



CeMIS

Centre for Migration and Intercultural Studies
University of Antwerp



Citizenship
Migration
and the City



CEDEM

IMISCOE 3CI PhD 'Conference Changing Europe - Changing Migration': Europe in the World on the Move

The IMISCOE *3CI PhD Conference* track follows a three-year programme organised by a network of the Centre for Migration and Intercultural Studies (CeMIS) of the University of Antwerp, the Centre for Ethnic and Migration Studies (CEDEM) of the University of Liège and the Erasmus University research group Citizenship, Migration & the City (CIMIC) with financial support of the International Migration, Integration and Social Cohesion (IMISCOE) Research Network.

The *3CI PhD Conference* includes 5 days of intensive interdisciplinary training by internationally recognised scholars for 30 selected PhD students to support them with content, methodologies and critical perspectives to conduct their research. The general focus is on the dynamic interplay between fundamental changes on global/European level (economic, political, cultural, social and juridical) and migration and integration mechanisms.

The January 2014 (January 20th to 25th) edition is hosted by CeMIS and focusses on **Europe in the World on the Move**. How do the recent economic and political changes in Europe affect migration flows within and to Europe and the perceptions of Europe in the world. The latter plays an essential role in the decision-making of migrants. Also the ways in which governments at both European and national levels respond to this changing reality through migration policies lie within the scope of the conference.

!!!DUE TO ADDITIONAL FUNDING THE COST OF THE IMISCOE 3CI PHD CONFERENCE DECREASED FROM 600,00€ TO 450,00€!!!

In 2014, guest lectures will be provided by:

3 classes each by:

- **Prof. dr. Peggy Levitt** (Professor of Sociology at Wellesley College and Researcher at the Weatherhead Centre for International Affairs and the Hauser Centre for Nonprofit Organizations at Harvard University)
- **Prof. dr. Russell King** (Professor of Geography at the University of Sussex, Sussex Centre for Migration Research)
- **Prof. dr. Klaus Zimmermann** (Professor of Economics at Bonn University and Director of the Institute for the Study of Labour)

1 class each by:

- **Prof. dr. Godfried Engbersen** (Professor of Sociology at the Erasmus University of Rotterdam and Researcher at the Erasmus University Research Group on Citizenship, Migration and the City)
- **Prof. dr. Marco Martiniello** (Professor of Sociology and Politics at the University of Liège and College of Europe, and director of the Center for Ethnic and Migration Studies)
- **Prof. dr. Christiane Timmerman** (Professor of Anthropology at the University of Antwerp and Director of the Centre for Migration and Intercultural Studies)

Successful completion of the *3CI PhD Conference* (100% participation & paper) can be awarded with 5 credits according the European Credit Transfer System (ECTS).

Programme

The *3CI PhD Conference* includes 5 days of intensive interdisciplinary training to support PhD students (max. 30) with content, methodologies and critical perspectives to conduct their research including:

Lecture classes

The 3 guest lecturers and 3 chairs of the 3CI PhD Conference teach on a topic related to their research expertise:

- 2 theoretical and 1 methodological classes taught by each of the 3 internationally recognised academic experts;
- 1 class taught by each of the chairs of the 3CI PhD Conference with a focus on research currently running in the participating research centres.

Round tables

Applicants have to submit a research paper (min. 5000 words and max. 8000 words) in advance and have to prepare a presentation in which he/she presents his/her current research project. In parallel round tables the participants have the opportunity to present their own research work and receive feedback from the academic experts and fellow participants. Academic guidance is provided to the participants in a more informal manner during the Conference by the experts and staff of the research centres.

Evening lecture

An evening debate for a broader public with a panel of the experts and field practitioners on the specific theme of the *3CI PhD Conference* is organised. This debate is optional for participants of the *3CI PhD Conference*.

Faculty 2014

Invited experts

Peggy Levitt is a Professor of Sociology at Wellesley College and a Research Fellow at the Weatherhead Centre for International Affairs and the Hauser Centre for Nonprofit Organizations at Harvard University, where she co-directs The Transnational Studies Initiative. She was the Willie Brandt Guest Professor at the University of Malmö in Spring 2009, a visiting lecturer at the University of Limerick in Fall 2008, and a visiting professor at the University of Bologna during the summer of 2008. She is currently the Visiting International Fellow in the Dept. of Cultural Anthropology at the Vrije University in Amsterdam. Her books include *God Needs No Passport: Immigrants and the Changing American Religious Landscape* (New Press 2007), *The Transnational Studies Reader* (Routledge 2007), *The Changing Face of Home: The Transnational Lives of the Second Generation* (Russell Sage 2002), and *The Transnational Villagers* (UC Press, 2001). She has also edited special volumes of *International Migration Review*, *Global Networks, Mobilities*, and the *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*. A film based on her work, *Art Across Borders*, came out in 2009.

Russell King is Professor of Geography at the University of Sussex, Sussex Centre for Migration Research since 1993. Previously he had been Professor of Geography at Trinity College Dublin (1986-93) and Lecturer in Geography at the University of Leicester (since 1970). He has held visiting appointments at the University of Malta (1977), Ben Gurion University of the Negev (1981), the University of Trieste (1990) and Cornell (2005). At Sussex he was Dean of the School of European Studies (1998-2001), Head of the Geography Department (2004-07) and Director of the Sussex Centre for Migration Research (1998-2011). He is editor of the *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*. During 2012 he will be the Willy Brandt Guest Professor in Migration Studies at the University of Malmö. His recent work includes papers and articles on migration theory, international and internal migration, second generation counter-diasporic migration, globalization and migration, migration and development, international student mobility and gender and migration in *Population, Space and Place*, *Economic Geography*, *Mobilities*, *Globalisation, Societies and Education*, *Geoforum*, *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, *Ethnic and Racial Studies*...

Klaus Zimmermann is Full Professor of Economics at Bonn University and Director of the Institute for the Study of Labor, Honorary Professor of Economics at the Free University of Berlin (since 2001), and Honorary Professor at the Renmin University of China (since 2006). He is a member of the German Academy of Sciences Leopoldina (since 2001), the World Economic Forum's Global Agenda Council on Migration (since 2009), the Academia Europaea (since 2010), the Strategic Advisory Board of LIEPP (Laboratoire interdisciplinaire d'évaluation des politiques publiques), Sciences Po Paris (since 2012), the Scientific Advisory Board of the Migration Policy Centre (MPC) of the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies at the European University Institute (EUI) in Florence (since 2012), and of the Advisory Committee of the China Institute of Income Distribution Studies at Beijing Normal University (since 2011). Since 1988 he is Editor-in-Chief of the *Journal of Population Economics* and Associate Editor of *Recherches Economiques de Louvain* (since 1991) and *International Encyclopedia of the Social and Behavioral Sciences* (Section Editor, Labor Studies, 2nd Edition; since 2011). He published over numerous papers on circular migration, repeated migration, return migration, the impact on migration policies on migration, labor market and migration, integration ... among others in: *Population Research and Policy Review*, *Ekonomia*, *International Migration Review*, *Journal of the European Economic Association*, *Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization*, *International Journal of Manpower*, *Oxford Review of Economic Policy*, *Urban Studies*, *Economic Letters*...

Chairs of the organising research centres

Christiane Timmerman (MA in Psychology, PhD in Social and Cultural Anthropology) is Research Professor at the University of Antwerp where she also teaches Anthropology. Until 2012 she was director of academic affairs of the Academic Centre Sint-Ignatius Antwerp

(UCSIA). As Research Professor she is director of the Interdisciplinary Research Centre on Migration and Intercultural Studies (CeMIS) at University of Antwerp. She is coordinator of several large (international) research projects; f.e. the EU FP7 projects: EUMAGINE 'Imagining Europe from the outside' and RESL.EU 'Reducing Early School Leaving in the EU', the IWT Flanders project BET YOU 'School careers of children with and without an immigrant background'. She is also member of the Board of Directors of the European IMISCOE Research Network on International Migration, Integration and Social Cohesion. Her publications focus on international migration, ethnicity, gender, education and multiculturalism.

[Marco Martiniello](#), PhD in Political Science (European University Institute Florence), is Research Director at the Belgian National Fund for Scientific Research (FRS-FNRS). He teaches Sociology and Politics at the University of Liège. He also teaches at the College of Europe (Natolin, Poland). He is the director of the Center for Ethnic and Migration Studies (CEDEM) at the University of Liège. He was visiting scholar or visiting professor in different universities: Columbia University, New York University, Cornell University, University of Pittsburgh, University of Malmö (Sweden), Sciences Po Paris, University of Warwick (UK), University of Queensland (Brisbane, Australia), University of Kwazulu Natal (Durban, South Africa), European University Institute (Florence, Italy), etc. He is also a member of the executive board of the European Research Network IMISCOE (International Migration and Social Cohesion in Europe) and President of the Research Committee n°31 Sociology of Migration (International Sociological Association). He is the author, editor or co-editor of numerous articles, book chapters, reports and books on migration, ethnicity, racism, multiculturalism and citizenship in the European Union and in Belgium with a transatlantic comparative perspective. They include *Citizenship in European Cities* (Ashgate, 2004), *Migration between States and Markets* (Ashgate 2004), *The Transnational Political Participation of Immigrants. A Transatlantic Perspective* (Routledge 2009), *Selected Studies in International Migration and Immigrant Incorporation* (co-edited with Jan Rath, Amsterdam University Press, 2010), *La démocratie multiculturelle* (Presses de Sc Po, 2011), *An Introduction to International Migration Studies. European Perspectives* (Amsterdam, Amsterdam University Press, 2012) (with Jan Rath), *Penser l'Ethnicité* (Liège, Presses Universitaires de Liège, 2013)

[Godfried Engbersen](#) is since 1998 professor of sociology at the Erasmus University of Rotterdam, the Netherlands. He is also the Research Director of the Sociology Department at the Erasmus University. He has worked at the University of Leiden, the University of Amsterdam, the Utrecht University and the University of California, Berkeley. Currently, he is affiliated to the Erasmus University Research Group on Citizenship, Migration and the City. His current research activities focus on irregular migration, the relationship between restrictive migration regimes and crime, local and transnational citizenship as well as liquid migration from Central and Eastern Europe. Godfried Engbersen is the Dutch correspondent for the continuous Reporting System on Migration (SOPEMI) of OECD and elected member of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Sciences (KNAW) His latest books are *Fatale Remedies. The Unintended Consequences of Policy and Science* (with Richard Black, Marek Okolski and Christina Pantiru) *A Continent Moving West? EU Enlargement and Labour Migration from Central and Eastern Europe*, AUP 2010.

Academic coordinator of the 3CI PhD Conference

[Joris Michielsen](#) has a PhD in Sociology (UA) and a Master in Development Evaluation and Management (UA-IOB) and in Sociology (UA). He has considerable research and field experience on the empowering effect of social protection mechanisms in slum areas in India, poverty and social exclusion, health, migration and development and the social and economic integration of migrant domestic workers and has published extensively on these issues. Currently, he is a senior researcher at CeMIS and the academic coordinator of the Policy Research Centre on Civic Integration which is research consortium funded by the Flemish Government and composed of research centers at the University of Antwerp (CEMIS), Catholic University of Leuven (HIVA), Ghent University (SDL) and University of Hasselt (SEIN). In the Policy Research Centre on Civic Integration Joris Michielsen is supervising research on international migration, integration policies, remigration dynamics, the socio-economic integration of Roma and the interplay between human rights and integration.

Classes 2014

Peggy Levitt

What's wrong with migration studies: a critique and a way forward

Cross-national and interdisciplinary research on migration is often plagued by several weaknesses. We are all guilty, to varying degrees, of using our national (and sometimes regional) frames to analyze migration in other contexts or of claiming to find general properties based on our national experiences. We make mistaken assumptions about the boxes we use to collect, organize, and think about our data. We also assume that boundedness, rootedness, and membership in a single group are the natural order of things. And, finally, many of our conversations don't take culture seriously enough, whether it be the different cultures of knowledge production within which we work, the different culturally-infused categories we use, or the role of cultural institutions in imagining and changing the nation. This lecture expands upon these critiques and suggests productive alternatives for moving forward.

Migrating people, migrating culture

Most debates about migration and development privilege the economic at the expense of the social. Recorded migrant remittances and philanthropic transfers to developing countries amounted to approximately \$351 billion in 2011—nearly twice the amount of official development assistance. International aid agencies and governments are hard at work designing policies to tap into and purposefully channel these resources. Against this backdrop, it is not surprising that many scholars and policymakers hail remittances as the next development panacea. But economics is not the whole story. Culture permeates all aspects of the development enterprise, as a challenge and an opportunity. Ideas and practices travel in response to migration, which in turn enables people to move and creates new forms of membership and belonging. Culture also strongly influences how development goals are established, what policies are put in place to achieve them, and how successfully they are achieved. In this lecture, I suggest different ways of conceptualizing culture and its role in immigrant incorporation and enduring homeland involvements. I also explore how cultural institutions create the backdrop against which successful multicultural societies take shape.

Wither the social safety net?: New forms of global social protection and provision

The world is on the move. One out of every thirty-three persons is a migrant. There are an estimated 214 million international migrants worldwide, up from 150 million in 2000. On the one hand, migrants provide a low-cost and flexible workforce for receiving countries that helps counteract declines in the labor force due to an aging native-born population. On the other hand, migrant remittances may be important catalysts of sending country development that, in some cases, far exceed international aid, and often compensate for state retraction from public services and social benefits. Yet migration also has costs. Some of them—including the impact of “brain drain” and an overreliance on migration and remittances in sending countries, or the effects of migration on employment and wages in receiving nations—are well researched. Other costs, especially those associated with social reproduction and social protection, have not been sufficiently studied. Where and how will people on the move be protected and provided for? What new institutional arrangements are emerging to provide social protections and social provisions across borders? How might these new forms affect the ability and willingness of nation-states to provide social welfare to citizens and non-citizens? This lecture lays out what we know about these new institutional forms and explores their costs and benefits.

Russell King

Mixed-methods and multi-sites in migration research

As migration students and scholars, we study people on the move; but also at rest, before or after they have migrated. Although multi-sited research is not obligatory in order to study migrants, it has become increasingly fashionable. Such an approach captures the changes wrought by migration to people and places, as well as the 'before/after' dynamic that is inherent to migration. Recently, attention has also been directed at the movement itself – the routes taken, borders crossed, and steps along the way. Alongside multisitedness has come a parallel concern with mixed-methods. This class will overview the strengths and weaknesses of various methods applied to the study of migration, including the value of particular combinations of methods. Given that migration is a quintessentially interdisciplinary field of study, it is only natural that a fully developed analysis of this multidimensional, multi-locational, mobile phenomenon should involve a variety of research methods drawn from the different social science and humanistic disciplines which include migration as part of their subject matter. Amongst the methods reviewed are questionnaires and household surveys, interviews of various kinds, focus groups and various styles of participant observation, as well as the use and integration of secondary sources such as censuses and registers, ethnic and national media, and artistic representations of the migrant experience.

The transnational links and return migration experiences of the second generation: evidence from the Greek diaspora

This presentation starts from two presuppositions: first, that studies of the 'second generation', in Europe and beyond, rarely look at this group's transnational links to their parents' country of origin; and second that, within the field of diaspora studies, there is little empirical research on the return of diasporas to their 'homeland'. Taking the cases of second-generation Greek-Americans and Greek-Germans, I look at the circumstances and motivations surrounding 'return' and at post-return experiences in Greece. Five main 'narratives' of return are discussed: happy memories of childhood visits, the notion of return as the enactment of a 'dream' or return to 'roots', the attraction of the Greek lifestyle, the family narrative of return, and return as 'escape'. Post-return, however, is dominated by a different collective narrative – that of frustration, disappointment and disillusionment. As a result a 'second return' is contemplated, back to the country of birth. Consequently, the migration chronotope of second-generation return poses complex yet insightful questions regarding identity, belonging and 'home'.

Readings:

King, R. and Christou, A. (2010) Cultural geographies of counter-diasporic migration: perspectives from the study of second-generation 'returnees' to Greece, *Population, Space and Place*, 16(2): 103-119.

King, R., Christou, A. and Ahrens, J. (2011) Diverse mobilities: second-generation Greek-Germans engage with the 'homeland' as children and as adults, *Mobilities*, 6(4): 483-501.

Gendering migration, remittances and development: the Albanian case

Gender has at last become mainstreamed into the analysis of the process of migration, and the relational aspect of the feminisation of migration, namely that the migration behaviour of women can only be understood in relation to the migration and other behaviour of men (and vice versa), is widely accepted. Less understood, however, is the impact of gender relations on the so-called migration-development nexus. Taking the case of Albanian migration as an empirical laboratory, this class will examine how the migration process, and its consequent developmental impacts through remittances, are shaped by patriarchal structures; and how these gender relations are themselves reshaped (or not) by the acts of migrating and sending/receiving remittances. The 'black box' of remittances is unpacked by focusing on the dyadic nature of these transfers as defined by gender, generation and kinship, and the recursive relationship between gender on the one hand, and migration and remittances on the other, is studied through the 'gendered geographies of power' framework.

Readings:

King, R., Dalipaj, M. and Mai, N. (2006) Gendering migration and remittances: evidence from London and northern Albania, *Population, Space and Place*, 12(6): 409-434.

King, R., Castaldo, A. and Vullnetari, J. (2011) Gendered relations and filial duties along the Greek-Albanian remittance corridor, *Economic Geography*, 87(4): 393-419.

Klaus Zimmermann

Measuring ethnic identity and its impact on labor market performance

The lecture discusses the measurement of the ethnic identity of migrants: The ethnosizer, a measure of the intensity of a person's ethnic identity, is constructed from information on the following elements: language, culture, societal interaction, history of migration, and ethnic self-identification. A two-dimensional concept of the ethnosizer classifies migrants into four states: integration, assimilation, separation and marginalization. An empirical example models the econometric determinants of ethnic identity, and explores its explanatory power for labor market performance.

Readings:

Amelie F. Constant; Liliya Gataullina & Klaus F. Zimmermann, Ethnosizing Immigrants, *Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization*, 2009, 69(3), 274-287.

Amelie F. Constant & Klaus F. Zimmermann, Work and Money: Payoffs by Ethnic Identity and Gender, *Research in Labor Economics*, 2009, 29, 3 – 30.

Labor market impact of EU enlargement

The Eastern enlargement of the EU was an institutional impetus to the migration potential in Europe. While the overall numbers of migrants from the new member states in the EU15 increased, this increase was distributed unevenly among countries. The proportion of these migrants in the EU15 remained smaller than that of non-EU27 migrants. The transitory arrangements have diverted some migrants from the EU8 mainly to Ireland and the UK. With the Great Recession, many migrants returned home or moved on to other countries. This historical experience is a basis to study the motives of migrants and their impact on labor markets. The lecture discusses the challenges and the outcomes which can be judged so far.

Readings:

Martin Kahanec; Anzelika Zaiceva & Klaus F. Zimmermann, Lessons from Migration after EU Enlargement, in: M. Kahanec and K. F. Zimmermann (eds.), *EU Labor Markets after Post-Enlargement Migration*, Springer: Berlin, et al. 2009, 3-45.

Anzelika Zaiceva & Klaus F. Zimmermann, Scale, Diversity, and Determinants of Labour Migration in Europe, *Oxford Review of Economic Policy*, 2008, 24 (3), 428-452.

Migration dynamics: circular, repeat & return migration

Contrast to popular belief, migration is typically not permanent. Circular, repeat and return migration are important, but understudied events. Circular migration in particular receives increasing attention in the policy-making area due to its empirical relevance and as a policy concept to manage labor flows. This lecture discusses the advantages and disadvantages of circular movements, studies their characteristics and investigates the consequences of restrictive migration policies.

Readings:

Amelie F. Constant; Olga Nottmeyer & Klaus F. Zimmermann, The Economics of Circular Migration, forthcoming in: A. Constant, K. F. Zimmermann (eds), *International Handbook on the Economics of Migration*, Edward Elgar 2013.

Amelie F. Constant & Klaus F. Zimmermann, The Dynamics of Repeat Migration: A Markov Chain Analysis, *International Migration Review*, 2012, 46 (2), 361-387.

Christiane Timmerman

Imagining Europe from the outside

In this contribution I will focus on insights generated in the context of the EU funded FP7 project EUMAGINE 'Imaging Europe from the Outside'. Systematical theory driven and empirical based research on perceptions on human rights and democracy, and migratory aspirations from the viewpoint of potential migrants during the pre- migratory phase remains largely unstudied. The EUMAGINE project studied within regions with different migration experiences in Turkey, Morocco, Senegal and Ukraine the relation between perceptions on the situation of human rights and democracy compared to those in Europe, and migration aspirations using a mixed method approach (survey of 8,000 households, 320 in-depth interviews). The results of the EUMAGINE project demonstrate the relevance of perceptions in explaining migration aspirations, and eventually, migration decision-making. The results show that people are not only motivated by economic opportunities that may come with migration, yet perceptions on educational opportunities, gender equality and the perceived absence of corruption in Europe as well impact on their migration aspiration. At the same time, it was demonstrated that factors situated at different social levels also have an influence on people's migration aspirations. At the macro level, the overall socio-economic situation of the country proves to impact on migration aspiration; at the meso level we can identify the relevance of living in a migration impacted region, belonging to transnational family networks - which are arguably forceful instruments of feedback - ; and at the micro level, the wealth of the household, age, gender, marital status, having children, previous migration experience and educational level are proven to have an impact on migration aspirations. Regarding gender as well, there are indications that it affects perceptions differently, for example when considering the relevance of transnational family networks for women.

Results show that perceptions on human rights and democracy – defined as access to labour, health care, education, gender equality and a just political culture - do matter in shaping migration aspirations and, eventually migration decision. However, the observed patterns differ between the four countries and different regions. We demonstrate that the observed relation between perceptions on the situation of human rights and democracy and migration aspirations is affected by factors situated at the different social levels. and the specific appreciation of migration experiences in migration impacted regions, is largely country depended.

Marco Martiniello

Towards a visual sociology of migration

We live in world of images and sounds. We are all confronted directly in our daily life with lots of images and sounds produced and mediated and distributed by various channels such as internet, radio, television, cinema, newspapers, exhibitions, DVD, etc. There is a huge literature coming from sociology of communication and media that explains and analyses the process of production, diffusion and reception on those images and sounds and how they can affect our social behaviour. It seems obvious that all the images dealing with migration have to be related with the attitudes of the general public towards migration and migrants. Remember the clusters of Albanians on a boat on their way to Italy on the front page of Time in 1991. It really struck the opinion and encourages the fear of invasion that developed not only in Italy but elsewhere in Europe and in the world. More recently, images of the exodus provoked by the changes of regimes in the Arab world have also fuelled the same fear of invasion of Europe at least.

Since we live in a world of images and sounds, it is surprising that so few of us use images (photographs, films, videos, drawings) in the process of construction of academic knowledge about migration integration and ethnic relations. Very few of us use images (still or moving) in the process of research itself. Visual sociology of migration barely exists. What I would like to convey in the lecture is that it would be useful to discuss about what we could gain from different uses of images in the process of research and also beyond, in making our results public. I claim that there are least two advantages of producing images in the process of

research on migration. First, producing images with research subjects can be a fruitful methodological device in order to produce detailed qualitative data on the migration process seen from their subjective point of view but also common analysis involving the researcher and the researched. Second, besides our usual academic publication tasks, presenting the results of our research under film form can make those more attractive to a wider public and even to policy makers.

Godfried Engbergesen

Organising network

The IMISCOE *3CI PhD Conference* track follows a three-year programme organised by a network of the Centre for Migration and Intercultural Studies (CeMIS) of the University of Antwerp, the Centre for Ethnic and Migration Studies (CEDEM) of the University of Liège and the Erasmus University research group Citizenship, Migration & the City (CIMIC) with financial support of the International Migration, Integration and Social Cohesion (IMISCOE) Research Network.

Organiser of 2014 edition

As a unique multidisciplinary centre in Flanders working on migration and intercultural studies, **Centre for Migration and Intercultural Studies (CeMIS)**, established in 2006, has become an active academic centre which is solidly embedded in the Flemish and Belgian academic landscape as well as in Flemish civil society. To underpin its interdisciplinary character and its aim to deploy its academic activities – research, formation and provision of scientific and social service – in close relation with academics as well as stakeholders from relevant civil society and governmental organisations, CeMIS is managed by a Council consisting of representatives from all the departments and important research centres of the University of Antwerp and from all the Flemish Universities, relevant policy institutions, provincial and local councils, and social and migrant organisations. The social aim of the centre consists of the promotion, facilitation and execution of multidisciplinary, fundamental and applied scientific research which is esteemed nationally and internationally, the development and support of multidisciplinary academic teaching, whether as specific modules, short programmes or long-term courses, about migration, integration of ethnic minorities and intercultural cohabitation patterns. At the same time the centre will be an open, pluralistic and multidisciplinary platform for cooperation between academics and society (government and social stakeholders) with a view to the development and acquisition of insights based on scientific research into migration, integration and intercultural relations.

Other network partners of 3CI PhD Conference

The **Centre for Ethnic and Migration Studies (CEDEM)**, created in 1995, is an interfaculty centre which aim is to carry out theoretical and empirical research in the fields of human migrations, ethnic relations and racism. Among others, the Centre is interested in the relations between migration processes and uneven development. These researches are led in a pluri-disciplinary perspective: political science, sociology, anthropology, international relations, law ... Moreover, the members of the Centre have the ambition to create an information and reflexion forum which would stimulate research concerning important dimensions such as cultural identity and social dynamics as well as relations with politics. Through seminars and academic meetings, the CEDEM also aims at, on the one hand, stimulating the debate around the different aspects of migrations and ethnic minorities by introducing it in an international context and, on the other hand, initiating a deep questioning of our analytical tools.

The **Erasmus University research group Citizenship, Migration & the City (CIMIC)** analyses the consequences of globalization in terms of new patterns of citizenship, human mobility and identity formation. We are particularly interested in the local and spatial consequence of these transformations, as well as in the new forms of policy-action devised by governments in order to meet these challenges. The three core research themes – citizenship, migration and the city - are investigated both in their own right and through the prism of their interrelation. Migration for instance, is connected to both several forms of citizenship, as well as to the urban labour markets of (post-) industrial cities. CIMIC has leading international expertise on irregular migration, transnationalism, urban governance, the impact of international migration on urban labour markets, and processes of gentrification. The aim of CIMIC is to, on the one hand, contribute to the development of new theoretical and empirical approaches to research on citizenship, migration and the urban environment, while on the

other hand, to assist local, national and international policy makers in developing appropriate, timely and relevant policies.

IMISCOE

The **IMISCOE Research Network** was initiated in 2004 to unite European studies of international migration, integration and social cohesion. It provides a secure infrastructure for migration researchers and research institutes to address issues arising from human migration by developing research programmes and publishing the results, develops training for PhD students, and offers access to a wide variety of migration research, data and expertise. IMISCOE focuses on issues including migration and its regulation, citizenship, mobility, housing, health, policy making, discrimination, religious diversity, economy, age and generations.

Contact information 2014 edition

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