

NORFACE RESEARCH PROGRAMME ON MIGRATION

MIGRATION IN EUROPE: SOCIAL,
ECONOMIC, CULTURAL AND POLICY
DYNAMICS

2009-2014

SUMMARY REPORT

Kim Caarls, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)/ Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and
Sciences (KNAW)/ University of Groningen (UG)

Commissioned by: the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive summary	3
Introduction	7
<i>Research objectives and scope</i>	8
<i>Strengths of the programme</i>	8
<i>Overview of the research projects</i>	10
<i>Structure of the report</i>	11
Background	12
<i>Background of the NORFACE research programme on migration</i>	12
<i>Main features of the twelve transnational research projects</i>	12
Key findings	19
<i>Labour market outcomes</i>	19
<i>Families and children</i>	20
<i>Origin country outcomes</i>	22
<i>Integration</i>	23
<i>Primary data collection: novel datasets</i>	24
Implications	32
Future research	33
Appendix I: List of Key publications	35
Appendix II: List of project partners	40

SUMMARY REPORT

NORFACE RESEARCH PROGRAMME ON MIGRATION

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The NORFACE Research Programme on Migration is a programme of 12 transnational research projects about the theme: *Migration in Europe: Social, Economic, Cultural and Policy Dynamics*. Having started in 2009, the projects finished in 2014. The programme received funding through the European Commission 7th Framework Programme. This executive summary presents a description of the programme, its main findings and implications, and suggestions for further research.

NORFACE: understanding migration in Europe

Migration is currently at the top of the European agenda due to the large-scale flows of asylum-seekers. At the same time, migration has been part of Europe's history, evidenced by Europe's substantial share of immigrant (first and second generation) populations. To engage fruitfully with these diverse realities, Europe is in dire need for high-quality research on migration to develop coherent migration policies. This is what the NORFACE Migration programme provided: large-scale, comparative, multi-disciplinary and multi-level research, offering valuable insights on migration in Europe - at the national, European and international level.

Bringing together migration researchers in Europe

While research on migration in Europe was quite fragmented, the NORFACE Migration programme successfully brought together researchers on migration from various European countries and from different disciplines to stimulate cross-fertilization. As a result, the NORFACE Migration programme has fostered a global debate among migration researchers, with a specific focus on European migration research. Various new collaborations among migration researchers around the world have been established, enabling knowledge creation on the topic of (European) migration.

Novel data

Primary data collection resulted in various unique, large-scale and publically available datasets that allow for comparative research (e.g. cross-national, multi-ethnic, longitudinal, multi-actor, matched samples). This, combined with the harmonisation of the data infrastructure in Europe, allows for further enhancing the evidence base for policy formulation. Additionally, the projects have used

unique, underexplored data sets that are mainly administrative in nature and typically cover the entire population. The unique scope of this data make it possible not only to study the evolution of labour market outcomes of immigrants, but also focus on broader aspects such as the school performance of immigrant children, health, fertility, crime, marriage and residential choices.

Key findings

The innovative use of existing data sets has resulted in a more complete and consistent picture of international migration flows among 31 countries in Europe from 2002 to 2008. In addition to mapping migration flows, the various projects touched upon different aspects of migration processes. Several key findings are listed below:

Labour market outcomes

- Immigration complements rather than substitutes trade flows between origin and destination countries (more migration means more trade)
- There is a positive relation between cultural diversity and the availability of facilities (e.g. ‘the restaurant effect’) and between diversity and wages. There is a negative effect of cultural diversity on housing prices
- Labour migrants are not attracted by generous welfare states

Families and children

- Transnational families are a well-established phenomenon. From an origin country perspective, the absence of a parent due to migration does not necessarily result in lower well-being for children given that certain conditions are met
- However, if children remain behind in a post-conflict setting, or when parents abroad are in a precarious (e.g. undocumented and low wage jobs) situation, both parents and children’s well-being is negatively impacted
- In the UK, immigrant children start by lagging behind their native peers, but they catch up throughout primary and secondary school career

Origin country outcomes

- International migration significantly improves the quality of political institutions in the sending country through diaspora engagement and social remittances (i.e. transfers of ideas, values, know-how, practices)

- Origin countries are not static entities: e.g. educational expansion at origin reduces the educational gains from migration
- Migrant networks can either facilitate or obstruct further migration flows. Migration institutions (e.g. recruitment agencies) may stimulate further migration. Online social media has become increasingly important in shaping migration flows
- Temporary migrants are more likely to send money transfers to their origin country and they send larger amounts

Integration

- Integration of migrants in the labour market takes time, flexible labour markets help migrants to better access the labour market
- Cultural integration is a more complex process, highly group specific and dependent on the destination country context

Implications

To stimulate connectedness between the policy world and researchers, the various projects of the NORFACE Migration programme have engaged policy makers at different stages throughout the research process. The substantive research that came out of the NORFACE Migration programme informs debates on demographic patterns and determinants of (temporary) migration, return migration, integration, well being, welfare, and the role of migration policies:

- A more complete picture of migration flows in Europe avoids over-counting migrants and underreporting emigrants in population data
- Cross-national studies allowed for examination of the role of European national contexts (integration, migration policies, migration history, labour market institutions)
- Unemployment leads to return migration: voluntary return schemes can be more successful if targeted towards recent immigrants
- Policy makers should realise that policies related to migrants' documented and job status at destination also impact the well-being of children at origin
- Temporary migrants remit more: remittances by temporary migrants can have a substantial macroeconomic impact on the home and host country
- Universal child care programs help narrowing the achievement gap between native and immigrant children

Future research

The NORFACE Migration programme has been successful in creating new, large-scale comparative and longitudinal datasets, as well as providing new and innovative ways of using of existing (administrative) datasets. The data and research infrastructure established through the NORFACE Migration programme offers ample opportunities for cross-national comparative research in Europe to further understand the role of nation-state contexts.

More cross-cutting research is needed to better understand the impact of migration beyond economic consequences, such as the effects of migration on families and children and how migration interacts with (demographic) choices across the life course, thus promoting an inclusive, innovative and reflective European society. An integrated, publically available database on migration flows within Europe has been created, with synthesised information on European migration flows, allowing future research to investigate the causes and consequences of migration in Europe. The primary data that has been collected facilitates research on the complex interplay between various dimensions of integration, such as cognitive-cultural, structural, social and emotional-cultural integration. Additionally, the primary data collection resulted in information on migrants from different European and non-European origin countries. This allows for disentangling origin and destination effects influencing migrants' (early) integration, (transnational) family lives, and return migration.

INTRODUCTION

The NORFACE Research Programme on Migration is a European programme consisting of twelve transnational research projects on *Migration in Europe: Social, Economic, Cultural and Policy Dynamics*. The programme received funding through the European Commission 7th Framework Programme, and ran from 2009 to 2014.

Migration is currently at the top of the European agenda due to the large-scale flows of asylum-seekers. At the same time, migration has been part of Europe's history, evidenced by Europe's substantial share of immigrant (first and second generation) populations. High-quality research is required to engage fruitfully with the complexities and diverse realities of migration, and to enhance the evidence base for policy formulation.

The European commission also acknowledged the importance of researching migration. Its continuous support for research on migration has gained ground in the European Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (Horizon 2020), which is the largest EU research and innovation scheme. Within this framework, research on migration has remained an important component.¹

In general, migration research is key in providing the necessary data and analyses of the complex migration dynamics. The NORFACE Migration programme provided exactly this: large-scale, comparative, multi-disciplinary and multi-level research, offering valuable insights on migration in Europe - at the national, European and international level.

This report synthesizes the main findings of the twelve transnational research projects that were part of the NORFACE Migration programme. For additional information and further detail, please see the NORFACE Migration programme website, <http://www.norface-migration.org/index.php>, and in particular the NORFACE Compact Series <http://www.norface-migration.org/pages.php?id=33>.

¹ In particular in Societal Challenge 6 "Europe in a changing world – Inclusion, Innovative and Reflective Societies"; for more information see: <https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/horizon2020/en/h2020-sections-projects>

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE

The NORFACE Migration programme aimed to build a new synergetic body of research, which will contribute to our theoretical understanding and knowledge on the phenomenon of migration. The main objectives of the research programme were:

- To advance global research on migration, theoretically and methodologically
- To use and further develop the existing experience, knowledge and data on migration in Europe
- To promote research-based knowledge and insight into migration that is relevant for societal, practical and policy issues
- To jointly develop an understanding of migration, that is theoretically grounded, with relevant stakeholders
- To motivate and support excellence and capacity building for research on migration on a cross-national basis throughout the NORFACE countries and beyond

To ensure these objectives were met, a variety of topics were addressed within the NORFACE Migration programme. This variety testifies to the breath of the programme, hereby justifying the complexities of the migration phenomenon. The topics ranged from the impact of migration on productivity and wages to the well being of migrants' children. Considering this breadth, we have identified four main themes, which will be further discussed in the following sections:

1. Labour market outcomes
2. Families and children
3. Origin country outcomes
4. Integration

STRENGTHS OF THE PROGRAMME

While the body of literature on migration is voluminous and rapidly increasing, there still remain various under researched areas. The NORFACE Migration programme contributed to the knowledge base in migration research by focusing on several aspects that allow for advancing our understanding of the complex migration phenomenon.

An important strength of the programme is the comparative character of all participating transnational research projects. European comparisons – which were made possible by bringing together researchers from different European countries - have provided valuable insights. The cross-

national studies in particular allowed for an examination of the role of European national contexts, hereby addressing national issues such as integration, migration policies, migration history, and labour market institutions.

Comparisons were also made between different populations within European countries: between first and second-generation migrants, between ‘settled’ migrants versus migrants that arrived more recently, and between different nationality groups to provide insight in the role of the sending country context.

In addition to the more traditional migrant groups in Europe, such as those from the guest worker-generation, ‘new’ migrant groups in Europe that have remained relatively understudied despite their numerical significance (e.g. migrants from Sub-Saharan Africa) were included in the research programme. Several projects were also able to combine an origin and destination country perspective, hereby disentangling origin and destination effects that influence migrants’ (early) integration, (transnational) family lives, and return migration.

Another major strength of the NORFACE Migration programme is that most of the twelve research projects collected primary data on migration in Europe. These novel datasets have yielded new insights, as they contain crucial information about migration that was previously unavailable. In line with the inter-disciplinary focus of the NORFACE Migration programme, the various research teams have collected both quantitative and qualitative data. All the data collected is available to the wider international research community for public use.

Additionally, several projects have used unique and underexplored data sets that are administrative in nature and typically cover the entire population. This unique scope of the data made it possible not only to study the evolution of labour market outcomes of immigrants, the school performance of immigrant children, health, fertility, crime, marriage and residential choices.

To facilitate insight into the complex causal relationships between various migration-related processes, many projects adopted a longitudinal approach. Finally, the NORFACE Migration programme’s interdisciplinary focus resulted in the collection of both qualitative and quantitative data, which combined fosters a better understanding of the realities of migration for migrants’ lives and those they left-behind.

OVERVIEW OF THE RESEARCH PROJECTS

The NORFACE Migration programme consist of twelve transnational research projects, each of which has formulated ambitious research agenda's on migration. Most projects involved the collection of primary data, ranging from large-scale quantitative surveys to in-depth qualitative case studies. Others have found novel ways to explore existing datasets, which were mostly administrative of nature. An overview of these twelve projects is presented in Table 1, more detail about these projects can be found in the following chapter.

Table 1. Overview of the 12 transnational projects

Acronym	Project title	Principal Investigator
2000 Families	2000 Families: Migration Histories of Turks in Europe	Dr. Ayse Guveli, University of Essex
CHOICES	Understanding Migrants' Choices	Prof. Jackline Wahba, University of Southampton
CILS4EU	Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries	Prof. Frank Kalter, University of Mannheim
IMEM	Integrated Modeling of European Migration	Prof. James Raymer, University of Southampton
MI3	Migration: Integration, Impact and Interaction	Prof. Jonathan Wadsworth, CReAM, University College London
MIDI-REDIE	Migrant Diversity and Regional Disparity in Europe	Prof. Peter Nijkamp, VU University of Amsterdam
NODES	Nordic welfare states and the dynamics and effects of ethnic residential segregation	Prof. Mari Vaattovaara, University of Helsinki
SCIP	Causes and Consequences of Early Socio-Cultural Integration Processes among New Immigrants in Europe	Prof. Claudia Diehl, University of Konstanz
SIMCUR	Social Integration of Migrant Children: Uncovering Family and School Factors Promoting Resilience	Prof. Birgit Leyendecker, Ruhr University Bochum
TCRAF-EU	Transnational child-raising arrangements between Africa and Europe	Prof. Valentina Mazzucato, Maastricht University
TEMPO	Temporary Migration, Integration and the Role of Policies	Prof. Giovanni Facchini, University of Nottingham
THEMIS	Theorizing the Evolution of European Migration Systems	Prof. Oliver Bakewell, University of Oxford

STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

This report is made up of the following chapters: a background chapter providing information about the origins of the NORFACE Migration programme, a chapter that summarises the key findings of the twelve projects, a chapter discussing the implications of the NORFACE Migration programme, and finally, a concluding chapter which discusses suggestions and opportunities for future research on migration in Europe.

BACKGROUND

BACKGROUND OF THE NORFACE RESEARCH PROGRAMME ON MIGRATION

When the NORFACE Network Board decided on Migration as the theme for its next transnational research programme (2007), the Network Board agreed upon two-stage call, with an outline proposal as part of the first stage (deadline in 2008). In total, 240 outline proposals were submitted and assessed by an international panel of experts. 45 proposals were selected for the second stage – a full proposal (deadline in 2009). Again, external reviewers assessed these 45 proposal and shortlisted 12 projects to be eligible for funding. The NORFACE Network Board followed this recommendation and the 12 projects started in the autumn of 2009.

The programme director, professor Christian Dustmann (University College London), and the Coordination Office jointly coordinated the NORFACE Research programme on migration. Both parties discussed the progress of the programme with the Network Board on a regular basis.

An international panel of experts positively evaluated the programme. The programme was praised for its investments in the future of the migration research field and encouraging coherence. In particular, the panel praised the many innovative advances made in terms of data collection and method, and the wealth of new primary data that has been collected, which is of great value to the academic community.

MAIN FEATURES OF THE TWELVE TRANSNATIONAL RESEARCH PROJECTS

Below are short summaries consisting of background information and the main objectives of each of the twelve research projects. A list with a selection of three to five key publications - selected by the Principal Investigators of each project – can be found in Appendix I. A full list of all partners involved in each project can be found in Appendix II.

2000 Families: Migration Histories of Turks in Europe²

The 2000 Families project studied the multi-generational transmission of social, cultural, religious and economic resources and behaviours among Turkish immigrants in Europe and their non-migrant counterparts in Turkey. The research began with 2000 Turkish men that were born between 1920

² Formally known as: LineUp: 500 Families: Migration Histories of Turks in Europe

and 1945. Of these 2000, 1600 migrated to European countries and 400 stayed in Turkey. The research not only followed the lives of these migrants, non-migrants and returnees, it also included the lives of their children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, regardless of their current whereabouts.

As a result, the 2000 Families project created a unique dataset on the process of international migration from Turkey as well as processes of intergenerational mobility and integration. It captures information on about 50,000 respondents, distributed over four generations.

For more information, see: <http://2000families.org/>.

CHOICES - Understanding Migrants' Choices

The CHOICES project examined the key factors influencing migrants' choices in the migration processes. Several sub-themes were investigated: 1) Return migration, i.e. migrants' choice to migrate temporarily or permanently; 2) Undocumented migration, relating to migrants' decision to migrate legally or not; 3) Income/consumption, scrutinizing the wage gap between migrants and natives; 4) Networks, considering the role of migrants' social networks on their labour market outcomes; and 5) Policies, concentrating on the relationship between welfare states, immigration policies, and the composition of migrant flows.

Migrants' choices are driven by incentives and constraints. In addition to gaining insight in the factors that shape these choices, the CHOICES project also focused on the economic and social outcomes of migrants' choices. Using theoretical modelling and econometric estimation techniques, this project contributed both theoretically and methodologically to the migration literature. Geographically, the project covered a destination country perspective by comparing various EU countries, as well as an origin country perspective looking at countries such as Egypt and Mexico.

For more information, see: <http://www.norface-migration.org/currentprojectdetail.php?proj=1>.

CILS4EU - Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries

The CILS4EU project has established the first comprehensive and fully standardised panel study on the structural, social and cultural integration of the second generation in Europe. Between 2010 and 2014, three waves of data collection have taken place in four European countries: England, Germany, the Netherlands, and Sweden. Children of immigrants aged 14 years and their majority

peers have been interviewed and followed over these four years, covering a major formative period in their lives.

Additionally, the parents of these children were surveyed during the first wave, enabling the study of intergenerational integration processes. This was further complemented with information from the schools: teachers were interviewed during the first wave and classroom networks were mapped to unravel friendships and other peer relationships. Finally, the first wave also covered cognitive and language ability tests.

The CILS4EU project has also laid the foundation for expanding this panel survey, and already future waves and additional countries have been added. This way, the CILS4EU project created an enduring infrastructure to enable future research on intergenerational integration of immigrants in Europe. For more information, see: <http://www.cils4.eu>.

IMEM - Integrated Modelling of European Migration

The IMEM project has build a data base on international migration flows in Europe. This database overcomes the shortcomings and limitations of existing data sources on international migration in Europe, and such a database allows researchers and policy makers to better understand the causes and consequences of international migration.

The IMEM team consisted of migration data collection and modelling experts, who used publicly available information on migration flows. This information was complemented with origin and destination data to estimate missing information. The end result is a publicly available database covering the period 2002-2008 and allows examining the migration flows in 31 countries in Europe as well as to and from the rest of the world. The flows can be presented by country of origin, country of destination, age and sex.

For more information and the estimated migration flows, see: <http://www.imem.cpc.ac.uk>.

MI3 - Migration: Integration, Impact and Interaction

The main objective of the MI3 project was to contribute to the immigration literature by adding economic analyses of the consequences of immigration. Using the best administrative data sources, novel datasets and innovative methods, this project identified causal effects of immigration (rather than correlations or associations).

The focus of the MI3 project corresponded with the three main themes of the NORFACE Migration programme: 1) integration, 2) the causes and consequences of migration, and 3) conflict and cohesion. The team made use of natural experiments: using unforeseen institutional changes that impose different conditions on one group but not on others, allowing for a comparison of outcomes and to identify causal effects.

In addition to working with a team of migration economists in Europe, from the UK, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Finland, and Germany, the MI3 also collaborated with researchers overseas, notably from Canada (University of British Columbia). See Appendix II for a full list of partners.

For more information, see: <http://www.norface-migration.org/currentprojectdetail.php?proj=6>.

MIDI-REDIE - Migrant Diversity and Regional Disparity in Europe

The MIDI-REDIE project provided insight in the role of (sociodemographic) diversity among migrants on socioeconomic outcomes. Two perspectives were considered: the role of a diverse society on people's lives as well as the impact of being diverse (i.e. part of a minority group). Taking into account that migrants typically settle in specific regions, mainly metropolitan areas, the analyses in this project are mostly carried out on the regional level.

Focusing on East-West migration patterns, five different European countries were included, which differ in terms of migration flows, population size, economy size, welfare systems and migration policies: Estonia, Finland, Germany, the Netherlands and the UK. Additionally, European-wide analyses were also carried out, using the European Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) and the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC). These comprehensive European studies were complemented with case studies on Finnish and Estonian migration, for which micro level data on migrants was collected.

For more information, see: <http://www.norface-migration.org/currentprojectdetail.php?proj=5>.

NODES - Nordic welfare states and the dynamics and effects of ethnic residential segregation

The NODES project investigated the patterns and consequences of ethnic residential segregation in four Nordic countries: Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden. The project particularly focused on the relationship between welfare state policies and trajectories of social and spatial integration.

Both qualitative and quantitative methods were applied. Qualitative interviews were carried out to shed light on the housing strategies and preferences, while quantitative methods focused on the causes and impact of ethnic segregation by statistically examining longitudinal housing careers and international migration flows. Four themes were covered: 1) the relationships between Nordic welfare systems and the patterns of ethnic residential segregation; 2) housing patterns of ethnic minority groups; 3) housing patterns and choices of the native-born populations; and 4) the dynamics of ethnic segregation from the immigrants' perspective, taking housing ambitions, efforts and preferences into account.

For more information, see: <http://blogs.helsinki.fi/nodesproject/>.

SCIP - Causes and Consequences of Early Socio-Cultural Integration Processes among New Immigrants in Europe

Focusing on new immigrants in four Western European countries - Germany, the Netherlands, Ireland and the UK -, the SCIP project studied the social-cultural integration trajectories of new immigrants, i.e. recently arrived immigrants, in these countries.

In all countries, recently arrived Poles were surveyed. In Germany and the Netherlands, Turks were also included, and additionally, Moroccans in the Netherlands and Pakistanis in the UK. Particular focus lied with the identification strategies chosen by the newcomers and how these strategies relate to their subsequent socio-cultural integration patterns.

For more information, see: <http://scip-info.org/>.

SIMCUR - Social Integration of Migrant Children: Uncovering Family and School Factors Promoting Resilience

The SIMCUR project investigated developmental resilience of immigrant children in three European countries: Germany, the Netherlands and Norway. The project hereby focused on children from Turkish origin, looking specifically at their transition from primary to secondary school. By concentrating at these educational transitions, the SIMCUR projects aimed to provide a developmental perspective to the processes of social integration among immigrant children.

To successfully make the necessary transitions in an educational system is seen as a major indicator of social integration and psychosocial adaptation. Studying these transitions contributed to the literature on child development in general, and to research on resilience in migrant children in

particular. These processes of developmental resilience were studied at multiple levels: of the individual child, the family, the school, and the community. The comparison between three European countries also facilitated examining the impact of wider societal influences on the social integration of immigrant children.

The SIMCUR project collaborated with scholars, both from Europe as well as from the US and Canada. This collaboration led to various publications, among which a handbook on the development of minority children, edited by professor Birgit Leyendecker (PI) and professor Natasha Cabrera (University of Maryland).

For more information, see: <http://www.norface-migration.org/currentprojectdetail.php?proj=9>.

TCRAF-EU - Transnational child-raising arrangements between Africa and Europe

The TCRAF-EU project investigated the dynamics of transnational child-raising arrangements – the practice whereby family members live geographically separated across borders as a result of migration of one of the family members. The project focused on three dimensions of these transnational child-raising arrangements: 1) how TCRAAs influence the life chances of children and their caregivers that remained in the origin country, and their migrant parents in the destination country, 2) how TCRAAs are being affected by migration laws in Europe and by the institution of child fosterage in Africa, and 3) how different origin and destination contexts shape the functioning of TCRAAs.

These dimensions were studied through 4 matched case studies, matching European destination countries and African origin countries: 1) Portugal – Angola, 2) the Netherlands – Angola, 3) Ireland – Nigeria, and 4) the Netherlands – Nigeria. The project is linked to a similar project on TCRAAs between the Netherlands and Ghana (funded by the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO)). All case studies shared an analytical framework and applied the same methods, facilitating cross-case comparisons. For more information, see the project website: <http://www.tcra.nl/tcraf-eu/>.

TEMPO - Temporary Migration, Integration and the Role of Policies

The TEMPO project focused on the phenomena of temporary and return migration. Several sub-topics were studied within this project: the causes and consequences of temporary migration, the relationship between the duration of migration and the integration of both economic and non-economic migrants, and the process of policy formation considering temporary and return migration. Both an origin and destination country perspective was applied in the TEMPO project.

To study these topics, the TEMPO project made use of existing datasets, but also collected primary data among immigrants in European countries: on temporary Polish immigrants in the UK and Romanians in Italy. Additionally, the TEMPO project collected and harmonised stock data from 20 OECD countries on migration, gender and educational attainment, which has been made publicly available.

For more information, see: <http://www.norface-migration.org/currentprojectdetail.php?proj=10>.

THEMIS - Theorizing the Evolution of European Migration Systems

The THEMIS project investigated how patterns of migration to Europe develop – or not – into established migration systems. This way, the THEMIS project aimed to contribute to the current literature on migration dynamics, looking at why people migrate and why some of the initial moves to Europe result in significant migration systems and why other initial moves stagnate or disappear.

The project adopted a comparative approach by comparing different origin and destination countries. Migrants and non-migrants were surveyed in three selected origin countries: Brazil, Morocco, and Ukraine. Immigrants from these three countries were surveyed in selected cities in four destination countries: the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, and the UK.

For more information, see: <http://www.imi.ox.ac.uk/completed-projects/themis>.

KEY FINDINGS

The NORFACE Migration programme has contributed to a better understanding and insight on different phenomena related to international migration. While the innovative use of existing data sets has resulted in a more complete and consistent picture of international migration flows, most of the research projects collected primary data of quantitative and qualitative nature. In this chapter, we will first summarise the key findings of the research projects on four different but related themes of international migration processes: labour market, families and children, origin country and integration. Next, we will elaborate on the primary data that has been collected.

LABOUR MARKET OUTCOMES

Unemployment leads to return migration: the longer migrants are unemployed, the greater the chance of returning to their country of origin. This finding suggest that **labour migrants are not attracted by generous welfare states**, as labour migrants tend to leave in response to experiencing unemployment (CHOICES).

The role of migration regimes in shaping the composition of migrant flows has been examined, hereby offering new insights on the so-called “magnet hypothesis”: generous welfare states attract more unskilled migrants. Comparing two migration regimes, the free-migration regime (as within the EU) and the restricted-migration regime (considering migration from outside the EU), CHOICES found that **welfare state generosity attracts more unskilled migrants under the free-migration regime, and more skilled migrants under the restricted-migration regime.**

The MIDI-REDIE project looked at the impact of cultural diversity on people’s lives, and at the impact of being diverse (i.e. belonging to a minority group) within a society. They demonstrated that **cultural diversity does not affect the wages of natives, but it negatively effect the wages of ethnic minorities.** The MI3 project studied the relationship between wage growth and immigration, showing that **wage growth decreases in sectors where more immigrants work.** These wage effects are similar for immigrants and natives. The MIDI-REDIE project also considered the effect of diversity on welfare: overall, **cultural diversity positively affects welfare**, although the impact is small. **Diversity also results in a welfare gain for natives.**

Open labour markets (such as in Ireland) **facilitate the labour market integration of (Polish) migrants, while segmented and restricted labour markets** (such as in Germany), **are negatively associated with the labour market integration of (Polish) migrants** (SCIP).

On a macro level, immigration complements rather than substitutes trade flows between origin and destination countries (**more migration means more trade**) (CHOICES).

FAMILIES AND CHILDREN

Both the TCRAf-EU project and the CILS4EU project identified that **transnational families are a well-established phenomenon**. The CILS4EU project found that immigrant children with African, Caribbean, or Latin American origins are less likely to live with both biological parents than their native counterparts. In contrast, children with Middle Eastern, south-central Asian, or south-eastern European origins are more likely to live with both biological parents. This indicates that **family patterns from the countries of origin play a role for the family structure after migration**. However, **the prevalence of transnational family ties demonstrates that the migration process also plays a role**.

The well-being of immigrant children is negatively affected when they are living without a father. However, if single parenthood is more institutionalized among immigrants from certain origin countries, the effect of father absence is weaker (CILS4EU). Similarly, looking at the well-being of children left-behind in the country of origin: **the absence of a parent due to migration does not necessarily result in lower well being for children given that certain conditions are met**, in particular whether transnational caregiver arrangements are functioning to the satisfaction of all parties involved (TCRAf-EU).

When children remain behind in a post-conflict setting, or when parents abroad are in a precarious (e.g. undocumented and low wage jobs) situation, both parents and children's well-being is negatively impacted (TCRAf-EU).

Studying the effect of parental absence on the educational performance of children that remained in the country of origin, the TCRAf-EU project found that when both parents migrate internationally (Ghana and Nigeria) or when both parents migrate internally in response to separation (Nigeria), educational performance is decreased. Yet **when only one parent migrates abroad, no educational effect for children left-behind was found**.

Additionally, the TCRAF-EU project considered the effect of parent-child separation on the well-being and self-reported health of parents' from various origin countries living in different European destination countries. While **migrant parents that are geographically separated from their children are worse off than migrant parents who live with their children in the country of destination, these differences are mediated by these parents' lower socioeconomic and undocumented status.**

Looking at interethnic friendships, **parental attitudes and socioeconomic status influence the extent to which children have interethnic friendships**, evidencing the strength of the intergenerational transmission of interethnic attitudes (CILS4EU). SIMCUR studied interethnic friendships among Turkish children in Germany. The project found that 40% of these children's friendships were across ethnic groups. For **immigrant children (aged 13), ethnic identity exploration improves positive interethnic relationships.**

The SIMCUR project studied immigrant children's host and ethnic language vocabulary among Turkish immigrants in the Netherlands. When bilingual children enter formal reading education, host language proficiency becomes increasingly important. During transition to formal reading education, one should be aware that **immigrant children from low-SES families receive less host language reading input.**

Looking at school careers of native and non-native British children, the MI3 project found that in the UK, **immigrant children start by lagging behind their native peers, but they catch up throughout primary and secondary school career.** In Germany, their findings show how public child care attendance strongly reduces language and motor skill problems, and improves the overall school readiness for immigrant children. This suggests that **universal childcare programs aid narrowing the achievement gap between native and immigrant children.**

In Norway, the MI3 project showed how first and second generation immigrant children from non-OECD countries are more likely to leave school early compared to native children. However, this educational gap has been decreasing, and particularly **second-generation immigrant children are catching up in terms of their educational performance compared to native children.**

ORIGIN COUNTRY OUTCOMES

Origin countries are not static entities. For example, educational expansion at origin reduces the educational gains from migration (2000 Families). While Turkish migrants on average are better educated than their non-migrant counterparts, the **educational gap between migrants and non-migrants is decreasing over time**, explained by the rapid educational expansion in Turkey over the past decades (2000 Families).

Another study from the 2000 Families project studied changes in the origin country, looking at consanguineous and arranged marriages. Having compared the prevalence of such marriages among Turkish migrants in Western Europe and non-migrants in Turkey, their results show that **the prevalence of both kin marriages and arranged marriages have declined over generations and time among migrants and non-migrants, but migrants have higher levels of kin marriages and lower levels of arranged marriages compared to non-migrants**. Higher levels of kin marriages are attributed to cross-border partner choice, and related with the effect of migration on traditional patterns of marriage. Lower levels of arranged marriages are explained by stronger patterns of intergenerational transmission among non-migrants and weaker patterns among migrant families.

International migration significantly improves the quality of political institutions in the sending country through diaspora engagement and social remittances (i.e. transfers of ideas, values, know-how, practices) (CHOICES).

Additionally, migrants are not hindered by their undocumented status in their remittance behaviour: **undocumented and documented migrants are equally likely to remit**, which underlines the importance of remitting as a motive for migration (for Mexico-US migration) (CHOICES).

Temporary migrants are more likely to send money transfers to their origin country, and that they send larger amounts. This means that remittances by temporary migrants can have a substantial macroeconomic impact on the sending countries economies (TEMPO).

Considering individual migrants' return behaviour, there is a strong **positive influence of the return behaviour of migrants of the same ethnic origin** (CHOICES). Additionally, social factors related to other important life course processes (e.g. family formation/dissolution processes) are also an important influence on the return behaviour of migrants. Once returned, **former migrants are more**

likely to become an entrepreneur than non-migrants. Although these returnees need to reinvest in their social networks, the savings and human capital gained while overseas compensate for the losses in their social networks (CHOICES).

The THEMIS project studied the conditions under which migration systems establish or decline. They found that **online social media has become increasingly important in shaping migration flows.** Equally important are the role of networks: **migrant networks can either facilitate or obstruct further migration flows,** e.g. migration from Morocco to the Netherlands slowed down due to gatekeepers. Migration institutions (e.g. recruitment agencies) on the other hand, may stimulate further migration.

Looking at the role of immigration policies, the TEMPO project demonstrated that **skill-selective immigration policies increase incentives to invest in education in sending countries, but that these countries suffer from increasing skill-selective immigration policies.**

INTEGRATION

The CHOICES project looked into migrants' integration into the labour market by scrutinizing the so-called 'migrant effect': the difference in wages between migrants and non-migrants who are similar in terms of occupation and age. These 'migrant effects' are particularly strong among the young and unskilled. Differences disappear when migrants are older and have higher skill levels, which indicated that **the integration of migrants in the labour market takes time.**

Looking into the relationship between employment prospects and ethnic identity, in general, first generation immigrants in Europe face higher barriers to enter the labour market than natives. This no longer holds for second-generation immigrants, unless they have a strong ethnic identity, which then decreases their chances of finding a job. Furthermore, **more flexible labour markets generally help immigrants to access the labour market,** although not for those with a strong ethnic identity (CHOICES).

Considering interethnic friendships as an indicator of social integration, the CILS4EU project looked at the conditions underlying these interethnic friendship ties. However, they found that both **immigrant and native adolescents mostly have friends within their own ethnic group.** Additionally, adolescents are more likely to become friends with classmates living nearby. However, this tendency for adolescents to befriend nearby peers cannot explain the prevalence for friendships

from the same ethnic group (ethnic homophily). Moreover, **more out-group exposure in the neighbourhood does not weaken ethnic homophily.**

The MIDI-REDIE project also considered the role of cultural diversity at the level of the neighbourhood. **Cultural diversity in the neighbourhood (in the UK) does seem to result in lower levels of life satisfaction among natives**, compared to natives living in less diverse areas. The level of diversity in a neighbourhood does not affect life satisfaction of British minorities. Overall, **ethnic minorities in Europe experience lower levels of life satisfaction than ethnic majorities.** Additionally, there is a **positive relation between cultural diversity and the availability of facilities** (e.g. ‘the restaurant effect’), but a large, **negative effect of cultural diversity on housing prices.**

Regarding the homeownership gap between immigrants and natives, the NODES project explained the difference between these groups by differences in economic and demographic characteristics. **Immigrants need more stable employment and higher incomes than natives for homeownership.** Additionally, a university degree, type of municipality and duration of stay also shape the differences between immigrants and natives in their likelihood to enter homeownership.

As for the housing preferences of immigrants (in Norway), most **immigrants preferred to live in ethnically mixed neighbourhoods**, whereby they favoured the presence of co-ethnics for purposes of socialisation, they preferred natives in their neighbourhood for social integration (NODES).

The SCIP project examined early integration patterns of recent migrants. They found that in Germany, **Turkish migrants’ low level of identification with the country of destination does not exist from the beginning of their stay, but it evolves over time**, particularly among those who feel discriminated against.

Polish non-migrants are more social-conservative compared to Polish migrants. The project demonstrated that **social-progressive attitudes are strongly related to the migration decision and destination choice, and to a much lesser extent to acculturation processes** (SCIP).

PRIMARY DATA COLLECTION: NOVEL DATASETS

Nine out of the twelve transnational research projects have collected primary data, hereby gathering a wealth of new data on migrants and their families, both at destination and at origin. These datasets have formed the basis of the much of the new migration research coming out of the NORFACE

Migration programme. This section will summarise the main features of these newly gathered, unique and innovative datasets. All datasets are, or will be soon, publically available to the international research community.

2000 Families: Migration histories of Turks in Europe

The '2000 Families' study offers insight in the migration histories of Turks in Europe, focusing on Turkish families, their immigrant descendants in Europe and those who remained in Turkey. The focus lies on the impact of migration to Europe on the lives of migrants, their children and grandchildren. Particularly, this study tries to understand how migration affects the intergenerational transmission of social, cultural, religious and economic resources and behaviours by comparing migrants to non-migrants and returnees in the country of origin.

The '2000 Families' study has a unique origin oriented research design, covering multiple countries (sending and destination) and multiple generations. Five high migrant-sending regions in Turkey were selected, where a representative sample of men (N=1,992) who migrated, or could have, to Europe as labour migrants between 1960-1974. These men were the ancestors of the almost 2000 families. Using *family trees*, complete families were mapped covering four generations. From these family trees, family members were selected for interviews: all surviving ancestors, two randomly selected children, and two pairs of grandchildren.

The '2000 Families' project gathered detailed information about marriage, fertility, friendship, intergenerational relationships, education, occupation, beliefs, values, religion and politics. In total, the family trees covered 1,992 men (ancestors), 10,387 children, 26,561 grandchildren, and 10,038 great-grandchildren. Of all ancestors, 24% migrated to and stayed in Europe (mainly in Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, and France), 55% were 'guest workers' but returned to Turkey, and 21% never left Turkey. Of all men with migration experience, about 70% returned, countering the widespread idea that all 'guest workers' stayed in Europe.

The project's unique database is available for public use by the wider academic community. An additional value is that the personal data can be linked to other datasets, such as the European Social Survey, where identical questions were used. The data, questionnaires, and codebooks are available via [GESIS Data Archive for the Social Sciences](#) in Cologne, Germany.

CILS4EU

The CILS4EU project collected rich panel information on teenagers in four European countries: Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. This survey is the first comparative and fully standardized panel study on the development of immigrants' children in Europe.

In each country, the survey targeted children of immigrants and their majority peers at around age 14 in 2010, and followed these children over a period of two years (i.e. three waves: 2010/2011, 2011/2012, and 2012/2013), hereby covering a crucial, formative period of these children's lives. A school-based sampling approach was followed, with an oversampling of schools with high immigrant populations. Wave 1 captured around 4,000 students per country, including at least 1,500 with an immigrant background. These students were distributed over at least 100 schools in each country. In wave 3, still over 50% of the initial wave 1 sample remained.

In addition to the longitudinal information gathered from teenagers, cross-sectional interviews with parents and teachers were carried out during the first wave (2010/2011). Furthermore, students were also provided with basic cognitive and language tests to assess their skill levels during the first wave. Finally, sociometric classroom and ego-centered network information were collected during all three waves.

The data (waves 1, 2, and 3) is available from the [GESIS Data Archive for the Social Sciences](#) in Cologne, Germany. Fieldwork reports, questionnaires and codebooks can be found at the project website: www.cils4.eu.

MIDI-REDIE

The MIDI-REDIE project looked at the role of diversity among migrants on socioeconomic outcomes, such as economic welfare, development, and spatial socioeconomic inequality. Five European countries were studied, focusing particularly on East-West migration patterns. Broader pan-European analyses have also been carried out, using the European Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) and the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).

Primary data has been collected for a case study of Estonian migration to Finland, linking Finish register data with primary Estonian micro data on return migrants. From the Estonian registers, two representative random samples were drawn of 1,000 Estonians between 18-64 years: one sample consisting of returnees from Finland and one sample consisting of Estonians who have never lived abroad.

Returnees and non-migrants both received a questionnaire on various background characteristics, such as labour market status, social transfers and well-being. Returnees were also asked about their migration experience, inquiring about their economic situation prior to, during and after their migration to Finland. Additionally, open-ended questions were asked to returnees about their migration experience and their perceived consequences of migration for their well-being. In total, 29% of the questionnaire recipients returned the filled-in survey (N=290).

In addition to the survey, in-depth interviews were carried out with Estonian migrants in Finland with and without return intentions, as well as with returnees from Finland in Estonia (N=32). These interviews provided insight into the emigration motives, accumulation of knowledge and experiences, attitudes toward home and host country and the return experience (actual or expected).³

NODES

The main aim of the NODES project is to assess and explore the relationships between Nordic welfare state policies and social and spatial integration in four Nordic countries: Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden. The key question in this project is how Nordic welfare states shape conditions for ethnic residential segregation and de-segregation, and how these segregation processes affect the wider social and spatial developments in each of the four Nordic countries?

To answer this question, both quantitative and qualitative methods were applied. First, longitudinal register-data based analyses were carried out to explore the housing and neighbourhood careers of native-born compared to foreign-born residents, which allowed for an examination of the spatial integration of immigrants.

Second, to understand the role of selective migration patterns of natives (e.g. moving out of immigrant-dense areas) in contributing to ethnic residential segregation, the NODES project designed a survey in collaboration with the national statistical bureaus in Helsinki, Oslo, and Stockholm. The target group was native-born residents in these three cities (N≈3,000 per city), and questions were asked concerning their housing situation, family composition, neighbourhood satisfaction, and attitudes toward immigrants. The sample was divided in four groups defined by their residential mobility status: stayers (having lived in that neighbourhood since 2008-2009) and movers

³ The survey data on Estonian migrants are available through dr. Merja Kauhanen (Finnish Labour Institute for Economic Research): merja.kauhanen@labour.fi.

(having moved to another neighbourhood in 2010); movers and stayers were then further divided by type of neighbourhood (immigrant-dense or not).

Third, the NODES project investigated immigrant residents' housing ambitions, efforts and preferences. Three main immigrant groups that were substantially found in all Nordic countries were selected: Turks, Somalis, and Poles/Estonians. All respondents had a minimum stay of five years in their respective Nordic country. Qualitative interviews were used to identify their neighbourhood preferences and the comparative approach (comparing between the four Nordic capitals) allowed for an assessed of the importance of local context and cultural belonging for the perceived housing opportunities of these immigrants.⁴

SCIP

The SCIP project studied migrants' sociocultural integration trajectories of new immigrants in four European countries: Germany, the Netherlands, Ireland and Great Britain. To study this, two cross-national waves of survey data were collected (2010/2011 and 2012/2013). In all countries, recently arrived Poles were sampled. In addition, new immigrants from Turkey (in Germany), Turkey and Morocco (in the Netherlands), and Pakistan (in the UK) were selected.

In total, about 7,000 recent arrivals in the four countries have been surveyed twice, within a time period of 18 months. Between 39% and 58% of the respondents interviewed in the first wave were interviewed again in the second wave.

A questionnaire with identical questions has been used in all four countries, with many questions derived from existing questionnaires (e.g. European Social Survey, World Values Survey) to foster comparisons with other studies. The questionnaire covered topics such as demographic information, migration histories, language and integration policies, attitudes toward acculturation/discrimination, and questions relating to social, cultural and structural integration.

The data (waves 1 and 2) will be available soon from [GESIS Data Archive for the Social Sciences](https://www.gesis.org/) in Cologne, Germany. A methodological report, the questionnaires, and the codebooks can be downloaded at the project website: www.scip-info.org.

⁴ The data is not yet publicly available, but in the process of becoming so.

SIMCUR

The SIMCUR project aims to study the processes of developmental resilience in children from Turkish migrant families during their transitions to primary and secondary education. Children from Turkish origin were compared in three European countries: Germany, the Netherlands, and Norway, allowing an examination of wider societal influences from the destination country. A multilevel approach was taken, whereby these transitions were studied on the level of the child, the family, the school, and the community. Additionally, multiple research methods were used: observations, interviews, tests, and surveys.

To study the primary and secondary school transition, a longitudinal cohort design was adopted. This implied that children were surveyed at ages 5-7 (cohort 1) and ages 12-14 (cohort 2). In Germany, the school system is slightly different so an extra cohort was studied, capturing children at ages 9-11. In total, 880 migrant families from Turkish origin were studied and 420 non-migrant families.

The data will be available soon from [GESIS Data Archive for the Social Sciences](#) in Cologne, Germany.

TCRAF-EU

The main objectives of the TCRAF-EU project were to study the effects of Transnational Child Raising Arrangements (TCRA's) on different actors (parents, children and caregivers), and to study the impact of institutions on TCRA's). The project was methodologically innovative by using multi-sited and mixed method approaches. Four matched case studies were conducted, consisting of a pair of countries: one European destination country and one African sending country. The following matched case study pairs were studied: Portugal – Angola; The Netherlands - Angola; Ireland – Nigeria; The Netherlands – Nigeria.⁵

The TCRAF-EU project combined qualitative and quantitative research methods. First, large-scale surveys were held among primary and secondary school children in Angola and Nigeria (N \approx 2,000 each) to examine the effect of migration on children of migrant parents' life chances. Children with international migrant parents' were compared with children whose parents did not migrate and

⁵ The results from these case studies were integrated and compared with a fifth NWO funded case study that looked at Ghana and the Netherlands (see: <http://www.tcra.nl/tcra-ghana/>).

children whose parents migrated internally. Information was gathered on children's socioeconomic characteristics, educational performance, emotional wellbeing, health and TCRA characteristics.

Second, smaller-scale surveys were carried out among parents in the European receiving countries (Portugal, Ireland and the Netherlands) to examine the effect of TCRA's on their integration and life chances. Migrant parents with their children at origin ($N \approx 100$) were compared with migrant parents with their children at destination. Migrant parents' were questioned about their socio-economic characteristics, job performance, emotional wellbeing, health, migration and TCRA characteristics.

Third, to study the functioning of TCRA's between Africa and Europe, (repeated) in-depth interviews, life histories and observations were carried out on 20 parent-child-caregiver triads. These qualitative in-depth case studies build on the simultaneous matched sampling (SMS) methodology. This approach enables two (or more) ethnographic researchers to simultaneously study the family members that reside in different locations.

Finally, to study the role of institutions on the TCRA's, three types of institutions were distinguished: child-fostering norms in Africa, schools in Africa with a significant number of children with migrant parents, and migration laws in Europe around family reunification. These institutions were studied using literature reviews, expert interviews, and (historical) case law studies.

The questionnaires and codebooks can be downloaded at www.tcra.nl/data. In the near future (summer 2016), the data will be available via the DANS data archive, run by the KNAW/NOW: <http://www.dans.knaw.nl/nl>.

TEMPO

Having used existing and new datasets, the TEMPO-project considered the causes and consequences of temporary migration from the perspective of the sending and receiving country. Patterns of integration, information diffusion within immigrant networks and the formation of temporary and return policies were studied, hereby examining the welfare effects of both sending and destination countries.

As for the primary data collected by the TEMPO project: a survey on Romanian pre- and post-enlargement migrants was carried out in Italy to investigate the impact of the 2004 free visa regime and the 2007 Romanian accession to the EU ($N=1,000$). The survey covered topics related to the

policy implications of mobility, such as temporary or permanent migration, labour market performance, access to public services and access to the social welfare system.

The questionnaires and dataset can be downloaded at <http://wiiw.ac.at/temporary-migration-integration-and-the-role-of-policies-tempo--pj-18.html>. A similar survey was held among temporary Polish migrants in the UK (N=700), for which the data can be downloaded at <http://wiserd.ac.uk/research/civil-society/completed/tempo/>. Finally, the TEMPO gathered and harmonised stock data from 20 OECD countries on migration, gender, and educational attainment. The datasets and methodological notes are available at: <http://www.iab.de/en/daten/iab-brain-drain-data.aspx>.

THEMIS

THEMIS is a comparative project that studied the way migration patterns to Europe emerge. Different migrant groups, with different migration trajectories, were followed from three origin countries (Brazil, Morocco, and Ukraine) to selected cities in four destination countries (UK, Norway, the Netherlands and Portugal).

To study this, a multi-sited research design was adopted, and both qualitative and quantitative research methods have been applied. First, qualitative, semi-structured interviews were held with migrants in the countries of destination (N=360), followed by semi-structured interviews in countries of origin (N=271). The latter interviews were carried out with returnees and with family members of migrants in one of the four destination countries. Next, using Respondent Driven Sampling (RDS), the THEMIS project carried out representative surveys among Brazilian, Moroccan, and Ukrainian migrants in the four destination countries (N=2,859). Shortly hereafter, similar surveys were conducted in the three origin countries (N=1,246).

The qualitative interviews dealt with various topics, with personal questions about migration histories, migration experience, experience with origin and destination institutions, and more general question about the migration history, and whether migration flows have changed, of people in the place of origin. For the quantitative interviews, questions were asked about sociodemographic characteristics, migration experience, transnational contacts (before and during migration), migration motivation, and migration institutions.

The interview guides, fieldwork reports, questionnaires, codebooks and datasets can be downloaded from the UK Data Service, at: <https://discover.ukdataservice.ac.uk/catalogue/?sn=7771>.

IMPLICATIONS

To stimulate connectedness between the policy world and researchers, the various projects of the NORFACE Migration programme have engaged policy makers at different stages throughout the research process. The substantive research that came out of the NORFACE Migration programme informs debates on demographic patterns and determinants of (temporary) migration, return migration, integration, well being, welfare, and the role of migration policies.

This means that the NORFACE Migration programme resulted in **a more complete picture of migration flows in Europe**. This avoids the over-counting migrants and underreporting emigrants in population data. Moreover, the cross-national studies that have been carried have allowed for **a more thorough examination of the role of European national contexts**, underlying the importance of the role of national integration and migration policies, migration histories and labour market institutions.

Overall, some of the policy implications that came out of the NORFACE Migration programme are:

- Unemployment leads to return migration: voluntary return schemes can be more successful if targeted towards recent immigrants
- Policy makers should realise that policies related to migrants' documented and job status at destination also impact the well-being of children at origin
- Temporary migrants remit more: remittances by temporary migrants can have a substantial macroeconomic impact on the home and host country
- Universal child care programs help narrowing the achievement gap between native and immigrant children

FUTURE RESEARCH

The NORFACE Migration programme has been successful in creating new, large-scale comparative and longitudinal datasets, as well as providing new and innovative ways of using of existing (administrative) datasets. The data and research infrastructure established through the NORFACE Migration programme offers ample opportunities for cross-national comparative research in Europe to further understand the role of nation-state contexts.

More cross-cutting research is needed to better understand the impact of migration beyond economic consequences, such as the effects of migration on families and children and how migration interacts with (demographic) choices across the life course, thus promoting an inclusive, innovative and reflective European society.

An integrated, publically available database on migration flows within Europe has been created, with synthesised information on European migration flows, allowing future research to investigate the causes and consequences of migration in Europe. The primary data that has been collected facilitates research on the complex interplay between various dimensions of integration, such as cognitive-cultural, structural, social and emotional-cultural integration.

Additionally, the primary data collection resulted in information on migrants from different European and non-European origin countries. This allows for disentangling origin and destination effects influencing migrants' (early) integration, (transnational) family lives, and return migration.

In 2015, the NORFACE network launched a new transnational research programme on the topic of Welfare State Futures, which has several links to the NORFACE Migration programme.⁶ In total, fifteen projects have received funding from the NORFACE partners and the European commission. From these fifteen, eight projects include a focus on migration, as one of the major challenges facing European societies today.

The valuable databases that have been created through the collection of primary data by the various projects also provide possibilities to further study the impact of migration on receiving countries. Moreover, many of the projects of the NORFACE Migration programme offer ample possibilities of

⁶ For more information, see: www.welfarestatefutures.org

expanding the data collection to current times and additional countries. This way, the NORFACE Migration programme provides interesting starting points to further study substantive issues relevant for European societies. Importantly, it can offer opportunities to further examine the impact of present day migration realities, such as the rising flows of migrant refugees to Europe and the increase of xenophobic sentiments and radicalisation within many European countries.

APPENDIX I: LIST OF KEY PUBLICATIONS

Selected key publications for each of the twelve projects:

CHOICES

- Bijwaard, G.E. & Doeselaar, van S. (2014). The Impact of Changes in the Marital Status on Return Migration of Family Migrants. *Journal of Population Economics*, 27, 961-997.
- Bijwaard, G.E. & Wahba, J. (2014). Do high or low income immigrants leave faster? *Journal of Development Economics*, 108, 54-68.
- Bijwaard, G.E., Schluter, C. & Wahba, J. (2014). The Impact of Labour Market Dynamics on the Return-Migration of Immigrants. *The Review of Economics and Statistics*, 96, 483-494.
- Dequiedt, V. & Zenou, Y. (2013). International Migration, Imperfect Information, and Brain Drain. *Journal of Development Economics*, 101, 117-132.
- Schluter, C. & Nanos, P. (2014). The Composition of Wage Differentials between Migrants and Natives. *European Economic Review*, 65C, 23-44.

IMEM

- Raymer, J. (2016). Migration in Europe. In: White, M.J. (Ed.), *International Handbook of Migration and Population Distribution* (pp. 371-388). Dordrecht: Springer.
- Raymer, J., Wiśniowski, A., Forster, J.J., Smith, P.W.F. & Bijak, J. (2013). Integrated modeling of European migration. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 108(503), 801-819.
- Wiśniowski, A., Forster, J.J., Smith, P.W.F., Bijak, J. & Raymer, J. (2016). Integrated modelling of age and sex patterns of European migration. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society Series A (Statistics in Society)*. doi: 10.1111/rssa.12177.
- Wiśniowski, A., Bijak, J., Christiansen, S., Forster, J.J., Keilman, N., Raymer, J. & Smith, P.W.F. (2013). Utilising expert opinion to improve the measurement of international migration in Europe. *Journal of Official Statistics*, 29(4), 583-607.

TEMPO

- Brücker, H., Hauptmann, A., Jahn, E.J. & Upward, R. (2014). Migration and imperfect labor markets: theory and cross-country evidence from Denmark, Germany and the UK. *European Economic Review*, 66, 205-225.
- Mayr, K. & Fadinger, H. (2014). Skill-biased Technological Change, Unemployment and Brain Drain. *Journal of the European Economic Association*, 12, 397-431.

Ohinata, A. & Ours, van J.C. (2013). How immigrant children affect the academic achievement of native Dutch children. *Economic Journal*, 123, F308-F331.

Peri, G., Shih, K. & Sparber, C. (2015). STEM workers, H1B visas and productivity in US cities. *Journal of Labor Economics*, 33, S225-S255.

2000 Families

Baykara-Krumme, H. (2015a). Consanguineous Marriage in Turkish Families in Turkey and in Western Europe. *International Migration Review*, doi: 10.1111/imre.12176.

Baykara-Krumme, H. (2015b). Three-Generation Marriage Patterns: New Insights from the 'Dissimilation' Perspective. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 41(8), 1324-1346.

Guveli, A., Ganzeboom, B.G.H., Baykara-Krumme, H., Platt, L., Eroğlu, Ş., Spierings, N., Bayrakdar, S., Nauck, B. & Sozeri, E.K. (forthcoming). 2000 Families: identifying the research potential of an origins-of migration study. *Ethnic and Racial Studies*.

Guveli, A., Ganzeboom, B.G.H., Platt, L., Nauck, B., Baykara-Krumme, H., Eroğlu, Ş., Bayrakdar, S., Sozeri, E.K. & Spierings, N. (2016). *Intergenerational consequences of migration: socio-economic, family and cultural patterns of stability and change in Turkey and Europe*. Houndmills, Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.

Spierings, N. (2016). Electoral participation and intergenerational transmission among Turkish migrants in Western Europe. *Acta Politica*, 51(1), 13-35.

SIMCUR

Emmen, R.A.G., Malda, M., Mesman, J., Van IJzendoorn, M.H., Prevo, M.J.L., & Yeniad, N. (2013). Socioeconomic status and parenting in ethnic minority families: Testing a Minority Family Stress Model. *Journal of Family Psychology*, 27, 896-904.

Jäkel, J., Leyendecker, B., & Agache, A. (2015). Family and individual factors associated with Turkish immigrant and German children's and adolescents mental health. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, 24(4), 1097-1105.

Prevo, M.J.L., Malda, M., Mesman, J., Emmen, R.A.G., Yeniad, N., Van IJzendoorn, M.H., & Linting, M. (2014). Predicting ethnic minority children's vocabulary from socioeconomic status, maternal language and home reading input: Different pathways for host and ethnic language. *Journal of Child Language*, 41, 963-984.

Spiegler, O., Verkuyten, M., Thijs, J., & Leyendecker, B. (2016). Low ethnic identity exploration undermines positive inter-ethnic relations: A study among Turkish immigrant-origin youth. *Cultural Diversity and Ethnic Minority Psychology*, doi: 10.1037/cdp0000090.

Willard, J., Agache, A., Jäkel, J., Glück, C., & Leyendecker, B. (2014). Family factors predicting

vocabulary in Turkish as a heritage language. *Applied Psycholinguistics*, 1-24. doi: 10.1017/S0142716413000544.

MIDI-REDIE

- Bakens, J.P., Mulder, P. & Nijkamp, P. (2013). Economic impacts of cultural diversity in the Netherlands: productivity, utility and sorting. *Journal of Regional Science*, 53(1), 8-36.
- Markaki, Y. & Longhi, S. (2013). What determines attitudes to immigration in European countries? An analysis at the regional level. *Migration Studies*, 1(3), 311-337.
- Ozgen, C., Nijkamp, P. & Poot, J. (2015). The elusive effects of workplace diversity on innovation. *Papers in Regional Science*, doi:10.1111/pirs.12176.
- Suedekum, J., Wolf, K. & Blien, U. (2012). Cultural diversity and local labour markets. *Regional Studies*, 48(1), 173-191.
- Tamaru, T. & Kontuly, T. (2011). Selectivity and destinations of ethnic minorities leaving the main gateway cities of Estonia. *Population, Space and Place*, 17, 674-688.
- Toomet, O. (2011). Learn English, not the local language! Ethnic Russians in the Baltic States. *American Economic Review*, 101(3), 526-531.

SCIP

- Diehl, C., Lubbers, M., Mühlau, P. & Platt, L. (Eds.) (2016). *Starting out: New migrants' socio-cultural integration trajectories in four European destinations. Special Issue of Ethnicities*, 16(2). (Special Issue compiling articles based exclusively on SCIP data).
- Diehl, C. & Koenig, M. (2013). God can wait. Polish and Turkish new immigrants in Germany between early adaptation and religious reorganization. *International Migration*, 51(3), 8-22.
- Luthra, R.R., Platt, L. & Salmonska, J. (forthcoming). Types of Migration: the motivations, composition, and early integration patterns of 'new migrants' in Europe. *International Migration Review*, Conditional Accept.
- Röder, A. & Lubbers, M. (2015). Migrant selectivity and attitudes change: Attitudes towards homosexuality amongst recent Polish migrants in Western Europe. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 41(11), 1858-1884.
- Schacht, D., Kirsten, C. & Tucci, I. (2014). Interethnische Freundschaften in Deutschland. *Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie*, 66(3), 445-458.
- Tubergen, van F. (2013). Religious change of new immigrants in the Netherlands. The event of migration. *Social Science Research*, 42(3): 715-725.

MI3

- Bratsberg, B. & Oddbjørn, R. (2012). Immigration and Wages: Evidence from Construction. *The Economic Journal*, 122, 1177-1205.
- Damm, A.P. & Dustmann, C. (2014). Does Growing Up in a High Crime Neighborhood Affect Youth Criminal Behavior? *American Economic Review*, 104(6), 1806-32.
- Grönqvist, H., Johansson, P. & Niknami, S. (2012). Income inequality and health: Lessons from a refugee residential assignment. *Journal of Health Economics*, 31, 617-629.

CILS4EU

- Engzell, P. & Jonsson, J.O. (2015): Estimating social and ethnic inequality in school surveys: Biases from child misreporting and parent nonresponse. *European Sociological Review*, 31(3), pp. 312-325.
- Kalmijn, M. (2016). Family Structure and the Well-Being of Immigrant Children in Four European Countries. *International Migration Review*, doi: 10.1111/imre.12262.
- Kruse, H., Smith, S., Tubergen, van F. & Maas, I. (2016). From neighbors to school friends? How adolescents' place of residence relates to same-ethnic school friendships. *Social Networks*, 44, 130-142.
- Smith, S., McFarland, D., Tubergen, van F. & Maas, I. (2016). Ethnic Composition and Friendship Segregation: Differential Effects for Adolescent Natives and Immigrants. *American Journal of Sociology*, 121(4), 1223-1272.
- Wölfer, R. & Hewstone, M. (2015). Intra- versus intersex aggression. Testing theories of sex differences using aggression networks. *Psychological Science*, 26(8), 1285-1294.

TCRAF-EU

- Cebotari, V. & Mazzucato, V. (2016). Educational performance of children of migrant parents in Ghana, Nigeria and Angola. *Journal of Ethnic and Racial Studies*, doi: 10.1080/1369183X.2015.1125777.
- Dito, B., Mazzucato, V. & Schans, D. (2016). The effects of transnational parenting on the subjective health and well-being of Ghanaian migrants in The Netherlands. *Population, Space and Place*, doi: 10.1002/psp.2006.
- Haagsman, K., Mazzucato, V. & Dito, B. (2015). Transnational families and the subjective well-being of migrant parents: Angolan and Nigerian parents in The Netherlands. *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, 38(15), 1-20.
- Mazzucato, V., Dito, B., Grassi, M. & Vivet, J. (2016). Transnational parenting and the well-being of Angolan migrant parents in Europe. *Global Networks*, 132, 215-224.
- Mazzucato, V., Cebotari, V., Veale, A., White, A. Grassi, M. & Vivet, J. (2015). International parental

migration and the psychological well-being of children in Ghana, Nigeria, and Angola. *Social Science and Medicine*, 132, 215–224.

THEMIS

- Bakewell, O., Engbersen, G., Fonseca, M.L. & Horst, C. (Eds.) (2016). *Beyond Networks: Feedback in International Migration. Migration, Diasporas and Citizenship*. Basingstoke: Palgrave.
- Kubal, A. & Dekker, R. (2014). Exploring the Role of Interwave Dynamics in Stagnating Migration Flows: Ukrainian Migration to the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. *Journal of Immigrant & Refugee Studies*, 12(3), 274-292.
- Carling, J., Bivand, M. & Ezzati, R. (2013). Beyond the insider-outsider divide in migration research. *Migration Studies*, 2(1), 36-54.
- Fonseca, L., Pereira, S. & Esteves, A. (2014). Migration of Ukrainian nationals to Portugal: from fast expansion to decline. *Central and Eastern European Migration Review*, 3(1), 1-17.
- Dekker, R., Engbersen, G. & Faber, M. (2015). The Use of Online Media in Migration Networks. *Population, Space, Place*, doi: 10.1002/psp.1938.

NODES

- Andersson, R. (2013). Reproducing and reshaping ethnic residential segregation in Stockholm: the role of selective migration moves. *Geografiska Annaler: Series B, Human Geography*, 95(2), 163-187.
- Skifter Andersen, H., Magnusson Turner, L. & Søholt, S. (2013). The special importance of housing policy for ethnic minorities: evidence from a comparison of four Nordic countries. *International Journal of Housing Policy*, 13:1, 17-36.
- Søholt, S. & Lynnebakke, B. (2015). Do immigrants' preferences for neighbourhood qualities contribute to segregation? The case of Oslo. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 41(14), 2314-2335.
- Wessel, T., Andersson, R., Kauppinen, T. M. & Skifter Andersen, H. (2016). Spatial integration of immigrants in Nordic cities: The relevance of spatial assimilation theory in a welfare state context. *Urban Affairs Review*, doi: 10.1177/1078087416638448.

APPENDIX II: LIST OF PROJECT PARTNERS⁷

2000 Families

Participants	Name	Institution	Country
Principal Investigator	Ayse Güveli	University of Essex	United Kingdom
Co-Applicant	Harry Ganzeboom	VU University Amsterdam	Netherlands
Co-Applicant	Bernhard Nauck	Chemnitz University of Technology	Germany
Co-Applicant	Lucinda Platt	London School of Economics	United Kingdom
Team Member	Helen Baykara-Krumme	Chemnitz University of Technology	Germany
Team Member	Sebnem Eroglu-Hawksworth	University of Essex	United Kingdom
Team Member	Sait Bayrakdar	University of Essex	United Kingdom
Team Member	Bulent Hamutci	University of Essex	United Kingdom
Team Member	Derya Yarici	Technical University Chemnitz	Germany
Team Member	Efe Kerem Sozeri	VU University Amsterdam	The Netherlands

CHOICES

Participants	Name	Institution	Country
Principal Investigator	Jackline Wahba	University of Southampton	United Kingdom
Co-Applicant	Govert Bijwaard	The Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)	The Netherlands
Co-Applicant	Xavier Mateos-Planas	Queen Mary University	United Kingdom
Co-Applicant	Mark Trede	Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster	Germany
Co-Applicant	Yves Zenou	Stockholm University	Sweden
Co-Applicant	Hector Calvo-Pardo	University of Southampton	United Kingdom

CILS4EU

Participants	Name	Institution	Country
Principal Investigator	Frank Kalter	University of Mannheim, Mannheim Centre for European Social Research (MZES)	Germany
Co-Applicant	Anthony Heath	University of Oxford	United Kingdom
Co-Applicant	Miles Hewstone	University of Oxford	United Kingdom
Co-Applicant	Jan O. Jonsson	Stockholm University	Sweden
Co-Applicant	Matthijs Kalmijn	Tilburg University	The Netherlands
Co-Applicant	Irena Kogan	University of Mannheim	Germany
Co-Applicant	Frank van Tubergen	University of Utrecht	The Netherlands
Team Member	Linus Andersson Rydell	Stockholm University	Sweden
Team Member	Sara Brolin Laftman	Stockholm University	Sweden
Team Member	Jörg Dollmann	University of Mannheim, Mannheim Centre for European Social Research (MZES)	Germany
Team Member	Per Engzell	Stockholm University	Sweden
Team Member	Sara Geven	Utrecht University	The Netherlands
Team Member	Andreas Horr	University of Mannheim, Mannheim Centre for European Social Research (MZES)	Germany
Team Member	Konstanze Jacob	University of Mannheim, Mannheim Centre for European Social Research (MZES)	Germany
Team Member	Eva Jaspers	Utrecht University	The Netherlands
Team Member	Clemens Kroneberg	University of Cologne	Germany
Team Member	Hanno Kruse	University of Mannheim, Mannheim Centre for European Social Research (MZES)	Germany
Team Member	Carina Mood	Stockholm University	Sweden
Team Member	Meenaksho Parameshwaran	University of Oxford	United Kingdom
Team Member	Frida Rudolphi	Stockholm University	Sweden

⁷ The tables are derived from: <http://www.norface-migration.org/currentprojects.php>.

Team Member	Zerrin Salikutluk	University of Mannheim, Mannheim Centre for European Social Research (MZES)	Germany
Team Member	Sanne Smith	Utrecht University	The Netherlands
Team Member	Pascale van Zantvliet	Utrecht University	The Netherlands

IMEM

Participants	Name	Institution	Country
Principal Investigator	James Raymer	University of Southampton	United Kingdom
Co-Applicant	Rob van der Erf	Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute	The Netherlands
Co-Applicant	Nico Keilman	University of Oslo	Norway
Team Member	Guy J. Abel	University of Southampton	United Kingdom
Team Member	Jakub Bijak	University of Southampton	United Kingdom
Team Member	Jonathan J. Forster	University of Southampton	United Kingdom
Team Member	Peter W.F. Smith	University of Southampton	United Kingdom
Team Member	Arkadiusz Wiśniowski	University of Southampton	United Kingdom
Team Member	Solveig Christiansen	University of Oslo	Norway

MI3

Participants	Name	Institution	Country
Principal Investigator	Jonathan Wadsworth	CREAM, UCL	United Kingdom
Co-Principal Investigator	Uta Schönberg	University College London	United Kingdom
Co-Applicant	Anders Björklund	Swedish Institute for Social Research (SOFI), Stockholm University	Sweden
Co-Applicant	Bernt Bratsberg	Frisch Centre and Department of Economics, University of Oslo	Norway
Co-Applicant	Anna Piil Damm	Aarhus School of Business, Aarhus University	Denmark
Co-Applicant	Mariola Pytlikova	KORA, Danish Institute of Governmental Research	Denmark
Co-Applicant	Alexandra Spitz - Oener	Department of Economics, Humboldt University	Germany
Co-Applicant	Roope Uusitalo	Government Institute for Economic Research	Finland
Co-operation partner	Nicole Fortin	University of British Columbia	Canada
Co-operation partner	Thomas Lemieux	Department of Economics, The University of British Columbia	Canada
Team Member	Hans Grönqvist	Stockholm University	Sweden
Team Member	Matti Sarvimäki	Government Institute for Economic Research	Finland
Team Member	Marco Alfano	University College London	United Kingdom
Team Member	Lucia Corno	University College London	United Kingdom

MIDI-REDIE

Participants	Name	Institution	Country
Principal Investigator	Peter Nijkamp	VU University Amsterdam	The Netherlands
Co-Principal Investigator	Jacques Poot	University of Waikato / VU University	New Zealand
Co-Applicant	Uwe Blien	Institute for Employment Research (IAB)	Germany
Co-Applicant	Simonetta Longhi	University of Essex	United Kingdom
Co-Applicant	Tiiu Paas	University of Tartu	Estonia
Co-Applicant	Jukka Pirttilä	Labour Institute for Economic Research	Finland
Team Member	Jessie Bakens	VU University Amsterdam	The Netherlands
Team Member	Ceren Ozgen	VU University Amsterdam	The Netherlands
Team Member	Thomas de Graaff	VU University Amsterdam	The Netherlands
Team Member	Hadewijch van Delft	VU University Amsterdam	The Netherlands
Team Member	Tiit Tammaru	University of Tartu	Estonia
Team Member	Kadri Karma	University of Tartu	Estonia
Team Member	Merja Kauhanen	Labour institute for Economic Research	Finland
Team Member	Jens Suedekum	University Duisburg	Germany
Team Member	Anette Haas	Institute for Employment Research (IAB)	Germany
Team Member	Stephan Brunow	Institute for Employment Research (IAB)	Germany

NODES

Participants	Name	Institution	Country
Principal Investigator	Mari Vaattovaara	University of Helsinki	Finland
Co-Applicant	Roger Andersson	IBF/ University of Uppsala	Sweden
Co-Applicant	Timo Kauppinen	National Institute for Health and Welfare	Finland
Co-Applicant	Hans Skifter Andersen	Danish Building research Institute	Denmark
Co-Applicant	Susanne Søholt	Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research (NIBR)	Norway
Co-Applicant	Terje Wessel	University of Oslo	Norway

SCIP

Participants	Name	Institution	Country
Principal Investigator	Claudia Diehl	University of Konstanz	Germany
Co-Applicant	Cornelia Kirsten	Otto-Friedrich-Universität Bamberg	Germany
Co-Applicant	Frances McGinnity	Economic and Social Research Institute	Ireland
Co-Applicant	Lucinda Platt	London School of Economics	United Kingdom
Co-Applicant	Ayse Güveli	University of Essex	United Kingdom
Co-Applicant	Marcel Lubbers	Radboud University Nijmegen	The Netherlands
Co-Applicant	Matthias Koenig	University of Göttingen	Germany
Co-Applicant	Mérovec Gijsberts	The Netherlands Institute for Social Research	The Netherlands
Co-Applicant	Peter Muchlau	Trinity College Dublin	Ireland
Team Member	Renee Reichl Luthra	University of Essex	United Kingdom
Team Member	Diana Schacht	University of Bamberg	Germany
Team Member	Anne Gresser	University of Konstanz	Germany
Team Member	Antje Roeder	Trinity College Dublin	Ireland
Team Member	Gillian Kingston	Economic and Social Research Institute	Ireland
Team Member	Joanna Napierala	Trinity College Dublin	Ireland
Team Member	Katarzyna Kozien	Trinity College Dublin	Ireland

SIMCUR

Participants	Name	Institution	Country
Principal Investigator	Birgit Leyendecker	Ruhr University Bochum	Germany
Co-Applicant	Judi Mesman	Leiden University	The Netherlands
Co-Applicant	Brit Oppedal	Norwegian Institute of Public Health	Norway

TCRAF-EU

Participants	Name	Institution	Country
Principal Investigator	Valentina Mazzucato	Maastricht University	The Netherlands
Co-Applicant	Angela Veale	University College Cork	Ireland
Co-Applicant	Cecilie Øien	Fafo Institute for Applied International Studies	Norway
Co-Applicant	Marzia Grassi	University of Lisbon	Portugal
Team Member	Luena Marinho	University of Lisbon	Portugal
Team Member	Karlijn Haagsman	Maastricht University	The Netherlands
Team Member	Victor Cebotari	Maastricht University	The Netherlands
Team Member	Jeanne Vivet	University of Lisbon	Portugal
Team Member	Catriona Ni Laoire	University College Cork	Ireland
Team Member	Allen White	University College Cork	Ireland

TEMPO

Participants	Name	Institution	Country
Principal Investigator	Giovanni Facchini	University of Nottingham	United Kingdom
Co-Applicant	Catia Batista	Universidade Nova de Lisboa	Portugal
Co-Applicant	Pieter Bevelander	Malmö University	Sweden
Co-Applicant	Rene Böheim	Johannes Kepler University Linz	Austria
Co-Applicant	Herbert Bruecker	Institute for Employment Research	Germany
Co-Applicant	Stephen Drinkwater	Swansea University	United Kingdom

Co-Applicant	Michael Landesmann	The Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies (wiiw)	Austria
Co-Applicant	Karin Mayr	University of Vienna	Austria
Co-Applicant	Gaia Narciso	Trinity College Dublin	Ireland
Co-Applicant	Panu Poutvaara	Ifo Institute and University of Munich	Germany
Co-Applicant	Nora Prean	University of Vienna	Austria
Co-Applicant	Jan Rose Skaksen	Copenhagen Business School	Denmark
Co-Applicant	Thomas Straubhaar	Hamburg Institute of International Economics (HWWI)	Germany
Co-Applicant	Jan Van Ours	Tilburg University	The Netherlands
Co-Applicant	Ethan Kaplan	Stockholm University	Sweden
Co-Applicant	Cornelia Stocker	The Vienna Institute of International Economic Studies (wiiw)	Austria
Team Member	Torben Kuhlenkasper	Goethe- University Frankfurt	Germany
Team Member	Max Sterinhardt	Hamburg Institute of International Economics (HWWI)	Germany
Team Member	Alice Mesnard	The Institute For Fiscal Studies	United Kingdom
Team Member	Ilpo Kauppinen	Ifo Institute	Germany
Team Member	Asako Ohinata	Tilburg University	The Netherlands
Team Member	Isilda Mara	The Vienna Institute of International Economic Studies (wiiw)	Austria

THEMIS

Participants	Name	Institution	Country
Principal Investigator	Oliver Bakewell	University of Oxford	United Kingdom
Co-Applicant	Cindy Horst	International Peace Research Institute (PRIO)	Norway
Co-Applicant	Godfried Engbersen	Erasmus University Rotterdam	The Netherlands
Co-Applicant	Maria Lucinda Fonesca	Faculty of Letters of Lisbon University (FLUL)	Portugal
Team Member	Hein de Haas	University of Oxford	United Kingdom
Team Member	Agnieszka Kubal	University of Oxford	United Kingdom
Team Member	Jorgen Carling	Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO)	Norway
Team Member	Rojan Ezzati	Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO)	Norway
Team Member	Kate Prudden	International Migration Institute, University of Oxford	United Kingdom
Team Member	Sonia Pereira	University of Lisbon	Portugal
Team Member	Jennifer McGarrigle	University of Lisbon	Portugal
Team Member	Alina Esteves	University of Lisbon	Portugal
Team Member	Stephen Castles	The University of Sydney	United Kingdom
Team Member	Sanne van de Pol	Erasmus University Rotterdam	The Netherlands
Team Member	Rianne Dekker	Erasmus University Rotterdam	The Netherlands
Team Member	Erik Snel	Erasmus University Rotterdam	The Netherlands
Team Member	Masja van Meeteren	Erasmus University Rotterdam	The Netherlands
Team Member	Dominique Jolivet	University of Oxford	UK
Team Member	Jennifer Wu	Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO)	Norway
Team Member	Manije Faber	Erasmus University Rotterdam	The Netherlands
Team Member	Dora Sampaio	University of Lisbon	Portugal
Team Member	Rui Carvalho	University of Lisbon	Portugal
Team Member	Juliana Iorio	University of Lisbon	Portugal