

In-depth analysis of migration regimes (SOCA-D-435-TO)

Prof. dr. Dirk Jacobs

Université Libre de Bruxelles, 2010-2011

Course title: In-depth analysis of migration regimes (36h)

Course code: SOCA-D-435-TO

Professor: Dr. Dirk JACOBS (dirk.jacobs@ulb.ac.be)

Language: ENGLISH

When and where? Friday 14h-16h, from 11 February till 13 May 2011, room H3.366

Prerequisite: *Sociologie des migrations* (SOCA-D-404)

Presentation of the course:

This course examines state responses to immigration in European countries. It additionally looks into the empirical issue of immigrant integration in a limited number of societal fields (notably political participation and education). The full title was intended to be "*In-depth analysis of migration regimes and integration of immigrants and their descendants from a sociological perspective*", later modified into "*In-depth analysis of migration and integration regimes in Europe*", but the administration has, for understandable reasons, cut this short to "*In-depth analysis of migration regimes*". The focus is, however, not on migration regimes in a strict sense (i.e. relating to the issue of control of migration flows) but rather on integration policies *after* migration has taken place (often referred to in the Anglosaxon literature as 'migrant policy' or 'migration policy', although some prefer to talk about 'integration policy'). What are international migration's effects on European countries? The module surveys patterns and trends in European state response to international migration (especially with regard to inclusion or exclusion of immigrants once they are within Europe's borders) and debates about the legal and social integration of immigrants (for instance access to citizenship, access to political rights, citizenship tests, etc.) and multiculturalism. The module analyses these issues in comparative context with a special interest for the 'old migration countries' such as Belgium, the Netherlands, Britain, France, Germany and the Scandinavian countries, but also tries to focus on 'new migration countries' in southern Europe and central/east European countries. These developments are, when relevant, placed in the context of European integration which also has important effects on migrant politics in EU member states. The objective of the course is to prepare students to be able and participate '*at cruise speed*' in a number of central academic and policy debates on the topic of immigrant integration. There is a very close link with the research interests of the professor.

Outline of the topics of the course

- 1 The study of migration policies and immigrant integration in Europe
- 2 Immigration, citizenship and national models
- 3 Ethnic statistics
- 4 Migrant Integration Policy Index

- 5 Multiculturalism or the return of assimilation?
- 6 Citizenship tests and citizenship trajectories
- 7 Immigration and political participation
- 8 Social capital and political participation
- 9 Social capital, diversity and trust
- 10 Immigration and education

Your obligations

This year, there will be ten 2-hour seminars, an external lecture and a two day conference (28 & 29 April 2011) for this course. Attendance at seminars, the external lecture and to the conference is compulsory (starting week 5). If you cannot attend a seminar then it is essential that you inform Dirk Jacobs (dirk.jacobs@ulb.ac.be, phone 02-6503272) in advance (or shortly after). For almost each session there is some required reading. Every student is expected to have well read the text and, hence, be able to actively participate to debate with regard to that text, and the topic at hand, during the seminar. There are also suggestions for further reading being given, but having read these articles in advance of the seminar is not required. Private study through reading is an indispensable part of this module and you should devote at least three hours per week to it. The equation is simple: the more you read then the better you are likely to do.

Examination and evaluation

There is an oral exam for this course, which accounts for 70% of the final result. You should be prepared to be examined on any part of this course (but with a special focus on the required reading – not on the suggested reading). Evaluation is, however, also done on the basis of class attendance (10%) and active participation in group discussions (20%). Please note that from week 5 onwards, attendance to the seminar (and to the two day conference) is obligatory. Each student has the right to skip one session only. In order for illness to be taken into account as a legitimate reason for absence beyond this one "wild card", a valid doctor's certificate must be supplied to verify the illness; self-certification will not be acceptable. Consideration will be given on an individual basis to any factors affecting the performance of disabled students and specific evidence will be required in order for these to be taken into account. Having a lot of other work to do is not a good justification for not having read the required texts.

Teaching and learning practices

This module is taught as a special subject. The format is designed to deal with specialist and advanced issues in a forum that encourages student participation. Each week there will be a lecture lasting for about 50 minutes (sometimes less, sometimes more). The aim of these lectures is to provide you with a framework for learning by conveying some of the basic concepts, knowledge and research results you will need to reflect upon the topics of this module. They cannot, however, be relied upon as an exclusive source of learning, and should be used merely as the starting point for private study, reflection and further reading. Each week there will also be a 50-minute seminar, which will centre on the required reading and, most importantly, will entail group discussions.

Reading

No single text covers all aspects of the module. We propose required reading for each session and some additional reading. All required texts (and some suggested texts) are made available through the *Université virtuelle* (<http://uv.ulb.ac.be>). Make sure you get access to UV as soon as possible.

The required and suggested reading is, of course, not a definitive guide to all the relevant library sources on migration and integration issues (especially because the reading list is severely biased: a lot of publications are my own!). Time spent browsing the library catalogue and the internet for additional sources may well pay off. Academic journals are also a very good source of information. They are particularly useful for accessing the latest research and for keeping up to date with the debates about the issues you are studying. Through the ULB-library system you have free access to a number of academic

journals. Check out systems as Academic Search Elite, Article Database, JSTOR, Blackwell Synergy, Science Direct, Springer Link and Directory of Open Access Journals through the following link:

<http://www.bib.ulb.ac.be/fr/bibliotheque-electronique/periodiques-electroniques/index.html>

Prerequisite:

Formally, having attended the course *Sociologie des migrations* (SOCA-D-404, taught by Andrea REA) is a requirement for attending this course. So I expect you to be already fairly familiar with the topics of migration flows, immigration policy, ethnicity and multiculturalism. If you are an Erasmus student, you should at least read the booklet "Sociologie de l'immigration" (Rea, A. & Tripier, M. (2003) *Sociologie de l'Immigration*. Paris: La Découverte) to be up to speed with the others at a minimal level.

PROVISIONAL PLANNING (subject to modification)

Week 21 (11 February 2011): Introduction

The study of migration policies and immigrant integration in Europe

This week's session is introductory. We all present ourselves, you talk about your expectations for the contents of this course and we exchange thoughts on the objectives of this course. I present the basic rules and requirements for this course. I convey my plans through a presentation of the syllabus. The syllabus might be subject to change following our group discussion.

Assuming time allows for this, we will debate migration flows and the general issue 'how states respond to migration'. We will (hopefully) also look into what *might be / should be / is* the research agenda for the study of migrants and (ethnic) minorities in Europe.

Some suggested background reading:

- D'Haenens, L., Hooghe, M., Vanheule, D. & Gezduci, H. (2006), *'New' Citizens, New Policies? Developments in Diversity Policy in Canada and Flanders*, Gent: Academia Press.
- Salt, J. (1989) 'A Comparative Overview of International Trends and Types, 1950-80', *International Migration Review*, 23 (2): 431-456. (available on UV-website)
- Sasse, G. & Thielemann, E. (2005) "A Research Agenda for the Study of Migrants and Minorities in Europe", *Journal of Common Market Studies*, 43 (4): 655-671. (available on UV-website)
- Khader, B., Martiniello, M., Rea, A. & Timmerman, C. (2006) *Penser l'immigration et l'intégration autrement. Une initiative belge inter-universitaire*, Bruxelles: Bruylant.
- Triandafyllidou, A. and R. Gropas (2007) *European Immigration: A Sourcebook*. Aldershot: Ashgate.

Week 22 (18 February 2011): No class from 14h-16h but alternative programme on friday from 12h-14h

Les Midis du Centre de droit public
« L'accommodement raisonnable des minorités religieuses : vecteur d'un sentiment d'appartenance dans les sociétés multiculturelles ? » par Jean-François Caron, post-doctorant au Centre de droit public de l'ULB Répondante : Emmanuelle Bribosia, Professeure à l'Institut d'études européennes de l'ULB
12h-14h, local H.1.304
Inscription : cndrpub@ulb.ac.be

If you cannot attend this alternative programme, you need to contact me by mail

Also take note of this external event, which you could attend as an alternative:

Professor Guy GOODWIN-GILL, Senior Research Fellow All Souls College, University of Oxford
"The Right to Seek Asylum: Interception at Sea and the Principle of Non-Refoulement"
Wednesday 16/2/2011, 17h
Palais des Académies, Salle Albert II I 1, rue Ducale I, 1000 Bruxelles
Cette manifestation sera suivie d'une réception
Inscription souhaitée : fwa@ulb.ac.be
Informations: <http://www.ulb.ac.be/iee/fwa> ou fwa@ulb.ac.be

Another alternative is attending the presentation by Laura Morales on 4 March 2011 (see later)

Week 23 (25 February 2011): Immigration, citizenship and national models

To an important extent, immigration and especially immigrant integration policy, are still national prerogatives within the European Union. We can, hence, speak about national migration regimes and surely about national integration and citizenship regimes. In this session we will mainly discuss the link between citizenship and immigration and its reflection in national models for immigrant integration.

Required reading : Koopmans, Ruud and Paul Statham (1999) 'Challenging the Liberal Nation-State? Postnationalism, Multiculturalism, and the Collective Claims Making of Migrants and Ethnic Minorities in Britain and Germany' *American Journal of Sociology*, vol.105, no.3, pp.652-696. (available on UV-website)

Some suggested additional reading:

- Bauböck, R., Perchinig, B, & Sievers, W. (2007) *Citizenship policies in the new Europe*. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press. (available in ULB-library since recently)
- Bauböck, Rainer, Eva Ersbøll, Kees Groenendijk, and Harald Waldrauch (2006) *Acquisition and Loss of Nationality*, Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press. (available in ULB-library since recently)
- Boswell, C. (2003) *European Migration Policies in Flux : Changing Patterns of Inclusion and Exclusion*. Oxford : Blackwell.
- Brubaker, Rogers (1992) *Citizenship and Nationhood in France and Germany*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
- Favell, Adrian (1998) *Philosophies of Integration: Immigration and the Idea of Citizenship in France and Britain*. Basingstoke : Macmillan.
- Geddes, Andrew (2002) *The Politics of Migration and Immigration in Europe*. London : Sage.
- Koopmans, Ruud, Paul Statham, Marco Giugni & Florence Passy (2005) *Contested Citizenship: Immigration and Cultural Diversity in Europe*. Minneapolis, Minnesota: University of Minnesota Press.
- Soysal, Y. (1994) *Limits of Citizenship: Migrants and Postnational Membership in Europe*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Week 24 (4 March 2011): Ethnic statistics

Counting and classifying inhabitants of foreign origin and/or identifying them as being part of ethnic minorities is often a sensitive issue. Categorization of certain social and ethnic groups when monitoring the population is an important tool in developing adequate policy, among other things to be able to tackle discrimination and unequal opportunities. Although often meant to improve the situation of those being counted, census material and statistical data have at repeated times, however, been misused to single out 'foreign' elements in order to contain, mistreat or even deport and – in the worst case scenario - to exterminate them. As a result, discussions of the measurement of ethnicity or foreign background often provoke strong feelings. Furthermore, although seemingly a technically neutral tool, statistics are often the product of a particular social and political context (including 'philosophies of integration' or dominant visions of citizenship). In the context of ethnicity, they may reflect ad hoc dominant views on insider-outsider relations and thus become contested over time. Moreover, when used as a basis for affirmative action, specific demarcations can have important consequences for vested interests of particular groups. There is no uniform European system for ethnic categorization. Different European nation-states use the most diverse statistical constructions of foreign origin or ethnic minority populations. Several countries traditionally even shun from producing such data. This makes international comparison a very difficult endeavour. Anyone wanting to perform comparative research on immigrants

or ethnic minorities in Europe is unavoidably confronted with the most diverse types of national statistical data and has to opt for ad hoc solutions. Attempts at international comparison can thus be very tricky due to data characteristics. It is important that researchers are aware of these problems and do not simply accept data (especially in comparisons) at face value. In this session we will examine the way in which immigrant background and ethnicity is taken stock of by national statistical institutes in a set of European nation-states. We restrict the scope to an exploratory study of the existence (and non existence) of official definitions and related operationalisations. We are mainly interested in looking at potential applications of statistical data on foreign origin and ethnic background for academic research. We will then reflect on the question what kind of data we would need in the future.

Required reading :

Jacobs, D. & Rea, A. (2006) 'Construction and Import of Ethnic Categorisations: 'Allochthones' in The Netherlands and Belgium', (April 2006) . FEEM Working Paper No. 68.2006 [Available at SSRN: <http://ssrn.com/abstract=897903>]

Jacobs, D., Swyngedouw, M., Hanquinet, L., Vandezande, V., Andersson, R., Beja Horta, A-P., Berger, M., Diani, M., Gonzalez-Ferrer, A., Giugni, M., Morariu, M., Pilati, K. & Statham, P. (2009) 'The challenge of measuring immigrant origin and immigration related ethnicity in Europe', *Journal of International Migration and Integration*, 10 (1): 67-88. (DOI 10.1007/s12134-009-0091-2)

Available on ULB-campus computers in «dépôt institutionnel» Di-fusion:
<http://difusion.ulb.ac.be/vufind/Record/ULB-DIPOT:oai:dipot.ulb.ac.be:2013/37683/Holdings>

Some suggested additional reading:

Campbell, M. & Troyer, L. (2007) "The implications of Racial Misclassification by Observers", *American Sociological Review*, 72: 750-765.

DUMONT, J.-C. & LEMAITRE, G. (2005) *Counting immigrants and expatriates in OECD countries: a new perspective*. OECD Social, Employment and Migration working papers No. 25 (available on UV-website)

Jacobs, D. & Rea, A. (2010) "The Gathering of Sensitive Data on Visible Minorities in Europe: A Social and Political Debate", pp.149-153 in Ringelheim, J. & De Schutter, O. (eds) *Ethnic Monitoring: The processing of racial and ethnic data in anti-discrimination policies: reconciling the promotion of equality with privacy rights*, Bruxelles: Bruylant, Bruxelles.

Also take note of this ULB-CEVIPOL event, which you are strongly advised to attend and can also serve as an alternative for the lectures in week 2 :

Séminaire 'Partis et élections' Vendredi 04 mars 2011

« Does the citizenship regime matter? The electoral participation of immigrants and their children in local and national elections in Europe »

Laura Morales (University of Manchester)

12h15-14h, ULB, Salle Doucy (12° étage, Bâtiment S), Av. Jeanne 44 - 1050 Bruxelles

Ce séminaire est organisé avec le soutien de l'Université libre de Bruxelles, de la Faculté des sciences sociales et politiques, du département de science politique, de l'Institut d'études européennes, de l'Académie Wallonie-Bruxelles et de l'Ecole doctorale en science politique de la Communauté française de Belgique

Renseignements: evhaute@ulb.ac.be

Abstract:

Most liberal democracies have started to discuss about the appropriateness of introducing legal reforms that guarantee that large immigrant populations—and especially their native-born children—are not excluded from the political process and from political representation. However, there are still widely divergent views about which are the most effective ways to promote the political inclusion of immigrants and their children, and around when and under what conditions should first generation immigrants be granted full political rights. These different views usually match different 'models' or conceptions of citizenship, which are assumed to have a substantial impact on the degree of political integration of immigrants and their children, and on the paths that lead to such integration.

In this paper we examine how different citizenship or integration 'regimes' fare in achieving the electoral political integration of immigrants and their children by looking at both turnout in local elections and turnout in national elections. For this purpose we analyse survey data collected within the frame of the Localmultidem project in six European cities (Geneva, London, Lyon, Oslo, Stockholm and Zurich) that have substantial second generation populations, represent different approaches to immigrant integration, and are placed in countries with substantially different citizenship regimes.

We first identify from the literature which are the main integration regime characteristics expected to affect the political integration of the first immigrant generation on the one hand, and of their children, on the other. Then, we assess the extent to which they actually promote (or discourage) the turnout of immigrants and their descendants in local and national elections separately. Our results, thus, provide a more complete assessment of the civic and political aspects of the integration process by disentangling the main factors that explain intergenerational differences in electoral participation, and how these differences vary across electoral arenas

Week 25 (11 March 2011): Migrant Integration Policy Index

MIPEX measures policies to integrate migrants in 27 EU Member States and three non-EU countries. It uses over 140 policy indicators to create a rich, multi-dimensional picture of migrants' opportunities to participate in European societies. MIPEX uses the term 'migrants' to refer to Third Country Nationals legally residing in an EU Member State (so it here does not refer to refugees or asylum seekers, irregular migrants, EU citizens exercising their free movement rights or EU citizens with immigrant origins). MIPEX covers six policy areas which shape a migrant's journey to full citizenship: Labour market access, Family reunion, Long-term residence, Political participation, Access to nationality, Education, and Anti-discrimination policy. Best practice for each policy indicator is set at the highest European standard, drawn from Council of Europe Conventions or European Community Directives. Where these are only minimum standards, European-wide policy recommendations are used. Since policies are measured against the same standards across all Member States, MIPEX is a 'benchmarking' tool to compare performance. On the MIPEX-website (<http://www.integrationindex.eu>) you can browse the country profiles, or display maps and graphs for the data sets of your choice with the interactive mapping and charting function. We will discuss the MIPEX exercise and the MIPEX results in this session.

Required reading : Niessen, J., Huddleston, T. & Citron, L., in cooperation with Geddes, A. & Jacobs, D. (2007) *Migrant Integration Policy Index*. Brussels: British Council and Migration Policy Group.

<http://difusion.ulb.ac.be/vufind/Record/ULB-DIPOT:oai:dipot.ulb.ac.be:2013/29766/Holdings>

**ATTENTION:
UPDATED INFORMATION ABOUT REQUIRED READING WILL FOLLOW ONCE
MIPEX III is available**

Suggested reading:

Jacobs, D. & Herman, B. (2009) "The Nexus between Immigrant Integration Policy and Public Opinion in the European Union", pp.113-140 in Niessen, J. & Huddleston, T. (eds.) *Legal Frameworks for the Integration of Third-country Nationals*, Leiden: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers.

Jacobs, D., Delmotte, F. & Herman, B. (2009) "Political Participation for Migrants: The MIPEX Results", pp.219-240 in Niessen, J. & Huddleston, T. (eds.) *Legal Frameworks for the Integration of Third-country Nationals*, Leiden: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers.

Week 26 (18 March 2011): Multiculturalism or the return of assimilation?

Rogers Brubaker was one of the first to argue that the massive differentialist turn of the last third of the twentieth century may have reached its peak, and that one can discern signs of a modest "return of assimilation". Yet what has "returned" is not the old, analytically discredited and politically disreputable "assimilationist" understanding of assimilation, but a more analytically complex and normatively defensible understanding. Authors like Joppke and Morawska have picked up this claim in a more radical form a few years later by stating that 'multiculturalism is dead'. In this session we will discuss to what extent multiculturalism is indeed dead and to what extent assimilation has returned.

Required reading : Brubaker, R. (2001) 'The return of assimilation? Changing perspectives on immigration and its sequels in France, Germany, and the United States', *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, 24 (4), pp. 531-548. (available on UV-website)

Some suggested additional reading:

Jacobs, D. (2004) 'Alive and Kicking? Multiculturalism in Flanders', *International Journal on Multicultural Societies*, 6 (2): 189-208. (available on UV-website)

Jacobs, D. (2004), "Review. Joppke & Morawska (eds.) *Toward Assimilation and Citizenship. Immigrants in Liberal Nation-States*". *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, vol 30 (2), 415-416.

Joppke, Christian (2007) "Beyond National Models: Civic Integration Policies for Immigrants in Western Europe", *Western European Politics*, 30:1, 1-22.

Joppke, Christian & Ewa Morawska (2003) *Towards Assimilation and Citizenship. Immigrants in Liberal Nation-States*. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.

Modood, T., Triandafyllidou, A. & Zapata-Barrero, R. (2006) *Multiculturalism, Muslims and Citizenship. A European Approach*, London: Routledge.

Vasta, E. (2007) « From ethnic minorities to ethnic majority policy : Multiculturalism and the shift to assimilationism in the Netherlands », *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, 30 (5) : 713-740. (available on UV-website).

Vermeulen, Hans and Boris Slijper (2003) *Multiculturalisme in Canada, Australië en de Verenigde Staten*. Amsterdam: Aksant.

Week 27 (25 March 2011): Citizenship tests and citizenship trajectories

In this session we will discuss the European wide trend towards citizenship tests and citizenship trajectories. Several European countries have recently introduced or are planning to introduce citizenship trajectories (voluntary or obligatory inclusion programs for recent immigrants) or citizen integration tests (tests one should pass to be able and acquire permanent residence or state citizenship). Authors like Joppke claim this is an articulation of a more general shift towards the logic of assimilation (and away from a multicultural agenda) in integration policy paradigms of European States. Integration policies would even be converging in such a fashion that it would no longer make sense to think in terms of national models for immigrant integration. One cannot deny the empirical fact of diffusion of civic integration policies throughout Europe. We think, however, there is still sufficient distinctiveness between immigrant integration policies in order to continue and use an analytical framework which distinguishes national models. But we will discuss this matter in this session and you have the right to disagree with me...

Required reading : Jacobs, D. & Rea, A. (2007) "OPEN FORUM: The End of National Models? Integration Courses and Citizenship Trajectories in Europe". *IJMS: International Journal on Multicultural Societies*. 9 (2): pp.264-283. UNESCO. ISSN 1817-4574.

<http://www.unesco.org/new/en/social-and-human-sciences/resources/periodicals/diversities/past-issues/vol-9-no-2-2007/open-forum-the-end-of-national-models-integration-courses-and-citizenship-trajectories-in-europe/>

ATTENTION: MIGHT BE SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION

Some suggested additional reading:

Carrera, Sergio (2006) *A comparison of Integration Programmes in the EU. Trends and Weaknesses*. Brussels: CEPS. (available on UV-website)

Joppke, Christian (2007) "Beyond National Models: Civic Integration Policies for Immigrants in Western Europe", *Western European Politics*, 30:1, 1-22.

Michalowski, Ines (2004) An overview on Introduction Programmes for Immigrants in Seven European Member States. Amsterdam: Adviescommissie voor Vreemdelingenzaken. (available on UV-website)

Week 28 (1 April 2011): Immigration and political participation

Immigrants have increasingly become political actors in several countries. Nationality acquisition and the granting of voting rights has facilitated this in a number of countries and Belgium is clearly a case in point. The Belgian situation, and more particularly the Brussels situation, are, however, to be seen as exceptions to the general rule that immigrants tend to be underrepresented in the political field. In quite a few countries resistance to (full) political integration of immigrants is rather high. Why is this the case? In this session we will also discuss the impact of new immigrant voters and their participation patterns.

Required reading :

Jacobs, D., Martiniello, M. & Rea, A. (2002) 'Changing patterns of political participation of citizens of immigrant origin in the Brussels Capital Region: The October 2000 Elections', *Journal of International Migration and Integration*, 3 (2): 201-221.

[<http://difusion.ulb.ac.be/vufind/Record/ULB-DIPOT:oai:dipot.ulb.ac.be:2013/22765/Holdings>]

Teney, C., Jacobs, D., Rea, A. & Delwit, P. (2010) "Voting Patterns among Ethnic Minorities in Brussels (Belgium) during the 2006 Local Elections", *Acta Politica*, 45 (3): 273-297. (JCR Impact Factor: 0.667).

[<http://difusion.ulb.ac.be/vufind/Record/ULB-DIPOT:oai:dipot.ulb.ac.be:2013/29758/Holdings>]

Some suggested additional reading:

Dancygier, R. & Saunders, E. (2006) « A New Electorate ? Comparing Preferences and Partisanship between Immigrants and Natives », *American Journal of Political Science*, 50 (4) : 962-981. (available on UV-website).

Garbaye, Romain (2005) *Getting into Local Power. The Politics of Ethnic Minorities in British and French Cities*. Malden: Blackwell Publishing.

Jacobs, D., Delwit, P. & Delmotte, F. (2009) "Political Participation and Electoral Impact of EU-citizens in the Brussels Capital Region: The October 2006 Local Elections", pp.303-332 in Roel De Groof (ed.) *Brussels and Europe. The Position of Brussels in the World City Network - Interactions between the European Institutional Presence and the Brussels Capital Region*, Brussel: Academic and Scientific Publishers.

[<http://difusion.ulb.ac.be/vufind/Record/ULB-DIPOT:oai:dipot.ulb.ac.be:2013/33859/Holdings>]

Jacobs, D., Bousetta, H., Rea, A., Martiniello, M. & Swyngedouw, M. (2006) *Qui sont les candidats aux élections bruxelloises? Le profil des candidats à l'élection au parlement de la Région de Bruxelles Capitale du 13 Juin 2004*, Cahiers Migrations 37, Bruxelles: Academia Bruylant.

[<http://difusion.ulb.ac.be/vufind/Record/ULB-DIPOT:oai:dipot.ulb.ac.be:2013/33862/Holdings>]

Jacobs, D. (2006) "Een kandidaat uit mijn buurt? De scheve spreiding van kandidaten voor de Brusselse gewestverkiezingen over armere en rijkere buurten", *Res Publica, Tijdschrift voor politieke wetenschappen*, XLVIII (1): 25-39.

Jacobs, D. (2005) "Arab European League (AEL): The Rapid Rise of a Radical Immigrant Movement", *Journal of Muslim Minority Affairs*, 25 (1): 97-115.

Jacobs, D. (1998) *Nieuwkomers in de politiek. Het parlementaire debat omtrent kiesrecht voor vreemdelingen in Nederland en België (1970-1997)*. Gent: Academia Press.

Jacobs, D. & Delwit, P. (2011) 'Party choices among immigrants and visible minorities in comparative perspective. Belgium', pp. 79-82 in Bird, K., Saalfeld, T. & Wuest, A. (eds.) *The Political Representation of Immigrants and Minorities. Voters, parties and parliaments in liberal democracies*, London: Routledge & ECPR.

Jacobs, D. (2011) 'Voter turnout among immigrants and visible minorities in comparative perspective. Belgium', pp. 36-39 in Bird, K., Saalfeld, T. & Wuest, A. (eds.) *The Political Representation of Immigrants and Minorities. Voters, parties and parliaments in liberal democracies*, London: Routledge & ECPR.

Koopmans, R. (2004) Migrant mobilisation and political opportunities: variation among German cities and a comparison with the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, *Journal of Ethnic and Migrations Studies*, 30 (3) 449-471 (available on UV-website)

Rea, A., Jacobs, D., Teney, C. & Delwit, P. (2010) "Les comportements électoraux des minorités ethniques à Bruxelles", *Revue française de science politique*, 60 (4): 691-717.

[<http://difusion.ulb.ac.be/vufind/Record/ULB-DIPOT:oai:dipot.ulb.ac.be:2013/53361/Holdings>]

Swyngedouw, M. & Jacobs, D. (2006) "Qui a voté en 2003 pour les candidats d'origine étrangère en Flandre (Belgique)?", pp.159-176 in Khader, B., Martiniello, M., Rea, A. & Timmerman, C. (eds.) *Penser l'immigration et l'intégration autrement. Une initiative belge inter-universitaire*, Bruxelles: Bruylant.

Teney, C. & Jacobs, D. (2009) "Students with an immigrant background in Brussels and their first vote. An analysis of voting intentions for the 2007 federal elections", *Brussels Studies*. The e-journal for academic research on Brussels, N°24, 30 March 2009.

[http://www.brusselsstudies.be/PDF/EN_89_BruS24EN.pdf]

Week 29 (8 April 2011): Social capital and political participation

In recent years the social capital approach has been gaining importance in the study of political participation of (ethnic) minorities. Inspired by the work of Robert Putnam – who's work we will further discuss in week 10 -, Dutch political scientists Fennema and Tillie (1999, 2001) maintain that differences in the political participation of ethnic minorities are related to differences in 'civic community', interpreted as the amount of 'ethnic' social capital (often operationalised in terms of participation in ethnic associational life). On the basis of their sociological research in Amsterdam, Fennema and Tillie contend that voluntary associations create social trust, which spills over into political trust and higher political participation. On the individual level this would mean that members of (ethnic) associations have a higher trust level and a higher degree of political participation than non-members of (ethnic) associations. Inspired by Putnam (*Making Democracy Work*, 1993), Fennema and Tillie claim there is, however, also a *rainmaker effect*: individuals who are not active in associations but are part of an ethnic group in which there is a high level of associational participation will have higher trust levels and a higher degree of political participation than the same kind of individuals who are part of an ethnic group in which there is a lower level of associational involvement. Several elements of the theory of Fennema and Tillie have been tested in a number of settings, with varying, and at times contradictory, outcomes (Jacobs & Tillie, 2004; Jacobs et alii, 2004; Berger et alii, 2004; Togeby, 2004; Tillie, 2004; Van Londen, Phalet & Hagendoorn, 2007). Moreover, a number of international comparative research projects – for instance the *Localmultidem*-project¹ -, have been set up to further test a series of hypothesis related to the link between ethnic social capital and political participation. One could say that the final verdict is still out. We will discuss this issue, which is one of my main research topics, during this session and I hope to pick up some new ideas from you!

Required reading :

Jacobs, D. & Tillie, J. (2004), "Introduction: Social Capital and Political Integration of Migrants". *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, vol 30 (3), 419-427.

<http://difusion.ulb.ac.be/vufind/Record/ULB-DIPOT:oai:dipot.ulb.ac.be:2013/22729/Holdings>

Jacobs, D., Phalet, K. & Swyngedouw, M. (2004), "Associational Membership and Political Involvement Among Ethnic Minority Groups in Brussels". *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, vol 30 (3), 543-559.

<http://difusion.ulb.ac.be/vufind/Record/ULB-DIPOT:oai:dipot.ulb.ac.be:2013/22731/Holdings>

Some suggested additional reading:

Berger, M., Galonska, C. and Koopmans, R. (2004) 'Political integration by a Detour? Ethnic Communities and Social Capital of Migrants in Berlin, *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 30 (3): 491-508.

Fennema, M. and Tillie, J. (1999) 'Political participation and political trust in Amsterdam. Civic communities and ethnic networks', *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 25(4): 703-26.

Fennema, M. and Tillie, J. (2001) 'Civic community, political participation and political trust of ethnic groups', *Connections*, 24(1): 26-41.

Fennema, M. (2004) 'The Concept and Measurement of Political Integration of Migrants', *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 30 (3): 429-449.

Jacobs, D., Cillessen, E. & Koksals, M. (2004), "Une communauté interconnectée", *Politique*, (36): 22-25.

- Jacobs, D., Phalet, K. & Swyngedouw, M. (2006) "Political participation and associational life of Turkish residents in the capital of Europe", *Turkish Studies*, 7 (1): 145-161.
- Jacobs, D. & Swyngedouw, M. (2006) "La vie associative marocaine et turque dans la Région de Bruxelles-Capitale", pp.135-158 in Khader, B., Martiniello, M., Rea, A. & Timmerman, C. (eds.) *Penser l'immigration et l'intégration autrement. Une initiative belge inter-universitaire*, Bruxelles: Bruylant.
- Jacobs, D. (2006) "Collectieve belangenbehartiging bij allochtonen", pp.187-200 in Brems, E. & Stockx, R. (eds.) *Recht en Minderheden, De ene diversiteit is de andere niet*, Tegenspraak Cahier 26, Brugge: Die Keure.
- Jacobs, D. (2007) 'La vie associative allochtone dans la Région de Bruxelles-Capitale', pp.181-193 in Delwit, P., Rea, A. & Swyngedouw, M. (eds.) *Bruxelles : ville ouverte. Immigration et diversité culturelle au coeur de l'Europe*. Paris: l'Harmattan.
- Jacobs, D. & Tillie, J. (2008) 'Social Capital and Political Participation of Immigrants in Europe - Key developments in empirical studies', pp. 47-58 in D. Vogel (ed.) *Highly Active Immigrants. A resource for European civil societies*. Peter Lang: Frankfurt am Main.
- Jacobs, D. & Thys, R. (2009) "Netwerken van Marokkaanse en Turkse verenigingen en politieke integratie van migranten in Brussel", pp.111-140 in Mertens, S. (ed.) *Burgerschap & democratie in een veranderende wereld*, Gent: Academia Press.
- Jacobs, D., Phalet, K. & Swyngedouw, M. (2010) "Associational membership of ethnic minorities and perception of group discrimination", pp.132-147 in Datta, A. (Hrsg.) *Zukunft der transkulturellen Bildung - Zukunft der Migration*, Frankfurt am Main: Brandes & Apsel.
- Jacobs, D. & Teney, C. (2010) "De allochtone stem te Brussel", pp.89-112 in Celis, K., Meier, P. & Wauters, B. (eds.) *Gezien, gehoord, vertegenwoordigd? Diversiteit in de Belgische Politiek*. Gent: Academia Press.
- Jacobs, D. & Tillie, J. (2011) "Ethnic Social Networks, Social Capital, and Political Participation of Immigrants", pp.296-314 in Azzi, A., Chrysochoou, X., Klandermans, B. & Simon, B. (eds.) *Identity and Participation in Culturally Diverse Societies. A Multidisciplinary Perspective*. Chichester: Wiley-Blackwell.
- Putnam, R. (1993) *Making Democracy Work. Civic Traditions in Modern Italy*. Princeton NJ: Princeton University Press.
- Tillie, J. (2004) 'Social Capital of Organisations and Their Members: Explaining the Political Integration of Immigrants in Amsterdam', *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 30 (3): 529-542.
- Togeby, L. (2004) 'It Depends... How Organisational Participation Affects Political Participation and Social Trust Among Second-Generation Immigrants in Denmark', *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 30 (3): 509-528.
- Van Heelsum, A. (2006), 'Political participation and civic community of ethnic minorities in four cities in the Netherlands', *Politics*, 25(1) 19-30 (available on UV-website).
- Van Londen, M., Phalet, K. & Hagendoorn, L. (2007) "Civic engagement and voter participation among Turkish and Moroccan minorities in Rotterdam", *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*. -, pp. -.

Week 30 & 31: Easter holiday – no classes

Week 32 (28 & 29 April 2011): Conference "the Others in Europe"

Migration, Ethnicisation and the Challenge of Diversity: The "Others" in Europe and Beyond, International conference, Université Libre de Bruxelles, 28-29 April 2011

In contemporary Europe, the social tensions and political debates produced by immigration are increasingly linked to issues of belonging and identity. The representation of the foreigner is no longer solely defined by his or her place on the labour market or in the social hierarchy. In light of EU enlargement and due to immigration flows, European societies are increasingly questioning their "cultural and ethnic identity". As a consequence, boundaries between "insiders" and "outsider" are being redefined. The "others" in Europe are no longer merely those who do not have state citizenship of one of the member states of the Union. In the new European migration context, "otherness" increasingly refers to ethno-cultural minority groups, regardless of their EU citizenship status. This conference aims to address the

construction of identity classifications underlying new forms of inclusion and exclusion that are to be found in contemporary Europe, and beyond. Its scope covers practices of categorization and of resistance, both by majority and minority groups. Anthropologists, social psychologists, sociologists, political scientists and law scholars will meet to discuss the categorization of identity groups through legal and social norms, public policies, institutional practices, social interactions and representations, as well as actors and mobilizations.

This is the closing conference of the research project entitled Outsiders in Europe. The Foreigner and the « Other » in the Process of Changing Rules and Identities conducted by the center for transdisciplinary research Migration, Asylum and Multiculturalism (MAM) of the Université Libre de Bruxelles. This research project is funded by the Ministère de la Communauté française de Belgique, Direction de la recherche scientifique as a Action de Recherche Concertée.

Location : Room Dupréel (second floor), Université Libre de Bruxelles, Institut de Sociologie, Avenue Jeanne 44, 1050 Brussels

Registration is obligatory, also for students. Registration is free for students. To register, kindly send an e-mail specifying your name, institutional affiliation and contact details to germe@ulb.ac.be

More information: <http://is.ulb.ac.be/index.php?page=mam-2011>

Week 33 (6 May 2011): Social capital, diversity and trust

According to Robert Putnam, generalized trust is created through embeddedness in social networks, more particularly by participation to associational life. Putnam in this context talks about 'social capital', not to be confused with the concept of Pierre Bourdieu. In his books 'Making Democracy Work' (1993) and 'Bowling Alone' (2000), Putnam has argued that high levels of social capital have a series of positive effects for social, political and economic development. Over the last decade, his work has been very influential both in policy circles – Clinton and Blair asked him to advice him - as in the academic world. In the recent essay 'E Pluribus Unum' (2007) Putnam warns that ethnic diversity diminishes social capital, social trust and social solidarity. If this is true, that is bad news for western societies which face increasing ethnic diversity due to immigration. Nevertheless Putnam also claims that ethnic fragmentation can be overcome in the long run. When Putnam talks, people listen. His recent essay (published in June 2007) has already generated quite some international debate and it is a safe bet to say we will hear a lot more about the relation between ethnic diversity and social solidarity in the years to come, both inside and outside academia.

Required reading :

Putnam, R. (2007) "E Pluribus Unum : Diversity and Community in the Twenty-first Century. The 2006 Johan Skytte Prize Lecture", *Scandinavian Political Studies*, 30 (2): 137-174.

Week 34 (13 May 2011) : Immigration and education

The report "Where immigrants succeed" of the OECD showed that the educational systems of several industrialised countries do not serve immigrant (origin) children well. A large proportion of immigrant pupils does not necessarily lead to a lower performance level of immigrant children, nor does it negatively effect the overall performance level of an educational system. Indeed, a country like Finland shows one can combine equity and excellence. Nevertheless, in most countries – not in the least in Belgium - immigrant origin children significantly lag behind in educational performances. What are the reasons for the lesser results of (certain groups of) immigrant origin children, when controlling for socio-economic background and mother tongue? In a controversial article Levels and Dronkers claim the source is not only to be found in the educational systems or receiving societies as such ('destination effects') but that there might also be cultural effects ('origin effects'). We will critically discuss this paper and the more general issue of educational performance of immigrant pupils in this last session.

Required reading :

Levels, M. & Dronkers, J. (2008) "Educational performance of native and immigrant children from various countries of origin", *Ethnic and Racial Studies*.

Jacobs, D., Rea, A., Teney, C., Callier, L. & Lothaire, S. (2009) "L'ascenseur social reste en panne. Les performances des élèves issus de l'immigration en Communauté française et en Communauté flamande", Bruxelles: Fondation Roi Baudouin, 92 p. (ISBN 97828725944).

<http://www.kbs-frb.be/publication.aspx?id=247140&LangType=2060>

Some suggested additional reading :

Dronkers, Jaap & Levels, Mark (2007). Do School Segregation and School Resources Explain Region-of-Origin Differences in the Mathematics Achievement of Immigrant Student? *Educational Reserach and Evaluation 13*, 435-462. (available on UV-website)

Jacobs, D., Rea, A. & Hanquinet, L. (2007) *Performances des élèves issus de l'immigration en Belgique selon l'étude PISA: Une comparaison entre la Communauté française et la Communauté flamande*. Bruxelles: Fondation Roi Baudouin. (available on UV-website)

Jacobs, D. & Rea, A. (2007) "Brussels youth: between diversity and adversity. Survey of secondary school students in downtown Brussels", *Brussels Studies*. The e-journal for academic research on Brussels, N°8, 3 september 2007 (available on UV-website)

Johnston, R., Wilson, D. & Burgess, S. (2004) "School segregation in multiethnic England", *Ethnicities*, (4): 237-265 (available on UV-website).

OECD (2006) *Where immigrants succeed - A comparative overview of performance and engagement in PISA 2003*. Paris: OECD.

Phalet, K., Deboosere, P. & Bastiaenssen, V. (2007) "Old and new inequalities in educational attainment: Ethnic minorities in the Belgian Census 1991-2001", *Ethnicities*, (7): 390-415. (available on UV-website).