière tant à un niveau psychologique que sociologique et culturel, ces trois niveaux étant imbriqués.

Si l'identification joue un rôle important dans l'édification de la personnalité de l'individu en général et de ces adolescents d'origine maghrébine en particulier, elle peut être conditionnée par le contexte de double culture ou de paradoxalité. L'identification en situation d'immigration semble avoir deux fonctions dans la personnalisation et dans la genèse de l'identité. La fonction défensive permet à l'adolescente d'échapper à l'angoisse issue du conflit entre la force des désirs et les exigences d'autrui, entre le désir de maintenir une identité et celui d'opérer des changements. La fonction constructive de l'identification est redue possible par l'intériorisation de la puissance des parents.

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)



- 11. Portera, Agostino 'L'éducation interculturelle à l'école : stéréotypes, préjugés et pédagogie interculturelle dans les manuels scolaires de l'école élémentaire en Italie : résultats d'une recherche' in : Migrations société, 2002, 14, 84, pp. 145-158**

1.) Major Research Questions

Les manuels scolaires tiennent-ils compte – et dans quelle mesure - des programmes scolaires, des avis, des directives et des circulaires ministériels, mais aussi de toutes les autres indications liées à la pédagogie interculturelle ?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Les auteurs focalisent en l'attention accordée aux cultures « autres », non seulement à la représentation que les manuels transmettent de « soi », c'est-à-dire de l'Italie ou des italiens et des « autres », mais aussi de tous ceux qui sont considérés comme des étrangers, différents. L'analyse cherche, de façon manifeste ou latente, des stéréotypes, des préjugés ou des attitudes ethnocentriques.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

L'analyse quantitative des contenus (Inhaltsanalyse), en prenant notamment comme orientation les indications de la wirkungsorientierte Schulbuchforschung (recherche orientée sur les effets des manuels scolaires), telle qu'élaborée par Peter Weinbrenner, en tenant également compte des réflexions de Klaus Merten.

4.) Results

Les résultats sont présentés dans des catégories livres de lecture, livres de religion, textes consacrés à l'histoire, à la géographie et aux sciences sociales.

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)



(3) Citizenship/ political participation

- 1. Wüst, A. 2000 'New Citizens – New Voters? Political Preferences and Voting Intentions of Naturalized Germans: A Case Study in Progress.' In: International Migration Review Nr.130, Vol.34, pp.560 – 567.**

1.) Major Research Questions

How well do the classical approaches to electoral research explain the voting behaviour of naturalized citizens? To what degree does the immigration model explain voting?

Knowledge of parties and politicians;

Political preferences of naturalized Germans;

2.) Concepts and Theories

Structural integration, Classical approaches of electoral research and ethnic background approach, construction of an "immigration model" of voting, social psychology;

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Local survey: Interviews with 378 naturalized persons in Heidelberg

National survey: Analysis of the monthly nationwide "Politbarometer" based on the question: "Are you German citizen by birth?"

4.) Results

Ethnic and migratory background has significant impact on political preferences.

Voting preferences: 52% vote CDU, 39% SPD, differentiation according to social status/ occupation.

An increase of naturalizations is expected after the amendment of the naturalization law in 2000 as well as with the high number of Aussiedler; the preferences of naturalized Germans are likely to shift from CDU to SPD;

5.) Policy Implications

- 2. Gilbertson, G., Singer, A. 2003 'The Emergence of Protective Citizenship in the USA: Naturalization among Dominican Immigrants in the Post-1996 Welfare Reform' In: Ethnic and Racial Studies, 26, 1, Jan, 25-51.**

1.) Major Research Questions



How do immigrants acquire formal citizenship through naturalization? Do immigrants naturalize in the US or not? How do immigrants understand naturalization and citizenship in the post-1996 Welfare Period reform?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Transnational view of citizenship; challenges national and post-national perspectives;

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

A qualitative longitudinal case-study;

4.) Results

For many immigrants, US citizenship does not necessarily signify permanent settlement or incorporation in the US. US citizenship allowed older immigrants to continue a pattern of transnational residence, challenging the association between citizenship and permanent incorporation in a single, locale and citizenship and integration.

5.) Policy Implications

3. Jones, B. M. 2000 'Multiculturalism and Citizenship: The Status of "Visible Minorities" in Canada' In: Canadian Ethnic Studies, 32, 1, 111-125.

1.) Major Research Questions

Which factors did influence Canada's dynamic process of growth in ethno cultural relations, as a multicultural society?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Frameworks of order and cooperation, characteristics of the Canadian identity, have led to a pragmatic approach in public policy and institution building.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

no information available;

4.) Results

The indigenous people, variegated patterns of immigration and the accommodation of minority nationalities are influencing Canada's growing up process, as a multicultural society.



Multiculturalism is distinguished by peaceful social coexistence, underpinned by experience in collective problem solving and passionate public discourse. Issues relating to multicultural citizenship and integration – assimilation and the need for appropriate citizenship education, are important by-products for this process of growth.

5.) Policy Implications

4. **Saggar, S., Geddes, A. 2000 'Negative and Positive Racialisation: re-examining ethnic minority political representation in the UK' In: Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 26, 1, pp. 25-44.**

1.) Major Research Questions

Does the race issue have effects in constituency battles/ elections? To which extent does ethnicity count when assessing ethnic minority political participation, candidate selection and representation?

2.) Concepts and Theories

negative and positive racialisation

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

1997 British General Election and other data (precise information is not available)

4.) Results

Minority representatives plainly have the potential to enter the mainstream but so far they have generally not done so. Curiously, this is in large part the consequence of distinct racialisation processes that have opened up new opportunities whilst curbing others. In terms of the intersection between representative politics and racial politics at the end of the decade, the impression is underlined that race counts, but for ethnic minorities alone.

5.) Policy Implications

5. **Koopmans, Ruud 2004 'Migrant Mobilization and Political Opportunities: Variation among German Cities and a Comparison with the United Kingdom and the Netherlands' In: Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 30, 3, pp. 449-470.**



1.) Major Research Questions

To what extent do immigrants and ethnic minorities involve in public debates and mobilization in their countries of residence? What is the role of local and national integration and citizenship regimes in this context?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Local and national integration and citizenship regimes are seen as political opportunity structures that may stimulate, constrain, or channel the degrees and types of migrants' political involvement.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

The author uses media content data for Germany, the Netherlands, and the UK as well as extramedial indicators of opportunity structures such as naturalization rates and the relative strength of conservative parties.

4.) Results

In a comparison of 16 German regions and cities the analysis reveals important intralocal differences. The results show a strong and consistent positive relation between the inclusiveness of local incorporation regimes and the degree to which immigrants participate proactively in public debates on issues concerning them. By contrast, the author finds political orientations on the countries of origin of immigrants to be most prevalent in localities that offer immigrants few channels of access to the decision-making process and grant them little legitimacy in the public domain.

By comparing this data to the UK and the Netherlands, the analysis shows that the magnitude of crossnational differences is much more recently than that of local variation within each of the countries. Thus, the results contradict popular views that the nation-state has become largely irrelevant for the incorporation of immigrants and that postnational and local contexts have become decisive.

5.) Policy Implications

- 6. Diehl, C., Blohm, M. 2001 'Apathy, Adaption or Ethnic Mobilisation? On the Attitudes of a Politically Excluded Group' In: *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 27, 3, pp. 401-420.**

1.) Major Research Questions



What are the political attitudes and behavioural intentions of immigrants in the field of voting behaviour?

2.) Concepts and Theories

no information found;

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Quantitative survey of the population of Turkish origin in Mannheim, Germany and data from the German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP);

4.) Results

The study shows that the political attitudes of immigrants reflect their marginal status: immigrants show a lower interest in the political processes of the host country and a lower identification with its political institutions than natives, and this difference is only partly explained by immigrants' lower socioeconomic status. Alienation from institutions in the host country increases migrants' likelihood of considering ethnically segregated immigrant parties as more suitable for representing their interests than the political parties of the host country. In addition, the political attitudes of these supporters of immigrant parties reveal little evidence of collective interest formation among this group.

5.) Policy Implications

7. **Faist, T. 2000 'Transnationalism in International Migration: Implications for the Study of Citizenship and Culture' In: Ethnic and Racial Studies, Vol. 23, No. 2: 189-222.**

1.) Major Research Questions

What are the primary mechanisms operating in transnationalization?

What are the logical implications of transnationalization for citizenship and culture?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Reciprocity in small groups, exchange in circuits and solidarity in communities are the primary mechanisms.



The concept of border-crossing expansion of social ties helps our understanding of immigrant integration in the political and cultural realms.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Analyses of theoretical studies of transnational social spaces arising out of international migration and refugee flows;

4.) Results

There is an elective affinity between the three broad concepts to explain and describe immigrant adaptation: on the one hand, assimilation, ethnic pluralism and border-crossing expansion of social space and on the other hand, the concepts used to describe citizenship and culture.

In the political realm, the concepts are national, multicultural and transnational citizenship; and in the cultural sphere, acculturation, cultural retention and transnational syncretism;

5.) Policy Implications

8. Ramakrishnan, S.K., Espenshade, T. J. 2001 'Immigrant Incorporation and Political Participation in the United States' In: International Migration Review, Vol.35, No.3: 870-909.

1.) Major Research Questions

What are important factors related to immigrant incorporation, so far ignored in studies of voting participation?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Adding various immigrant-related variables to a model that controls for individual resources, social incorporation, institutional barriers and contexts of political mobilization.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Analyses of previous studies concerning the economic, social and political inclusion of immigrants;

4.) Results

There are no straight-line assimilationist theories of immigrant adaptation. Coming from a repressive regime has no significant effect on voting and living in areas with Spanish-



language ballots does not increase the likelihood of voting among first generation Latinos. The new-introduced immigrant-related variables add significantly to the existing theoretical knowledge on voting participation in the United States.

5.) Policy Implications

Anti-immigrant legislation has a positive effect on participation among first and second generation immigrants.

9. Lien, P. 2004 'Asian Americans and Voting Participation: Comparing Racial and Ethnic Differences in Recent U.S. Elections' In: *International Migration Review* Vol. 38. No. 2: 493-517.

1.) Major Research Questions

What is the significance of race and ethnicity in the participation of Asian Americans in recent U.S. elections?

What are the effects of international migration on eligibility issues in voting participation?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Review of the major characteristics of the non-white, multi-ethnic population in recent census surveys;

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Analysis of U.S. Current Population Survey Voter Supplement files, 1994-2000;

Multivariate analyses controlling for a set of institutional, contextual and individual factors;

4.) Results

Asian Americans' apparent deficit in voting participation among voting-age persons can be reduced, removed or even reversed when restricting analyses only to eligible persons. Being Asian and foreign born may have the net effect of increasing voting registration, while being U.S. born and Asian may have the contrary effect, compared to non-Hispanic whites of comparable background.

Nativity is not significant in impacting turnout among **registered** Asians as a whole, but U.S. born Asians are less likely to turn out compared to their white counterparts. Being foreign



born may enhance the registration likelihood for Chinese, Korean and Asian Indian Americans and the turnout likelihood of registered Korean Americans.

5.) Policy Implications

10. **Kemp, A., Raijman, R., Resnik, J., Schammah Gesser, S. 2000 'Contesting the Limits of Political Participation: Latinos and black African migrant workers in Isreal' In: Ethnic and Racial Studies, 23, 1, pp. 94-119.**

1.) Major Research Questions

Which role are migrant associations playing in the context of political processes? Do their participatory practices help to become political actors and negotiate membership in nation-states?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Migrant associations and their participatory practices as a vehicle by which migrant workers become political actors and negotiate membership in Israel

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

No information available

4.) Results

The authors offer an comparative analysis of black Afraican and Latin American undocumented migrant communities to suggest the very fact that they manage to organize in autonomous associations in order to protect their interests, have the ability to mobilize support over issues of concern and raise claims before political authorities unwilling to accord them recognition, attest to the process whereby migrants become political actors and open new platforms of deliberation that enlarge de facto the limits of the Israeli public sphere. Moreover, by articulating their claims in terms of universalized thesemes such as "human suffering" and "human rights" migrants attempt at participation in the host society in the name of a generic category of "personhood", onte that transcends state-embedded conceptions of citizenship.

5.) Policy Implications



11. Oriol, Paul 'La question de l'immigration lors des élections législatives de 1997' in : Migrations société, 1999, 11, 63, pp. 15-24

1.) Major Research Questions

Dans quelle manière est la question de l'immigration abordée lors des élections législative de 1997 à l'égard des candidats et suppléants ainsi que des professions de foi ?

2.) Concepts and Theories

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

L'analyse qualitative des professions de foi et des bulletins de vote de environs 1.300 candidats.

4.) Results

Dans la France républicaine, parler de l'origine des personnes est fortement contesté, et nous partageons ce désir de contestation. Malheureusement, la réalité est encore plus contestable : il n'y a aucun député d'origine maghrébine en France. Il ne faudrait pas que le « républicanisme » serve de cache-misère à la réalité.

Cette misère peut aussi être notée dans l'abandon, par les partis de l'arc républicain, du combat idéologique. Ne pas aborder les questions qui se posent ne fait pas avancer les choses.

Le contenu des professions de foi et l'absence de candidats « immigrés » vont dans le même sens. La France, les Français, les organisations politiques renâclent à mettre en application le principe d'égalité. En comparant les professions de foi de 1997 à celles de 1993, une légère amélioration peut être constatée. Elle n'est cependant à la hauteur ni du mouvement social ni de l'urgence.

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)

12. Oriol, Paul 'La question de l'immigration lors des élections régionales de 1998' in : Migrations société, 2000, 12, 68, pp. 23-28

1.) Major Research Questions



Dans quelle manière est la question de l'immigration abordée lors des élections régionales de 1998 à l'égard des candidats et suppléants ainsi que des professions de foi ?

2.) Concepts and Theories

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

L'analyse qualitative des professions de foi et des bulletins de vote

4.) Results

L'immigration tient peu de place dans les professions de foi et est pratiquement absente de celles de la gauche. Cela ne fait que confirmer nos études précédentes. Bien que le scrutin de liste bloquée puisse favoriser la présentation de candidats « immigrés », aucune organisation politique n'en a profité. La route de l'intégration politique risque d'être longue.

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)

13. Oriol, Paul 'Les « immigrés » candidats aux élections européennes de 1989, 1994 et 1999' in : Migrations société, 2000, 12, 68, pp. 29-34

1.) Major Research Questions

Dans quelle manière est la question de l'immigration abordée lors des élections européennes à l'égard des candidats et suppléants ainsi que des professions de foi ?

2.) Concepts and Theories

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

L'analyse des listes présentes à chacun des trois élections et des professions de foi.

4.) Results



La présente étude comparative de l'origine des candidats et des élus ainsi que des professions de foi lors des trois dernières élections européennes permet de constater une évolution dans la prise en charge de la question migratoire par les différents partis en présence. Si l'extrême droite en fait toujours son thème principal, la gauche a abordé la question pour la première fois lors de l'élection européenne de 1999. De plus, l'évolution du nombre de candidats et surtout d'élus est encore significative.

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)

14. Grammatikopoulou, Angélique 'Immigration étrangère et droit de la nationalité en Grèce' in : Migrations société, 2000, 12, 69-70, pp. 7-17

1.) Major Research Questions

Qui peut être grec et comment peut quelqu'un le devenir?

2.) Concepts and Theories

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Analyse politique et juridique

4.) Results

Les questions précédentes sont délicates, d'une part, en raison des fondements culturels et ethniques de l'Etat grec, et, d'autre part, en raison de la sensibilité de la population autochtone à l'égard de tout ce qui touche à son identité nationale.

En même temps, le maintien des flux d'immigration étrangère vers la Grèce, ainsi que la construction d'une « citoyenneté de l'Union », processus auquel le pays participe en tant qu'Etat membre de l'Union européenne, poussent vers une remise en question des bases idéologiques de l'Etat grec et, par conséquent, de la qualité de citoyen de cet Etat.

En effet, si dans le passé le souci principal du législateur quant au droit de la nationalité était le maintien du lien de l'importante diaspora hellénique avec l'Etat grec, on assiste actuellement à un glissement de la problématique vers la redéfinition des conditions d'admission des étrangers au sein de la communauté des citoyens grecs.



5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)

15. Gontcharoff, Georges 'Les étrangers et la participation à la démocratie locale' in : Migrations société, 2001, 13, 73, pp. 23-33

1.) Major Research Questions

Quelle est la situation des étrangers quant à la participation à la démocratie locale? Les rapports entre les expériences de processus participatifs et la revendication plus forte que jamais de l'acquisition du droit de vote pour les étrangers non européens résidant dans notre pays depuis un certain temps, comment précisent-ils ?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Dossier

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

L'auteur se réfère aux trois exemples: Strasbourg, Mons-en-Baroeul et Grenoble

4.) Results

L'auteur annonce quatre difficultés/questions en ce qui concerne la participation à la démocratie locale en France : 1) s'agit-il d'une affaire nationale ou d'une affaire locale ?, structure de concertation ou droit de vote ?, les rapports entre le droit de vote, la participation et l'intégration et l'effet boomerang de Maastricht.

Il se veut une problématique et se justifie par l'espoir de voir des débats locaux reprendre les argumentations contradictoires qui sont exposées ici et essayer de les surmonter. Les élections municipales de 2001 pourraient constituer un premier cadre pour cette relance de la réflexion collective, en attendant les législatives et la présidentielle.

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results



6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)

16. Heckel, Claude, Harter, Claude 'L'expérience de Strasbourg' in : Migrations société, 2001, 13, 73, pp. 43-55

1.) Major Research Questions

Les structures municipales de concertation, comment se présentent à Strasbourg ? Le Conseil consultatif des étrangers, comment fonctionne-t-il et quel rôle joue-t-il ?

2.) Concepts and Theories

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Synthèse des textes

Dossier

4.) Results

Description du Conseil consultative des étrangers (CFE) à Strasbourg

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)

17. Wolf, Marc 'Mons-en-Baroeul persiste et signe' in : Migrations société, 2001, 13, 73, pp. 59-70

1.) Major Research Questions

La commission extramunicipale avec les éléments les plus actifs des communautés immigrées de la commune, comment a-t-elle développé ? Quel rôle joue-t-elle aujourd'hui ?

2.) Concepts and Theories

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used



Synthèse de six documents que le maire, Marc Wolf, a donné.

Dossier

4.) Results

Après 15 ans d'expérience démocratique fondée sur l'idée, désormais reprise dans le Code général des collectivités territoriales, que tous les habitants doivent être associés aux affaires communales, il s'est créé une sorte de consensus à Mons-en-Baroeul pour convenir que l'ensemble de la commune trouve avantage à ce que les résidents de nationalité étrangère y participent aussi, dans une perspective d'intégration. Les conseillers contribuent, comme les autres élus, comme les bénévoles chargés de mission auprès de la municipalité, les responsables d'associations et les correspondants de quartier, à la circulation de l'information et à l'animation communale.

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)



18. Geiger, Klaus, Spohn, Margret 'Les parlementaires allemands issus de l'immigration' in : Migrations société, 2001, 13, 77, pp. 21-31

1.) Major Research Questions

Comment les immigrés déjà présents en Allemagne et les familles issus de l'immigration sont-ils représentés dans les Parlements ?

2.) Concepts and Theories

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Interviews avec 14 députés des Parlements des Länder et de l'Assemblée fédérale ; les députés étaient contactés à cause de leur nom.

4.) Results

Il découle du recherché que, en Allemagne, un parlementaire immigré ou d'origine immigrée constitue toujours une exception, et ce, d'un point de vue tant quantitatif que qualitatif. Premièrement, leur nombre est faible, et dans plusieurs assemblées des Länder il est nul. Deuxièmement, pour beaucoup de personnes, il va de soi qu'un immigré est un étranger et qu'un étranger ne peut pas être allemand, et si une telle personne apporte une certaine compétence à la vie politique, il ne peut s'agir que d'idée et d'intérêts nés de son vécu immigré. Or, ce consensus « ethniciste » populaire ne s'arrête pas à la porte des parties et des assemblées parlementaires.

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)

19. Geisser, Vincent, Oriol, Paul 'Les français d'origine étrangère » aux élections municipales de 2001' in : Migrations société, 2001, 13, 77, pp. 41-54

1.) Major Research Questions



Vers une “normalisation” de leur présence parmi les candidats et les élus ?

2.) Concepts and Theories

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Liste des villes de la France métropolitaine de plus de 50 000 habitants établie par l'INSEE lors du dernier recensement, soit 109 villes, auxquelles il convient de rajouter les trois villes relevant du statut PML : Paris, Marseille et Lyon. Soit au total, 146 circonscriptions électorales. Analyse des bulletins de vote des premier et second tours (à cause des noms), les professions de foi et la composition du nouveau Conseil municipal.

4.) Results

D'aucuns contesteront les termes mêmes de la question puisque, à leurs yeux, il n'y a que des élus citoyens français, et aujourd'hui des élus ressortissant de l'UE, mais pas d'élus identifiés selon leurs origines nationales, culturelles ou religieuses.

Cependant, cette démarche « particulariste » du chercheur et de l'observateur s'inscrit bien dans une visée universaliste de la connaissance : réfléchir sur la congruence entre le pluralisme politique et le pluralisme culturel, vérifier en somme la capacité de notre système politique à répondre aux transformations de notre société. Sur ce plan, on peut parler d'un processus de banalisation de la présence des Français d'origine étrangère en politique, même si celui-ci n'est pas exempt d'ambiguïté du point de vue de la « norme républicaine ». Tous les partis et les mouvements politiques accueillent actuellement des candidats d'origine étrangère et maghrébine. Toutefois, cette forme d'insertion par le biais des élections renvoie à des significations multiples et parfois contradictoires qui nécessiteraient une analyse plus approfondie.

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)

- 20. Fennema, Meindert, Van Heelsum, Anja, et al. 'L'intégration politique des minorités ethniques aux Pays-Bas' in : Migrations société, 2001, 13, 77, pp. 109-129**

1.) Major Research Questions



Qu'en est-il de leur participation au moment des élections municipales ? Comment les conseillers municipaux allochtones exercent-ils leurs mandats ? Comment expliquer la spécificité de leur participation politique ?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Les auteurs présentent une typologie des groupes ethniques fondée sur la participation politique de leurs membres et de leur élite. Sur cette typologie, ils pourront juger de la qualité de la démocratie multiculturelle en Pays-Bas.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Enquête par l'IMES concernant la participation politique au niveau municipal des ressortissants surinamien, marocains et antillais.

4.) Results

Si on replace les constatations à l'intérieur du cadre théorique, il apparaît tout d'abord qu'aucun des grands groupes ethniques minoritaires ne rencontre d'entraves à une mobilisation leur permettant de s'exprimer sur la scène politique néerlandaise.

La situation aux Pays-Bas n'est pas comparable à celle de l'Allemagne, où certains groupes solidement organisés de la communauté turque n'ont pas accès aux décisions politiques. Aux Pays-Bas, on peut sans doute considérer les Turcs comme une minorité ethnique politiquement intégrée.

La communauté surinamien est l'exemple d'une minorité ethnique pacifiée par excellence. L'élite surinamien participe en effet fortement à la vie politique néerlandaise, mais la base beaucoup moins.

Cette situation se retrouve aussi au sein de la communauté marocaine, où la base n'est concernée que de manière très limitée par les objectifs de ses leaders.

La situation est plus sérieuse lorsque non la base est passive, mais qu'il n'existe guère d'élite pouvant porter en avant les intérêts de la base. C'est que nous avons désigné comme un groupe ethnique isolé. C'est le cas des Antillais. La participation politique des Antillais est particulièrement faible. Et ils sont très faiblement représentés dans les Conseils municipaux.

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)



21. Oriol, Paul 'Les élus « d'origine étrangère » aux élections municipales de mars 2001 : Paris, Lyon et Marseille' in : Migrations société, 2002, 14, 83, pp. 27-38

1.) Major Research Questions

Comment se présente la situation des élus d'origine étrangère aux élections municipales de 2001 ?

2.) Concepts and Theories

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Analyse des données des élections municipales relatives aux trois plus grandes métropoles françaises.

4.) Results

Toutes les familles politiques présentent des candidats d'« origine étrangère », mais dans des proportions qui diminuent en allant de la gauche à la droite. Sur le plan des candidatures, les listes d'extrême gauche, et encore plus celles enregistrées sous l'étiquette « divers », sont souvent plus riches par la diversité des origines nationales et migratoires, mais elles n'ont pas d'élus.

La comparaison entre la droite et la gauche tourne toujours au désavantage de la première en ce qui concerne les candidatures. Ce désavantage s'accroît quand il s'agit des élus, et encore plus des conseillers municipaux ou des conseillers de Paris.

Enfin, en dépit des discours récurrents sur la construction d'une « citoyenneté politique européenne », en France les résidents originaires de l'Union européenne sont pratiquement inexistantes dans les instances du pouvoir local, parce que probablement ils ne sont pas encore perçus comme une clientèle électorale captive.

En définitive, du point de vue de la présence des Français d'origine étrangère et des citoyens de l'UE parmi les candidats et les élus aux dernières élections municipales de 2001, les trois villes Paris, Lyon, Marseille ne se sont guère écartées des tendances nationales.

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)



22 Legrand, Michel 'Les électeurs et les candidats étrangers dans les élections européennes et communales de 1999 au Luxembourg : une faible mobilisation ? in : Migrations société, 2001, 13, 77, pp. 87-107

1.) Major Research Questions

Quelles caractéristiques des candidates étrangers aux élections communales de 1999 comportent-ils ?

2.) Concepts and Theories

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Synthèse de la première partie d'une étude sur la participation des étrangers aux élections de 1999. Cette partie a été consacrée à un bilan des inscriptions des étrangers sur les listes électorales pour ces deux élections.

4.) Results

Après que les auteurs ont fourni les principaux résultats des candidats étrangers à ces deux élections, puis ils suggèrent quelques éléments d'explication à la participation relativement faible des étrangers au processus électoral d 1999. Enfin, ils concluent en proposant un certain nombre de pistes susceptibles de renforcer la participation politique des étrangers au Luxembourg dont celles-ci sont huit pistes issues directement de la recherche et quelques-unes issues d'un séminaire.

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

Parmi les premières, les auteurs proposent :

Face au poids joué par le facteur culturel et à son incidence sur la plus ou moins grande politisation des électeurs et des candidats étrangers, il les semble qu'il conviendrait de renforcer l'information, la sensibilisation et l' »apprivoisement » à la citoyenneté, à la participation politique , etc. Pour un tel apprentissage, les associations constituent un lieu privilégié, à la foi de sensibilisation et de mis en œuvre pratique. Il faut renforcer et de soutenir fortement les projets et les activités relevant de cette dimension de la vie associative.

Les autres pistes concernent le facteur de l'appartenance politique des candidats, la classe d'âge qu'ils appartiennent, le niveau de formation, les compétences linguistiques, la langue qui utilisent les partis, les syndicats et les associations.

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)



(4) Housing

- 1. Balakrishnan, T.R., Gyimah, S., 2003 'Spatial Residential Pattern of Selected Ethnic Groups: Significance and Policy Implications' In: Canadian Ethnic Studies, 35, 1, 113-134.**

1.) Major Research Questions

What are the spatial residential patterns of recent immigrant groups to Canada, in comparison to other selected European groups, in order to understand the differences, their causes and their consequences?

Is the extent of residential segregation decreasing in later generations?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Spatial residential patterns of immigrants dependent on social class lines, social distance and ethnic cohesion dimensions;

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Census data from the 2001 Canadian Census for the metropolitan area and census tracts; examination of various measures of concentration and segregation;

4.) Results

There exist substantial differences among the ethnic groups in their residential patterns. These differences are along not only social class lines but also along social distance and ethnic cohesion groups. There does not seem to be much change in the last decades.

5.) Policy Implications

The persistence of ethnic enclaves over time has important policy implications. On the one side, it stresses the cultural diversity of the host country, because of preserving aspects of the ethnic culture such as language, customs, lifestyle, religious beliefs etc. On the other side, they promote discrimination and prejudice and the further development of ghettos.



- 2. Kazemipur, A., Halli, S. 2000 'The Invisible Barrier: Neighbourhood Poverty and Integration of Immigrants in Canada' In: Journal of International Migration and Integration, Vol. 1 (1), 85-100.**

1.) Major Research Questions

Does neighbourhood influence integration?

Are there differences between immigrants and natives concerning neighbourhood poverty?

Does a poor neighbourhood influence integration?

2.) Concepts and Theories

more or less Lewis' (1971) notion of the culture of poverty

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

examination of 1996 census tract data in Canada

4.) Results

The overrepresentation of non-immigrants living in neighbourhood with high rates of poverty can have serious consequences for the process of integration of immigrants, as it acts as an invisible barrier to their economic success, and can hamper their children's ambitions

5.) Policy Implications

- 3. Musterd, S. 2003 'Segregation and integration: a contested relationship' In: Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 29, 4, pp. 623-641.**

1.) Major Research Questions

Do segregation and ethnic concentration have effects on integration into the receiving society even in a context with more moderate levels of segregation and stronger welfare states? Are there any further effects on social mobility of people living in these areas?

2.) Concepts and Theories



High levels of social and/or ethnic segregation, which often go hand-in-hand with high levels of ethnic concentration, will obstruct integration and participation in society.

Concentration is also felt to hamper the social mobility of those with a weak social position and/or low skills.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Study conducted in Dutch cities, Amsterdam in particular (more information is not available)

4.) Results

Where a relation between segregation and integration does exist, it is not a very strong one. In Amsterdam, some similarly segregated population categories appear to perform differently in terms of integration. In addition, the social mixture of the residential environment hardly has any effect on the social mobility of those living there.

The level of social inequality in society is important for understanding the level of segregation. Educational programmes and variations in labour market access are crucial for understanding variations in integration.

5.) Policy Implications

Programmes that are aimed at de-segregation, mainly by mixing neighbourhoods socially and ethnically, will probably contribute little to enhancing integration into society.

4. Heron, M. 2003 'Immigrants and Wealth Accumulation' In: Southern Sociological Society.

1.) Major Research Questions

Where do immigrants fall in the social hierarchy of the US?

How well are immigrants truly integrated into the fabric of American life in terms of structural, rather than cultural, integration?

To what extent does race or ethnicity impact the ability of immigrants to accumulate wealth?

2.) Concepts and Theories

A measure of structural integration as their level of involvement in financial institutions;



3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Multivariate regression techniques, to analyze data from Health and Retirement Survey (HRS);

Exploration of immigrant – native differences in wealth accumulation among the population aged 51-61 in 1992;

4.) Research Results

Profound differences in wealth accumulation between native Americans and immigrants;

5.) Policy Implications

- 5. Kritz, M., Gurak, D., Chen, L. 2000 ,Elderly Immigrants: Their Composition and Living Arrangements' In Journal of Sociology and Social Welfare, 27, 1, Mar, 85-114.**

1.) Major Research Questions

How is the composition of elderly immigrants changing?

How do elderly immigrants differ from natives in terms of living arrangements and demographic and socioeconomic characteristics?

2.) Concepts and Theories

no information found

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Based on 1990 US Census data for 11 ethnic origin categories and natives;

4.) Results

Between 1970 and 1990, immigrants from Asia and Latin America became a significant part of the US elderly population.



Elderly immigrants from developing countries have distinctly different living arrangement profiles from those of natives and other immigrant elderly, being distinctly less likely to be living alone or with one spouse only.

The most important source of differences in the odds of elderly living alone is the degree of integration, followed by the extent of economic resources.

Demographic and physical limitation factors do not contribute significantly to immigrant group differentials in living arrangements.

5.) Policy Implications

- 6. Ohara-Hirano, Y. 2000 'Cognitive Life Strains and Family Relationships of Filipino Migrant Workers in Japan' In: Asian and Pacific Migration Journal, 9, 3, 365-374.**

1.) Major Research Questions

What is the association between mental health and family relationships?

2.) Concepts and Theories

18 Life strains from previous research and the division into four domains: working conditions, family problems in the Philippines, life conditions abroad and anticipated problems in the future;

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Interviews with 265 Filipino migrant workers in Japan;

4.) Results

Migrants do more frequently experience family-based life strains compared with life strains resulting from working and living conditions. The emotional support from the family is associated with higher levels of satisfaction in working and living conditions in Japan.

5.) Policy Implications



- 7. Schweitzer, v. R. 2000 'Housing of Families of Foreign Origin: Between Personal Initiative and Restrictions: Theses and Demands' In: DISKURS, 10, 3, 26-30.**

1.) Major Research Questions

Does the open housing market put foreign families at a distinct disadvantage?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Housing market as a source for racial discrimination;

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

In-depth- interviews;

4.) Results

Despite worse housing conditions in terms of location, size, amenities, immigrants have to pay higher rents than German nationals. Foreign families want to live in flats near their workplace, with adequate transportation and in a mixed neighbourhood, composed of Germans and groups ethnically close to them. The majority reported that they are satisfied with the type and location of their housing. Interviewed Germans, who had contact with foreign families, expressed an increasingly positive view about their integration. Parallel, a markedly rising numbers of foreigners tended to report xenophobia as their greatest fear.

5.) Policy Implications

The housing economy and the communities should not waste time worrying about quotas or proportional ratios of foreigners and locals in residential areas. Instead, they should provide settings and measures that motivate people to take initiative in both residential and threshold areas as well as in their immediate surroundings.

- 8. Zang, X. 2000 'Ecological Succession and Asian Immigrants in Australia' In: International Migration, 38, 1, 109-125.**

1.) Major Research Questions

Does ecological succession exist among Asian immigrants in Australia?



2.) Concepts and Theories

The ecological succession model contends that new immigrants concentrate in ethnic ghettos or low-cost housing areas and will move to good neighbourhoods only after they improve their socioeconomic position in the host society.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Data from the 1991 Housing & Location Choice Survey, conducted in Melbourne and Sidney;

4.) Research Results

The assertion concerning the poor housing condition of Asian immigrants in Australia is unfounded. There is no ecological succession among them because they lived in good neighbourhoods in Melbourne and Sidney shortly after their arrival in Australia. The ecological succession model is a valid framework for poor immigrants from Indo-China, but does not apply to patterns of housing consumption behaviour among well-to-do immigrants from North and Southeast Asia.

5.) Policy Implications

9. **Basavarajappa, K. 1998 'Living Arrangements and Residential Overcrowding among Older Immigrants in Canada' In: Asian and Pacific Migration Journal, 7, 4, 409-432.**

1.) Major Research Questions

How do older immigrants live in Canada, under what conditions and why did they choose them?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Living arrangements as an indicator for immigrant discrimination;

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Variables: 'average income', 'receiving Old Age Security payments', 'widowed' and 'duration of residence in Canada' as significant factors; data adopted from interviews;

4.) Results



Because older immigrants arriving in Canada are not eligible for government transfer payments or welfare benefits for up to 10 years, many of them choose to live with relatives or sponsors in crowded, multigenerational households. Cultural preferences also influence this tendency. The propensity of immigrant groups from developing countries to live in such households is up to 18 times greater than for Canadian-born or immigrants from developed countries.

5.) Policy Implications

10. Bolt, G., Van Kempen, R. 1997 ,Segregation and Turks' Housing Conditions in Middle-Size Dutch Cities' In: *New Community*, 23, 3 July, 363-384.

1.) Major Research Questions

Does segregation and concentration exist in the Turkish minority? What are the housing conditions of Turkish immigrants in midsized Dutch cities?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Segregation and concentration can basically be explained by the income position of Turks rather than a desire to live among other Turks.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Municipal statistics, questionnaire data from 288 respondents; An index of segregation in Amersfoort, Delft and Den Bosch, from 1980-1995;

4.) Results

Turks remain largely segregated due to housing spatial structure. In contrast to Turks living in large cities, those in midsized cities live in areas with dwelling built from 1945-1969 rather than pre-1945. Turks generally live in social rented dwellings, primarily in areas with an overrepresentation of multifamily dwellings.

5.) Policy Implications

Segregation cannot be reduced by housing measures, but maybe affected by labour market changes.



11. Rosenbaum, E. 1996 'Racial/ Ethnic Differences in Home Ownership and Housing Quality, 1991' In: Social Problems, 43, 4, Nov, 403-426.

1.) Major Research Questions

Do racial/ ethnic differences in housing consumption exist?

2.) Concepts and Theories

There are three different aspects of housing consumption:

- housing unit inadequacy
- proximity to abandoned buildings
- home ownership;
-

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Data from two survey, conducted in 1991, in the metropolitan area of New York City;

4.) Results

The spatial assimilation model explains the process of homeownership well, but housing unit inadequacy and neighbourhood physical condition respond mainly to indicators of family's purchasing power. Black and Hispanic families remained less likely than white families to live in high-quality neighbourhoods. All minority families were less likely to own their homes in both locations. There are persistent disadvantages reflecting preferences for residence apart from whites. Furthermore, the poorer treatment that minority home seekers receive from housing market agents helps to sort Black, Hispanics and to a lesser degree Asian families toward lower-quality housing opportunities than those available to whites.

5.) Policy Implications

12. Simon, P. 1995 'The Shared Society. Interethnic and Interclass Relations in a Neighbourhood in Urban Renewal. Belleville, Paris, 20th District' In: Cahiers Internationaux de Sociologie, 98, Jan-June, 161-190.

1.) Major Research Questions



What kind of complex interactions among groups from various ethnic and socioeconomic backgrounds, residing in a neighbourhood that recently completed an extensive urban renewal project, do exist?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Sophisticated spatial distribution strategies and social relations management techniques found in Belleville, a suburb of Paris, France reflects profound changes in living arrangements for Sephardic Jews, Northern African Muslims, Asians and Africans.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Unique collection of diverse individuals and groups in a restricted geographical area; several data sources;

4.) Results

The urban renewal and improvements in the available housing promoted local gentrification and an influx of upper and middle class residents. There exists a myth of origins, in which specific locales and social standings were assigned and accepted by groups.

5.) Policy Implications

- 13. Mesch, G. S. 2002 'Between Spatial and Social Segregation among Immigrants The case of Immigrants of the FSU in Israel' In: International Migration review Vol 36/3: 912 – 934.**

1.) Major Research Questions

The study investigates the effect of motivations, perceptions of attitudes of the host society, acculturation and socioeconomic factors on immigrants' residential concentration. It examines the relationship between immigrants' residential concentration and social relationship with nonimmigrants

2.) Concepts and Theories

Spatial assimilation model



3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Data collected in 1999 with a survey of immigrants of the FSU settled in Haifa, Israel after 1989: 512 interviews with a questionnaire in Russian

4.) Research Results

There is a negative relationship of socioeconomic status and fluency in Hebrew with the percentage of immigrants residing in a neighbourhood.

Immigrants' residential concentration was not found to be related to the development of social relationships with the local population.

Immigrants who expressed a proactive motivation for migration resided in neighbourhoods with a low percentage of immigrants.

5.) Policy Implications

14. Flippen, C. 2004 'Unequal Returns to Housing Investment? A Study of Real Housing Appreciation among Black, White and Hispanic Households' In: Social Forces, 82, 4, June, 1523-1551.

1.) Major Research Questions

Is housing in predominantly minority and integrated neighbourhoods appreciated more slowly than comparable housing in predominantly white communities?

What is the extent to which inequality is due to neighbourhood racial composition per se rather than non-racial socioeconomic and housing structure factors?

2.) Concepts and Theories

A dynamic approach to the issue of housing appreciation, considering both racial, ethnic and poverty composition at purchase and change in those characteristics over time;

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Examination of differences in real housing appreciation across black, white and Hispanic households by applying a hedonic price analysis to data from the Health & Retirement Study, combined with data from the 1970 1980 and 1990 Census;



4.) Results

While much of neighbourhood appreciation inequality is explained by non-racial (particularly socioeconomic) factors, minority composition continues to exert a significant effect on appreciation even net of these considerations, particularly in highly segregated communities and those that experience large increases in black representation.

Unequal housing appreciation has a large negative impact on the overall wealth holdings of mature minority households and has important implications for racial and ethnic stratification.

5.) Policy Implications

15. Flippen, C. 2001 'Racial and Ethnic Inequality in Homeownership and Housing Equity' In: The Sociological Quarterly, 42, 2, spring, 121-149.

1.) Major Research Questions

What are sources of Hispanic asset inequality?

2.) Concepts and Theories

A stratification perspective of inequality for both blacks and Hispanics;

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Examination of racial and ethnic inequality in homeownership and housing equity among the pre-retirement population;

4.) Results

Even after accounting for numerous life-cycles, resource and social-psychological considerations, blacks and Hispanics continue to lag significantly behind whites in housing wealth. While Hispanics initially appear better off than blacks with respect to housing, this is largely a function of their more favourable family structure.

Important differences between blacks and Hispanics in the main contributors to housing inequality highlight the need to take a more multiethnic perspective on wealth stratification.



5.) Policy Implications

- 16. Rosenbaum, E., Friedman, S. 2004 ,Generational Patterns in Home Ownership and Housing Quality among Racial/ Ethnic Groups in New York City, 1999' In: International Migration Review, Vol. 38, No. 4: 1492-1533.**

1.) Major Research Questions

How well does the spatial assimilation model characterizes the generational patterns in housing conditions for racial/ ethnic groups in New York City?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Focusing on home ownership, crowding and housing quality as determinants;

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Bivariate analyses and multivariate models;

4.) Results

Housing conditions improve across generations, but mainly for whites and other Hispanics. Among blacks, there are patterns of generational decline in housing conditions and socio-economic status. Data reveal significant generational improvements among whites and Puerto Ricans with respect to home ownership and among whites, blacks and other Hispanics with respect to crowding.

However, notable generational declines are evident for blacks in home ownership and housing quality.

5.) Policy Implications

There is broad support for the spatial assimilation theory in the associations of socioeconomic status with housing conditions, but the results for blacks raise questions about the overall primacy of the spatial assimilation model.

- 17. Kasinitz, P., Mollenkopf, J., Waters, M. 2002 ,Becoming American/ Becoming New Yorkers: Immigrant Incorporation in a Majority Minority City' In: International Migration Review, Vol. 36 No. 4: 1020-1036.**



1.) Major Research Questions

How do immigrants incorporate in the U.S. locally?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Notion that immigrants to the U.S. are highly concentrated in the largest metropolitan areas of a relatively few states;

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Analysis of the 2000 census (www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/2002/demoprofiles.html)

4.) Results

The two largest metropolitan area, Los Angeles and New York, accounted for one third of all immigrants. While immigrants moved into many new areas during the 1990s, making the challenge of incorporating their children a national issue, their concentration in our largest cities remained pronounced. Though immigrants diffused into many places that had previously seen relatively few immigrants during the 1990s, as of the 2000 census, 77 percent of the nation's 31.1 million foreign born residents still lived in six states: California, New York, Florida, New Jersey and Illinois.

5.) Policy Implications



- 18. Bouillion, Florence 'Des migrants et des squats: précarités et résistances aux marges de la ville' in : Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales, 2003, 19, 2, pp. 23-46**

1.) Major Research Questions

What is the housing situation of migrants like when looking at illegal housing?

2.) Concepts and Theories

"The squat" is understood as occupation without right or title to a vacant flat. Squatting is both an effect of poverty and a contributing cause of poverty. Analyzing the phenomenon of the squat helps explain the mechanisms of urban misery. But it also explains unexpected skills and resourcefulness of migrant populations from the developing world, as well as of "disaffected" youth, that exist beyond public institutions and official policies.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

4.) Results

The author first clarifies the meaning of terms linked to the topic as the legal housing system in France and its relation to migrants excluded from the system, their uncertainty and illegality. Thereafter, the author seeks to detail the experience of illegality – that is "the squat". Structurally linked to space mobility, the squat can be viewed as a place of resistance by the impoverished to their destitution as well as to society's efforts to keep them settled in one place.

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)



4 a) Health Services

1. **Chandola, T. 2001 'Ethnic and Class Differences in Health in Relation to British South Asians: Using the New National Statistics Socio-Economic Classification' In: Social Science and Medicine, 52, 8, Apr, 1258-1296.**

1.) Major Research Questions

What are the differences in health between British South Asians and the majority white population?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Associations of self-related health with ethnicity, social class, local area deprivation and standard of living;

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Use of the new measure of social class in the UK, the National Statistics Socio-Economic Classification (NS-SEC); cross-sectional data from the 1993/94 National Survey of Ethnic Minorities;

4.) Results

Pakistani and Bangladeshi respondents have the poorest self-related health, followed by Indians. The poorer health of these ethnic groups compared to whites may be largely understood in terms of factors related to occupational social class, material living conditions and local area deprivation.

5.) Policy Implications

2. **Bollini, P., Siem, H. 1995 'No Real Progress towards Equity: Health of Migrants and Ethnic Minorities on the Eve of the Year 2000' In: Social Science and Medicine, 41, 6, Sept, 819-828.**

1.) Major Research Questions



Do ethnic minorities enjoy the same level of health care access as do majority populations?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Differences are explained by increased exposure to poor working and living conditions coupled with reduced entitlements for non-majority groups.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Analysis of data on access to health care and the health outcomes of perinatal/ infant mortality and accident/ disability among immigrants and ethnic minorities in selected European countries, the US and Australia.

4.) Results

In Western Australia, Filipinos and East Europeans have the highest stillbirth rates and Cambodians the highest infant mortality rate. In the US, the black infant mortality rate per 1,000 births is 21.3 (vs. 8.5 for whites). Immigrants also have higher occupational accident rates than natives.

Ethnic minorities do not enjoy the same level of health care access, nor occupational freedom or housing quality, as do majority populations.

5.) Policy Implications

Efforts to reduce health gaps should be part of a broader plan for social inclusion and equality.

4 b) Social Benefits

- 1. Lee, Guem-Yong, Roland J. Angel 2002 'Living arrangements and Supplement Security Income (SSI) use among elderly Asian and Hispanics in the United States: the role of nativity and citizenship' In: Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 28, 3, pp.553-563.**

1.) Major Research Questions

What is the role of nativity and citizenship status on living arrangements and SSI receipt? Are there differences between the different ethnic groups?



2.) Concepts and Theories

Living arrangements and SSI serve as indicators of structural incorporation

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Combined sample from the 3 per cent 1990 United States Public Use Sample and a 5 per cent sample of individuals over 65

4.) Results

The data reveal great diversity among the eight groups, but also reveal substantial similarity between naturalised citizens and the native-born. Our findings suggest that the process of structural incorporation is well under way among the naturalized foreign-born.

5.) Policy Implications

It is important to differentiate between citizens and non-citizens in developing immigration and welfare policy.

- 2. Castronova, E., Kayser, H., Frick, J., Wagner, G. 2001 'Immigrants, Natives and Social Assistance: Comparable Take-Up Under Comparable Circumstances' In: International Migration Review, Vol. 35, No.3: 726-748.**

1.) Major Research Questions

Are immigrants on welfare because they are more likely to be eligible or because they are more likely to claim benefits for which they are eligible?

2.) Concepts and Theories

The complexities of the transfer system make eligibility determinations difficult.

Comparison of Germany and US;

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used



Data from German Socio-Economic Panel to test whether immigrants to Germany are more likely than natives to claim welfare benefits for which they are eligible.

4) Results

Immigrants are more likely than native Germans to receive welfare, both because immigrants are more likely to be eligible and because they are more likely when eligible, to claim their benefits. However, this greater propensity to take-up benefits is not related to immigrant status per se: when other sociodemographic factors are accounted for in an appropriate manner, immigrant households are no more likely to take-up benefits than native households.

5.) Policy Implications

- 3. Fomby, P., Cherlin, A. 2004 ' Public Assistance Use among U.S.-Born Children of Immigrants' In: International Migration Review Vol. 38, No. 2: 584-610.**

1.) Major Research Questions

Are U.S.-born children of immigrants less likely to receive some social services than are children of native-born parents, if foreign-born parents who are themselves ineligible are less likely to apply on their children's behalf?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Assumption that children with foreign-born caregivers are less likely than children with native-born caregivers to receive benefits from any five programs over a two-year period: TANF, SSI, Food Stamps, Medicaid and WTC;

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Retrospective data from a sample of about 2,400 low-income households in three U.S. cities;

4.) Results

There are significant disparities between children of citizen and non-citizen caregivers, mostly in TANF and food stamp use.



5.) Policy Implications

4. Franzen, E., Mattson, E. 2003 'Waiting for Welfare: Studies on Social Assistance among Immigrants' In: *Dissertation Abstracts International, C: Worldwide*, 64, 3, 581-C-582-C.

1.) Major Research Questions

- (I) Do immigrants receive social assistance on a permanent basis or do they manage to earn their own living?
- (II) What are the differences in social assistance reciprocity between the foreign-born and the Swedish-born population?
- (III) What is the relationship between the individual's support situation and occurrence of welfare problems?
- (IV) Has the immigrant population developed a special dependency upon social assistance?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Social assistance reciprocity among immigrants as means of their degree of integration into Swedish society;

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

- (I) Two random samples from Sweden's statistical register of the population: 1% of the Swedish-born population and 10% of the foreign-born population; Variation and dynamics over a ten-year period: 1983-1992;
- (II) Same data set as in part (I), period: 1983-1995; multivariate models;
- (III) Data from a national immigrant survey performed by the National Board of Health and Welfare in 1996; Four different immigrant groups (from Chile, Iran, Poland and Turkey) were interviewed;
- (IV) A qualitative research approach;

4.) Research Results

- (I) no information found;



(II) The number of recipients of social assistance varies dramatically between different groups of immigrants of different origin. The utilisation of social assistance decreases with time spent in Sweden – irrespective of level of education and reasons for migration. But the pace of economic assimilation is slow. The increase in social assistance reciprocity almost exclusively can be ascribed to recently immigrated groups.

(III) The comparison of social assistance, living conditions, transfers and earnings show significant differences between different groups of immigrants of different origins.

(IV) The study shows that there are orientations toward social assistance reciprocity among both Swedish-born and foreign-born persons. The recipients represent both current and former recipients.

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

5. Ono, Hiromi, Becerra, R. 2000 'Race, Ethnicity and Nativity, Family Structure, Socioeconomic Status and Welfare Dependency' In: International Migration Review, 34, 3, pp. 739-765.

1.) Major Research Questions

Are immigrants more likely to depend on (as opposed to temporarily participate in) welfare compared to native-born persons?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Suggested link of family structure, socioeconomic status, prior dependency, and race, ethnicity and nativity to welfare dependency

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Longitudinal surveys from the California Work Pays Demonstration Project

4.) Results

The results are not consistent with the perspective that foreign-born race and ethnic subgroups are more likely to depend on AFEC than are native-born race and ethnic subgroups. This finding holds true irrespective of whether socioeconomic and demographic characteristics are controlled.

5.) Policy Implications



(5) Policies of structural integration

- 1. Duyvene de Wit, T., Koopmans, W. R. 2001 ,The Political-Cultural Integration of Ethnic Minorities in the Netherlands and Germany' In: Forschungsjournal Neue Soziale Bewegungen, 14, 1, 26-41.**

1.) Major Research Questions

What are the differences in the political-cultural integration of immigrants in the Netherlands, in comparison to integration policies in Germany, focussing especially different attitudes of political parties and governments?

What are the differences and similarities in the immigration of the different immigrant groups in the Netherlands and their other immigration experiences in other societies?

2.) Concepts and Theories

The comparison between Germany and the Netherlands is based on recent social movement literature, which stresses political and discursive opportunities and constraints, groups face in attempting to realize social change. The opportunity structure with regard to the political-cultural integration of immigrants is determined by the definitions of national identity and citizenship in the two countries.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Description of the formal and cultural dimensions of citizenship of each nation; literature research;

4.) Results

The comparison between Germany and the Netherlands shows that the Dutch integration regime can be defined as formally civic and culturally pluralist, while the German model is a formally ethnic and culturally assimilationist one.

5.) Policy Implications

On the basis of the German-Dutch comparison, researchers proceed to establish the effect of the different integration regimes on the political claims of ethnic minorities. Interestingly, there is a far greater identification along national/ ethnic categories among German immigrants, contradictory to the Netherlands, whereas political claims by religious, particularly



by Muslim groups are more prevalent. Additionally, there is a greater concern with homeland political issues by German ethnic minorities, whereas Dutch immigrants are more concerned with their integration to the Netherlands.

2. Thränhard, D. 2001 'Conflict or Consensus. The Immigration and Integration Policies of Germany and the Netherlands' In: Interkulturell, 3-4, 22-62.

1.) Major Research Questions

What are the differences and similarities in the immigration of the different immigrant groups in the Netherlands and their other immigration experiences in other societies?

What are the differences and similarities between the two countries in the attitudes of political parties and governments to these issues?

2.) Concepts and Theories

The sources of immigration in the two countries are identified, discussing postcolonial influx into the Netherlands and three principal groups of immigration into Germany: resettlers, guest workers and political refugees;

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Statistical data demonstrate that the economic and social integration of immigrants in Germany is much more successful than in the Netherlands: there is a lower unemployment rate and higher school attendance by children of immigrant populations in the former country.

4.) Results

Germany handled the assimilation and integration of immigrants after World War II better than the Netherlands did. However, in later decades, immigration became a hot-button issue in German electoral campaigns. Germany's major political parties now treat the issue mostly from their vantage point of political expediency. Contrary to this treatment, the Dutch political elites achieved a consensus at the beginning of the 1980s to avoid the issue of immigration altogether in their platforms.

5.) Policy Implications



3. Dell'Olio, Fiorello 2004 'Immigration and Immigrant Policy in Italy and the UK: is housing policy a barrier to a common approach towards immigration in the EU?' In: Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 30, 1, pp. 107-128.

1.) Major Research Questions

Is housing policy a barrier to a common approach towards immigration in the EU?

How do immigration and immigrant policy affect social integration?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Distinction between immigration policy and immigrant policy;

Housing policy as an influence on the integration of immigrants

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Comparative analysis at the national level of EU countries: Italy and the UK;

4.) Results

The authors highlight major problems related to both the categorisation of immigrants in receiving countries and immigrants' social integration.

5.) Policy Implications

Due to the differences, the authors discuss how close EU member-states are to reaching a Common Immigration Policy, especially in the view of the fact that the 'Europeanisation' of immigration policy has concentrated on THE problem of entry control rather than immigrant policy.

4. Fieldhouse, Edward A., Virinder S. Kalra, Saima Alam 2002 'A New Deal for young people from minority ethnic communities in the UK' In: Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 28, 3, pp. 499-513.

1.) Major Research Questions

Does the New Deal for Young People help also the most disadvantaged populations in Britain: minority ethnic youth?

2.) Concepts and Theories



The New Deal for Young People is central to the British Government's labour market policy and their programme of welfare reform

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Research conducted in Oldham (North-West of England); examines experiences of 75 young people, mainly from minority ethnic communities; qualitative longitudinal study

4.) Results

The authors find that, despite the evidence of negative views towards training schemes in the past, the experiences of minority ethnic young people in Oldham have been encouraging and seem to match those of white people, both in Oldham and elsewhere. In particular, benefits in relation to employability were recognised by many young people. Participants perceived increased levels of confidence and the development of new skills. However, those avoiding or dropping out of the New Deal are much more critical, and there is a danger that the New Deal is helping those young people who are best able to help themselves.

5.) Policy Implications

5. Nakano, Yuji 'Les propositions de loi sur le droit de vote des étrangers aux élections locales au Japon' in : Migrations société, 2002, 14, 83, pp. 7-16

1.) Major Research Questions

Au début de gouvernement de coalition en 1999, les trois partis au pouvoir se sont concertés pour faire adopter un projet de loi sur le droit de vote des étrangers résidant au Japon aux élections locales. La discussion sur ce projet reste paralysée.

Quelles sont les raisons de ce blocage en dépit du consensus apparent entre les partis au pouvoir ? Que va devenir le projet ?

2.) Concepts and Theories

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Analyse historique, description de la situation actuelle des étrangers

4.) Results



La question d'un ressortissant étranger pouvant se prévaloir du statut de résident permanent au Japon et l'histoire de la domination colonialiste japonaise sur la Corée sont indissociables. La question de l'attribution du droit de vote aux résidents permanents est donc assimilée au problème des Coréens Zai-nichi. Considérant que ces derniers ont des opinions contradictoires vis-à-vis du droit de vote des étrangers, il faut élaborer un droit qui donne aux résidents permanents la possibilité de choisir leur façon de vivre en Japon. Le gouvernement doit reconnaître la double nationalité à ceux qui souhaitent acquérir la nationalité japonaise ; ils pourront jouir ainsi de tous les droits des nationaux. A ceux qui n'acquièrent pas la nationalité japonaise, le gouvernement doit attribuer le droit de vote aux élections locales et les inscrire sur les listes électorales : ils voteront aux élections locales, et ceux qui ne veulent pas voter ne s'inscriront pas. Ces mesures sont nécessaires pour construire une société égalitaire.

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)



Cultural Integration

- 6 Language competences
- 7 Values, norms
- 8 Role models, e.g. gender roles
- 9 Religion
- 10 Mutual acculturation: change of culture of receiving society
- 11 Policies of cultural integration
 - 11a) The role of Media in the process of integration

(6) Language competences

1. **Dageneis, D., Jacquet, M. 2000 'Valuation of Multilingualism and Bilingual Education in Immigrant Families' In: Journal of International Migration and Integration, 1, 4, fall.**

1.) Major Research Questions

What are the values attributed to bilingual education and multilingualism?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Language socialization and language learning encompass more than the transmission of values, practices and repertoires to conclude a collective construction of new practices and language identities.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Interviews with immigrant parents, whose children are enrolled in French Immersion programs in the Vancouver metropolitan area indicate that language socialization and language learning encompass more than the transmission of values, practices and language repertoires to conclude a collective construction of new practices and language identities;

4.) Results

A dialectic of integration and resistance to assimilation appears to underlie the actions of these parents, who foster multilingualism in their children as part of the national and international integration strategy.



5.) Policy Implications

2. **Miller, J. 2000 'Language Use, Identity and Social Interaction: Migrant Students in Australia' In: Research on Language and Social Interaction, 33, 1.**

1.) Major Research Questions

What are the links between second-language use, membership and social contexts?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Language is commonly understood as a primary resource for enacting social identity and displaying membership of social groups. The argument is that a key notion of linking language use and identity is that of self-representation.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

A case study and an analysis of 13 immigrant students and how they represent themselves and are represented in schools, critically related to the types of social interaction they participate in and to their ongoing language acquisition and integration into mainstream school and other social contexts;

4.) Results

For schools to attend more effectively to the identities and self-representations of students from non-English-speaking background, they must first understand the dynamic interrelations of institutional contexts, language resources and social identities;

5.) Policy Implications

3. **Demel, K., Kohlbacher, J., Reeger, U. 2003: 'The Role of Language Skills in the Process of Labour Market Integration: The Case of Migrants in Vienna' In: 'Migration, 42, 53-88.**

1.) Major Research Questions

What are the reasons for a certain level of German language proficiency and its impact on the actual integration of foreigners into the Viennese labour market?



2.) Concepts and Theories

A simple formula: the higher the level of education, the better the German language proficiency, which has to be proved; and the influence of the actual duration of residency;

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Empirical basis is a survey of 450 foreign nationals from four different national groups (Germans, Poles, Turks and nationals from the former Jugoslawia)

4.) Results

The overall conclusion is that German language skills cannot be seen as a guarantee for easier integration into the labour market. These skills do, however, increase immigrants' chances of finding employment in Vienna considerably.

5.) Policy Implications

4. Chiswick, B., Liang Lee, Y., Miller, P.W. 2004 ,Immigrants' Language Skills: The Australian Experience in a Longitudinal Survey' In: International Migration Review, Vol. 38, 2, pp. 611-654.

1.) Major Research Questions

What are the determinants of English language proficiency (speaking, reading and writing) among immigrants?

2.) Concepts and Theories

A model of immigrant destination language proficiency based on economic incentives, exposure to the destination language and efficiency in second language acquisition;

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Test of the model by an unique data set, the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Australia;

Survey with three waves, at about six months, eighteen months and three-and-a-half years after immigration;

Analyses performed by wave, type of language skill and gender, using bivariate probit analysis;

4.) Research Results



The hypotheses are supported by the data. It indicates a positive correlation in the unexplained components of English language proficiency.

5.) Policy Implications

7) Values, norms

1. Miskovic, M. 2002: 'Acculturation Process: A Case Study of Bosnia Refugee Women and their Families' In: Migration 36/37/38 (BIVS) pp. 113-133.

1.) Major Research Questions

Exploration of acculturation process emphasizing work and professional/educational experiences as condition for satisfaction; changes of values.

2.) Concepts and Theories

Immigrant's professional adjustment: situation of high qualified immigrants with previously good economic status is often worse in the new country.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Explorative case study with 4 high qualified women from Sarajevo who were well situated before the war.

In-depth interviews

4.) Results

Interviews reveal that the women wish to live in accord with mainstream American society; they are ready to change their values and life-styles. Language and integration in professional life is regarded as extremely important.

5.) Policy Implications



2. **Reese, L. 2001 'Morality and Identity in Mexican Immigrant Parents' Visions of the Future' In: Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 27, 3, pp.455-472.**

1.) Major Research Questions

How does the dual 'frame of reference' contribute to the differential adoption of US costumes and values of Mexican immigrant parents and how does it heighten insecurity regarding their children's future?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Evaluation of the circumstances in the host country under a 'dual frame of reference' (host and receiving country)

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Random sample of 120 Spanish-speaking kindergartners and their families living in two communities in southern California; in addition, interpretive interviews with a sub-sample

4.) Results

For first-generation Mexican immigrant parents in the US, for whom the traditional child-rearing values form a significant ethnic marker, the dual frame of reference takes on an additional perspective. Although the home country is viewed as a land of economic hardship, it remains a treasured source of core moral values that continue to give coherence to everyday life. In the twofold nature of the immigrants' frame of reference, the host country exemplifies both material good and moral decay. This has impacts on the adaptive and child-rearing strategies of parents.

5.) Policy Implications

3. **Baillet, Dominique 'Les jeunes militants d'origine maghrébine et l'intégration à la française' in : Migrations société, 1999, 11, 62, pp. 99-114**

1.) Major Research Questions



Quelles sont les attitudes des jeunes militants d'origine maghrébine socialisés en France à l'égard du modèle français d'intégration depuis le milieu des années 70. Les motivations des militants correspondent-elles à une stratégie d'évitement de la reproduction sociale de la condition de leurs parents ? Les militants remettent-ils en cause le système scolaire et son idéologie, la laïcité « à la française », ou ne dénoncent-ils que son plus ou moins mauvais fonctionnement et son inadaptation à leur culture d'origine ?

Adhèrent-ils au multiculturalisme, c'est-à-dire aux modèles suédois et hollandais d'intégration fondés sur le différentialisme culturel, ou adhèrent-ils au communautarisme, au modèle américain fondé sur l'existence et la reconnaissance de communautés dans la sphère publique ?

2.) Concepts and Theories

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

L'enquête menée en 1994-1995 auprès de 90 militants d'origine maghrébine

4.) Results

Les auteurs ont décelé trois types d'attitudes à l'égard de la politique l'intégration « à la française », c'est-à-dire à l'égard de la politique d'assimilation culturelle :

- 1) les jeunes militants intégrationnistes : ils sont favorable à l'intégration à la française
- 2) les militants critiques : ils sont critiques à l'égard du modèle d'intégration « à la française » qu'ils jugent assimilationniste. Ils prônent la construction d'une société multiculturelle fondée sur le droit à la différence culturelle
- 3) les militants communautaristes: ils sont hostile à l'intégration individuelle « à la française » et adhèrent au modèle d'intégration collective à l'américaine, c'est-à-dire l'intégration par les communautés culturelles

Les attitudes de ces militants ont évolué depuis le milieu des années 70. Elles ont varié en fonction de la situation économique et politique française, mais aussi internationale.

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)



(8) Role models, for instance gender roles

- 1. Lewin, F.A. 2001 'Identity Crisis and Integration: The Divergent Attitudes of Iranian Immigrant Men and Women towards Integration into Swedish Society' In: *International Migration*, 39, 3, pp. 212-135.**

1.) Major Research Questions

Why have Iranian women a better chance of adjusting to Western societies than Iranian men?

Do they suffer less from social and personal identity crisis? Does this lead to different attitudes towards the receiving society?

2.) Concepts and Theories

One of the most important reasons for the better chance of adjusting is the determining role of professional position in the life of Iranian immigrants in Sweden. The professional position is strongly related with the social as well as the personal part of identity.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Confrontation of different theories concerning identity and the role of the professional position with research data and results.

4.) Results

As a result of the improvements in their work status and therefore an improvement in their social position, Iranian women now have greater possibilities than Iranian immigrant men to overcome the identity crisis which ordinarily makes ethnic groups and cultural minorities lose their sense of fitting into their new social reality. This results in the women having a positive attitude towards the new society and increases the extent of their desire for integration into the new society.

5.) Policy Implications



- 2. Read, J.G. 2004 'Cultural Influences on Immigrant Women's Labour Force Participation: The Arab-American Case' In: International Migration Review, Vol. 38, No. 1: 52-77.**

1.) Major Research Questions

How is the impact of culture on immigrant women's employment?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Labour force activity of Arab-American women and their labour market experiences are exceptions to hitherto accepted theoretical frameworks.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Using data from the U.S. Census and a national mail survey of Arab-American women;

4.) Results

Differences among Arab-American women cannot be explained by their human capital characteristics or family resources, but are almost entirely due to traditional norms that prioritize women's family obligations over their economic activity, and to ethnic and religious social networks that encourage the maintenance of traditional gender roles.

5.) Policy Implications

- 3. Ramírez, Ángeles 'La valeur du travail. L'insertion dans le marché du travail des immigrées marocaines en Espagne' in: Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales, 1999, 15, 2, pp.9-36**

1.) Major Research Questions

What are important aspects of the integration of Moroccan immigrant women into the labour market in Spain? What role plays the migrant's project which depends upon the migrant's family situation in her origin country?

2.) Concepts and Theories

The central idea is that the context of Moroccan employment does not allow for working women to gain greater autonomy or to improve their general condition through work. However, in spite of their social position of interiority in Spain, both as foreigners and as women,



working does allow Moroccan immigrant women greater access to, and control over resources, and provides them more autonomy in managing their lives.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Analysis of literature

4.) Results

As a result, and keeping in mind that Spain's immigration policy gives priority to female immigrants, the possibility of immigrating can alter the situation of Moroccan women from the outset, becoming an additional change factor.

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)

4. Fibbi, Rosita, Bolzman, Claudio, Vial, Maire 'Italiennes et Espagnoles en Suisse à l'approche de l'âge de la retraite' in: Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales, 1999, 15, 2, pp. 69-93

1.) Major Research Questions

What are the conditions of immigrant women nearing retirement age?

What are the models of incorporation of immigrant women into the labour market? What is the way in which this extra-familial activity is estimated and perceived in terms of health? What is its impact on roles within the family? Does the social integration of women differ from the one of the men? What are the immigrants' projects concerning their future residence once they have reached retirement age?

2.) Concepts and Theories

not found

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Analysis of a study with 442 Italian and Spanish aged 55-64. The survey was conducted in the context of the "Programme national Suisse de recherché "Vieillesse" (enquête PRI).



4.) Results

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)

- 5. Mélis, Corinne 'Nanas-Beurs, Vioix d'Elles-Rebelles et Voix de Femmes. Des associations au Carrefour des droits de femmes et d'une redefinition de la citoyenneté' in: Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales, 2003, 19, 1, pp. 81-100**

1.) Major Research Questions

Which role plays associative involvement for women of immigrant origin in their daily life? Which contribution makes their involvement and the topics brought up by them to the public sphere?

2.) Concepts and Theories

The active involvement of immigrant women, or women of immigrant origin, in the associative movement contributes to modifying their rapport to the public sphere and bring about, as well as reveals, new relational dynamics in the private sphere.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Study of three associations in the Paris region: Les Nanas-Beurs, Voix d'Elles-Rebelles (Vioce of the She-Rebels), Voix de Femmes (Women's Vioce)

4.) Results

The paper concerns a particular sector of the associative mobilisation of women, based on the study of three associations in Paris region. Founded by North African immigrant women or women of North African origin, but not limiting their actions to these groups, the goal of these associations is the "autonomisation" of women in the private as well as in the public sphere. They seek to introduce into the forum of public debate in France, a reflection that



combines the struggle against gender discrimination with the struggle against racial discrimination. In doing this, they contribute to the larger debate on the principles of the “republican model of integration” and the exercise of citizenship in France.

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)

- 6. Belhadj, Marina ‘Les jeunes femmes françaises d’origine algérienne au centre d’une dynamique sociale et familiale’ in : Migrations société, 2001, 13, 74, pp. 7-18**

1.) Major Research Questions

Quelle sont les stratégies des jeunes femmes d’origine algérienne de se débrouiller dans les familles et la société française ?

2.) Concepts and Theories

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Entretiens avec un groupe de filles l’Algériens, nées et socialisées en France, ayant connu un itinéraire de réussite scolaire et professionnelle à Nanterre.

4.) Results

Les stratégies élaborées par ces jeunes femmes aboutissent à de profonds bouleversements à l’intérieur de la famille. L’acquisition d’un statut professionnel joue ici un rôle prépondérant. Leur participation aux charges familiales a introduit de nouvelles donnees qui changent profondément la nature des relations entre les sexes et remettent en cause la suprématie des hommes.

Les comportements manifestés tant du point de vue de leurs choix matrimoniaux que des stratégies visant à mettre en place de nouveaux modes de vie traduisent une rupture très nette avec les modèles et les conceptions familiaux.

Fruits de leur double négociation à la fois avec les normes familiales et avec leurs parents, ces bouleversements son également la résultante d’une dynamique familiale à laquelle ces



derniers ont participé de manière directe ou indirecte au travers notamment de la réinterprétation de leur propre système de valeurs.

Pour réaliser leurs projets de vie out en préservant les liens familiaux, ces jeunes femmes ont dû consentir à des compromis qui les acculent parfois à une forme d'inhibition amoureuse et les empêchent d'accéder à une véritable indépendance. Ce sont certainement là les limites de leurs stratégies et le coût à payer pour cette révolution tranquille qui se déroule sans bruit ni fureur, mais dont les conséquences sur les comportements et les mentalités sont profondes et irréversibles.

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)

7. Croquette, Elsa, Mennesson, Christine 'Investissement sportif des jeunes filles issus de l'immigration nord-africaine en France et relations intra-familiales' in : Migrations société, 2005, 17, 98, pp. 15-26

1.) Major Research Questions

Comment la construction des dispositions sportives déploie-t-elle à l'égard des jeunes filles issues de l'immigration nord-africaine.

2.) Concepts and Theories

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Les auteurs ont réalisé une quarantaine d'entretiens biographiques avec des sportives de haute niveau ou de bon niveau régional. Par ailleurs, ils ont fait un travail de terrain de type ethnographique au sein d'une des familles.

4.) Results

Les rôles des membres de la famille dans l'accès des filles à une pratique sportive intense s'avèrent très différents. Ainsi, chacun participe à sa manière à la construction d'un mode de socialisation spécifique, original pour des jeunes filles issues de l'immigration nord-africaine. Jusqu'à l'adolescence, les sportives peuvent en effet être qualifiées de filles « du



dehors », dans le sens où elles s'engagent dans des pratiques informelles à l'extérieur du foyer familial, impliquant la constitution de disposition à l'engagement sportif.

Ce type d'analyse apporte un regard original sur les formes de résistance au pouvoir masculin ou de leur remise en question au sein des familles maghrébines. En effet, l'accès des jeunes filles issues de l'immigration nord-africaine à pratique sportive dépend des relations intra-familiales qui remettent en question, en partie, les modèles traditionnels de la domination masculine : complicité avec un frère aîné, absence d'interdiction du père. Les pratiques de solidarité entre femmes apparaissent également comme un élément central dans l'investissement sportif des jeunes filles.

Les résultats de l'enquête confirment l'idée que la domination masculine se révèle à l'étude plus contrastée et nuancée que l'on pourrait parfois le penser.

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)

8. Veith, Blandine 'Les associations locales de femmes étrangères : multiculturalisme et individuation' in : Migrations société, 2000, 12, 72, pp. 79-88

1.) Major Research Questions

Que révèle l'implication de l'évolution personnelle et collective de ces femmes? Quels sens donner à cette ouverture sur d'autres cultures ?

2.) Concepts and Theories

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

L'article s'appuie sur une enquête qualitative par recueil de 11 récits de vie, croisés avec une observation participante longue dans l'une des associations concernées par l'enquête. Les mères de famille interrogées avaient 30 à 60 ans et étaient primo-migrantes.

4.) Results

Ce qui motive l'investissement des primo-migrantes dans ces associations est, d'une part, l'envie de retrouver une convivialité féminine et une solidarité que nombre d'entre elles



avaient connues dans leur pays d'origine, et, d'autre part, la volonté, souvent très forte, de se construire comme un individu autonome.

Leur évolution personnelle au sein de l'association est une tension permanente entre, d'un côté, l'attachement, le respect et la valorisation de la culture d'origine, de ses coutumes, et de l'autre, la volonté de faire évoluer les traditions, en particulier en ce qui concerne les rapports de domination entre les hommes et les femmes. Le multiculturalisme des associations n'est pas, pour ces femmes, une stratégie visant à échapper au contrôle de la communauté d'origine, mais une réalité des banlieues populaires.

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)

Ne crée-t-il pas les conditions qui favorisent une évolution progressive des rapports de domination au sein de la famille ? Ne facilite-t-il pas l'intégration à la société d'accueil ?

9. Moulin, Caroline ; Lacombe, Philippe 'La socialisation des jeunes filles maghrébines' in : Migrations société, 1999, 11, 61, pp. 91-104

1.) Major Research Questions

Comment parviennent ces jeunes tant à concilier qu'à dépasser des attentes socio-familiales afin d'accéder à une affirmation autonome de soi ? En d'autres termes, comment une fille de ce groupe socialement et sexuellement dominée parvient à bricoler une identité cohérente, alors qu'elle se trouve confrontée aux moteurs et aux statuts de son groupe d'appartenance, mais également à ceux de ses groupes d'affiliation.

2.) Concepts and Theories

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Etude qualitative : entretiens compréhensifs auprès des jeunes Maghrébines âgées entre 15 et 24 ans.

4.) Results



5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)

10. Ghemmaz, Malika 'Parité et ethnicité' in : Migrations société, 2003, 15, 86, pp. 97-102

1.) Major Research Questions

La parité est-elle au service de l'expression politique des femmes d'origine maghrébine ou est-ce les femmes d'origine maghrébine qui sont au service des règles paritaires ?

2.) Concepts and Theories

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Enquête à la ville de Roubaix; l'article est basé sur des entretiens semi-directifs auprès notamment de six candidats d'origine maghrébine appartenant à différents partis politiques

4.) Results

La parité engendre des positionnements originaux dans l'espace public. Ainsi, l'étiquette « femme » va être mise en avant de façon ostentatoire par les femmes d'origine maghrébine, comme pour masquer leur identité ethnique.

Souvent les candidates estiment prendre la parole parce qu'elles sont femmes et qu'elles peuvent apporter un nouveau souffle à la politique. A travers leurs discours, on ne voit aucune référence aux origines. Ainsi, le statut revendiqué est plus celui de femme ou de mère de famille que celui lié aux origines. La parité permet aux candidates d'origine maghrébine de mettre en avant une nouvelle identité (sexuelle) qui paraît plus légitime dans l'espace public et moins controversée que l'identité ethnique.

Chaque acteur politique trouve son compte dans le mécanisme de la parité, qu ce soit du côté des femmes d'origine maghrébine ou des partis politiques. En effet, la parité a offert aux femmes d'origine maghrébine et aux hommes politiques l'occasion de se référer à l'identité sexuelle pour que des candidates d'origine maghrébine soient présentes sur les listes.



5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)

(9) Religion

1. Hirschman, C. 2004 'The Role of Religion in the Origins and Adaption of Immigrant Groups in the US' In: *International Migration Review*, Vol 153, pp. 1206-1233.

1.) Major Research Questions

Which role do immigrants churches and temples play in the integration process?

2.) Concepts and Theories

The hypothesis that religion will disappear with modernity is not true

The classic thesis of Handlin and Herberg (1960) ("Immigrants become American through affiliation with immigrant/ethnic churches") is not enough: religious communities have also a very important socioeconomic role for the ethnic community

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

analysis of literature, historical approach

(no empirical research)

4.) Research Results

Besides the spiritual meaning of churches and temples of immigrants they also provide multiple socioeconomic services to the ethnic communities and are specially important for newcomers



5.) Policy Implications

2. **Petersen Farmelant, K. 2001 'Trophies of Grace: Religious Conversion and Americanization in Boston's Immigrant Communities, 1890-1940' In: Dissertation Abstracts International, A: The Humanities and Social Sciences, 62, 2, Aug, 786 – A – 787 –A.**

1.) Major Research Questions

What is the relationship of ethnic identity and community within a religiously and socially pluralistic urban environment?

Who converted and what are reasons and or factors behind changes in affiliation?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Historians' understanding of the ethno-religious complexity of immigrant communities in the early twentieth century, and of the significance and extent of Protestant home mission work among immigrants;

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

An examination of the previous work of religious institutions among immigrant communities and the choices immigrants made to affiliate;

4.) Research Results

Immigrants had and made choices about when and where to affiliate. Not all immigrants stayed in the ethnic group's main or traditional church. The factors involved in immigrant's religious choices necessitate a new convert typology, taking into account the immigration and experience and the pressures of assimilation.

5.) Policy Implications

3. **Lindley, J. 2002 'Race or Religion? The Impact of Religion on the Employment and Earnings of Britain's Ethnic Communities' In: Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 28, 3, pp. 427-442.**

1.) Major Research Questions



Does religion have any impact on the employment and earnings of Britain's ethnic communities? Are there any differences between the different ethnic communities?

Is this impact on employment and earnings greater than the impact of being a member of a particular ethnic group?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Religious affiliation is hypothesised to be an important determinant of earnings and employment.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Analysis of a sample of the Fourth National Survey of Ethnic and Minorities

4.) Results

Notable differences exist between Indian Sikhs and Hindus, as well as between Muslims and the other religious groups. However after controlling for religion, substantial ethnic labour market disadvantage is still apparent. Over and above religious differences, there is a significant employment penalty to British- and foreign-born, non-white males and an earnings penalty to foreign-born non-white males. For females, there is no employment penalty to non-whites, but a significant earnings penalty to those not fluent in English, once religious affiliation has been accounted for. In addition, the study finds evidence of a substantial disadvantage to Muslims, relative to all other non-whites.

5.) Policy Implications

4. **Kilani, M. 2003 'The Ambiguities of Religion and the Politics of Secularity in Europe. Reflections from the Perspective of Islam' In: Archives de sciences sociales des religions, 48, 121, Jan-Mar, 69-86.**

1.) Major Research Questions

How is religion, specifically Islam, integrated in contemporary society, where the place of religion is still questionable?

2.) Concepts and Theories



The “Islamic veil” provides the impetus to think about a global logic;

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

No information found

4.) Results

- The idea of a hierarchical structure, determining the respective perceptions of the different religion and their capacity to be recognized and integrated in the global society;
- A critique of religion as an authoritarian, ideological category and its pertinence to define and investigate many of the social and cultural facts;
- An extended reflection on secularization and religion in relation to the questions of universalism and multiculturalism, communitarism and citizenship, integration and exclusion;

5.) Policy Implications

5. **Model, S., Lang, L. 2002 ‘The Cost of Not Being Christian: Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims in Britain and Canada’ In: International Migration review, Vol. 36, No. 4: 1061-1092.**

1.) Major Research Questions

How are Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims discriminated in economy in comparison to white Christians?

How are the differences there in Canada and Great Britain?

2.) Concepts and Theories

To explain the paucity of cross-national disparities, researchers draw on Reitz’s argument that Canada’s reputation as an attractive immigrant destination has been exaggerated. To explain the few differences which are supposed to be found, researchers emphasize cross-national differences in religious discrimination and their inability to control adequately for differences in sending countries.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

For Canada, data comes from the 1991 Census, for Great Britain from the Fourth National Survey of Ethnic Minorities (1994).



4.) Results

The prediction that non-Christians will fare better in Canada than in Great Britain, cannot be upheld. Compared to Great Britain, Canada's Muslims fare less well on labour force participation and Canada's Sikhs and Hindus fare less well on unemployment. Compared to Canada, British Muslims fare less well on unemployment.

On occupation and earnings, there are no cross-national differences.

5.) Policy Implications

6. Lacomba, Joan ,Immigrés sénégalais, islam et confréries à Valence (Espagne)' in: Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales, 1999, 16, 3, pp. 85-103

1.) Major Research Questions

Study on Muslim immigrants and their strategies of adaptation in a non-Muslim environment

2.) Concepts and Theories

not known

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Study over the Senegalese community in Valencia in the context of a PhD research including 5 in-depth interviews.

4.) Results

The results present a proportion of the results of a study of different nationalities. The Senegalese present the most original adaptive structure. Aside from their particular interpretation of Islam, they have put into place organisational forms unlike those found in other groups of Muslims studied. They have brought to Spain the system of confraternities whose influence is very strong in their society of origin. In the new context, this organisation into confraternities has become a fundamental instrument in regulating the community and in the integration of Senegalese Muslim immigrants into the work environment.



5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)

7. Sula, Selvi 'L'islam et les jeunes Kosovars musulmans immigrés de Belgique : entre identité nationale et identité religieuse' in : *Migrations société*, 2005, 17, 99-100, pp. 43-55

1.) Major Research Questions

Quelle est la nature des relations entre l'islam et les Kosovars immigrés installés en Belgique ? En d'autres termes, parlons-nous d'une identité collective basée sur la dimension religieuse au sein de cette communauté musulmane de Belgique ?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Avant de répondre les questions au-dessus il faut analyser la nature et la place de l'islam chez les Albanais : les immigrés albanais – et plus spécifiquement les Kosovars – ont été socialisés en terre d'origine à une islam syncrétique, traditionnel, individualisé et post-communiste inséré dans une société transformée et fortement sécularisée.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Etude largement explorative; entretiens semi-directifs menés auprès de 12 personnes âgées de 20 à 30 ans, dont 6 femmes et 6 hommes, parmi lesquels trois jeunes de la 2^{ème} génération et trois jeunes nés au Kosovo et arrivés en Belgique avant l'année 2000.

4.) Results

Ainsi, l'identité religieuse apparaîtrait chez ces jeunes uniquement à l'intérieur de la communauté kosovare et albanaise multiconfessionnelle. C'est la culture religieuse avec sa composante islamique qui deviendrait partie prenante d'une identité collective, et on la religion musulmane avec ses principes et ses pratiques religieuses.

En revanche, l'islam ne serait pas un facteur identitaire à l'extérieur de ces communautés. La démarcation avec les autres communautés musulmanes et/ou culturelles de Belgique se ferait en mobilisant l'identité nationale ou ethnique. A l'extérieur, l'islam ne serait plus un facteur identitaire chez les jeunes, mais plutôt un facteur d'identification qui prendrait une signification et une importance variée selon les répondants. C'est donc l'ethos qui prendrait



le dessus et qui servirait de marqueur de démarcation avec les autres communautés musulmanes et/ ou culturelles de Belgique.

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)

(10) Mutual acculturation: change of culture of receiving country

-

(11) Policies of cultural integration

- 1. Klusmeyer, D. 2001 'A 'Guiding Culture' for Immigrants? Integration and Diversity in Germany.' In: Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 27, 3, pp. 519-532.**

1.) Major Research Questions

What are the underlying assumptions of the proposal of a guiding culture for immigrants? Is it worth discussing this concept?

2.) Concepts and Theories

The CDU's proposal for a national guiding culture as the basis for immigrant integration

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Analysis of the German discussion of the framework underlying the proposal of a 'guiding culture'.

4.) Results



The concept rests on a Romantic understanding of culture that obscures fundamental internal differences within majority cultures and further marginalizes minorities. In postulating a homogeneous vision of German national culture, the CDU has forgotten the sharp conflicts between Catholics and Protestants during the Kulturkampf in the 1870s. Moreover, focusing on immigrant integration as primarily a cultural matter ignores the relationships of power that shape any integration process. The notion of a guiding culture for immigrants should be understood as illustrative of a broader pattern among elites in modern liberal-democratic states to invoke cultural and other ascriptive characteristics as a rationale in order to deny full and equal membership to minorities and other disadvantaged groups.

5.) Policy Implications

11a) The role of Media in the process of integration

- 1. Wotschke, I. 2001 'Broadcasting Programs for Immigrants in GB' In: Interkulturell, 1-2, 14-27.**

1.) Major Research Questions

What are new approaches for a different integration of minority audiences?

2.) Concepts and Theories

The approach is to examine the strategies of (British) radio stations for ethnic minorities, by analyzing the schedules.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Referring to the development of radio broadcasts for immigrant communities on BBC and IRA (Sunrise Radio London), programs are analyzed with regard to their general outlay, their cultural determination and language characteristics.

4.) Results

Problems of integration and ethnic identity are discussed on programs for Asian communities, allowing general conclusions for media-related integration processes.



5.) Policy Implications

2. Kosnick, K. 2000 'Building Bridges: Media for Migrants and the Public Service Mission in Germany' In: *European Journal of Cultural Studies*, 3, Sept. 319-342.

1.) Major Research Questions

What are the changing conceptions of minority programming for immigrant groups in public-service broadcasting in Germany?

2.) Concepts and Theories

As German public-service producers are still the major producers of foreign-language programs on TV and radio stations, they have to redefine their mission.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Tracing the ongoing debates on broadcasting for minorities, the dilemma of public-service broadcasting with regard to a public now recognized as multiethnic and with regard to new media landscapes both nationally and transnational becomes evident.

4.) Results

The classical format of "guest worker programming" has become inadequate; therefore they do need new approaches.

5.) Policy Implications

Probably, an increased financial support for these "immigrant programming" could support the integration effect through media.

3. Helcke, Joanna 'Le rôle de l'ethnicité dans la consommation télévisuelle en France. Le cas d'un sitcom' in : *Migrations société*, 2001, 13, 74, pp. 19-30

1.) Major Research Questions

La manière dont le public a perçu le sitcom (Fruit es légumes) correspond-elle à celle que les producteurs avaient envisagée ? Et si cela est le cas, cette série peut-elle contribuer à



renforcer la solidarité au sein de la société en créant une « vision commune » parmi des téléspectateurs d'origine sociale, culturelle et ethniques diverses ?

Le sitcom est basé sur une famille d'origine algérienne vivant en France et a bénéficié de l'un des plus importants investissements du FAS (Fonds d'action sociale).

2.) Concepts and Theories

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Enquête dont l'objectif est d'évaluer la perception et la réaction de téléspectateurs ; échantillon de 44 téléspectateurs élaboré sur la base de quatre variables : l'ethnicité, le sexe, la génération, le niveau d'éducation ; entretiens individuels semi-structurés

4.) Results

Il est clair que le FAS ne peut pas présumer que la télévision communiquera son message intégrateur de manière simple et linéaire ; c'est-à-dire il est peu probable que les incursions de FAS dans la télévision puissent avoir un impact significatif sur les relations ethniques en France. Néanmoins, certains résultats obtenus accréditent la perspective du FAS, dont l'un des objectifs clés était en effet d'encourager le public français à sympathiser avec la famille maghrébine. Les résultats indiquent qu'ils aiment certains des membres de la famille et ce fait est clairement positif sur le plan des relations ethniques. La télévision a donc un considérable potentiel permettant d'encourager la compréhension interethnique, même si le processus de communication est significativement limité par les différences ethniques.

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)



Interactive Integration

- 12 Friendships
- 13 Marriages, partnerships
- 14 Membership in private organizations of receiving society

(12) Friendships

- 1. Haug, S. 2003 'Interethnic Friendship Ties as an Indicator of Social Interaction. An Empirical Investigation of Young Italian and Turkish Migrants in Germany' In: Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie, 55, 4, Dec..**

1.) Major Research Questions

What are the differences in social capital between the home country young people and young immigrants?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Social integration is analyzed on the basis of friendship ties between Germans, Italians and Turks, aged 18 – 30. Applying methods of social network analysis, indicators for interethnic friendship, e.g. homogeneity of friendship networks, are constructed.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

The database of the analysis is provided by the "Integrationsurvey" of the Federal Institut for Population Research (BiB), a survey restricted to Germans, Italians and Turks aged 18-30. To prove the results, an additional analysis of comparable subgroups of the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) was done, showing similar results and confirming this concept.

4.) Results

The analysis showed that Italian immigrants are more frequently engaged in friendship ties with Germans than Turkish immigrants. Young female immigrants are less frequently en-



gaged in friendship ties with Germans than men of the same ethnic descent. The host-country specific social capital and therefore the social integration increases in the second generation. For example, German Italians respondents descending from Italian German parents are particularly well integrated, as well as naturalized German Turks. These findings are additionally confirmed that without appropriate consideration of double citizens and naturalized immigrants, the integration success of ethnic groups is underestimated.

5.) Policy Implications

It seems to be important that both groups, the immigrant youth and the home country youth, know about the possible positive effect on social integration due to interethnic friendship ties. To strengthen and improve this potential source of successful social integration, it is necessary to inform and to enlighten the young people about each others cultural background and to enhance them to become interested in each other.

2. **Harris, M. L. 2002 'In Search of Multiethnic Community: Exploring Friendship Constructions among High School Students' In: Dissertation Abstracts International, A: The Humanities and Social Sciences, 62, 11, May 3735-A-3736-A.**

1.) Major Research Questions

What is the nature of interethnic friendships among the youth? How do young people initiate, develop and sustain these friendships?

2.) Concepts and Theories

In the interethnic, friend making process are embedded clues that could assist in the realization of multiethnic community – a community where phenotype and cultural heritage are irrespective.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

A large sample of 1000 students with varied ethnic background in a suburban, Toronto high school; data from interviews and questionnaire;

4.) Results

There are three elements which figure significantly in the realization of extended multiethnic community.

- 1) Acceptance of difference



- 2) Resistance of external disruption
- 3) Working together across ethnic difference to achieve material goals solidifies friendship bonds;

Furthermore, a positive predisposition toward forming such friendships, a strong sense of self, crossover of each other's cultural mores and earlier contact of the other ethnicity;

5.) Policy Implications

3. Kecskes, R. 2003 'Ethnic Homogeneity in Social Networks of Turkish Youth' In: *Zeitschrift für Soziologie der Erziehung und Sozialisation*, 23, 1, 68-84.

1.) Major Research Questions

What hinders social ties between Turkish youth with Germans?

2.) Concepts and Theories

A differentiation of social capital according to expressive and instrumental benefits for people;

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

No information available;

4.) Results

There are four interacting reasons/ mechanisms:

- Structural restrictions
- Cultural differences
- Hindrances from German actors
- Hindrances from the milieu of origin;

These four mechanisms complicate the development of intensive contact between German and Turkish youth, and the interaction of these constraints, too. An unsuccessful interaction through social relations can have repercussions regarding cognitive and structural integration. This vicious circle can only be broken through efforts from both sides, the admission system and the milieu of origin.



5.) Policy Implications

(13) Marriages, partnerships

1. Klein, T. 2001 'Intermarriage between Germans and Foreigners in Germany' In: *Journal of Comparative Family Studies* 32, 3, summer, 325-346.

1.) Major Research Questions

How are partners chosen and selected in intermarriages, marital relationships and nonmarital relationships?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Intermarriage regarded as a measurement of assimilation and integration

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

The analysis relies on official data and survey data.

4.) Results

German-foreign choice of partner can, according to the respective nationalities, be subdivided into three types:

- 1) the neighbouring nationalities
- 2) the large national groups in Germany (especially the nations of guest nationalities)
- 3) the nationalities in respect to which binational choice of partner cannot be explained by physical closeness

Intermarriage according to types 1 & 2 are characterized by parameters of social structure, such as sex ratio and the size of the foreign population. In the latter case, individual aspect are decisive.

5.) Policy Implications

2. Mathur, S. 2001 'Acculturation among Indian Immigrants: A Study of Ethnic Identification and Mate-Selection' In: *Dissertation Abstracts International, A: The Humanities and Social Sciences*, 61, 10, Apr, 4191-A.



1.) Major Research Questions

What are the preferred modes of adaptation (Indian identified, bicultural, western identified, alienated identified) made by Asian Indians?

Is there a cross-cultural and intergenerational continuity in attitudes and practices related to marriage and mate selection processes?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Acculturation estimated on shifts in attitudes and values related to ethnic identity, marriage and mate selection, made by Asian Indians.

Four dimensions of ethnic identification:

- 1) based on external aspects of ethnicity
- 2) based on values, attitudes and practices
- 3) based on behavioural competencies
- 4) based on self-ratings

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Subjects selected from the USA and India, matched on age, socio-economic status, religion, large cosmopolitan residence and belonging to intact nuclear or extended families;

Data collection by a modified version of the Suinn-Lew Asian self-identity acculturation scale;

Information on attitudes and values concerning mate selection collected by using a questionnaire;

Additionally, non-parametric analysis;

4.) Results

Children in the USA have adopted bicultural identities on all four measures of ethnic identification. Children in India were dominantly Indian identified, however with a strong indication of bicultural identity among children in India.

Asian Indians in India and the US are moving towards bicultural identities. Among parents in both the countries attitudes and values related to mate selection resembled traditional Hindu values with some shifts towards western values. Children in India and the US indicate a stronger bias towards western values. This bias was more pervasive among the immigrant children.

5.) Policy Implications



Proposal of several issues affecting family life of Indian immigrants;

3. Qian, Z., Blair, S.L., Ruf, S. 2001 'Asian American Interracial and Interethnic Marriages: Differences by Education and Nativity' In: International Migration Review, 35, 134, summer, 557-586.

1.) Major Research Questions

Examination of Asian American interracial marriage with whites and interethnic marriages between Asian ethnic groups; How does interracial marriage differ by couples' educational and nativity combinations?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Two forms of integration for Asian Americans integration into mainstream society:

- Through interracial marriage for both immigrants and natives
- Integration into Asian American pan-ethnicity through interethnic marriage for later-generation natives;

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Using 1990 US Census data and longitudinal models

4.) Results

Japanese and Filipino Americans are most likely to marry whites, followed by Chinese and Korean Americans. Southeast Asian and Asian Indian Americans are least likely to marry whites. The impact of educational attainment, generally, is very strong but it modest for Japanese Americans, as the most assimilated group and for Southeast Asian Americans, the least assimilated group. Interracial marriage is more likely for native than for immigrant couples, but immigrants marrying natives are more likely to marry whites than persons of their own ethnic group. Interethnic marriage between Asian ethnic groups is limited to several ethnic groups, but is much more frequent among natives than among immigrants. Japanese and Chinese Americans, who lived in the US for several generations, have the highest rate of interethnic marriage.

5.) Policy Implications



4. Nave, A. 2000 'Marriage and the Maintenance of Ethnic Group Boundaries: The Case of Mauritius' In: *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, Vol. 23, No. 2: 329-352.

1.) Major Research Questions

How do cognitive and cultural biases shape marital decisions in Mauritius?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Suggestion that ethnic endogamy will remain the norm and maintain ethnic group boundaries;

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

In-depth interviews;

Results of a pile sorting exercise of Mauritian university students;

4.) Results

Individuals and their parents prefer to marry within their ethnic group to ensure that their spouse will abide by ethnically-specific norms and conventions, increasing the chances of coordinating reciprocal exchanges within a marriage. The presence of some inter-ethnic marriage does not weaken the boundaries between groups because children of inter-ethnic marriages tend to take on the ethnic identity and corresponding cultural norms of a single parent as a strategy to better negotiate social relations, and to marry someone of that same ethnicity.

5.) Policy Implications

5. Muñoz, Marie-Claude 'Epouser au pays, vivre en France' in: *Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales*, 1999, 15, 3, pp. 101-123

1.) Major Research Questions



What are the reasons for young immigrants or children of immigrant to choose a partner from the home country?

2.) Concepts and Theories

In the matrimonial arrangement of the young immigrants or children of immigrants, choosing a partner from the home country remains the choice of a minority. This option is more common for those who belong to a national group (Turks or Moroccans) whose immigration is relatively recent.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Interviews with 27 couples

4.) Results

The children of immigrants still represent for the nationals of these countries (Turkey, Morocco), possible and even interesting prospective partner on the matrimonial market. Moreover, the new bonds forged in the host country with compatriots offer possibilities of new alliances in the homeland. This type of marriage, arranged most of the time, strengthens the cultural identity of the group as well as the social bond with the country of origin and even the familial ties. It's related to individual and/or familial strategies which are based on identity stakes as well as social and economic interests. The ways of selecting a partner range from the form closest to custom, which is the prescribed marriage to the most individualised form, the personal choice, in-between are the intermediary forms of the arranged marriage with the consent of the prospective partners and the personal choice with the approval of the parents. The dominant factors of the choice are the parental affiliations, the ethnic and geographic origins and the religious background. The values which determine the choice originate from the home country and the aspirations are connected to the residential society. Choosing a partner from the home country entails negotiations between parents and children which must partially satisfy the interests of both parties. Evolutions that may be observed reflect the proves of acculturation.

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)



6. El Hariri, Saâdia 'Du Maroc à Gennevilliers : femmes et filles dans le choix du conjoint' in : Migrations société, 2003, 15, 86, pp. 103-113

1.) Major Research Questions

Le mariage de filles des femmes marocaines, est-il sollicité auprès d'un prétendant marocain résidant en France, où elles sont nées et ont grandi, ou bien auprès d'un Marocain habitant au Maroc, où elles se rendent surtout pour passer leurs vacances ? Les femmes marocaines, acceptent-elles ou non que leurs filles se marient avec un non-musulman ?

2.) Concepts and Theories

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Enquête à Gennevillier menée en 1999 auprès de 100 femmes ; synthèse de certaines publications qui traitent de cette problématique

4.) Results

Au vu de ces résultats, force est de constater que le mariage imposé aux filles – que ce soit ici ou là-bas – a commencé à régresser et que les comportements liés au choix de leurs conjoints se modifient progressivement. En effet, on passe d'un marché « matrimonial » dans lequel l'ensemble des échanges s'effectue au sein du même groupe de la même origine villageoise ou régionale dans le pays d'origine, à un marché ouvert à toutes les personnes de la même origine culturelle ou religieuse en terre d'immigration.

A ce stade de la réflexion, l'auteur peut donc avancer que la structure du marché matrimonial des jeunes filles issues de l'immigration marocaine se présente comme une série inclusive de cercles concentriques qui s'élargissent progressivement, allant de la parenté à tout musulman au fait que le contrôle des parents sur les filles est de moins en moins imposé.

Notons également que toutes les femmes jugent négativement l'union libre et les naissances hors mariage.

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)



(14) Membership in private organizations of receiving society

- 1. Walseth, K., Fasting, K. 2002 'Socio-Cultural Integration of Immigrants within Sport' In: International Sociological Association, Brisbane, Australia (ISA).**

1.) Major Research Questions

How is the possibility of socio-cultural integration of immigrants within sport?

Is for example a socio-cultural integration only possible and accepted when immigrants assimilate to the existing culture?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Research on integration and sport in Europe usually focuses on three different aspects of integration: the structural, socio-cultural or socio-affective. The issue can be further discussed in relation to theories of multiculturalism and gender.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Based on previous research and developmental work in the area, the issue is analyzed mainly in the example of Scandinavian countries, which are today characterized by an increasing number of immigrants.

4.) Results

It seems that both sport organizations and governments believe that sport participation can contribute to the integration process in society at large. The analysis indicates that norms and values related to racism, gender and competition are among the factors that affect the socio-cultural integration of immigrants in sport.

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

It seems that especially governments can strengthen socio-cultural integration of immigrants by supporting sport participation. Sports as a part of free time activity can contribute easily to a better social integration of immigrants into society. Therefore, policy should concentrate more on this issue.





Identificational Integration

- 15 Subjective feeling of belonging to state or national/ ethnic collective
- 16 Identification policies of immigration countries

(15) Subjective feeling of belonging to state or national/ ethnic collective

1. **Mittelberg, D., Borschevsky, N. 2004 'National Minority, National Mentality, and Communal Ethnicity: Chances in Ethnic Identity of Former Soviet Union Jewish Emigrants on the Israeli Kibbutz' In: International Migration, 42, 1, pp. 89-115.**

1.) Major Research Questions

What are the differences between the ethnic identity of the Jews in the former Soviet Union (FSU) and the ethnic identity among the new immigrants from the FSU in Israel?

What is the process of change in ethnic identity like? What are its determinants and results?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Theory of ethnic groups and ethnicity: The authors suggest that the outcome of immigrant's identity will be a result of the assignment by the receiving society, the cognitive map of the immigrants themselves, and the conceptions of the proximal hosts.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

The data are drawn through a longitudinal research design, with a pre- and a post-analysis of changes in the ethnicity of migrants studies from their arrival on the Israeli kibbutz until the completion of the five-month kibbutz programme.

4.) Results

Pre-migration Soviet Jews defined their ethnicity as a discriminated national minority with weak symbolic ethnicity content.

Post-migration ethnicity was found to be remarkably altered. Post-migration Jews were integrated in the economically and politically successful Russian-speaking group which is a source of self esteem. The encounter in the initial phase of absorption in Israel demands a re-examination of the private concept of Jewishness, serving as a first step in resolving the ambivalent ethnic identity. The new ethnic identity may have weaker boundaries, but a more positive content (non-alienating) than that left behind.



5.) Policy Implications

2. Cohen, R., Gold, G. 1997 'Constructing Ethnicity: Myth of Return and Modes of Exclusion among Israeli in Toronto' In: *International Migration*, 35, 3, pp. 373-394.

1.) Major Research Questions

What is the role of the desire to return to the mother-country in the production of a distinctive ethnic community and ethnic identity?

2.) Concepts and Theories

The plans to return contribute to both the individual's psychological well-being and the group's need to defy assimilation.

Personal level: the myth of return enables the immigrants to live in two social worlds

Social level: the myth creates a collective fantasy which leads to excluding members from outsiders.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Ninety intensive interviews, participatory observation

4.) Results

The research identifies modes of self-exclusion (preservation of language, etc.) which are instrumental in reconstructing Israeliness in the Diaspora. The rise of special 'Israeli' organizations represents a resistance to integrate into the organized Jewish community. The exclusion and organizations are constantly energized by the objective to return to the homeland. The myth of return provides the very foundation upon which this ethnic community is constructed.

5.) Policy Implications



3. Zheng, X., Sang, D., Wang, L. 2004 'Acculturation and Subjective Well-Being of Chinese Students in Australia' In: *Journal of Happiness Studies*, 5, 1, 57-72.

1.) Major Research Questions

What is the relationship between host and co-national identification and modes of acculturation to subjective well-being of Chinese students in Australia?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Two dimensions: host and co-national identification; and four modes of integration: integration, separation, assimilation and marginalization;

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

157 Chinese overseas students completed a questionnaire including the acculturation index and the assessment of subjective well-being.

4.) Results

Analyses showed that both strong host and co-national identification predicted enhanced subjective well-being. Acculturation strategies are also related to subjective well-being and Chinese students who were integrated had a significantly stronger subjective well-being than their peers who were assimilated, separated or marginalized. There was no significant correlation between negative emotions and host or co-national identification.

5.) Policy Implications

4. Lien, P., Conway, M., Wong, J. 2003 'The Contours and Sources of Ethnic Identity Choices among Asian Americans' In: *Social Science Quarterly*, 84, 2, June, 461-481.

1.) Major Research Questions

How do individuals of Asian descent in the US identify themselves in ethnic terms and why? What are the contours of ethnic self-identities among Asian adults and what are their identity preferences in this immigrant community of colour?

2.) Concepts and Theories



Explanation of identity preferences of Asian descents in the USA; Ethnic self-identities as an important phenomenon in the context of integration;

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

A new and large-scale survey that collected public opinion from randomly selected individuals of the six largest Asian American descents who resided in five major metropolitan areas in 2000-2001; Additionally, multinomial regression analyses;

4.) Results

Two-thirds of the respondents prefer to identify themselves in ethnic-specific modes. Although only one in six respondents preferred to identify themselves as "Asian Americans", close to six in 10 respondents indicated acceptance to this pan-ethnic term as part of their identification.

Indicators of primordial ties and prior socialization, in addition to cultural, social and political integration, are instrumental in structuring ethnic identity preferences among Asian Americans.

5.) Policy Implications

Ethnic identity is a fluid, malleable and layered phenomenon that depends on context.

5. Lieber, E., Chin, D., Nihira, K., Mink, I. 2001 ,Holding On and Letting Go: Identity and Acculturation among Chinese Immigrants' In: *Cultural Diversity & Ethnic Minority Psychology*, 7, 3, Aug, 247-261.

1.) Major Research Questions

Do ethnic identity and general acculturation provide unique discriminators of quality of life for Chinese immigrants?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Assumption of a relationship between acculturation, Asian identity and quality of life;

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used



83 Chinese immigrants were interviewed; collecting survey data and certain home environment characteristics; significant analysis of covariance and post hoc comparison; qualitative data analysis on perspectives of culture;

4.) Results

There exist meaningful main effects and interactions between acculturation and Asian identity in explaining the immigrants' quality of life and ecocultural aspects of their home environment. Besides, there are important distinctions between groups distinguished by level of acculturation and ethnic identity.

5.) Policy Implications

6. Shin, K., Yang, J. 2000 'A Study of Ethnic Minority's Psychosocial Well-Being: Korean American Women in Kansas' In: American Sociological Association (ASA) .

1.) Major Research Questions

What are psychosocial well-being indicators of Korean American women in Kansas?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Family relations before and after marriage, divorce and separation, financial situation, adaptation and assimilation to American culture and society, participation in Korean and American community activity are considered as important factors influencing the psychosocial well-being of these women.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Interview data, supplementary data from interviews with a Korean church pastor, a Korean owner of an Oriental grocery store and an owner of a video shop;

4.) Results

Cultural differences and socioeconomic stats still remain the most important factors in explaining subjective well-being and adaptation to the American society. Korean American women feel more strain and conflicts psychologically on values and beliefs in marital life, family relations, parenting, and childrearing and husband-wife relation. They expressed a



deep tiredness of remaining in lower levels of living conditions. Korean American women do suffer from minor or major psychological disturbance.

5.) Policy Implications

7. Morning, A. 2001 'The Racial Self-Identification of South Asians in the United States' In: Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 27, 1, 61-7.

1.) Major Research Questions

As there exists an American uncertainty over South Asian racial identity, the question rises about racial self-identification of South Asians in the US. What is the process behind racial self-categorization? Does it change over generations?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Theories of racial self-identification (more specification is not available)

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

1990 census data to examine the socio-economic and demographic correlates of the racial self-identification choices; multinominal logit analysis

4.) Results

Respondents who are more acculturated to the United States are more likely to describe themselves as 'Black' or 'White' than those with less familiarity with American society. However, higher socio-economic levels are associated with a greater likelihood of self-identification as South Asian on the census race question. Finally, comparison with a sample of Asian Indian children reveals the latter's greater tendency to be identified with a race other than South Asian, due both to their more extensive mixed ancestry and their larger share of US-born respondents.

5.) Policy Implications



8. Valk, A., Karu, K. 2001 'Ethnic Attitudes in Relation to Ethnic Pride and Ethnic Differentiation' In: Journal of Social Psychology, 141, 5, Oct, 583-601.

1.) Major Research Questions

How do age and immigration status affect changes in ethnic identity?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Discussion of the role of group status and relationships with the target nation in understanding the relationship between ethnic identity and ethnic attitudes;

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

A comparison of 4 sub samples with the Ethnic Identity Scale yielded 2 relatively independent facets of ethnic identity: ethnic pride and belonging; ethnic differentiation;

4.) Results

In a comparison of Estonians living in Sweden with those living in Estonia, only ethnic differentiation was affected by emigration and contact with other ethnic groups, although both ethnic differentiation and ethnic pride were positively correlated with age.

The distinction between ethnic differentiation and ethnic pride increased the understanding of earlier and seemingly contradictory findings about the connection between ethnic identity and ethnic attitudes. Ethnic pride was positively correlated with negative evaluations of outgroups.

5.) Policy Implications

9. Valk, A. 2000 'Ethnic Identity, Ethnic Attitudes, Self-Esteem and Esteem toward Others among Estonian and Russian Adolescents' In: Journal of Adolescent Research, 15, 6, Nov, 637-651.

1.) Major Research Questions

How is ethnic identity constructed in relation to self-esteem and esteem toward others, along with attitudes toward one's own and other ethnic groups?



Are there significant differences across components of ethnic identity and between minority-majority groups?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Positive feelings about the in-group ethnic pride are associated with positive attitudes toward other ethnic groups among minority but not majority youths. Strong ethnic differentiation, in turn, is associated with negative out-group attitudes among both groups and positive in-group attitudes among the majority group.

Similar aspects assumed for ethnic identity in relation to self-esteem and esteem toward others;

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

No information found;

4.) Results

Whereas ethnic pride was associated with positive esteem toward others, ethnic differentiation correlated with negative evaluation of other people. Self-esteem correlated negatively with ethnic differentiation and was not related to ethnic pride. The salience of ethnic pride and ethnic differentiation varies across different ethnic groups, depending on the group status and historical background of identity development.

5.) Policy Implications

- 10. Ono, H. 2002 'Assimilation, Ethnic Competition and Ethnic Identities of U.S.-Born Persons of Mexican Origin' In: International Migration Review, Vol. 36, No. 3: 726-745.**

1.) Major Research Questions

What are processes governing the ethnic identification of second and later generations of Mexican immigrant descendants?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Test of hypotheses based on three contrasting perspectives, namely, that ethnic identification or identification other than "American" arises directly from:

- a) cultural continuity and a lower level of assimilation



- b) an experience of ethnic competition
- c) both processes

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

- Using the Latino National Political Survey, 1989-1990, multinomial logit regressions;

4.) Results

- Results support the view that both processes are at work. For example, consistent with the presence of an assimilation process, the chance of “Mexican” identification (as opposed to “American” identification) declines to half in the third generation and to one tenth in the fourth and later generations, relative to the chance in the second generation. Consistent with the presence of an ethnic competition process, (perceived) experience of discrimination doubles the respondent’s chance of “Mexican” identification.
- Also, a level rise in the darkness of skin colour is associated with a 60 percent increase in the chance of Mexican identification.
-

5.) Policy Implications

11. Valitov, V. N. 2000 ‘Social Networks of Immigrants and Local Inhabitants’ In: *Sotsiologicheskiy Zhurnal*, 1-2, 112-120.

1.) Major Research Questions

Is ethnic identity considered as a type of social process in which the notions of cultural differences are determined by social context?

A comparison of social networks built by immigrant and native communities in Russia;



The relationship between types of social networks and styles of economic behaviour is analyzed to three groups of social networks:

- "strong" family orientated
- "business" entrepreneurial
- "weak" social religious and related to interaction with local authorities;

Comparison of three groups of ties across three communities: native Russians, Tartars and Russian Germans

2.) Concepts and Theories

A constructivist approach of ethnicity, proposed by R. Burt

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

no information found;

4.) Results

Social networks are an important informational and economic resource; Repudiated view that ethnic entrepreneurship exists as a form of ethnic community; Ethnicity is not an important factor in economic behaviour.

5.) Policy Implications

12. Yoon, I.-J. 1997 'Minority-Minority Group Relations in a Multicultural Society: A Case Study of the Korean-Black Conflict in the United States' In: Korean Journal of Sociology, 31, 3, 529-562.

1.) Major Research Questions

What are the structural, psychological, situational and political dimensions and interrelations of the Korean-Black conflict in the US?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Argumentation that the conflict is largely fuelled by structural and situational factors including economic restructuring, socioeconomic conditions and the presence of Korean businesses in black neighbourhoods;



3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Interview data from Korean business owners in Los Angeles, CA and Chicago, IL (N=397);

4.) Results

Ethnic stratification is a major determinant of the patterns and structure of conflict, indicating that the roots of the ethnic conflict reach beyond simple prejudice or cultural barriers.

5.) Policy Implications

- 13. Rinaudo, Christian 'Fêtes de rue, enfants d'immigrés et identité locale. Enquête dans la région niçoise' in: Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales, 2000, 16, 2, pp. 43-57**

1.) Major Research Questions

Are and how are children of immigrants involved in new kinds of urban struggle, expressed in street festival that are designed to be independent of any local authority?

2.) Concepts and Theories

The author approaches local identities as both the arena of struggle regarding the institutional definition of the city and the source of self-definition of the inhabitants.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Fieldwork in the Nice region

4.) Results

The promotion of Nice's touristy image as the capital of the Côte d'Azur gives rise to lively resistance movements to such a definition of the city and to enthusiastic, voluntary participation in them by youth of North African background. During "independent" carnivals and other street festivals organized in the old popular quarters of the city, expressions of identity arise that are based on an alternative project for life in the city. Thus, such celebrations contribute to the production of a sense of identity that is less based on the common origins of the participants than on the ideal of a community open to the neighbourhood, the city and the world.



5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)

14. Portera, Agostino 'Identité et crise d'identité des jeunes d'origine italienne en Allemagne' in : *Migrations société*, 2000, 12, 68, pp. 7-22

1.) Major Research Questions

Recherche sur les facteurs positives et négatifs liés au développement de la personnalité dans un contexte migratoire et pluriculturel ainsi que sur les stratégies de comportement plus adéquates. La question principale : Pourquoi tant des jeunes d'origine italienne – aussi bien pendant leur séjour en Allemagne qu'après leur retour en Italie – non seulement ne semblent guère tirer profit de la vie menée dans un contexte pluriculturel, mais comment celle-ci, pour nombre d'entre eux, devient-elle source de malaise, voire de troubles psychologiques ou de maladies ?

2.) Concepts and Theories

La construction de l'identité par Erik H. Erikson ;

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Analyse qualitative: entretiens semi-directifs avec 23 jeunes. Il s'agit d'une étude longitudinale : quelques cas ont été suivis pendant sept ans.

4.) Results

Il ressort des résultats de la recherche que tous les jeunes interviewés ont vécu au cours de leur expérience migratoire une série d'événements qui, en général, engendrent ultérieurement des situations stressantes et conflictuelles. Toutefois, le stress, le déménagement, le changement de culture et de langue non seulement peuvent être source de risque pour le développement harmonieux de la personne, mais peuvent également concourir à mobiliser des forces et des aptitudes, se transformer en facteurs de protection et générer des ressources.



Les conséquences de l'émigration ne permettent pas de tirer des conclusions établissant des rapports de cause à effet univoques, du style émigration = maladie.

A partir des biographies de interviewés, l'auteur a pu dégager tant les facteurs négatif que les facteurs positif que semblent jouer un rôle décisif dans la construction de la personnalité et sur la base desquels l'expérience de vie dans un contexte pluriculturel peut être non seulement source d'une perte des repères sociaux et de trouble psychiques, mais également une occasion d'enrichissement.

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)

- 15. Labari, Brahim 'La socialisation militaire des jeunes franco-algériens : retour sur le service national des doubles nationaux' in : Migrations société, 2003, 15, 86, pp. 127-152**

1.) Major Research Questions

Dans quelle mesure l'institution militaire, à travers le service national, contribue-t-elle à la socialisation des jeunes Français issus de l'immigration algérienne ?

2.) Concepts and Theories

La théorie de la socialisation de Peter Berger et Thomas Luckmann.

Les auteurs engagent l'hypothèse que les conditions de socialisation des jeunes issus de l'immigration maghrébine sont particulières en ceci qu'elles se fondent sur plusieurs paramètres que résume Gérard Noiriel.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

30 entretiens avec des jeunes Franco-Algériens habitant la région parisienne et dont l'âge est compris entre 22 et 26, ayant tout juste terminé leur service national.

4.) Results



A l'issue de ce travail, on comprend que la socialisation militaire des jeunes Franco-Algériens touche un certain nombre de thèmes qui lui sont liés. La formation de la mixité franco-algérienne tire sa raison d'être d'un fait historique qu'il est difficile d'évacuer.

Au terme de cette étude, la vie militaire apparaît non pas comme une instance de socialisation, mais comme un univers symbolique traversé par des clivages, liés à la foi aux considérations objectives et à des critères subjectifs inhérents à la population ici étudiée. C'est là en effet deux pistes explicatives qui ont transparu out au long cette contribution. La première piste privilégie la dimension des acquis imputables à l'itinéraire scolaire ou universitaire et à la situation sociale de la famille du conscrit. La seconde piste met justement l'accent sur ce dernier point (la question d'origine, de la culture et de la religion, et si ces différents caractéristiques ne constituent pas un handicap) en s'attachant à lui attribuer un rôle capital dans les difficultés d'adaptation à l'expérience militaire.

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)

16. Touré, Abdoulaye 'Tentatives d'insertion et stratégies de survie déployées par des étrangers au Sénégal : étude de cas à Ndoffane, dans le Laghem' in : Migrations société, 2005, 17, 97, pp. 93-103

1.) Major Research Questions

Quels efforts d'adaptions et quelles stratégies de survie déploient des immigrants dans un village du Sénégal ?

2.) Concepts and Theories

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Deux études de cas à Ndoffane, dans le Laghem

4.) Results

Les deux expériences migratoires, vécues dans des contextes différents, montrent bien que les constructions mentales de l'identité et de l'altérité induisent des modulations au gré des contextes et des acteurs mis en situation de partage d'un espace vital ou d'un destin.



Dans les cas courants d'immigration, le regard porté sur l'étranger varie souvent en fonction du temps, tant le processus de construction de l'identité de l'Autre est soumis à de nombreux facteurs. Les types de relations négociées, chemin faisant, y sont pour quelque chose.

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)

17. Héas, Stéphane et al. 'Vietnamiens et sports en France' in : Migrations société, 2005, 17, 97, pp. 105-122

1.) Major Research Questions

Qu'est-ce qu'être vietnamien en France au regard de la société d'accueil – face aux institutions, aux « nationaux » - ou des autres Vietnamiens installés en France ?

La pratique sportive comme révélateur d'intégration ?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Grounded Theory (Anselm Strauss)

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Travail de terrain, observation participante de plusieurs mois lors de séances martiaux vietnamiens à Rennes, 13 entretiens

4.) Results

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)

Les auteurs voudraient étudier la signification qui relève du passage de la dissimulation de son ethnicité asiatique à son dévoilement. De prime d'abord, on pourrait penser que la pratique d'activités physiques et sportives vietnamiennes par les Vietnamiens vivant en France



est l'expression d'un repli communautaire de la part de ces derniers. Or, au regard de la présente étude, ne pourrait-on pas penser que, à l'inverse, ce passage de la dissimulation du stigmaté à son dévoilement est un indicateur de l'intégration des Vietnamiens résidant en France ?

18. Taboada-Leonetti, Isabelle 'Dans les chaudrons des cités, un metling-pot à la française' in : Migrations société, 1999, 11, 61, pp. 61-72

1.) Major Research Questions

La question sous-jacente qui est posée est celle de l'intégration des jeunes issus de l'immigration dans la société dans laquelle ils vivent et dont ils sont, ou seront pour la plupart, des citoyens : quelle place, sociale et symbolique, leur est offerte et, en retour, quels sont leurs sentiments d'appartenance, leurs formes de participation et leur engagement envers cette société ? Quelle sorte de citoyens seront-ils demain ?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Intégration au sens durkheimien du terme

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Dossier

4.) Results

Dans le contexte actuel de précarité de l'emploi, le milieu professionnel constitue rarement pour les jeunes un cadre de construction du lien social et d'appartenance citoyenne ; pour un grand nombre de jeunes des classes populaires, ce sont le quartier, la rue et les activités qui s'y déroulent qui deviennent des lieux d'expression et de reconnaissance privilégiés.

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)



19. Taboada-Leonetti, Isabelle 'Des associations de jeunes dans les quartiers populaires' in : Migrations société, 2000, 12, 72, pp. 89-98

1.) Major Research Questions

Quelle est la nature de la socialisation des jeunes issus de l'immigration compte tenu de la participation associative ? Les liens qu'ils entretiennent avec la collectivité, quel type de citoyenneté d'y exprime-t-il ou élabore-t-il ?

La participation associative produit-elle des pratiques socialisées conduisant à l'apprentissage de la démocratie et de la citoyenneté ou, au contraire, favorise-t-elle la transmission ou l'élaboration d'identités spécifiques réactives cultivant une « différence » de nature culturelle, religieuse ou ethnique ? Et si c'est le cas, cela retarde-t-il la participation et le sens d'appartenance des jeunes à la société globale dans laquelle ils vivent ?

2.) Concepts and Theories

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Le texte est basé sur une recherche de terrain effectuée dans les années 1996-1997 dans plusieurs quartiers de la banlieue parisienne, et notamment dans les quartiers nord de la ville d'Aulnay-sous-Bois, en Seine-Saint-Denis.

4.) Results

Les auteurs identifient trois types de raisons de participer :

Le premier est d'ordre social et lié à l'investissement réel des jeunes dans leur quartier : lutter contre l'échec scolaire, prévenir la délinquance des plus jeunes, lutter contre la dégradation du quartier, etc. en organisant des sorties et en provoquant des occasions de rencontre des résidents. Le deuxième est d'ordre subjectif et affectif, à la base du « vouloir agir ensemble ». Et, enfin, le dernier est de l'ordre plus personnel et instrumental : l'expérience acquise dans les comités de direction des associations est considérée comme une ressource, un apprentissage qu'on compte pouvoir rentabiliser plus tard.

En ce qui concerne le sens d'appartenance et de l'identité l'un des résultats de la participation se trouve vérifié : pour les jeunes en rupture familiale ou scolaire, la simple participation associative représente une insertion dans des activités encadrées, régulières, qui constituent une forme de socialisation et d'apprentissage du social. On peut parler dans leur cas du développement d'un sentiment d'appartenance plus global et d'un apprentissage de la citoyenneté dans les associations de quartier, dans la mesure où l'ensemble des animateurs des associations se disent concernés par l'avenir de la France et estiment qu'ils contribuent, par leur modeste action dans leur ville, à l'avenir de celle-ci. Cependant, il est nécessaire de nuancer le propos, car le passage de l'identité de quartier à un sens d'appartenance sociétal



est entravé par le ressentiment né de la relégation de ces quartiers au ban du lieu ; lorsque ce passage s'opère, il s'agit alors d'une appartenance à une France pluriethnique perçue comme un petit territoire au sein du vaste monde. L'emboîtement de leurs échelles d'appartenance – quartier, ville, nation – les rend sans doute plus aptes à s'adapter aux espaces mondialisés de demain.

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)

20. Serra Santana, Ema 'L'éternel retour ou l'impossible retour' in : Migrations société, 2000, 12, 68, pp. 77-84

1.) Major Research Questions

Existe-t-il une spécificité culturelle qui se manifeste au cours du vieillissement?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Le travail est basé sur le postulat suivant: les immigrés vieillissent et projettent leur avenir d'une manière spécifique, liée à leur vécu d'immigrants et à leur appartenance culturelle.

Les trajectoires migratoires des différents groupes de migrants se différencient selon leurs appartenances socioculturelles.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

L'étude prend en considération uniquement les émigrés portugais âgés et, spécifiquement, la problématique du vieillissement et du retour à partir d'une recherche effectuée à la suite d'une démarche du FAS auprès du Comité médico-social pour la santé des migrants de la région Midi-Pyrénées. Cette recherche portait sur la population âgée de l'agglomération toulousaine, dont ses composantes d'origine maghrébine et portugaises.

Dans un premier temps, 114 enquêtes par questionnaire ont été réalisées à domicile et dans la langue d'origine des personnes interrogées. Dans un deuxième temps, les auteurs ont conduit 12 entretiens semi-directifs. Les personnes avaient 50 ans et plus.



4.) Results

Les auteurs distinguent deux grands groupes de population vieillissante dont les conditions de vie et les trajectoires migratoires sont très différentes suivant leur appartenance socio-culturelle : d'une part, ceux qui habitent avec leur famille ; d'autre part, ceux dont la famille ne réside pas en France.

Le retour définitif dans le pays d'origine est presque impossible car les émigrés appartiennent à un double espace sociale, celui du pays d'origine et celui du pays d'accueil.

Les immigrés se sont forgés une identité émigrée conjuguant l'aspect subjectif et l'aspect objectif de la réalité sensible de leur vécu. Cette identité est active, avec des interactions entre un espace et l'autre et elle est la forme constitutive de l'identité collective des émigrés-immigrés au travers de la multiplicité des dimensions.

L'analyse des facteurs ethno-culturels d'appartenance, entreprise dans le but de détecter les facteurs les plus importants et les plus décisifs qui conduisent à la décision d'effectuer ou non un retour définitif, confirme notre hypothèse : les Portugais âgés sont intégrés en France, ils appartiennent à l'espace social français tout aussi bien qu'à celui du Portugal, et ce, en dépit de tout l'imaginaire collectif bâti autour de la non-intégration des immigrés.

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)

- **(16) Identification policies of immigration countries**

1. Reitz, J. 2002 'Host Societies and the Reception of Immigrants: Research Themes, Emerging Theories and Methodological Issues' In: *International Migration Review* Vol. 36, No. 4: 1005-1019.

1.) Major Research Questions

What is the impact that characteristics of societies have as they play host to immigrants?

2.) Concepts and Theories



A brief introduction of six papers – by Kasinitz, Mollenkopf and Waters; Boyd; Model and Lin; Borjas; Martin and Castles – shows how they reflect a research emphasis on four interrelated features of host societies.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Cultural dimensions permeate analyses of each of these four aspects, together with others in a larger collection of 18 papers developing this theme (schedules for publication as a book by the Centre for Comparative Immigration Studies, University of California at San Diego);

4.) Results

Four interrelated features of host societies:

- 1) pre-existing ethnic and race relations
- 2) labour markets and related institutions
- 3) government policies and programs for broader institutional regulation
- 4) the changing nature of international boundaries, as part of the process of globalization;

5.) Policy Implications

Learning and Socialization Process

- 17 Cultural and social capital of migrating family as condition
- 18 Length of stay and integration
- 19 Family, generation and integration
- 20 Country of origin and integration
- 21 Integration support policies

(17) Cultural and social capital of migrating family as condition

1. Nauck, B., Settles, B. 2001 'Social Capital, Intergenerational Transmission and Intercultural Contact in Immigrant Families' In: *Journal of Comparative Family Studies*, 32, 4, autumn, 465-488.



1.) Major Research Question

What are the impacts of intergenerational transmission processes on the intercultural contact and ethnic identification of second generation adolescents?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Four possible outcomes of intercultural contact: integration, assimilation, segregation and marginalization. These possible outcomes are systematically related to the availability of social and cultural capital (Bourdieu, Coleman) in migrant families and to intergenerational transmission processes.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Five different groups of migrant families are studied: Italian, Greek and Turkish work migrants; German repatriates from Russia; Jewish immigrants from Russia to Israel, in each group 400 standardized interviews;

4.) Results

There is considerable variability between migrant groups, that cannot be explained by classical assimilation theories and thus demonstrate the adequacy of the suggested model.

5.) Policy Implications

2. **Bankston, C. L. 2004 'Social Capital, Cultural Values, Immigration and Academic Achievement: The Host Country Context and Contradictory Consequences' In: Sociology of Education, 77, 2, Apr., 176-179.**

1.) Major Research Questions

How is social capital relevant to minority and immigration groups, especially in the field of education? Particularly, the idea of ethnicity as social capital has to look on the complex link between immigrant social relations and children of immigrants.

2.) Concepts and Theories

"Social capital" is used as an explanation of the school achievement of immigrant children. Therefore, immigrant children can be seen as an "input" approach to education. The term "input" means the influences on academic outcomes, which students bring with them to school. Besides, James Coleman's notion of capital is involved, emphasizing on cultural



values, beliefs and expectations mediated by the social structure of an immigrant group. Not only the family socioeconomic background, but certain forms of structured social relations produce advantageous or disadvantageous outcomes and thus can be seen as “capital”.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used Results

Researchers studied the academic achievement of Vietnamese American students, in particular how a relatively high average level of achievement has been obtained in a period of years by cultural values.

4.) Results

In fact, these cultural values are contributing to the level of academic achievement and are constrained by social networks, which maintain these values. The goal was to illustrate that for the investment of social relations to payoff there has to be an interaction between those relations and cultural values.

5.) Policy Implications

The overall utility of the social capital perspective for understanding different school outcomes of immigrant children has to be politically more considered.

3. Zhou, M. 2002 'The Enclave Economic and Ethnic Social Structures: Sources of Social Capital in Facilitating the Education of Immigrant Children' In: International Sociological Association, Brisbane, Australia (ISA).

1.) Major Research Questions

How and why immigrant neighbourhoods of different national origins differ in social organization?

How the enclave economy, as opposed to ethnic economies, relates to and interacts with neighbourhood-based social structures to contribute to community building?

What types of social ties - with peers, parents, co ethnics, neighbours and local leaders – do different neighbourhood-based social structures foster?

How may these social ties - weak versus strong – serve as a source of social capital to affect adolescents' belief in education, their occupational aspiration and their sense of direction and purpose?



2.) Concepts and Theories

Effects of contexts of exit and reception, inevitably shaping the varied modes of incorporation of different national origin groups;

Social structures of a crucial receiving context, the ethnic community;

An ethnic community's organizational structure is made up of various socio-cultural, religious and economic institutions that can be observed in terms of diversity, density, ethnicity of ownership/ leadership/ membership and class status of participants.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Based on intensive interviews and extensive field observations in Los Angeles' Chinatown, Koreatown and Pico-Union;

Analysis of the development of various types of mentioned institutions;

4.) Results

The existence of an enclave economy, as opposed to a concentration of ethnic businesses, serves as an important source of social capital facilitating the education of immigrant children. The availability and access to social capital resources generated at the neighbourhood level, especially resources pertaining to the education of immigrant children, vary by national origin. What appears to be social capital for one ethnic group may not equally benefit another sharing the same neighbourhood.

5.) Policy Implications

- 4. Marger, M. N. 2001 'The use of social and human capital among Canadian business immigrants' In: Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 27, 3, pp.539-453.**

1.) Major Research Questions

Are business immigrants who have sufficient human capital capable to forego the utilisation of social capital in the adaptation process?

2.) Concepts and Theories



Social capital in is assumed to function critically in the establishment and operation of immigrant-owned business. Sufficient human capital of the immigrants eases the dependency on social capital.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Interviews with 70 immigrant entrepreneurs in the province Ontario between 1993 and 1995; all immigrants entered Canada under the auspices of the Canadian Business Immigration Program

4.) Results

Findings show that these business immigrants rely minimally on social capital in establishing and operating their firms. It is concluded that immigrants entering the host society with pre-migration intentions of business ownership possess sufficient human capital to enable them to disregard the formation and utilisation of social capital in their economic adaptation.

5.) Policy Implications

5. Kao, G. 2004 'Parental Influences on the Educational Outcomes of Immigrant Youth' In: International Migration Review, Vol. 38, No.2: 427-449.

1.) Major Research Questions

- Can the relative advantage of children of immigrants can be traced to differences in the character of parent-child relationships?

Does parent-child interaction vary among racial and generational groups?

-

2.) Concepts and Theories

- Suggestion that children with immigrant parents tend to outperform their counterparts with native-born parents;

-

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used



- Using the National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988 (NELS);
- Descriptive tabulations;

4.) Results

- Immigrant parents are less likely to share decision-making power and to talk about school in general than are native-born parents. However, immigrant parents are more likely to talk about college, and their children report that they are closer to their parents than youth of native-born parents. While differences in parent-child interaction account for some of the differences in educational achievement between racial and generational groups, significant variation by race and generational status remains.

-

5.) Policy Implications

6. **Gang, I. N., 2000: 'Does Background Matter? The Transmission of Human Capital from a Planned to a Market Economy' In: International Migration Review Vol. 34 Nr.2: 511-537.**

1.) Major Research Questions

To what extent do pre-migration characteristics of individuals influence their success in the US?

Examination of the early economic adjustment of Citizens of the former Soviet Union (FSU) focusing on the relevance of specific FSU human capital acquired in a very different economic system.

2.) Concepts and Theories

Occupational retention or downgrading; effective loss of human capital as result of immigration



3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Stratified random sample from the Soviet Interview Project (SIP): 3,365 persons out of 35,386 FSU-citizens who entered the US as refugees between 1979 and 1985;

Examination of various measures of income distribution, work status and household income;

Comparison with similar Americans using a standard decomposition analysis

4.) Results

Evidence of occupational downgrading of immigrants;

Success is related to special types of human capital, e.g. technical skills are easily transferable. Important influence of background variables, especially gender differences;

5.) Policy Implications

Transition adjustment policies, e.g. re-training programs, should consider background variables.

(18) Length of stay and integration

- 1. Cho, Y., Parker Frisbie, W., Rogers, R.G. 2004 'Nativity, Duration of Residence and the Health of Hispanic Adults in the United States' In: International Migration Review, Vol. 38, No. 1: 184-211.**

1.) Major Research Questions

What are subgroup differences in the health status of Hispanic adults in comparison to non-Hispanic whites and non-Hispanic blacks?

Particularly, what are the influences of nativity and duration of residence in the United States?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Immigration as explanatory variable for differences in health status of Hispanic adults in the U.S.;

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Data pooled from the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) for 1989-1994;



4.) Results

Puerto Ricans exhibited the worst health outcomes of any group for each of the three health measures. For two of the three health status variables, Mexican Americans were very similar to non-Hispanic whites in baseline models and were more favourable than non-Hispanic whites once socio-economic factors were controlled. This was not the case, however, for self-reported overall health.

Immigration also helped to explain the relatively positive outcomes among Central/ South American origin individuals, Cubans and Mexican Americans.

5.) Policy Implications

- 2. De Rudder, Véronique 'De l'urbain au social: le "cycle des relations raciales" in: *Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales*, 2002, 18, 3, pp. 41-54**

1.) Major Research Questions

How can the analyses, concepts and scientific positions of the sociologists who founded the Chicago School can be applied to research on interethnic relations in France as they exist today?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Point of departure is the "race relation cycle" formulated by Park in 1926, including subsequent modifications made to the model.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Examination of the role of interethnic conflicts as well as that of policies and institutions

4.) Results

Discussion of problems that are inherent in the reduction of the social to the urban, on the one hand, and society to the nation-state on the other. The wider significance of the concepts developed through and for the author's study, and the issues of the distance of the



researcher in relation to her subject are then discussed relation to the author's epistemological perspective.

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)

- 3. Chapoulie, Jean-Michel 'La tradition de Chicago et l'étude des relations entre les races' in: Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales, 2002, 18, 3, pp. 9-24**

1.) Major Research Questions

Emphasize of the hypothetical nature of Park's theory of the cycle of relations between migrants and the descendants of the founders of the United States.

2.) Concepts and Theories

The hypothetical character is borne out by the work of two of the students who were closest to Park. E. Franklin Frazier shows the difficulty of Black Americans to fully assimilate, even when they belong to the petty bourgeoisie, as indicated by their few marriages with Whites. E.C: Hughes was obliged to abandon his hypothesis regarding the assimilation of French Canadians to Anglo-Saxon culture was led to propose a hybrid culture as the likely future for Canada.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Theoretical work

4.) Results

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)





(19) Family, generation and integration

- 1. Roer-Strier, D. 1997 'In the Mind of the Beholder: Evaluation of Coping Styles of Immigrant Parents' In: International Migration, 35, 2, pp.271-288.**

1.) Major Research Questions

What are the relations between change, stress, risk and well-being in the case of immigration?

Do parental modes of coping with 'acculturation stress' in immigrant situations have effects on the children's well-being? What styles are in common and what is their value, how are they evaluated by professionals?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Suggestion: child development is affected by parental values and ideologies which form the 'Adaptive Adult' image of the culture in which the children are raised.

Three most common coping strategies:

1. uni-cultural style (Kangaroo strategy); promotes conservation
2. cultural-disoriented style (Cuckoo metaphor); calls for rapid assimilation of children
3. bi-cultural style (Chameleon strategy); based on a meditative approach;

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Qualitative methods: representatives of four professional sectors were asked to express their opinions regarding the adaptive and risk values of each coping style

4.) Results

There are variations in the way the various stakeholders (parents and socializing agents) perceive basic concepts such as adaptation, risk and well-being. Consequently, their evaluations of the different parental coping styles vary, suggesting that it is all 'in the mind of the beholder'.

5.) Policy Implications



2. Eckstein, S., Barberia, L. 2002 ‚Grounding Immigrant Generations in History: Cuban Americans and Their Transnational Ties’ In: *International Migration Review*, Vol. 36, No. 3: 799-837.

1.) Major Research Questions

What are the differences in immigrant adaptation rooted in different historical generational experiences?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Two paradigms for analyzing immigrant experiences, „assimilationist“ and „transnationalist“; Analysis of the importance of a historically grounded generational frame of analysis, capturing differences in views and involvements between two cohorts of first generation émigrés.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Focus on different Cuban-American cohort cross-border ties;

The cohort comparison is based on interviews with émigrés in Union City, New Jersey and Miami, Florida. The analysis of effect of transnational ties rests on interviews in Cuba as well.

4.) Results

The first cohort, comprised of émigrés who left between 1959 and 1979 primarily for political reasons, publicly oppose travel to Cuba because they believe it helps sustain a regime they wish to bring to heel.

The second cohort, who emigrated largely for economic reasons, is enmeshed in transnational ties that, paradoxically, are unwittingly doing more to transform Cuba than first wave isolationism.

5.) Policy Implications

3. Fertig, M. 2004: *The Societal Integration of Immigrants in Germany*. RWI: Discussion Papers No. 18. Essen UND
 Wille, J.: Die Kinder der Einwanderer sind kaum integriert. In: *Frankfurter Rundschau*, 23.11.2004

1.) Major Research Questions



Whether and to what extent immigrants in Germany are integrated into the German society? Are there differences between native Germans, ethnic Germans and foreign immigrants of different generations along various dimensions, especially regarding their leisure time activities and their attitudes towards specific areas of life, like individual well-being and satisfaction?

2.) Concepts and Theories

In the German labour market, formal skills play a decisive role for immigrant wage earnings.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Fertig (2004) utilized a variety of qualitative information and subjective data, collected in 1999 from the *German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP)* to compare native Germans, ethnic Germans and foreign immigrants of different generations along various dimensions.

4.) Results

The author analyzed a range of indicators of the societal integration of immigrant groups to show that conditional on observable characteristics the activities and attitudes of foreign immigrants differ much more from those of native Germans than the activities/ attitudes of ethnic Germans.

The second-generation of immigrants is a deeply unsettled population group which is plagued by self-doubts and a rather fatalistic and pessimistic view of life and its prospects.

5.) Policy Implications

As the second-generation immigrants have a very pessimistic attitude, Germany is running the risk of losing a sizeable fraction of young people as content and productive members of the future society.



- 4. Suarez-Orozco, C. 2001 'Immigrant Families and Their Children: Adaptation and Identity Formation' In: The Blackwell Companion to Sociology, Blau, J.R. (Ed.) Malden, 128-139.**

1.) Major Research Questions

What are the differences between immigrant children and their parents in the time frame for adaptation to a new culture, noting the potential for family miscommunication and tension when children learn a new language more quickly than their parents do.

How do immigrant children negotiate identities across discontinuous social spaces?

What is the impact of racism and prejudice on the self-identity of immigrant children?

What are special struggles of immigrant adolescents related to identity formation?

2.) Concepts and Theories

A definition of stress accompanying immigration highlights "acculturation stress", involved in coping with new cultural rules.

Discussion of adaptation and identity formation among immigrant children;

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Review of literature on the social and psychological costs of migration for children of immigrants;

Exploration of "sending" and "receiving" factors that affect the severity of the response to stresses;

Description of recent theories related to immigration experience in American society

4.) Results

Especially the poorest immigrants experience severe and special difficulties, including xenophobia, racism and ferocious competition for the least desirable jobs.

5.) Policy Implications

- 5. Gestring, N., Janßen, A., Polat, A., Siebel, W. 2004 ,Zwischen Integration und Ausgrenzung: Lebensverhältnisse türkischer Migranten der zweiten Generation'**
<http://docserver.bis.uni-oldenburg.de/publikationen/dissertation/2005/janzwi05/pdf/janzwi05.pdf>



1.) Major Research Questions

What are the subjective and objective factors that influence the integration process and exclusion of Turkish second-generation immigrants in the dimensions of social networks, housing and labour?

What does exclusion mean to immigrants and which societal consequences have to be expected?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Integration and exclusion are multidimensional terms including economical, social, cultural, political and spatial interdependent dimensions. They are processes formed by the environment and by the individual itself.

Concept of social exclusion as a new form of social inequality (Kronauer 2002)

Characterization of integration and exclusion as relational, multidimensional, as process and as two-sided process influenced by social and subjective factors.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Not-standardised interviews with Turkish second-generation immigrants and 'gatekeepers' (=persons who decide about access and position in societal subsystems) in the fields of housing and labour.

4.) Results

Turkish migrants of the second generation belong to the most exclusion-threatened population. In the dimensions of housing and social networks, integration at a low level is dominating. In the labour market, there are significant differences between the one integrated and the one excluded.

5.) Policy Implications

Ethnic segregation in local communities has to be accepted, not forbidden. A social-integrative local policy has to avoid that disadvantaged housing areas become 'stigmatized ghettos'.

6. **Brandon, P. D. 2002 'The Living Arrangements of Children in Immigrant Families in the United States' In: International Migration Review, 36, 416-436.**



1.) Major Research Questions

What are the living arrangements of first- and second-generation immigrant children?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Comparison of living arrangements of immigrant children to US-born white children with US-born parents;

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Using data from the Current Population Survey and a multivariate approach;

4.) Results

Foreign-born children live with married parents more frequently than do US-born white children with US-born parents. But by the third generation, a pattern emerged showing a decline in living with married parents among some immigrant children and a rise in living with single parents.

5.) Policy Implications

**7. Farley, R., Alba, R. 2002 'The New Second Generation in the United States'
In: International Migration Review, 36, 3, pp. 669 – 701.**

1.) Major Research Questions

Testing of hypothesis concerning social and economic assimilation

2.) Concepts and Theories

Discussion whether 2.generation will rapidly assimilate and move into the middle class or will lead to the development of a new urban underclass

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Census data: Current Population Survey of 1998 and 2000, sample of 16 000 second-generation Americans

4.) Results



Second generation exceeds first generation parents in education, occupational achievement and economic status;

There is great diversity depending upon country of origin

5.) Policy Implications

8. Crul, M., Vermeulen, H. 2003 'The Second Generation in Europe' In : International Migration Review, 37, 4, pp. 965 – 986.

1.) Major Research Questions

How do differences between immigrant groups and differences in national context influence the integration of the 2. generation?

Example of Turkish and Moroccan immigrants;

Focus on national policies and practices (education and transition to the labour market), not on integration models;

2.) Concepts and Theories

Segmented assimilation model

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Review of literature

Comparison of 6 European countries

4.) Results

Some hypothesis to guide further research

5.) Policy Implications

9. Crul, M., Doornik, J. 2003 'The Turkish and Moroccan Second Generation in the Netherlands: Divergent Trends between and Polarization within the Two Groups' In: International Migration Review, 37, 4, 1039 – 1064.



1.) Major Research Questions

Socioeconomic and sociocultural status of 2.generation Turks in NL compared to Moroccans

2.) Concepts and Theories

no information found;

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Analysis of literature;

4.) Results

Educational status of both groups is still weak. One reason is Dutch language deficiencies.

Unemployment is extremely high.

But there is a growing number of successful young people

5.) Policy Implications

- 10. Simon, P. 2003 'France and the Unknown Second generation: Preliminary Results on Social Mobility' In: International Migration Review, 37, 4, 1091 – 1119.**

1.) Major Research Questions

What kind of social mobility is actually experienced by people of immigrant ancestry, and what could hinder their mobility?

2.) Concepts and Theories

no information given;

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Enquête Histoire Familiale (family history survey) 1999; based on 380.000 individuals



4.) Results

The authors argue that they follow different paths: a reproduction of the position of the first generation; a successful social mobility through education; or a mobility hindered by discrimination

5.) Policy Implications

- 11. Herzog-Punzenberger, B. 2003 'Ethnic Segmentation in School and Labour Market – 40 Year Legacy of Austrian Guestworker Policy' In: International Migration Review, 37, 4, 1120 – 1144.**

1.) Major Research Questions

What are the reasons for the unsuccessful integration of second-generation immigrants into school system and labour market?

2.) Concepts and Theories

no information found;

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

no information available;

4.) Research Results

Among important factors to explain the educational position of the second generation are the highly selective school system and the young age in which compulsory education ends. Relevant labour-market features explain the low unemployment figures as well as the low permeability into some occupational positions and branches. Other important factors to explain the high share of low educational tracks among descendants of Turkish guestworkers are found in the difficult legal situation of families caused by the restrictive and highly complicated residence and work permission system of the past. It did not allow parents and their children to consider more ambitious educational and professional careers.

5.) Policy Implications

All in all, the Austrian situation is a telling result of a 30-year absence of concerted action in the field of immigrant integration.



12. Remennick, L. 2003 'Retired and Making a Fresh Start: Older Russian Immigrants Discuss their Adjustment in Israel' In: International Migration, 41, 5, 153-175.

1.) Major Research Question

What are the integration pattern of retired immigrants (apart from the results of studies driven by social workers, geriatric or nursing agendas, centring on issues of health, stress, social and medical services)?

Integration patterns are analysed under the focus of: senior immigrants' attitudes towards the host society; material privations and coping tools; intergenerational families; patterns of social organization, communication, and cultural consumption; ties with places of origin in the FSU; perceived sum total of losses and gains from migration.

2.) Concepts and Theories

In the process of migration and integration elderly people experience more dramatic problems than younger people because of e.g. age-related difficulties, homesickness and the sense of ultimate losses of the home country, networks, etc.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Qualitative Approach: discussion groups, semi-structured personal interviews

4.) Results

After the years of cultural shock and social orientation, older immigrants perceived their resettlement experience as difficult but positive. As the poor language knowledge is a nearly insolvable problem for integration in the Israel society, the elder people developed informal social networks and community organizations within the Russian immigrant community through which they become more involved in the host society. One of the most striking problems is the weakening of intergenerational ties as children and grandchildren integrate well in the receiving society. Nonetheless, old immigrants from the FSU are active as paid workers and volunteers in the benefit sector, as they often suffered from material privation.

5.) Policy Implications



Volunteering is rather common among old-time Israeli seniors, but recent immigrants are usually excluded from those venues of self-actualization, being seen largely as passive and helpless receivers of social services. This attitude of the Israeli social institutions needs to be changed, for the benefit of all parties involved.

13. Audebert, Cédric 'Famille transnationale haïtienne: immigration et insertion urbaine en Floride' in: *Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales*, 2004, 20, 3, pp. 127-146

1.) Major Research Questions

What is the role of the transnational family in Haitian migration towards Florida and in immigrant urban adaptation?

2.) Concepts and Theories

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

4.) Results

In the context of Haitian structural dependency on the US, Florida has become a major migratory destination. The Haitian transnational family, structured by strong and multiple links between its members in Haiti and Florida, remains the basis of this migration dynamics. It paves the way for an intense movement of information and capital between both areas; moreover, it offers a precious help for urban insertion in Florida.

In little Haiti, the original residential area, family reunification has often triggered illegal residential conversion as a response to housing overcrowding. But since 1986, spatial concentration has been replaced by urban spreading towards the suburbs, due to diversified familial strategies.

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)



14. Piguet, Etienne 'Les jeunes issus de l'immigration en Suisse' in : Migrations société, 1999, 11, 62, pp. 77-86

1.) Major Research Questions

Quelle place occupent les jeunes issus de l'immigration dans la société suisse ? Comment se présente son évolution depuis 1970 ?

2.) Concepts and Theories

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Analyse des données des recensements fédéraux depuis 1970: description socio-démographique, bref tour d'horizon des principaux résultats de recherches disponibles en Suisse sur la « seconde génération », modalités de participation de cette population à la société suisse au travers de deux indicateurs : la langue et le niveau de formation.

4.) Results

L'article a souligné la stabilisation (synonyme d'une intégration facilitée), mais aussi la diversification (surtout si elle comporte une dimension culturelle, est vue comme porteuse de handicaps relatifs aux possibilités de participation sociale) de la population des jeunes issus de l'immigration en Suisse.

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)

15. Pereda, Carlos, Actis, Walter, de Prada, Miguel Angel 'Les jeunes issus de l'immigration marocaine en Espagne. Stratégies migratoires, culture d'origine, préjugés sociaux' in : Migrations société, 1999, 11, 62, pp. 87-98

1.) Major Research Questions

Quelle est la situation des jeunes issus de l'immigration marocaine en Espagne?

2.) Concepts and Theories



3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Analyse des données ; l'article est basé sur la recherche réalisée par le COLECTIVE IOE ; l'article recense quelques données disponibles et analyse les principales conclusions tirées d'une exploration sur les diverses générations de Marocains présente en Catalogne.

4.) Results

L'article montre la situation des enfants des immigrés marocains socialisés en Espagne en ce qui concerne la famille, la culture d'origine, la religion. En tenant compte des observations basées sur une analyse des données concernant des jeunes (plus ou moins 18 ans) issus de l'immigration, les auteurs définissent différents niveaux de stratégie culturelle des immigrés. Ces stratégies varient selon l'appartenance à une génération, le sexe, la formation, et elles dépendent surtout du degré d'incrustation au sein de la famille et dans les autres réseaux extra-familiaux.

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)

16. Perotti, Antonio 'Les personnes âgées d'origine italienne résidant en France' Migrations société, 2000, 12, 68, pp. 47-57

1.) Major Research Questions

La situation des personnes âgées d'origine italienne résidant en France, quelles sont leurs conditions socioéconomiques ?

2.) Concepts and Theories

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

L'analyse des données de l'INSEE – recensement de la population de 1990

Les ressortissants italiens n'étant pas inclus dans les enquêtes sur les conditions de vie des ménages conduit par l'INSEE en 1986/7 et en 1993/4.



4.) Results

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)

Faute de données statistiques, la synthèse est lacunaire, notamment en ce qui concerne la sécurité sociale et les revenus des italiens actifs ayant à leur charge dans le cadre familial ou extra-familial leurs parents âgés et inactifs.

Les aspects culturels constituent également un domaine peu exploré par les enquêtes.

17. Zehraoui, Ahsène 'L'immigration maghrébine : dynamique familiale et processus d'intégration' in : Migrations société, 2003, 15, 86, pp. 53-68

1.) Major Research Questions

Quel est le rôle de la famille au cours du processus de l'intégration ?

2.) Concepts and Theories

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Travail scientifique

4.) Results

La dynamique familiale dans les processus d'intégration des groupes issus de l'immigration maghrébine s'inscrit dans deux tendances, l'une allant dans les sens d'une intégration collective par ségrégation, l'autre dans le sens d'une intégration par assimilation individuelle.

En réalité, peut-être faudrait-il parler de dynamiques familiales, au pluriel, tant la réalité des familles est différente suivant les vagues migratoires, leur composante démographique et leur histoire sociale. Ces familles sont donc confrontées à des processus sociaux contradictoires et multifformes d'acculturation et de déculturation, de réussite et d'échec scolaire, de promotion sociale et d'échecs de naturalisation, de francisation et d'islamisation, de stabilisation et de précarisation, d'intégration, de discrimination et d'exclusion.



La réalité sociologique renvoi ainsi à une mosaïque de familles, de situation et de trajectoires sociales. On observe par conséquent non pas un seul type d'intégration qui serait applicable de façon indifférenciée à tous, mais différents niveaux et formes d'intégration.

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)

- 18. Soldano, Anna 'Familialisme et particularisme : spécificité culturelle ou vecteur d'intégration ?' in : Migrations société, 2004, 16, 92, pp. 27-37**

1.) Major Research Questions

L'attachement viscéral à la famille peut-il être interprété comme une spécificité culturelle italienne ? Conduit-il inexorablement à l'enfermement et au repli sur soi, entravant de fait l'émergence de solidarités plus larges ?

2.) Concepts and Theories

La thèse du familialisme et du particularisme traduit l'attachement des Italiens à certaines formes de cercles restreint, privilégiant les intérêts familiaux et immédiats au détriment d'un investissement civique plus global. La famille et les communautés locales en sont de bons exemples.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Article scientifique; dossier

4.) Results

Chez les Italiens, la sacro-sainte importance attribuée à la famille, la subordination féminine, la différence d'éducation donnée aux filles et aux garçons peuvent être interprétées comme des caractéristiques italiennes à part entière (culte du familialisme et du particularisme). En cela elles illustrent même une parfaite pérennité de la culture italienne ou des régions italiennes.

En revanche, en étudiant ces variables à travers d'autres prismes, comme celui de la classe ouvrière locale, elles témoignent davantage d'une certaine forme d'assimilation à la classe



ouvrière du Nord. En effet, attachement à la cellule familiale, etc. caractérisent aussi la classe ouvrière locale. D'autres pratiques et comportements ouvriers tels que l'autoconstruction ouvrière, pratique des jeux de hasard, jardinage et potager, etc. sont également des pratiques observées chez les Italiens dans la région étudiée.

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)

- 19. Firbank, Oscar 'Retraite anticipée ou retraite différée? Les immigrés âgés au Québec et leur sortie de la vie active' in: Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales, 2001, 17, 1, pp. 101-125**

1.) Major Research Questions

This paper analyses attitudes towards work of aged immigrants and the conditions of their transition to inactivity and retirement.

2.) Concepts and Theories

life course approach

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Analysis of data originating from a research conducted for the Ministry for International Relations and Immigration (MRCI); Quantitative and qualitative data

4.) Results

The paper presents an overview on the knowledge available on this subject in Canada and abroad; it establishes a global portray of immigrant workers approaching or already arrived at the normal retirement age and analyses the strategies of transition to retirement of a sample of older immigrant workers from four ethnic groups (Italians, French, Haitians, Vietnamese) living in Montreal metropolitan area. The study shows the influence of migratory process and of immigrants professional life as factors that can explain that their retirement is, in many senses, different from that of the non-immigrants.



The situation of immigrants is nevertheless far from being homogenous, although some groups of immigrants are particularly vulnerable in facing this transition to retirement. However, according to available data, it is not possible to speak of older immigrants as a whole as vulnerable population.

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

The conclusion makes several proposals which could improve the conditions of the transition to retirement and the economical security of older immigrants in Canada.

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)

(20) Country of origin and integration

- 1. Santelli, Emmanuelle 'Les enfants d'immigrés algériens et leur pays d'origine. Modes de relations économiques et professionnelles' in: Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales, 2002, 18, 3, pp. 41-54**

1.) Major Research Questions

What forms of economic and professional ties exist that children of Algerian immigrants maintain with their country of origin?

2.) Concepts and Theories

The ties vary according to the time frame considered, gender and professional status in France.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

not described

4.) Results



In the past, economic and professional ties with Algeria were maintained in four distinct ways: through studies undertaken in Algeria, fulfilment of military service, employment and by spending several years in Algeria.

Moreover, if several types of relations with the country of origin have been observed, professional or economic projects oriented toward Algeria or the Maghreb are even more numerous. When compared to previous relations with the country of origin, these more recent projects reveal a profound change: these activities are seen as temporary and they do not imply a return to Algeria. They involve solely independent economic or professional activities initiated by individuals who, in some cases, are already entrepreneurs in France. These activities are either considered to be supplementary or complementary to an existent professional activity in France. They also show the role played by family members in Algeria, as well as the years spent in France, which have altered the original migration project and, in turn, influence the migrant's new professional project. Finally, the economic and/or professional ties maintained with Algeria reveal three strongly interconnected elements: that the children of Algerian immigrants claim the right to a place in both French and Algerian society, the emergence of an economic elite and the "new" Algerian policy concerning this "second generation".

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)



(21) Integration support policies

- 1. Adger, C. T. 2001 'School-Community-Based Organization Partnerships for Language Minority Student's School Success' In: Journal of Education for Students Placed at Risk, 6, Apr, 7-25.**

1.) Major Research Questions

Is there a mismatch between the language and culture of language minority student's schools and those of their community, as well as the school's difficulty in addressing their academic needs appropriately?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Some schools are partnering with community-based organizations (CBOs) to broaden the base of support for immigrant students.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

A study of school-CBO partnerships that promote the academic achievement of language minority students;

Description of the types of CBOs that partner with schools, the ways partners work together and the work they do;

Crucial elements in program success are discussed, as well as challenges that partnerships may face;

4.) Results

CBOs have a positive effect on immigrant students' language ability.

5.) Policy Implications

Barriers to social integration



- 22 Institutional discrimination
- 23 Prejudice and discrimination
- 24 Discrimination or human capital
- 25 Combating prejudice and discrimination

(22) Institutional discrimination

- 1. Ram, Monder, Samllbone, D., Deakins, D., Jones, T. 2003 'Banking on 'break-out': Finance and the Development of Ethnic Minority Businesses' In: Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 29, 4, pp. 663-681.**

1.) Major Research Questions

What are the experiences, especially on the financial sector, of ethnic firms attempting to break out from the cramped range of generally marginal activities?

2.) Concepts and Theories

A break-out entails a shift from labour-intensive to capital-intensive activities requiring external financing.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

In-depth case histories supplemented by large-scale quantitative survey in Britain.

4.) Results

Access to bank credit continues to be problematic, with frequent perceptions of racist discrimination even in the case of entrepreneurs with seemingly impressive track resources and personal resource endowments.

5.) Policy Implications

- 2. Solé, C., Parella, S. 2003 'The Labour Market and Racial Discrimination in Spain' In: Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 29, 1, pp. 121-140.**



1.) Major Research Questions

What are the mechanisms of discrimination against immigrant workers? What are the factors that perpetuate racial discrimination in the labour market based on the interests and practices of the various social agents (government, employers, trade unions, local workers)?

2.) Concepts and Theories

no information found;

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

no information found;

4.) Results

The non-EU labour force suffers from negative discrimination compared to native workers, in terms of both access of jobs and to working conditions, independently of their educational levels, qualifications or prior work experiences.

This not only gives rise to a loss of human resources available to the host society, but also represents a definite barrier for the integration into the host society of these immigrants.

5.) Policy Implications

3. Waters, M.C. 2004 'Race, Ethnicity and Immigration in the United States' In: "Social Inequalities in Comparative Perspective" Devine, F. & Waters, M.C. (Eds.), Malden, MA: Blackwell, 20-38.

1.) Major Research Questions

What is the manner in which black immigrants balance their racial identities as blacks with their ethnic identities as West Indians?

What is the special connection between ethnic identification and school and job market success?

2.) Concepts and Theories



Teenagers are classified into three broad identity categories as Americans, ethnic Americans with some distance from black Americans, or as immigrants without confronting American race/ identity.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Overview of recent theorizing and research on non-white immigrant experiences, particularly that of the second generation;

Qualitative in-depth life-history interview data on the children of West Indian immigrants in New York City (N= 83);

4.) Results

A more complex picture emerged centred on higher contact with others of their background as well as native minorities, which results in varying patterns of prejudice and conflict while also fostering a new sort of multiculturalism. Youth were not assimilating into the American mainstream per se but into an evolving society resulting from globalization, immigration and culture and identity mixing. This is evident in how respondents deployed the term "American".

5.) Policy Implications

- 4. Kposowa, A.J. 2002 'Human Capital and the Performance of African Immigrants in the US Labour Market' In: The Western Journal of Black Studies, 26, 3, fall, 175-183.**

1.) Major Research Questions

What is the impact of Black race on earnings in the US?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Comparison of African Blacks (immigrants) with native-born Blacks and Whites and White immigrants;

Theory that ethnic stratification, rather than ethnic assimilation better explains the performance of African immigrants in the US labour market;



3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Multiple regression (OLS) models were fitted to data from the 1980 and 1990 US population censuses;

4.) Results

In both 1980 and 1990, African immigrants had the highest educational attainment among the four groups. Despite this educational advantage, analysis by race and immigration status showed that in 1980, earnings returns to education for Africans were the lowest. By 1990, African immigrants had achieved earnings parity with their native-born Black counterparts. Earning returns to education for Africans were, however, less than those among native and foreign-born Whites.

There is a racial hierarchy in earnings, with Whites at the top, followed by African Americans and then Africans. In the US labour market, African immigrants and native-born Blacks appear to be uniquely disadvantaged by their race.

5.) Policy Implications

5. Richard, Jean-Luc ,Une approche de la discrimination sur le marché du travail. Les jeunes adultes issus de l'immigration étrangère en France' in: Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales, 2000, 16, 3, pp. 53-83

1.) Major Research Questions

Is it possible to show discrimination against young adults with migration background through an analysis of longitudinal data at the French labour market? What are appropriate statistical methods for doing so?

2.) Concepts and Theories

As statistics that allow for analysing discrimination against young adults with migration background are rare, the author, however, uses longitudinal data and different statistical methods to do so.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Analysis of the INSEE longitudinal data base of the French Permanent Demographic Sample (EDP) between 1975 and 1990; analysis of different statistical methods



4.) Results

As the author considers that national origin seems to be the most explanatory reason of unemployment rates' differences among the groups, it is necessary to use longitudinal data and to introduce in the models variables that can have an influence on employers' choices. It appears that the introduction of national origin variables in logistic regressions concerning long term unemployment of all migrants' sons or daughters highlights the reality of discrimination against some of the young people of foreign origin (especially North African migrants' sons).

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)

(23) Prejudice and discrimination

- 1. Zick, A., Wagner, U., van Dick, R., Petzel, T. 2001 'Acculturation and Prejudice in Germany: Majority and Minority Perspectives' In: Journal of Social Issues, Vol. 57, No. 3, 541-557.**

1.) Major Research Questions

What are possibilities and perspectives of immigrants who try to acculturate into German society and who are targets of racism?

Do minority groups have prejudices towards other minority groups?

Can these attitudes of minority groups be related to specific attitudes towards acculturation?

What is the relation between acculturation attitudes, ethnic prejudice, and inter- and intra-group behaviour in Germany?

2.) Concepts and Theories



Prejudice is seen as “closely connected to ideologies about the subjectively assumed ‘best way’ that minorities should relate to the culture of the dominant majority”. (p.542)

The dominant prejudice and discrimination behaviour of the majority group is closely connected to specific ideologies on acculturation, e.g. preferences for assimilation or segregation.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Analyzing background information about Germany as a migration country; additional use of survey and experimental data;

4.) Results

There exists a close link between macro social and micro social levels of coping with migration. Minorities prefer integration and assimilation, while the dominant German majority focus strongly on assimilation and segregation of immigrants.

5.) Policy Implications

Germany as an immigration country has to change its national and political self-definition.

2. Helly, Denise ‘Le traitement de l’islam au Canada. Tendances actuelles’ in: Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales, 2004, 20, 1, pp. 47-73

1.) Major Research Questions

What are the attitudes toward Islam and the Muslim population in Canada?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Definitions of discrimination and equality rights

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Scientific analysis (media, survey results, literature, etc.)

4.) Results



Following the terrorist acts in the United States in September 2001, hostility towards Muslims increases in North America and Europe. The article describes the different forms of discrimination suffered by Muslims in Canada inasmuch as the information compiled during the last two years allows it. It also attempts to describe the main factors of the hostility towards Muslims in Canada and how these factors could be peculiar to the Canadian society, which State proclaims itself the only multicultural State in the West and one of the most respectful of immigrants and cultural minority rights.

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)

3. Marra, Claudio 'Théories sur le préjugé : individu et contexte social' in : Migrations société, 2005, 17, 97, pp. 53-65

1.) Major Research Questions

2.) Concepts and Theories

Le travail est présenté sous l'approche de Willem Doise; modèle heuristique, qui envisage par le biais de l'intégration différents niveaux d'explication psycho-sociales

Analyse des théories qui, se focalisent sur un plan individuel, considèrent les processus cognitifs activés que l'individu porteur de préjugés met en action ; ensuite, les auteurs s'occupent des théories qui, à partir des processus cognitifs, considèrent les diverses situations sociales dans lesquelles se forge la discrimination, caractérisées par l'appartenance au groupe et les tensions qui peuvent surgir entre le groupe d'appartenance et les autres groupes ; finalement, ils abordent les théories socio-constructionnistes qui se réfèrent au contexte social dans son ensemble.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Travail théorique

4.) Results



5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)

- 4. Belmessous, Hacène, Chignier-Riboulon, Franck 'Demande de « résidentialisation » et discrimination à l'encontre des nouvelles catégories moyennes issues de l'immigration' in : Migrations société, 2005, 17, 97, pp. 33-39**

1.) Major Research Questions

Est-ce qu'il y a une discrimination quant à l'accès au logement locatif privé des catégories sociales moyennes étrangères ou perçues comme étrangères ?

2.) Concepts and Theories

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Recherche réalisée en 2003 à partir de quartiers lyonnais et parisiens.

4.) Results

Quelques observations:

Il semble les auteurs qu'une des démarches en matière d'habitation entreprise par de nouveaux habitants ou postulants à un logement dans certains quartiers répond à cette vision. C'est pourquoi, les ménages étrangers ou d'origine étrangère qui posent leur candidature auprès des agences ou des propriétaires immobiliers recherchent aussi une appartenance sociale, un milieu socio-économique proche, ce qui ne les distingue pas de leurs contemporains appartenant à la même catégorie sociale. Or, si la logique de l'entre-soi est bien une recherche de proximité sociale à relier à un parcours social, la mobilité spatiale permet aussi de marquer, pour certaines personnes issues de quartiers populaires, une césure avec le milieu d'origine, milieu sociale qui est également territorialisé.

Les observations conduisent les auteurs à penser que les bailleurs et les intermédiaires de la location privilégient et hiérarchisent plus d'un critère de sélection. C'est une évidence que de le dire, mais les personnes d'origine arabe ou moire sont les plus discriminées, de même que, bien souvent, les Turcs. Par ailleurs, le genre semble jouer un rôle de premier plan : les femmes et les jeunes femmes sont mieux perçues que les hommes et bénéficient d'un a priori positif. Les familles apparaissent comme des éléments potentiellement perturbateur,



notamment en raison de la peur de naissance nombreuses ou de l'arrivée d'autres membre du groupe familial.

Autre élément qui représente bien souvent un handicap majeur : la discrimination fondée sur l'adresse, l'origine géographique. Pour ceux qui, dans une perspective de trajectoire sociale et résidentielle ascendante, souhaitent quitter la banlieue populaire qui les a vus naître ou grandir, l'annonce de leur adresse, voire de leur commune, constitue un paramètre qu peut s'avérer négatif dans leurs recherches.

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)

5. Benencia, Roberto 'Labour and prejudice. Violence on Bolivian Immigrants in the Agriculture of the Periphery of Buenos Aires' in: *Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales*, 2004, 20, 1, pp. 97-118

1.) Major Research Questions

2.) Concepts and Theories

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

4.) Results

A significant proportion of the migrant families may experience a upward social mobility, despite a persistent context of national economic crises. They therefore become more visible than other immigrants, which this triggers different types of prejudice in the native population. The article shows that different types of prejudice against Bolivian migrants may coexist, depending on which social actor is involved. In some cases positive prejudice may place these immigrants in a situation of being favoured as workers, therefore with a privileged status as compared with the native population. On the other hand, because they are particularly vulnerable as a result of the relative visibility of their possessions (mainly property of land or of productive means), they may be targeted by criminals who, in a context of negative racial prejudice, will exert them different forms of violence.

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results



6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)

6. Rebzani, Mohammed ,Discrimination ethnique à l'embauche des jeunes: une analyse psychosociale' in: Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales, 2000, 16, 3, pp. 29-52

1.) Major Research Questions

What is the employers' system of representation – as an important factor which influences ethnic discrimination in the recruitment – and what are the reactions of the young people discriminated against.

2.) Concepts and Theories

As research into racism in employment in France is frequently carried out by sociologists, the author analysed the aspects of the research question through psychosocial processes which are at the heart of this phenomenon.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Psychosocial analysis

4.) Results

not known

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)

(24) Discrimination or human capital?



1. **Granato, N., Kalter, F. 2001 'The Persistence of Ethnic Inequality in the German Labour Market. Discrimination and Underinvestment in Human Capital?' In: Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie, 53, 3, 497-520.**

1.) Major Research Questions

Are remaining ethnical inequalities either due to processes of discrimination or result from immigrants' permanent underinvestment in human capital?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Presentation of theoretical arguments and empirical results as to why the latter mechanism seems to be more important for the situation in the German labour market;

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Using data from the 1996 micro census; analysis whether labour market positions of immigrants are still lower, controlling for generation and education;

4.) Results

Clear-cut results: Nearly all labour market disadvantages of the second generation can be traced back to educational differences.

5.) Policy Implications

(25) Combating prejudice and discrimination

1. **Cashmore, E. 2002 'Behind the Window Dressing: Ethnic Minority Police Perspectives on Cultural Diversity' In: Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 28, 2, pp. 327-341.**

1.) Major Research Questions

Effect of recruiting more ethnic minority police officers and enhancing cultural diversity training for police in fighting racism



2.) Concepts and Theories

No information found;

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Unstructured interviews with minority police officers

4.) Results

Neither recruiting of ethnic minority police officers nor cultural diversity training are supported by officers

5.) Policy Implications

Questioning of effectivity of fighting racism within police and in public through the methods of minority recruitment and cultural diversity training; an alternative method of 'accelerated action' is suggested and outlined.

- 2. Ghemmaz, Malika 'Les politiques de lutte contre les discriminations « raciales » à l'embauche : les politiques de l'aléa ?' in : Migrations société, 2002, 14, 80, pp. 9-20**

1.) Major Research Questions

La recherche a pour but d'analyser les politiques publiques mises en oeuvre pour lutter contre les discriminations "raciales" à l'embauche : comment et pourquoi les pouvoirs publics vont-ils lutter contre ces discriminations ?

2.) Concepts and Theories

L'étude menée dégage une tendance: il existe une volonté de la part des pouvoirs publics de réagir aux discriminations « raciales » à l'embauche, cependant la réaction semble incertaine et aléatoire. C'est pourquoi les auteurs démontrent, dans un premier temps, que l'inscription sur l'agenda politique et la mise en oeuvre des politiques publiques de lutte contre les discriminations « raciales » à l'embauche vacillent entre précipitation et hésitation. Puis, dans un second temps, les auteurs essaient de montrer que les raisons qui poussent les acteurs publics à réagir oscillent entre rationalité et valeur.



3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

La recherche était réalisée à Lille et Roubaix à partir d'entretiens semi-directifs avec des fonctionnaires territoriaux ou d'Etat et des élus.

4.) Results

Le paradigme de l'intégration semble se substituer lentement celui de la lutte contre les discriminations ou celui de légalité des chances, pour reprendre des chances, pour reprendre la terminologie européenne.

On peut donc émettre l'hypothèse que les politiques publiques relatives à l'immigration sont en voie d'eupéanisation.

Les politiques de lutte contre les discriminations « raciales » à l'embauche constituent un exemple concret de la nouvelle manière de penser et de traiter l'immigration et ses conséquences. Inscrites sur l'agenda du gouvernement pour des raisons stratégiques et idéologiques, les politiques publiques de lutte contre les discriminations « raciales » se veulent transversales. Cependant, à l'heure actuelle, les objectifs à atteindre sont flous, voire incertains, et les structures amenées à intervenir répondent à une logique éparpillée.

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)

The consequences of social integration for the social structure of the receiving society

26 Structure of inequality

27 Ethnic stratification in different areas: empirical results

28 Horizontal ethnic differentiation of social structure: voluntary organizations, political parties, kinship, social intercourse, ethnic colonies

(26) Structure of inequality



1. Fossett, Mark, Cready, C. 1998 'Ecological Approaches in the Study of Racial and Ethnic Differentiation and Inequality' In: "Continuities in Sociological Human Ecology" Micklin, M. and Poston, D. (Eds.) New York: Plenum, pp. 157-194.

1.) Major Research Questions

What is the relevance of contemporary human ecological theory for social inquiry into ethnic and racial relations?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Discussion of ecological conceptions of differentiation, inequality and stratification;

Ecological perspectives on ethnic affiliation and formation and ecology's role in competition between ethnicities, ethnic assimilation and ethnic relations;

3.) Major Empirical Research

Reviewing several contemporary elaborations on Robert Ezra Park's (1950) classic work on race and culture in the US city;

4.) Results

Theories of expansion are highlighted to describe the historical breadth of racial and ethnic relations in the US and identify possible long-term trends in ethnic diversity and racial mending.

5.) Policy Implications

2. Doane, A. 1997 'Dominant Group Ethnic Identity in the United States: The Role of "Hidden" Ethnicity in Intergroup Relations' In: *The Sociological Quarterly*, 38, 3, summer, 375-397.

1.) Major Research Questions

What is the nature of dominant group ethnicity in the US?



2.) Concepts and Theories

The taken-for-granted nature of dominant group identity has facilitated attempts by the dominant group to maintain its dominant position in the system of ethnic stratification.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Analysis of existing theories and empirical data;

4.) Results

Dominant group ethnic identity tends to be less visible and salient as a result of dominant status. This “hidden” ethnicity has resulted in the systematic underdevelopment of the study of race and ethnic relations with regard to analysis of the role of dominant group ethnicity.

Examination of the process through which dominant group ethnicity has evolved and the consequences of these changes for race and ethnic relations in the US;

5.) Policy Implications

- 3. Macias, T. E. 2003 ‘Assimilation in Mexican American Life? Integration and Hesitation beyond the Second Generation’ In: Dissertation Abstracts International, A: The Humanities and Social Sciences, 63, 7, Jan, 2707-A.**

1.) Major Research Questions

What is the applicability of the central assertions of assimilation theory to the largest of these non-European groups – the over six million Mexican Americans whose families have been in the US since three generations or even more?

2.) Concepts and Theories

There is a focus on three areas: intermarriage, college education and suburban life, where third-plus generation Mexican Americans can expect to encounter the most contact, intimate and otherwise, with the dominant society.

3.) Major Empirical Research



Using national data from the Current Population Survey and interview data gathered in the San Jose, CA and Phoenix, AZ metro areas;

4.) Results

Though the process of assimilation of third-plus generation Mexican Americans is similar with that of European Americans such as acculturation, increases in educational attainment and intermarriage, there is still evidence that social forces connected to mediated forms of culture, ethnic concentration, identity policies and ethnic stratification have combined to create a distinctive social context within which ethnicity is more fixed across generations than it has been before. This fixity is perhaps most remarkable among relatively well-integrated third-plus generation Mexican Americans. Through social integration with the dominant society over generations assimilation theory predicts that ethnicity will lose its significance over time.

5.) Policy Implications

(27) Ethnic stratification in different areas: empirical results

- 1. Veenman, J. 2003 ,The Socioeconomic and Cultural Integration of Immigrants in the Netherlands' In: Migration Studies, 40, 152 Dec, 805-827.**

1.) Major Research Questions

Why have the most of the immigrant groups in the Netherlands a disadvantaged socio-economic position?

2.) Concepts and Theories



Three categories of immigrants in the Netherlands can be distinguished: “classical” groups of labour and (post-) colonial immigrants, “new” refugee groups and immigrants from industrialized countries.

Differences can be explained by a general model, in which the objective opportunity structure, the mechanisms of inclusion and exclusion and the immigrants’ resources are the dominant determinants of the immigrants’ socio- economic position.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

No information found so far;

4.) Results

The Dutch case shows that mechanisms of inclusion and exclusion play an important role.

They explain mainly the restricted effectiveness of social policy, since this policy is infected by a “cultural bias” that makes it rather difficult for immigrants to fully participate in the receiving society.

5.) Policy Implications

Researchers claim for a “Baron Von Munchausen’s” approach to really improve social policy and the immigrants’ socioeconomic position.

2. Blanc-Chaléard, Maire-Claude ‘Une integration dans la durée. Les Italiens en région parisienne (1880-1960)’ in: *Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales*, 1999, 15, 3, pp. 151-176

1.) Major Research Questions

How has the integration of Italians in the region of Paris taken place?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Historical analysis which nearly traces back a century of migration.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used



Comparative study of two neighbourhoods in Paris and in the suburbs. The processes of integration are analysed through the evolution of these territories within the context of the popular neighbourhoods of Paris in this years.

4.) Results

The analysis traces over nearly a century of migration, between the late nineteenth century and the 1960s, the constitution, growth and then disappearance of these 'italo-parisian territories'.

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)

(28) Horizontal ethnic differentiation of social structure: voluntary organizations, political parties, kinship, social intercourse, ethnic colonies



- 1. Takenaka, A. 2003 'The Mechanisms of Ethnic Retention: Later-Generation Japanese Immigrants in Lima, Peru' In: Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 29, 2, pp. 467-483.**

1.) Major Research Questions

How and why perpetuates an ethnic community itself over generations, even after successful structural and political integration?

2.) Concepts and Theories

The maintenance of the ethnic community lies not in the preservation of the 'old culture', but in recreating a culture anew through community activities with a backing on the sending country



3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Ethnographic research conducted among later-generation Japanese-Peruvians in Lima, Peru

4.) Results

After their 100-year-long presence in Peru, Japanese-Peruvians, now mostly in their third generations, are highly acculturated. They are also integrated economically and politically. Despite increased levels of integration, Japanese-Peruvians have maintained an institutionally well-established ethnic community that has grown in each generation. The author seeks answers to this phenomenon in the nature of their community institutions and the role of Japan. A key to their ethnic community maintenance lies not in the preservation of the 'old culture', but rather in recreating 'Japanese culture' anew through community activities with a backing in Japan.

5.) Policy Implications

2. De Luca, Deborah 'Networks of Chinese Community in Milan' in: *Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales*, 2004, 20, 3, pp. 29-48

1.) Major Research Questions

What can network analysis contribute to migration studies? What theory and methodology are suited for this analysis?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Network analysis: strength of ties, multiplicity, density, expressive and instrumental links, cooperative and competitive relations

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Network analysis of the Chinese community in Milan

4.) Results

In the 80s the community was dense and cohesive and it was easy for newcomers to improve their economic status, while in the 90s the situation has gradually become worse. The first "Chinese area" has turned into a service area, bringing as a consequence the concentration of the newcomers in more peripheral areas. In these two areas there are various levels



of integration and different kinds of conflicts with Italians. Moreover, everyone manipulates his/her network in dissimilar ways in order to reach economic and social integration, and some achieve these goals faster than others also thanks to their network.

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)

3. Poinso, Marie 'Associations de l'immigration et mouvement associatif français' in : Migrations société, 2000, 12, 72, pp. 45-54

1.) Major Research Questions

Quelle place ces associations de l'immigration occupent-elles dans le mouvement associatif français? Et inversement, comment les associations françaises ont-elles développé des relations avec ces associations ?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Cycles de mobilisation politique, processus de construction identitaires, répertoires d'actions collectives, sociologie des leaders, structure de l'opportunité politique

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

4.) Results

Les années 80 et 90 ont connu une recomposition du tissu associatif local. Dans les quartiers marqués par une présence importante de populations étrangères ou d'origine étrangère, les associations de l'immigration ont contribué très largement pour répondre aux besoins sociaux et culturels non couverts par les services publics, souvent absents, ni par les associations d'éducation populaire. Cette participation s'est faite au prix de transformations importantes de leurs missions, objectifs et fonctionnement que l'on ne mesure pas toujours très bien. Elles contribuent au développement de liens sociaux au sein des populations étrangères, mais aussi avec les populations d'origine française quand celles-ci les considèrent pas avec suspicion, voire avec hostilité.



Les associations de l'immigration pourront participer à la recomposition de l'espace local et à la construction d'une identité commune à partir du moment où elles pourront sortir de leur isolement et s'appuyer sur un véritable partenariat avec les administrations locales, les structures du travail social et les associations françaises.

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy

4. Matas, Juan, Pfefferkorn, Roland 'Le rôle des associations « issus de l'immigration »? in : Migrations société, 2000, 12, 72, pp. 67-77

1.) Major Research Questions

Les associations issues de l'immigration, un facteur d'intégration ?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Les auteurs ont mis l'accent plus particulièrement sur le rôle de ces associations dans le maintien ou le développement de liens affectifs ou culturels avec les sociétés d'origine. Ils insistent parallèlement sur l'articulation entre cette dimension et le rôle actif qu'elles jouent de facto dans l'intégration des populations d'origine étrangère au sein de la société française.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Travail de recherche mené dans le cadre d'un groupe d'enquête pédagogique durant les années universitaires 1998/9 et 1999/2000. La première année les auteurs ont travaillé sur trois associations maghrébines, trois associations africaines, deux latino-américaines et une tsigane, toutes implantées à Strasbourg. La seconde année ils ont travaillé sur deux associations turques, une association kurde, une association latino-américaine et un réseau informel algérien, le plupart de celles situées à Strasbourg.

Approche qualitative ; entretiens approfondis

4.) Results



Les associations jouent un rôle complexe de médiation culturelle, sociale et scolaire. Elles constituent de même un cadre de régulation des tensions locales et un lieu de développement de pratiques citoyennes. Bien que les associations étudiées aient des caractéristiques et des buts bien différents, aucune d'entre elles ne semble négliger cette dimension d'accueil et d'introduction dans son fonctionnement.

L'association peut également aider au maintien des traditions religieuses et culturelles.

Les associations « issus de l'immigration » constituent donc un cadre dans lequel les identités de départ peuvent finalement s'adapter progressivement au nouvel environnement culturel et institutionnel. La transformation identitaire peut, partiellement au moins, être maîtrisée, car à la fois pris en charge collectivement et ancrée localement.

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)

5. Martín Pérez, Alberto 'Associations d'immigrés et politiques publiques en Espagne' in : Migrations société, 2004, 16, 95, pp. 15-28

1.) Major Research Questions

Quel rôle jouent les associations d'immigrés dans les dispositifs d'intégration des immigrés en Espagne au moyen de la mise en place par les associations elles-mêmes d'un ensemble de pratiques concrètes ainsi que par le biais des rapports existant entre elles et les pouvoirs publics ?

2.) Concepts and Theories

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Travail ayant obtenu en janvier 2003 le prix de l'Institutio Universitario de Estudios sobre Migraciones de l'Universidad Pontificia Comillas de Madrid (Espagne). => Il est permis de supposer que le travail contient de parties empiriques

4.) Results



L'auteur montre d'abord le développement du mouvement associatif et en suite des aspects d'un coté de la politique à l'égard des associations et de l'autre coté de l'intégration par la vie associative. En fin, il pose la question concernant les rapports à la politique, s'ils sont d'une manière de partenaires ou de prestation de services.

En dépit du déploiement d'activités qu'elles opèrent dans le domaine de la prestation des services, les associations d'immigrés n'ont réussi qu'à établir des systèmes de partenariat très limités, et, comme les auteurs l'ont observé, restreints à la gestion de certaines affaires aux niveaux régional et local.

La collaboration entre les pouvoirs politiques et les associations dépend presque exclusivement de la volonté politique.

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)

6. Baillet, Dominique 'Jeunes d'origine maghrébine dans l'espace associatif et politique', in : Migrations société, 1999, 11, 66, pp. 7-22

1.) Major Research Questions

Quel rôle ont joué et jouent les associations communautaristes et sociétaristes au cours de l'intégration des jeunes d'origine maghrébine ?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Intégration dans le sens durkheimien, repris et actualisé par Schnapper

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Interviews avec des jeunes d'origine maghrébine en 1994-1995, nés soit en France soit au Maghreb, mais entièrement scolarisés en France

4.) Results



Depuis le milieu des années 70, les associations sociétaristes et communalistes jouent un rôle qu'on peut rapprocher de celui qu'ont joué le Parti communiste ou l'Eglise catholique, au cours des années 1930 à 1970, pour les immigrés italiens, polonais, portugais et maghrébins. Ces associations assurent au moins une socialisation des individus et, aux mieux, une intégration économique et sociale, voire politique pour les plus diplômés d'entre eux, compensent les insuffisances de l'Etat-providence actuel et pallient l'effritement des institutions nationales telles que la famille, l'école républicaine, l'armée ou l'Eglise.

Les organisations communautaristes favorisent l'entrée dans les communautés, réelles et symboliques, et permettent de compenser les injustices de la vie économique et sociale ; les organisations sociétaristes facilitent, quant à elles, l'entrée dans la vie économique et sociale et l'intégration au système capitaliste.

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)

7. Baillet, Dominique 'Les associations issues de l'immigration, un outil d'intégration ?' in : *Migrations société*, 2000, 12, 72, pp. 55-66

1.) Major Research Questions

Les associations issues de l'immigration, un outil d'intégration ?

2.) Concepts and Theories

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Dossier

4.) Results

En vingt ans, on est passé d'un mouvement associatif politique à dimension ethnique, algérien, kabyle et masculin, de revendications de dignité d'un groupe prolétaire issu de la colonisation, à un mouvement associatif éclaté, mixte, arabo-berbère et maghrébin, lié au développement d'un Etat-providence mi-social, mi-ethnique. Les associations sociétaristes ont assuré au moins une socialisation de leurs militants et au mieux une intégration économique



et politique. Les associations communalistes ont procuré, quant à elles, une socialisation communautaire culturelle et politique à leurs militants. Si elles n'assurent ni intégration économique ni ascensions sociale, elles forment néanmoins des espaces structurants de contre-pouvoir dans la société française.

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)

Immigration and societal integration of receiving society

- 29 conflict between migrants and natives on ethno-cultural-religious issues
- 30 nativist movements
- 31 conditions and patterns of ethnic conflict resolutions

(29) Conflict between migrants and natives on ethno-cultural-religious issues

1. Fong, E., Ooka, E. 2002 'The Social Consequences of Participating in the Ethnic Economy' In: *International Migration Review* Vol. 36, Nr. 1, pp. 125-146.

1.) Major Research Questions

Process of social incorporation of immigrants: What are the effects of working in ethnic economy on social integration of immigrants?

2.) Concepts and Theories



The study intends to test the suggestion that participation in ethnic economy can negatively affect the social integration.

Level of integration is measured by variables like “English ability”, “participation in social activities in the wider society” etc.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Analysis of a survey (interviews) of the Chinese ethnic economy in Toronto;

4.) Results

Working in ethnic economies hampers social contact and participation in the wider society.

5.) Policy Implications

(30) Nativist movements

- 1. Fetzer, J. S. 2000 ‘Economic Self-Interest or Cultural Marginality? Anti-Immigration Sentiment and Nativist Political Movements in France, Germany and the USA’ In: Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 26, 1, pp. 5-23.**

1.) Major Research Questions

What is the basis for nativist political movements and anti-immigration sentiments?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Theories that account for public opposition to immigration or support for nativist political movements: economic self-interest and marginality (especially in its cultural version).

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Test of these two explanations using public-opinion surveys on opposition to immigration in France, Germany, and the USA and polls on support for the French Front National, the German Republikaner, and California’s Proposition 187;



4.) Results

Multivariate analysis weakly supports economic self-interest but generally confirms the cultural if not economic form of marginality. These results suggest that current battles over immigration have as much to do with whose cultural values will triumph as with whose economic wellbeing will be protected.

5.) Policy Implications

- 2. Gibson, R., McAllister, I., Swenson, T. 2002 'The Politics of Race and Immigration in Australia: One Nation Voting in the 1998 Election' In: Ethnic and Racial Studies, 25, 5, pp. 823-844.**

1.) Major Research Questions

What explains the unprecedented electoral support for One Nation, and what are its implications of Australian politics?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Relating voting behaviour to general attitudes towards immigrants and socio-economic concerns.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Multilevel analysis of One Nation (ON) support in the 148 federal electorates by using a combination of survey data and aggregate political, demographic and socio-economic statistics (1998 Australian Electoral Study)

4.) Results

The results show that race and immigration were major factors mobilizing ON supporters, and concerns about economic insecurity were of lesser importance. Conclusions are drawn on the extent to which ON's emergence corresponds to the growth in radical right populism in many continental European nations.

5.) Policy Implications



- 3. Richard, Frédéric 'Racisme et vote d'extrême droite dans les Docklands de Londres. Pour aller au-delà de l'image médiatique' in: Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales, 1999, 15, 1, pp. 77-100**

1.) Major Research Questions

In September 1993, the British National Party won an historical victory on the occasion of a local by-election in the Isle of Dogs. Is the image, which is proposed by the media, of an exceptionally racist local population justified or not? What is the daily reality of racial relations, in particular through their territorial expression?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Relating voting behaviour to the current political, social and territorial situation.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Analysis of the ballot results and the environment which surrounded the election on the one hand, and the mapping of racial violence on the other hand.

4.) Results

BNP voting is interpreted as a protest of the local working class against the iniquity of Thatcherism and as a means of territorialisation. As for racial and class conflicts which can be manifest in both public space and housing, they appear through questions like visibility, urban markers or appropriations that sometimes are deliberate but are sometimes unconscious.

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)

- 4. Evans, Jocelyn A., Ivlandi, Gilles 'Populisme, extrême droite et immigration en Europe' in : Migrations société, 2002, 14, 84, pp. 145-158**

1.) Major Research Questions



Comment les formations d'extrême droite réagissent-elles en sphère publique par rapport à l'immigration ?

2.) Concepts and Theories

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Comparaison de dix pays en ce qui concerne les partis d'extrême droite en rapport avec l'immigration ; analyse quantitative et qualitative

4.) Results

En se positionnant de la sorte sur le terrain de l'exploitation des inquiétudes liées à la fois aux flux migratoires, à l'intégration des populations d'origine étrangère et au développement de la petite criminalité, les mouvements populistes et les formations d'extrême droite semblent aujourd'hui en mesure d'occuper en terrain notablement délaissé par les grands partis traditionnels. Les évolutions récentes ont démontré l'importance croissante des questions relatives à l'immigration et aux demandeurs d'asile en Europe.

La perspective de l'élargissement prochain de UE et l'émergence progressive des interrogations relatives aux besoin futurs de main-d'oeuvre de nations européennes vieillissantes devraient encore, il faut le craindre, fournir aux démagogues populistes et extrémistes une matière hautement exploitable électoralement.

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)

(31) Conditions and patterns of ethnic conflict resolutions

- 1. Shapiro, I. 2003 'Mapping Theories of Practice and Change: A Comparative Analysis of Intervention Programs Addressing Racial and Ethnic Tensions in**



US communities' In: Dissertation Abstracts International, A: The Humanities and Social Sciences, 63, 10, Apr, 3741-A.

1.) Major Research Questions

What programs and non-profit organizations do exist in order to develop innovative programs and approaches linked to tensions among racial and ethnic groups?

2.) Concepts and Theories

These programs offer many success stories in transforming people's attitudes and behaviours, intergroup relationships and social institutions and policies, yet few efforts have been made to recognize and compare the variety of theories of practice, theories of change, methods and intended effects of these interventions.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Case studies and a comparative analysis of ten intervention programs including trainings, facilitated dialogues and cooperative planning and problem-solving meetings addressing racial and ethnic conflict in US communities;

Comparison of practitioners' theories of practice and change, methods and intended effects in preparation for testing and strengthening the underlying frameworks and models for intervention;

4.) Results

The research linked programmatic theory with existing scholarly research and theory on racial and ethnic conflict resolution. It developed a typology of practice for addressing racial and ethnic tensions in US communities. It identified criteria for a comparative assessment of intervention models and outlines coordinated strategies for intervention. Additionally, it related the often-disconnected research and discourse on ethnic conflict interventions.

5.) Policy Implications

- 2. Ross, M. H. 2000 'Creating the Conditions for Peacemaking: Theories of Practice in Ethnic Conflict Resolution' In: Ethnic and Racial Studies, 23, 6, Nov, 1002-1034.**



1.) Major Research Questions

What are the conditions for effective ethnic intergroup peacemaking?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Conflict resolution practitioners argue that a critical first step is developing preconditions that convince competing groups that there are opponents to whom it is worth talking, that it is possible to create structural changes conducive to a stable peace and that an agreement is possible that can meet each side's basic concerns and needs.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Comparison of six theories of practice of ethnic conflict resolution: 1) community relations; 2) principled negotiations; 3) human needs; 4) psychoanalytically rooted identity; 5) intercultural miscommunications; 6) conflict transformation; examination how each understands ethnic conflict, the goal it articulates, the effects of good practice on participants in interventions, the mechanisms by which the project achieves its impact and the dynamics of transfer affecting the course of a wider conflict;

4.) Results

It is argued that clearer articulation of these assumptions will improve both theory and practice in search for settlements to severe ethnic conflict.

5.) Policy Implications

- 3. Isajiw, W.W. 2000 'Approaches to Ethnic Conflict Resolution: Paradigms and Principles' In: International Journal of Intercultural Relations, 24, 1, Jan, 105-124.**

1.) Major Research Questions

How can ethnic conflict be adequately explained and resolved?

What are frameworks and paradigms through which the ethnic phenomenon can be understood?

2.) Concepts and Theories



Three types of preconceptions: 1) preconception of ethnic groups as pre-modern; 2) self-conception of the majority group in society as non-ethnic; 3) the often-assumed “command” character of the mandate carried out by appointed administrators dealing with minority ethnic groups;

These preconceptions have contributed to ineffectiveness of efforts at interethnic conflict resolution in as much as they have excluded the principle of identity recognition, regarded here as a basic meta-principle of interethnic relations.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Analyses of several relevant theories;

4.) Results

Techniques of ethnic conflict resolution, such as threat of negotiation, can work effectively only when they are governed by this meta-principle of interethnic relations. Thus, the effectiveness depends also on participation of the state, particularly by means of policies of identity recognition.

Application of the meta-principles, however, do not only require an understanding of the particular circumstances of each ethnic conflict, but as well, an understanding of the nature of ethnicity, types of ethnic groups involved, the nature of ethnic identity and the nature of process of ethnic identity construction and change.

5.) Policy Implications

Understanding of the nature of nationalism and types of nationalism is a case in point. Full understanding of the broader nature of the phenomenon of ethnicity is a prerequisite for development of an attitude that would lead to an effective negotiation process between conflicting ethnic groups.

Transnationalism

(32) Transnationalism

- 1. Remennick, L. 2002 ‘Transnational Community in the Making: Russian-Jewish Immigrants of the 1990s in Israel’ In: *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 28, 3, pp.515-530.**



1.) Major Research Questions

What is the relationship between transnationalism and immigrant integration in the host country about?

2.) Concepts and Theories

no information found;

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Integrated analysis of Israeli statistics and social research (including a 2001 survey among 800 Russian Israeli)

4.) Results

Transnational activities among Russian Israeli lie mainly in the socio-cultural realm and are intertwined with cultural separatism from the host society. It is shown that reliance on co-ethnic networks plays a double role in the life of Israeli Russians. On the one hand, it empowers the weakest and the least integrated segment of the Russian community, ettenuating their dependency on the host society. Yet, at the same time, it hampers economic success and social integration of many other immigrants, and reinforce cultural conflict between the newcomers and the old-timers in Isreal.

5.) Policy Implications

2. Wong, L. L. 2004 ,Taiwanese Immigrant Entrepreneurs in Canada and Transnational Social Space' In: International Migration, 42, 2, pp. 113-152.

1.) Major Research Questions

Are Taiwanese entrepreneurs in Canada operating within the theoretical framework of transnational social space?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Transnationalism



3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

official Canadian statistical data on their demographic characteristics, human capital, and economic capital; qualitative in-depth interviews; literature analysis

4.) Results

The findings on transnational social space include the importance of transnational familial networks, transnational business circuits, and transmigration.

Transnational familial networks constitute a form of capital as the dispersal is a resource. The transnational business circuits include three types: (1) Asian production-North American distribution, (2) retail chains; (3) import-export.

5.) Policy Implications

Policy implications include discussion of these topics: immigration, multiculturalism, business development, international trade, economic development, citizenship.

3. Salih, Ruba 2001 'Moroccan Migrant Women: Transnationalism, Nation-State and Gender' In: Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 27, 4, pp. 655-671

1.) Major Research Questions

Which role is gender playing in the context of transnationalism? Are there differences in experience due to gender?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Transnationalism is no uniform process, but a complex and varied terrain experienced differently according to gender and class and their interplay with normative constraints.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

The article draws on an extended piece of research on Moroccan migrant women in Italy which was conducted between 1996 and 1999; qualitative methods;

4.) Results



While not denying the symbolic and emotional significance of women's transnational practices between Italy and Morocco, the article suggests that the material, economic and normative conditions under which migrant women live impinge upon the construction of their social personhood within a transnational field.

5. Policy Implications

4. **Menjivar, C. 2002 'Living in Two Worlds? Guatemalan-Origin Children in the United States and Emerging Transnationalism' In: *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 28, 3, pp. 531-552.**

1.) Major Research Questions

Are there possibilities for transnational activities among 1.5 and second generations?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Assumption that there are effects of both social positions, such as class and ethnicity, and receiving and sending state actions and policies on the potential for the maintenance of these generations' transnational ties.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Study with poor Guatemalan indigenous and non-indigenous children living in Los Angeles

4.) Results

The study demonstrates that class and ethnicity affect the perceptions that the children's generation have of their parents' efforts to keep them connected to their places of origin, and argues that the nation-state, through its policies to limit movement across borders, is still a powerful actor that leads immigrants to focus on the host countries, particularly the children's generation. In the Guatemalan case there are only few opportunities and spaces that may foster the children's ties to the communities of origin; thus, this generation is not nearly as inclined as the parents to remain linked to the origin communities.

5.) Policy Implications



5. Morawska, E. 2004 ‚Exploring Diversity in Immigrant Assimilation and Transnationalism: Poles and Russian Jews in Philadelphia’ In: *International Migration Review*, Vol. 38, No. 4: 1372-1412.

1.) Major Research Questions

What are different patterns of coexistence of assimilation and transnational engagement among recent Polish and Jewish Russian immigrants in Philadelphia?

What are the particular circumstances generating these different outcomes?

2.) Concepts and Theories

An initial comparative examination of assimilation and transnational engagement in the lives of immigrant groups; demonstration of the simultaneity of these phenomena and the heterogeneity of its forms;

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

A broader comparative examination of the simultaneity of assimilation and transnational engagement among residentially dispersed Asian Indians, first-wave Cubans in Miami, Jamaicans, undocumented Chinese and Dominicans in New York;

4.) Results

Identification of the main factors shaping the most common assimilation and transnational engagement patterns in these seven immigrant groups at the global, sending and receiving society national and local levels;

5.) Policy Implications

6. Itzigsohn, J., Saucedo, S. 2002 ‚Immigrant Incorporation and Sociocultural Transnationalism’ In: *International Migration Review*, Vol. 36, No. 3: 766-798.

1.) Major Research Questions



What are the sociocultural transnational linkages among Columbian, Dominican and Salvadoran immigrants in the United States?

2.) Concepts and Theories

No information available;

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Comparative analysis;

4.) Results

Three main findings:

- 1) Participation in any particular transnational activity is low, but participation over all the different forms of transnational practices is extended.
- 2) The process of incorporation does not weaken transnational participation.
- 3) There is more than one causal path that can account for the rise of transnational sociocultural practices. The different paths can be explained by reference to the context of reception and the mode of incorporation of each group.

5.) Policy Implications

7. Castles, S. 2002 ,Migration and Community Formation under Conditions of Globalization' In: International Migration Review, Vol. 36, No. 4: 1143-1168.

1.) Major Research Questions

What are the dynamics of the migratory process under conditions of globalization?

2.) Concepts and Theories

Two main models of migration and incorporation, dominating the academic discourse:

- 1) the settler model, 2) the temporary migration model;

Globalization is defined as a proliferation of cross-border flows and transnational networks.



3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Illustration of case-studies of a number of Asian and European immigration countries;

4.) Results

Due to globalization changes, there is a transformation of the material and cultural practices associated with migration and community formation, and the blurring of boundaries between different categories of migrants.

It is important to rethink our understanding of the migratory process, to understand new forms of mobility and incorporation, particularly the emergence of transnational communities, multiple identities and multi-layered citizenship.

5.) Policy Implications

- 8. Streiff-Fénart, Jocelyne 'Construction d'un réseau de parenté transnational: une étude de cas d'immigrés tunisiens dans le sud de la France' in: Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales, 1999, 15, 3, pp. 45-61**

1.) Major Research Questions

What do networks which organise themselves by a traditional family logic look like? What are possible changes in the network? Does it have any impact on the integration into the receiving society for its members?

2.) Concepts and Theories

not found

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Monographic study of a family network; case study

4.) Results

The study shows how this network was elaborated during the migration in a two way process: an actively fostered separation with the external world, due to an intense practice of



family endogamy, and a constant work of reformulation of the collective links inside the family, furthering the integration of various material and symbolic interests inside a common framework.

Far from being the mere transposition of a traditional village organisation, this arrangement of the social relations along family lines allows the members to take full advantage of the resources provided by their mobility inside a transnational space.

5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)

9. Meintel, Deirdre 'Transnationalité et renouveau de la vie festive capverdienne aux États-Unis' in: Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales, 2000, 16, 2, pp. 77-90

1.) Major Research Questions

What does the Cape Verdean transnationalism look like? Has it changed over time?

2.) Concepts and Theories

The Cape-Verdean transnationalism is discussed as a longstanding phenomenon expressed through symbols and rituals beyond the political and economic level.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Study of festive and public life among Cape Verdean – Americans in the Boston-Providence area

4.) Results

The Cape-Verdean transnationalism is a longstanding phenomenon that has taken new forms since Independence in 1975. The study of it shows that modern transnationalism has changed the parameters of identity issues. At the same time, notions of "Cape Verdean tradition" have been challenged and new forms of social memory have emerged. One influence are the "transmigrants" of recent years; better educated and more cosmopolitan than earlier cohorts, they already exert considerable influence on the public life of the CapeVerdean – American community today.



5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)

10. Koopmans, Ruud, Statham, Paul 'How national citizenship shapes transnationalism. A comparative analysis of migrant claims-making in Germany, Great Britain and the Netherlands' in: *Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales*, 2001, 17, 2, pp. 63-100

1.) Major Research Questions

Is there any relation between national citizenship and transnationalism?

2.) Concepts and Theories

To point out the relationship between national citizenship and transnationalism the authors focus on the public dimension of transnationalism that is expressed in the claims-making and participation of minorities and migrants in the public sphere.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Comparison of the formation of transnational communities and diasporas in Germany, Britain and the Netherlands. Primary analysis is based on an original data-set on public acts of claims-making in the three countries.

4.) Results

The data show that there are significant cross-national differences between the levels and forms of transnational claims-making by migrants, and that these are best explained by the type of citizenship which a country uses for politically including migrants in its national community. Transnational claims-making is most prevalent in countries such as Germany, where the State offers few opportunities for migrants to influence the political process and symbolically excludes them from the national community. In addition, the comparison of Britain and the Netherlands shows that it matters 'how' Nation-states make migrants into citizens, with the more outspokenly multicultural Dutch approach providing a more favourable environment for transnational claims-making than the strongly racialised and culturally more assimilationist incorporation model of Britain.



5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)

11. Dorais, Louis-Jaques 'À propos de migrations transnationales: l'exemple de Canadiens d'origine vietnamienne' in: *Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales*, 2004, 20, 3, pp. 49-73

1.) Major Research Questions

Up to what point may Vietnamese Canadians – and, most probably, overseas Vietnamese living elsewhere in the world – be considered transmigrants, and what are the principal characteristics of their transnational activities?

2.) Concepts and Theories

The notion of transnational migration used in the text is inspired by Portes and Glick Schiller.

3.) Major Empirical Research, Methods Used

Arguments based on data gained in 1997 and 1998 in Montreal and Quebec in the context of a research project on the transnational identities of the Vietnamese in Quebec.

4.) Results

The examination of the transnational economic, political and family-related activities of Vietnamese Canadians brings the author to the conclusion that most of them can be considered as "passive transmigrants". They are not involved in business activities in Vietnam, and they do not play any active role in the leadership of local or international ethnic organisations, nor do they utter anti-Communist or pro-Vietnam political discourses. However, most of them feel interested in, and concerned by Vietnam as a Nation-State and, in a more fundamental way, they belong to trans-border kinship networks which enable many of them to be regularly involved in transnational relations, whether individually or as members of a household. This importance of kinship networks, considered by their participants as more significant than formal economic and political structures, most probably constitutes the principal characteristic of overseas Vietnamese.



5.) Policy Implications of Research Results

6.) Further Research Needed (scientific and policy)



Annex II: Bibliographical References for the Mapping Exercise

	Author	Titel	Source	Category
1.	Adger, C. T. 2001	School-Community-Based Organization Partnerships for Language Minority Student's School Success	Journal of Education for Students Placed at Risk, 6, Apr, 7-25	21
2.	Adler, R., 2002	Patron-Client Ties, Ethnic Entrepreneurship and Transnational Migration: The Case of Yucstecans in Dallas, Texas	Urban Anthropology, 31, 2, summer, 129-161	1
3.	Aggoun, A. 2001	Le projet de vie de l'adolescente d'origine maghrébine en situation de réussite scolaire	Migrations société, 13, 73, pp. 7-17	2
4.	Ambrosini, M., 1999	Travailler dans l'ombre. Les immigrés dans l'économie informelle	Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales, 15, 2, pp. 95-122	1
5.	Arayici, A., 1999	La scolarisation des enfants turcs en Allemagne'	Migrations société, 11, 62, pp. 47-65	2
6.	Audebert, C., 2004	Famille transnationale haïtienne: immigration et insertion urbaine en Floride	Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales, 20, 3, pp. 127-146	19
7.	Baillet, D., 1999	Les jeunes militants d'origine maghrébine et l'intégration à la française	Migrations société, 11, 62, pp. 99-114	7
8.	Baillet, D., 1999	Jeunes d'origine maghrébine dans l'espace associatif et politique	Migrations société, 11, 66, pp. 7-22	28
9.	Baillet, D., 2000	Les associations issues de l'immigration, un outil d'intégration ?	Migrations société, 12, 72, pp. 55-66	28
10.	Balakrishnan T.R., Gyimah, S., 2003	Spatial Residential Pattern of Selected Ethnic Groups: Significance and Policy Implications	Canadian Ethnic Studies, 35, 1, 113-134	4
11.	Bankston, C.L. 2004	Social Capital, Cultural Values, Immigration and Academic Achievement: The Host Country Context and Contradictory Consequences	Sociology of Education, 77, 2, Apr., 176-179	17
12.	Basavarajappa, K. 1998	Living Arrangements and Residential Overcrowding among Older Immigrants in Canada	Asian and Pacific Migration Journal, 7, 4, 409-432	4



	Author	Titel	Source	Category
13.	Basu, D., Werbner, P. 2001	Bootstrap capitalism and the culture industries: a critique of invidious comparisons in the study of ethnic entrepreneurship	Ethnic and Racial Studies, 24, 2, pp. 236-262	1
14.	Belhadj, M., 2001	Les jeunes femmes françaises d'origine algérienne au centre d'une dynamique sociale et familiale	Migrations société, 13, 74, pp. 7-18	8
15.	Belhadj, M., 2003	Choix du conjoint et stratégies matrimoniales de jeunes femmes françaises d'origine algérienne	Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales, 19, 1, pp. 195-222	13
16.	Belmessous, H., Chignier-Riboulon, F., 2005	Demande de « résidentialisation » et discrimination à l'encontre des nouvelles catégories moyennes issues de l'immigration	Migrations société, 17, 97, pp. 33-39	23
17.	Benencia, R., 2004	Labour and prejudice. Violence on Bolivian Immigrants in the Agriculture of the Periphery of Buenos Aires	Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales, 20, 1, pp. 97-118	23
18.	Berset, A., Weygold, S-A., Crevoisier, O., Hainard, F., 1999	Qualification - déqualification professionnelle des immigrants. Approche théorique	Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales, 15, 3, pp. 87-100	1
19.	Bevelander, P., Veenman, J. 2004	Variations in Perspective: The Employment Success of Ethnic Minority Males in the Netherlands, 1988-2002	International Migration, 2004, 42, 4, pp. 35-64	1
20.	Blanc-Chaléard, M-C., 1999	Une integration dans la durée. Les Italiens en région parisienne (1880-1960)	Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales, 15, 3, pp. 151-176	27
21.	Bollini, P., Siem, H. 1995	No Real Progress towards Equity: Health of Migrants and Ethnic Minorities on the Eve of the Year 2000	Social Science and Medicine, 41, 6, Sept, 819-828	4a
22.	Bolt, G., Van Kempen, R. 1997	Segregation and Turks' Housing Conditions in Middle-Size Dutch Cities	New Community, 23, 3 July, 363-384	4
23.	Bouillion, F., 2003	Des migrants et des squats: précarités et résistances aux marges de la ville'	Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales, 19, 2, pp. 23-46	4
24.	Boyd, M., 2002	Educational Attainments of Immigrant Offspring: Success or Segmented Assimilation?	International Migration Review Vol36 No.4 pp.1037 - 1060	2



	Author	Titel	Source	Category
25.	Brandon, P.D. 2002	The Living Arrangements of Children in Immigrant Families in the United States'	International Migration Review, 36/2, 416-436	19
26.	Brown, M. S., 2000	Religion and economic activity in the South Asian population	Ethnic and Racial Studies, 23, 6, pp. 1035-1061	1
27.	Cashmoore, E. 2002	Behind the window dressing: ethnic minority police perspectives on cultural diversity	Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 28, 2, pp. 327-341	25
28.	Castles, S., 2002	Migration and Community Formation under Conditions of Globalization	International Migration Review Vol36 No.4 pp.1143 - 1168	32
29.	Castronova, E., Kayser, H., Frick, J., Wagner, G. 2001	Immigrants, Natives and Social Assistance: Comparable Take-Up Under Comparable Circumstances	International Migration Review, Vol. 35, No.3: 726-748	4b
30.	Chandola, T., 2001	Ethnic and Class Differences in Health in Relation to British South Asians: Using the New National Statistics Socio-Economic Classification	Social Science and Medicine, 2001, 52, 8, Apr, 1258-1296	4a
31.	Chapoulie, J.-M., 2002	La tradition de Chicago et l'étude des relations entre les races	Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales, 18, 3, pp. 9-24	18
32.	Chiswick, B., Liang Lee, Y., Miller, P.W. 2004	Immigrants' Language Skills: The Australian Experience in a Longitudinal Survey	International Migration Review, Vol. 38, No. 2: 611-654	6
33.	Cho, Y., Parker Frisbie, W., Rogers, R.G. 2004	Nativity, Duration of Residence and the Health of Hispanic Adults in the United States	International Migration Review, Vol. 38, No. 1: 184-211	18
34.	Cohen, R., Gold, G. 1997	Constructing Ethnicity: Myth of Return and Modes of Exclusion among Israeli in Toronto	International Migration, 35, 3, pp. 373-394	15
35.	Croquette, E., Mennesson, C., 2005	Investissement sportif des jeunes filles issues de l'immigration nord-africaine en France et relations intra-familiales	Migrations société, 17, 98, pp. 15-26	8
36.	Crul, M., Doo- mernik, J. 2003	The Turkish and Moroccan Second Generation in the Netherlands: Divergent Trends between and Polarization within the Two Groups	International Migration Review Vol 37/4, pp.1039 - 1064	19
37.	Crul, M., Vermeu-	The Second Generation in	International Migration Re-	19



	Author	Titel	Source	Category
	len, H. 2003	Europe	view Vol 37/4, pp. 965 - 986	
38.	Dageneis, D., Jacquet, M., 2000	Valuation of Multilingualism and Bilingual Education in Immigrant Families	Journal of International Migration and Integration, 1, 4, fall	6
39.	De Luca, D., 2004	Networks of Chinese Community in Milan	Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales, 20, 3, pp. 29-48	28
40.	De Rudder, V., 2002	De l'urbain au social: le "cycle des relations raciales"	Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales, 18, 3, pp. 41-54	18
41.	Dell'Olio, Fiorello 2004	Immigration and immigrant policy in Italy and the UK: is housing policy a barrier to a common approach towards immigration in the EU?	Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 30, 1, pp. 107-128	5
42.	Demel, K., Kohlbacher, J., Reeger, U. 2003	The Role of Language Skills in the Process of Labour Market Integration: The Case of Migrants in Vienna	Migration, 2003, 42, 53-88	6
43.	Diehl, C., Blohm, M. 2001	Apathy, Adaption or Ethnic Mobilisation? ON the Attitudes of a Politically Excluded Group	Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 27, 3, pp. 401-420	3
44.	Doane, A. 1997	Dominant Group Ethnic Identity in the United States: The Role of "Hidden" Ethnicity in Intergroup Relations	The Sociological Quarterly, 1997, 38, 3, summer, 375-397	26
45.	Dorais, L.-J., 2004	À propos de migrations transnationales: l'exemple de Canadiens d'origine vietnamienne	Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales, 20, 3, pp. 49-73	32
46.	Duyvene de Wit, T., Koopmans, W. R., 2001	The Political-Cultural Integration of Ethnic Minorities in the Netherlands and Germany	Forschungsjournal Neue Soziale Bewegungen, 2001, 14, 1, 26-41	5
47.	Eckstein, S., Barberia, L. 2002	Grounding Immigrant Generations in History: Cuban Americans and their Transnational Ties	International Migration Review Vol.36 No.3: pp. 799 - 837	19
48.	El Hariri, S., 2003	Du Maroc à Gennevilliers : femmes et filles dans le choix du conjoint	Migrations société, 15, 86, pp. 103-113	13
49.	Evans, J., Ivladi, G., 2002	Populisme, extrême droite et immigration en Europe	Migrations société, 14, 84, pp. 145-158	30



	Author	Titel	Source	Category
50.	Faist, T. 2000	Transnationalism in International Migration: Implications for the Study of Citizenship and Culture	Ethnic and Racial Studies, Vol. 23, No. 2, 189-222	3
51.	Farley, R., Alba, R. 2002	The New Second Generation in the United States	International Migration Review Vol36, Nr.3: 669 – 701	19
52.	Favre, J., Manigand, A., 2000	Les adolescents de migrants au collège : représentation et positionnements scolaires	Migrations société, 12, 71, pp. 21-36	2
53.	Fennema, M., Van Heelsum, A., et al., 2001	L'intégration politique des minorités ethniques aux Pays-Bas'	Migrations société, 13, 77, pp. 109-129	3
54.	Fertig, M., Wille, J. 2004	The Societal Integration of Immigrants in Germany.	RWI: Discussion Papers No. 18. Essen	19
55.	Fetzer, J. S. 2000	Economic self-interest or cultural marginality? Anti-immigration sentiment and nativist political movements in France, Germany and the USA	Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 26, 1, pp. 5-23	30
56.	Fibbi, R., Bolzman, C., Vial, M., 1999	Italiennes et Espagnoles en Suisse à l'approche de l'âge de la retraite'	Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales, 15, 2, pp. 69-93	8
57.	Fieldhouse, E.A., Virinder S., Kalra, S.A. 2002	A New Deal for young people from minority ethnic communities in the UK	Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 28, 3, pp. 499-513	5
58.	Firbank, O., 2001	Retraite anticipée ou retraite différée? Les immigrants âgés au Québec et leur sortie de la vie active	Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales, 17, 1, pp. 101-125	19
59.	Flippen, C. 2001	Racial and Ethnic Inequality in Homeownership and Housing Equity	The Sociological Quarterly, 2001, 42, 2, 121-149	4
60.	Flippen, C. 2004	Unequal Returns to Housing Investment? A Study of Real Housing Appreciation among Black, White and Hispanic Households	Social Forces, 2004, 82, 4, 1523-1551.	4
61.	Fomby, P., Cherlin, A. 2004	Public Assistance Use among U.S.-Born Children of Immigrants	International Migration Review Vol. 38, No. 2: 584-610	4b
62.	Fong, E., Ooka, E. 2002	The Social Consequences of Participating in the Ethnic	International Migration Review Vol 36, Nr.1, 125-146	29



	Author	Titel	Source	Category
		Economy		
63.	Fossett, M., Cready, C. 1998	Ecological Approaches in the Study of Racial and Ethnic Differentiation and Inequality	"Continuities in Sociological Human Ecology" Micklin, M. and Poston, D. (Eds.) New York: Plenum, 1998, pp. 157-194	26
64.	Franzen, E., Mattson, E. 2003	Waiting for Welfare: Studies on Social Assistance among Immigrants	Dissertation Abstracts International, C: Worldwide, 64, 3, 581-C-582-C.	4b
65.	Froschauer, K. 2001	East Asian and European entrepreneur immigrants in British Columbia, Canada: post-migration conduct and pre-migration context	Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, Vol. 27 No. 2: 225-240.	1
66.	Gang, Ira N., 2000	Does Background Matter? The Transmission of Human Capital from a Planned to a Market Economy	In: International Migration Review Vol. 34 Nr.2 pp. 511-537	17
67.	Garreta Bochaca, J., 2001	Les immigrés africains sur le marché du travail espagnol	Migrations société, 13, 77, pp. 7-18	1
68.	Geiger, K., Spohn, M., 2001	Les parlementaires allemands issus de l'immigration	Migrations société, 13, 77, pp. 21-31	3
69.	Geisser, V., Oriol, P., 2001	Les français d' «origine étrangère » aux élections municipales de 2001	Migrations société, 13, 77, pp. 41-54	3
70.	Gestring, N., Janßen, A., Polat, A., Siebel, W. 2004	Zwischen Integration und Ausgrenzung: Lebensverhältnisse türkischer Migranten der zweiten Generation	http://docserver.bis.uni-oldenburg.de/publikationen/dissertation/2005/janzwi05/pdf/janzwi05.pdf	19
71.	Ghemmaz, M., 2002	Les politiques de lutte contre les discriminations « raciales » à l'embauche : les politiques de l'aléa ?	Migrations société, 14, 80, pp. 9-20	25
72.	Ghemmaz, M., 2003	Parité et ethnicité	Migrations société, 15, 86, pp. 97-102	8
73.	Gibson, R., McAllister, I., Swenson, T. 2002	The politics of race and immigration in Australia: One Nation voting in the 1998 Election	Ehnic and Racial Studies, 25, 5, pp. 823-844	30
74.	Gilbertson, G., Singer, A., 2003	The Emergence of Protective Citizenship in the USA: Naturalization among Dominican Immigrants in the Post-1996 Welfare Reform	Ethnic and Racial Studies, 26, 1, Jan, 25-51	3



	Author	Titel	Source	Category
75.	Gontcharoff, G., 2001	Les étrangers et la participation à la démocratie locale'	Migrations société, 13, 73, pp. 23-33	3
76.	Grammatikopoulou, A., 2000	Immigration étrangère et droit de la nationalité en Grèce'	Migrations société, 12, 69-70, pp. 7-17	3
77.	Granato, N., Kalter, F. 2001	The Persistence of Ethnic Inequality in the German Labour Market. Discrimination and Underinvestment in Human Capital?	Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie, 53, 3, Sept, 497-520	24
78.	Harris, M.L., 2002	In Search of Multiethnic Community: Exploring Friendship Constructions among High School Students	Dissertation Abstracts International, A: The Humanities and Social Sciences, 62, 11, May 3735-A-3736-A	12
79.	Haug, S. 2003	Interethnic Friendship Ties as an Indicator of Social Interaction. An Empirical Investigation of Young Italian and Turkish Migrants in Germany	Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie, 55, 4 Dec.	12
80.	Héas, S. et al., 2005	Vietnamiens et sports en France	Migrations société, 17, 97, pp. 105-122	15
81.	Heckel, C., Harter, C., 2001	L'expérience de Strasbourg	Migrations société, 13, 73, pp. 43-55	3
82.	Helcke, J., 2001	Le rôle de l'ethnicité dans la consommation télévisuelle en France. Le cas d'un sitcom	Migrations société, 13, 74, pp. 19-30	11a
83.	Helly, D., 2004	Le traitement de l'islam au Canada : tendances actuelles	Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales, 20, 1, pp. 47-73	23
84.	Heron, M. , 2003	Immigrants and Wealth Accumulation	Southern Sociological Society, 2003.	4
85.	Herzog-Punzenberger, B., 2003	Ethnic Segmentation in School and Labour Market – 40 Year Legacy of Austrian Guestworker Policy	International Migration Review Vol 37/4, pp. 1120 – 1144	19
86.	Hirschman, C. 2004	The Role of Religion in the Origins and Adaption of Immigrant Groups in the US	International Migration Review, Vol 153, pp. 1206-1233	9
87.	Irnazarov, R.I. 1997	On the Connection between Ethnic and Interethnic Relations	Sotsiologicheskie Issledovaniya, 24, 8, 56-59	1
88.	Isajiw, W.W. 2000	Approaches to Ethnic Conflict Resolution: Paradigms and Principles	International Journal of Intercultural Relations, 24, 1, Jan, 105-124	31



	Author	Titel	Source	Category
89.	Itzigsohn, J., Saucedo Giorguli, S. 2002	Immigrant Incorporation and Sociocultural Transnationalism	International Migration Review Vol.36 No.3 pp.766 - 798	32
90.	Jones, B.M., 2000	Multiculturalism and Citizenship: The Status of "Visible Minorities" in Canada	Canadian Ethnic Studies, 32, 1, 111-125.	3
91.	Jounin, N., 2004	L'ethnicisation en chantier. Reconstructions des statuts par l'ethnique en milieu de travail	Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales, 20, 3, pp. 103-126	1
92.	Kao, G. 2004	Parental Influences on the Educational Outcomes of Immigrant Youth	International Migration Review, Vol. 38, No.2: 427-449	17
93.	Kao, G., Thompson, J. 2003	Racial and Ethnic Stratification in Educational Achievement and Attainment	Annual Review of Sociology, 29, 417-442	2
94.	Kasinitz, P. Moltenkopf, J. Waters, M. 2002	Becoming American/ Becoming New Yorkers: Immigrant Incorporation in a Majority Minority City	International Migration Review Vol. 36 No.4 pp.1020 - 1036	4
95.	Kazemipur, A., Halli, S. 2000	The Invisible Barrier: Neighbourhood Poverty and Integration of Immigrants in Canada	Journal of International Migration and Integration, 1, 1	4
96.	Kecskes, R. 2003	Ethnic Homogeneity in Social Networks of Turkish Youth	Zeitschrift für Soziologie der Erziehung und Sozialisation, 2003, 23, 1, 68-84	12
97.	Kemp, A., Rajiman, R., Resnik, J., Schammah Gesser, S. 2000	Contesting the limits of political participation: Latinos and black African migrant workers in Isreal	Ethnic and Racial Studies, 23, 1, pp. 94-119	3
98.	Kilani, M., 2003	The Ambiguities of Religion and the Politics of Secularity in Europe. Reflections from the Perspective of Islam	Archives de sciences sociales des religions, 48, 121, Jan-Mar, 69-86	9
99.	Klein, T. 2001	Intermarriage between Germans and Foreigners in Germany	Journal of Comparative Family Studies, 32, 3, summer, 325-346	13
100.	Kloosterman, R., Rath, J. 2001	Immigrant entrepreneurship in advanced economies: mixed embeddedness further explored	Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 27, 2, pp.189-201	1
101.	Klusmeyer, D. 2001	A 'guiding culture' for immigrants? Integration and diversity in Germany	Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 27, 3, pp.519-532	11



	Author	Titel	Source	Category
102.	Koopmans, R. 2004	Migrant Mobilization and Political Opportunities: Variation among German Cities and a Comparison with the United Kingdom and the Netherlands	Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 30, 3, pp. 449-470	3
103.	Koopmans, R., Statham, P., 2001	How national citizenship shapes transnationalism. A comparative analysis of migrant claims-making in Germany, Great Britain and the Netherlands	Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales, 2001, 17, 2, pp. 63-100	32
104.	Kosnick, K. 2000	Building Bridges: Media for Migrants and the Public Service Mission in Germany	European Journal of Cultural Studies, 3, Sept. 319-342.	11a
105.	Kposowa, A.J. 2002	Human Capital and the Performance of African Immigrants in the US Labour Market	The Western Journal of Black Studies, 26, 3, 175-183	22
106.	Krahn, H., Derwing, T., Mulder, M., Wilkinson, L. 2000	Educated and Underemployed: Refugee Integration into the Canadian Labour Market	Journal of International Migration and Integration, 1, 1	1
107.	Kristen, C. 2002	Hauptschule, Realschule or Gymnasium? Ethnic Differences in the Transition from Primary to Secondary Schooling	Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie, 2002, 54, 3, Sept, 534-552	2
108.	Kritz, M., Gurak, D., Chen, L., 2000	Elderly Immigrants: Their Composition and Living Arrangements'	Journal of Sociology and Social Welfare, 27, 1, Mar, 85-114	4
109.	Labari, B., 2003	La socialisation militaire des jeunes franco-algériens : retour sur le service national des doubles nationaux	Migrations société, 15, 86, pp. 127-152	15
110.	Lacomba, J., 1999	Immigrés sénégalais, islam et confréries à Valence (Espagne)	Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales, 16, 3, pp. 85-103	9
111.	Lazaridis, G., Koumandraki, M., 2003	Ethnic Entrepreneurship in Greece: A Mosaic of Informal and Formal Business Activities	Sociological Research Online, 8, 2 May.	1
112.	Lee, Guem-Yong, Roland J. Angel, 2002	Living arrangements and Supplement Security Income (SSI) use among elderly Asian and Hispanics in the United States: the role of nativity and citizenship	Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 28, 3, pp.553-563	4b



	Author	Titel	Source	Category
113.	Léger, J.-F., 2004	Les entrées d'étrangers sur le marché du travail français (1990-2001)	Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales, 20, 1, pp. 7-31	1
114.	Legrand, M., 2001	Les électeurs et les candidats étrangers dans les élections européennes et communales de 1999 au Luxembourg : une faible mobilisation ?	Migrations société, 13, 77, pp. 87-107	3
115.	Leung, M., 2001	Get it Going: New Ethnic Chinese Business. The Case of Taiwanese-Owned Computer Firms in Hamburg	Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 27, 2, Apr, 277-294.	1
116.	Lewin, F.A. 2001	Identity Crisis and Integration: The Divergent Attitudes of Iranian Immigrant Men and Women towards Integration into Swedish Society	International Migration, 39, 3, pp. 212-135	8
117.	Lieber, E., Chin, D., Nihira, K., Mink, I., 2001	Holding On and Letting Go: Identity and Acculturation among Chinese Immigrants	Cultural Diversity & Ethnic Minority Psychology, 7, 3, Aug, 247-261	15
118.	Lien, P. 2004	Asian Americans and Voting Participation: Comparing Racial and Ethnic Differences in Recent U.S. Elections	International Migration Review Vol. 38. No. 2: 493-517	3
119.	Lien, P., Conway, M., Wong, J. 2003	The Contours and Sources of Ethnic Identity Choices among Asian Americans	Social Science Quarterly, 84, 2, June, 461-481	15
120.	Lindley, J. 2002	Race or religion? The impact of religion on the employment and earnings of Britain's ethnic communities	Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 28, 3, pp. 427-442	9
121.	Logan, J. R., Alba, R. D., Dill, M. 2000	Ethnic Segmentation in the American Metropolis. Increasing Divergence in Economic Incorporation	In: International Migration Review Vol.34 pp.98-132	1
122.	Macias, T. 2003	The Changing Structure of Structural Assimilation: White-Collar Mexican Ethnicity and the Significance of Ethnic Identity Professional Organizations	Social Science Quarterly, 84, 4, Dec, 946-957.	1
123.	Macias, T.E. 2003	Assimilation in Mexican American Life? Integration and Hesitation beyond the Second Generation	Dissertation Abstracts International, A: The Humanities and Social Sciences, 63, 7, Jan, 2707-A	26



	Author	Titel	Source	Category
124.	Mailand, M. 2004	Ethnic Minorities and Labour Market Segregation: A Comparative Study of Integration Barriers within 3 Sectors in 3 Countries	Tidsskrift for Arbejdsliv, 6, 2, June, 71-87.	1
125.	Marger, M. N. 2001	The Use of Social and Human Capital among Canadian Business Immigrants	Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 27, 3, pp. 539-453	17
126.	Marra, C., 2005	Théories sur le préjugé : individu et contexte social	Migrations société, 17, 97, pp. 53-65	23
127.	Martín Pérez, A., 2004	Associations d'immigrés et politiques publiques en Espagne	Migrations société, 16, 95, pp. 15-28	28
128.	Matas, J., Pfefferkorn, R., 2000	Le rôle des associations « issus de l'immigration »?	Migrations société, 12, 72, pp. 67-77	28
129.	Mathur, S. 2001	Acculturation among Indian Immigrants: A study of ethnic identification and Mate-Selection	Dissertation Abstracts International, A: The Humanities and Social Sciences, 61, 10, Apr, 4191-A	13
130.	McAndrew, M., Ciceri, C., 2003	L'enseignement des langues d'origine au Canada: réalité et débats	Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales, 19, 1, pp. 173-194	2
131.	McAndrew, M., Page, M., Jodoin, M., Lemire, F., 1999	Ethnic Density and Social Integration of Students of Immigrant Origin in Quebec	Canadian Ethnic Studies, 31, 1, 5-25.	2
132.	Meintel, D., 2000	Transnationalité et renouveau de la vie festive capverdienne aux États-Unis	Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales, 16, 2, pp. 77-90	32
133.	Mélis, C., 2003	Nanas-Beurs, Vioix d'Elles-Rebelles et Voix de Femmes. Des associations au Carrefour des droits de femmes et d'une redéfinition de la citoyenneté	Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales, 19, 1, pp. 81-100	8
134.	Menjivar, C. 2002	Living in two worlds? Guatemalan-origin children in the United States and emerging transnationalism	Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 28, 3, pp. 531-552	32
135.	Mesch, G. S., 2002	Between Spatial and Social Segregation among Immigrants The case of Immigrants of the FSU in Israel	International Migration review Vol 36/3 pp.912 - 934	4
136.	Miller, J., 2000	Language Use, Identity and Social Interaction: Migrant Students in Australia	Research on Language and Social Interaction, 33, 1	6
137.	Min, Pyong Gap; Bozorgmehr,	Immigrant Entrepreneurship and Business Patterns: A	International Migration Review Vol.34 No.3	1



	Author	Titel	Source	Category
	Mehdi, 2000	Comparison of Koreans and Iranians in Los Angeles	pp. 707 – 738	
138.	Miskovic, Maja, 2002	Acculturation Process: A Case Study of Bosnia Refugee Women and their Families	Migration 36/37/38 (BIVS) pp. 113-133	7
139.	Mittelberg, D., Borschevsky, N. 2004	National Minority, National Mentality, and Communal Ethnicity: Chances in Ethnic Identity of Former Soviet Union Jewish Emigrants on the Israeli Kibbutz	International Migration, 42, 1, pp. 89-115	15
140.	Model, S., Lin, Lang, 2002	The Cost of Not Being Christian: Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims in Britain and Canada	International Migration Review Vol36 No.4 pp. 1061 - 1092	9
141.	Monder, R., Samllbone, D., Deakins, D., Jones, T. 2003	Banking on 'break-out': finance and the development of ethnic minority businesses	Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 29, 4, pp. 663-681	22
142.	Morawska, E. 2004	Exploring Diversity in Immigrant Assimilation and Transnationalism: Poles and Russian Jews in Philadelphia	International Migration Review, Vol. 38, No. 4: 1372-1412	32
143.	Morning, A. 2001	The racial self-identification of South Asians in the United States'	Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 27, 1, 61-7	15
144.	Moulin, C.; Lacombe, P., 1999	La socialisation des jeunes filles maghrébines	Migrations société, 11, 61, pp. 91-104	8
145.	Muñoz, M.-C., 1999	Epouser au pays, vivre en France	Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales, 15, 3, pp. 101-123	13
146.	Musterd, S. 2003	Segregation and integration: a contested relationship	Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 29, 4, pp. 623-641	4
147.	Nakano, Y., 2002	Les propositions de loi sur le droit de vote des étrangers aux élections locales au Japon	Migrations société, 14, 83, pp. 7-16	5
148.	Nauck, B., Settles, B. , 2001	Social Capital, Intergenerational Transmission and Intercultural Contact in Immigrant Families	Journal of Comparative Family Studies, 32, 4, autumn, 465-488	17
149.	Nave, A. 2000	Marriage and the Maintenance of Ethnic Group Boundaries: The Case of Mauritius	Ethnic and Racial Studies, Vol. 23, No. 2, 329-352	13



	Author	Titel	Source	Category
150.	Nee, V., Sanders, J. 2001	Understanding the diversity of immigrant incorporation: a forms-of-capital model	Ethnic and Racial Studies, 24, 3, pp. 386-411	1
151.	Ohara-Hirano, Y., 2000	Cognitive Life Strains and Family Relationships of Filipino Migrant Workers in Japan	Asian and Pacific Migration Journal, 9, 3, 365-374.	4
152.	Ono, Hiromi, 2002	Assimilation, Ethnic Competition and Ethnic Identities of US-Born Persons of Mexican Origin	International Migration Review Vol.36 No.3 pp.726 - 745	15
153.	Ono, Hiromi; Becerra, Rosina M., 2000	Race, Ethnicity and Nativity, Family Structure, Socioeconomic Status and Welfare Dependency	International Migration Review Vol.34 No.3 pp. 739 - 765	4b
154.	Oomens, S., Driessen, G., Scheepers, P., 2003	Minority Parents' Integration and Their Childrens' Educational Achievement	Tijdschrift voor Socologie, 24, 4, 289-311.	2
155.	Oriol, P., 1999	La question de l'immigration lors des élections législatives de 1997	Migrations société, 11, 63, pp. 15-24	3
156.	Oriol, P., 2000	La question de l'immigration lors des élections régionales de 1998'	Migrations société, 12, 68, pp. 23-28	3
157.	Oriol, P., 2000	Les « immigrés » candidats aux élections européenne de 1989, 1994 et 1999	Migrations société, 12, 68, pp. 29-34	3
158.	Oriol, P., 2002	Les élus « d'origine étrangère » aux élections municipales de mars 2001 : Paris, Lyon et Marseille'	Migrations société, 14, 83, pp. 27-38	3
159.	Özcan, Veysel; Seifert, W. 2003	Die Arbeitsmarktintegration ausländischer Selbständiger	Statistische Analysen und Studien Nordrhein-Westfalen, pp. 14-24	1
160.	Pécoud, A. 2004	'Entrepreneurship and identity: cosmopolitan and cultural competencies among German-Turkish business-people in Berlin'	• Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 30, 1, pp. 3-20	1
161.	Pereda, C., Actis, W., de Prada, Miguel A., 1999	Les jeunes issus de l'immigration marocaine en Espagne. Stratégies migratoires, culture d'origine, préjugés sociaux	Migrations société, 11, 62, pp. 87-98	19
162.	Perotti, A., 2000	Les personnes âgées d'origine italienne résidant en France	Migrations société, 12, 68, pp. 47-57	19
163.	Petersen Farme-	Trophies of Grace: Religious	Dissertation Abstracts Interna-	9



	Author	Titel	Source	Category
	lant, K., 2001	Conversion and Americanization in Boston's Immigrant Communities, 1890-1940	tional, A: The hUmanities and Social Sciences, 62, 2, Aug, 786 – A – 787 –A.	
164.	Piguet, E., 1999	Les jeunes issus de l'immigration en Suisse	Migrations société, 11, 62, pp. 77-86	19
165.	Piguet, E., 2000	L'entreprenariat des étrangers en Suisse : spécificité ou convergence ?	Migrations société, 12, 67, pp.7-18	1
166.	Poinsot, M., 2000	Associations de l'immigration et mouvement associatif français	Migrations société, 12, 72, pp. 45-54	28
167.	Portera, A., 2000	Identité et crise d'identité des jeunes d'origine italienne en Allemagne	Migrations société, 12, 68, pp. 7-22	15
168.	Portera, A., 2002	L'éducation interculturelle à l'école : stéréotypes, préjugés et pédagogie interculturelle dans les manuels scolaires de l'école élémentaire en Italie : résultats d'une recherche	Migrations société, 14, 84, pp. 145-158	2
169.	Qian, Z., Blair, S.L., Ruf, S. 2001	Asian American Interracial and Interethnic Marriages: Differences by Education and Nativity	International Migration Review, 35, 134, summer, 557-586	13
170.	Raijman, R., Tienda, M. 2000	Immigrants' Pathways to Business Ownership: A Comparative Ethnic Perspective	International Migration Review Vol.34 No.3 pp. 682 – 706	1
171.	Ramakrishnan, S.K., Espenshade, T.J. 2001	Immigrant Incorporation and Political Participation in the United States	International Migration Review, Vol.35, No.3: 870-909	3
172.	Ramírez, Á., 1999	La valeur du travail. L'insertion dans le marché du travail des immigrées marocaines en Espagne	Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales, 15, 2, pp.9-36	8
173.	Rath, J., Kloosterman, R. 2000	Outsiders' Business: A Critical Review of Research on Immigrant Entrepreneurship	International Migration Review Vol.34 No.3 pp. 657 - 681	1
174.	Rea, A., Bortolini, M., 1999	L'insertion scolaire et professionnelle des jeunes issus de l'immigration en Belgique	Migrations société, 11, 62, pp. 67-75	2
175.	Read, J.G. 2004	Cultural Influences on Immigrant Women's Labour Force Participation: The Arab-American Case	International Migration Review, Vol. 38, No. 1: 52-77	8



	Author	Titel	Source	Category
176.	Rebzani, M., 2000	Discrimination ethnique à l'embauche des jeunes: une analyse psychosociale	Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales, 16, 3, pp. 29-52	23
177.	Reese, L. 2001	Morality and identity in Mexican immigrant parents' visions of the future	Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 27, 3, pp.455-472	7
178.	Reitz, J. 2002	Host Societies and the Reception of Immigrants: Research Themes, Emerging Theories and Methodological Issues	International Migration Review Vol. 36, No. 4: 1005-1019	16
179.	Remennick, L. 2002	Transnational community in the making: Russian-Jewish immigrants of the 1990s in Israel	Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 28, 3, pp.515-530	32
180.	Remennick, L. 2003	Retired and Making a Fresh Start: Older Russian Immigrants Discuss their Adjustment in Israel	International Migration, 41, 5, pp. 153-175	19
181.	Reniers, G., Lievens, J., 1999	Stéréotypes en perspectives. Aspects de l'évolution des pratiques matrimoniales chez les Turcs et les Marocains en Belgique	Revue Européenne des Migrations, 15, 3, pp. 125-149	13
182.	Richard, F., 1999	Racisme et vote d'extrême droite dan les Docklands de Londres. Pour aller au-delà de l'image médiatique	Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales, 15, 1, pp. 77-100	30
183.	Richard, J.-L., 2000	Une approche de la discrimination sur le marché du travail. Les jeunes adultes issus de l'immigration étrangère en France'	Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales, 16, 3, pp. 53-83	22
184.	Rinaudo, C., 2000	Fêtes de rue, enfants d'immigrés et identité locale. Enquête dans la région niçoise	Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales, 16, 2, pp. 43-57	15
185.	Rodlandt, T. 1996	Ethnic Stratification: The Emergence of a New Social and Economic Issue?	The Netherlands' Journal of Social Sciences, 32, 1, Nov, 39-50	1
186.	Roer-Strier, D. 1997	In the Mind of the Beholder: Evaluation of Coping Styles of Immigrant Parents'	International Migration, 35, 2, pp.271-288	19
187.	Rosenbaum, E. 1996	Racial/ Ethnic Differences in Home Ownership and Housing Quality, 1991	Social Problems, 1996, 43, 4, Nov, 403-426.	4
188.	Rosenbaum, E., Friedman, S. 2004	Generational Patterns in Home Ownership and Housing Quality among	International Migration Review, Vol. 38, No. 4: 1492-1533	4



	Author	Titel	Source	Category
		Racial/ Ethnic Groups in New York City, 1999		
189.	Ross, M.H. 2000	Creating the Conditions for Peacemaking: Theories of Practice in Ethnic Conflict Resolution	Ethnic and Racial Studies, 2000, 23, 6, Nov, 1002-1034	31
190.	Saggar, Shamit, Geddes, A. 2000	Negative and positive racialisation: re-examining ethnic minority political representation in the UK	Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 26, 1, pp. 25-44	3
191.	Salih, Ruba 2001	Moroccan migrant women: transnationalism, nation-state and gender	Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 27, 4, pp. 655-671	32
192.	Sanders, J., Nee, V., Sernau, S. 2002	Asian immigrants' Reliance on Social Ties in a Multi-ethnic Labor Market	Social Forces, 81, Sep, 281-314	1
193.	Santelli, E., 2002	Les enfants d'immigrés algériens et leur pays d'origine. Modes de relations économiques et professionnelles	Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales, 18, 3, pp. 41-54	20
194.	Santelli, E., Collet, B., 2003	Comment repenser les mixités conjugales aujourd'hui? Modes de formation des couples et dynamiques conjugales d'une population française d'origine maghrébine	Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales, 19, 1, pp. 51-79	13
195.	Schweitzer, v. R. 2000	Housing of Families of Foreign Origin: Between Personal Initiative and Restrictions: Theses and Demands	DISKURS, 10, 3, 26-30	4
196.	Serra Santana, E., 2000	L'éternel retour ou l'impossible retour'	Migrations société, 12, 68, pp. 77-84	15
197.	Shapiro, I. 2003	Mapping Theories of Practice and Change: A Comparative Analysis of Intervention Programs Addressing Racial and Ethnic Tensions in US communities	Dissertation Abstracts International, A: The Humanities and Social Sciences, 63, 10, Apr, 3741-A	31
198.	Shin, K., Yang, J., 2000	A Study of Ethnic Minority's Psychosocial Well-Being: Korean American Women in Kansas	American Sociological Association (ASA) 2000	15
199.	Simon, P. 1995	The Shared Society. Inter-ethnic and Interclass Relations in a Neighbourhood in Urban Renewal. Belleville,	Cahiers Internationaux de Sociologie, 98, Jan-June, 161-190	4



	Author	Titel	Source	Category
		Paris, 20 th District		
200.	Simon, P. 2003	France and the Unknown Second generation: Preliminary Results on Social Mobility	International Migration Review Vol 37/4 pp. 1091 - 1119	19
201.	Soldano, A., 2004	Familialisme et particularisme : spécificité culturelle ou vecteur d'intégration ?	Migrations société, 16, 92, pp. 27-37	19
202.	Solé, C., Parella, S. 2003	The labour market and racial discrimination in Spain	Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 29, 1, pp. 121-140	22
203.	Streiff-Fénart, J., 1999	Construction d'un réseau de parenté transnational: une étude de cas d'immigrés tunisiens dans le sud de la France	Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales, 15, 3, pp. 45-61	32
204.	Suarez-Orozco, C., 2001	Immigrant Families and Their Children: Adaptation and Identity Formation'	The Blackwell Companion to Sociology, Blau, J.R. (Ed.) Malden, pp. 128-139.	19
205.	Sula, S., 2005	L'islam et les jeunes Kosovars musulmans immigrés de Belgique : entre identité nationale et identité religieuse	Migrations société, 17, 99-100, pp. 43-55	9
206.	Taboada-Leonetti, I., 1999	Dans les chaudrons des cités, un metling-pot à la française	Migrations société, 11, 61, pp. 61-72	15
207.	Taboada-Leonetti, I., 2000	Des associations de jeunes dans les quartiers populaires'	Migrations société, 12, 72, pp. 89-98	15
208.	Takenaka, A. 2003	The mechanisms of ethnic retention: later-generation Japanese immigrants in Lima, Peru	Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 29, 2, pp. 467-483	28
209.	Thränhard, D. 2001	Conflict or Consensus. The Immigration and Integration Policies of Germany and the Netherlands	Interkulturell, 3-4, 22-62.	5
210.	Touré, A., 2005	Tentatives d'insertion et stratégies de survie déployées par des étrangers au Sénégal : étude de cas à Ndoffane, dans le Laghem	Migrations société, 17, 97, pp. 93-103	15
211.	Valdez, Z. , 2003	What is "Ethnic" about Ethnic Entrepreneurship? The Effects of Market Exchange, Reciprocal and Redistributive Relationships on Self-	Dissertation Abstracts International, A: The Humanities and Social Sciences, 63, 10, Apr, 3748-A	1



	Author	Titel	Source	Category
		Employment Participation and Success		
212.	Valitov, V.N. , 2000	Social Networks of Immigrants and Local Inhabitants	Sotsiologicheskiy Zhurnal, 1-2, 112-120	15
213.	Valk, A. 2000	Ethnic Identity, Ethnic Attitudes, Self-Esteem and Esteem toward Others among Estonian and Russian Adolescents	Journal of Adolescent Research, 15, 6, Nov, 637-651	15
214.	Valk, A.; Karu, K. 2001	Ethnic Attitudes in Relation to Ethnic Pride and Ethnic Differentiation	Journal of Social Psychology, 141, 5, Oct, 583-601	15
215.	Veenman, J. 2003	The Socioeconomic and Cultural Integration of Immigrants in the Netherlands	Migration Studies, 40, 152 Dec, 805-827	1
216.	Veith, B., 2000	Les associations locales de femmes étrangères : multiculturalisme et individualisation	Migrations société, 12, 72, pp. 79-88	8
217.	Walseth, K., Fasting, K. 2002	Socio-Cultural Integration of Immigrants within Sport	International Sociological Association, Brisbane, Australia (ISA)	14
218.	Wanner, P., 2004	Intégration professionnelle des populations d'origine et de nationalité étrangères en Suisse'	Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales, 20, 1, pp. 33-45	1
219.	Warren, T., Britton, N.J. 2003	Ethnic diversity in economic wellbeing: the combined significance of income, wealth and assets levels	Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 29, 1, pp. 103-119	1
220.	Waters, M.C. 2004	Race, Ethnicity and Immigration in the United States	"Social Inequalities in Comparative Perspective" Devine, F. & Waters, M.C. (Eds.), Malden, MA: Blackwell, pp. 20-38	22
221.	Wolf, M., 2001	Mons-en-Baroeul persiste et signe	Migrations société, 13, 73, pp. 59-70	3
222.	Wong, L. L. 2004	Taiwanese Immigrant Entrepreneurs in Canada and Transnational Social Space	International Migration, 42, 2, pp. 113-152	32
223.	Wong, L.L. , Ng. M. 2002	The emergence of small transnational enterprises in Vancouver; the case of Chinese entrepreneur immigrants	International Journal of Urban and Regional Research, Sept. Vol. 26, No. 3, pp. 508-530	1
224.	Wotschke, I. 2001	Broadcasting Programs for Immigrants in GB	Interkulturell, 1-2, 14-27	11a
225.	Wüst, A. 2000	New Citizens – New Voters	International Migration Re-	3



	Author	Titel	Source	Category
		ers? Political Preferences and Voting Intentions of naturalized Germans: A Case Study in Progress	view Nr.130, Vol.34, pp.560 - 567	
226.	Yoon, I.-J. 1997	Minority-Minority Group Relations in a Multicultural Society: A Case Study of the Korean-Black Conflict in the United States	Korean Journal of Sociology, 31, 3, 529-562	29
227.	Zang, X. 2000	Ecological Succession and Asian Immigrants in Australia	International Migration, 38, 1, 109-125.	4
228.	Zehraoui, A., 2003	L'immigration maghrébine : dynamique familiale et processus d'intégration	Migrations société, 15, 86, pp. 53-68	19
229.	Zheng, X., Sang, D., Wang, L. 2004	Acculturation and Subjective Well-Being of Chinese Students in Australia	Journal of Happiness Studies, 5, 1, 57-72	15
230.	Zhou, M. 2002	The Enclave Economic and Ethnic Social Structures: Sources of Social Capital in Facilitating the Education of Immigrant Children	International Sociological Association, Brisbane, Australia (ISA)	17
231.	Zick, A., Wagner, U., van Dick, R., Petzel, T. 2001	Acculturation and Prejudice in Germany: Majority and Minority Perspectives	Journal of Social Issues, Vol. 57, No. 3, pp. 541-557	23