

Social Inclusion in the 7th Framework Programme

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Introduction

The 7th Framework Programme for research and technological development (FP7) is the main source of funding research in the European Union. The Programme, running from 2007-2013, is larger and more comprehensive than previous Framework Programmes and comprises a total budget of €3.2 billion, all thematic areas included. The overall goal is to boost growth and employment in the union, by matching research with social and economic policy and by consolidating cooperation of researchers within the union.

Research that integrate the multi-dimensional concepts of “Social Inclusion”, ‘Social Exclusion’, and ‘Social Cohesion’, are included in the ‘Socio-Economic Sciences and the Humanities’ area, mainly addressing 3 groups at risk of social exclusion - *youth, migrants, and women* (with one additional project focusing on *LGBTs*).

This document presents an overview of the FP7 Programme, categorising each project after targeted group, the theme concerned and the methodology applied in the research. It also includes brief descriptions of each project, aiming to give a clear perception of the EU strategy and its priority areas.

Migrants and issues related to migration and the increase in ethnic and cultural diversity in Europe, represent by far the largest study group under the FP7 framework, highlighting the concern amongst EU Policy Making of increased social fragmentation along the lines of ethnic and cultural diversity. The funded projects address a wide range of issues, clearly demonstrating that migration is inextricably linked to core social, economic, and political concerns

Women are one of the principal subjects of study under the FP7. Some projects are *gender focused*, while other have a *gender dimension* They have in common that gender relations are viewed as central to understand social, economic, and political phenomena.

The youth-projects address a wide range of topics and demonstrate that youth issues are inextricably linked to core social, political, economic and cultural concerns such as working life, poverty and precariousness, housing, health, education, family, welfare, citizenship and social cohesion.

Numerous projects study the impact of various governmental policies on social inclusion on macro level, looking at the interconnectedness between governance and social-economic realities. They study the effect of fiscal policies, such as progressive taxation, productivity, and capital returns, on social inclusion. Without targeting a specific group, they look at phenomena such as poverty and income inequality through, applying a macro economic approach that ultimately is concerned with policy making and governance.

Since one of the EU’s explicit objective with the FP7 is to match its research with policy, it is important to understand the achieved results of ongoing and, in particular, closed projects. Several closed projects lack explicit results, such as reports or other publications online. Some projects have prepared policy briefs, which are useful to Policy Makers. In those cases where policy briefs have been produced, there is no information

available on whether they have been utilized or not in any decision making processes. In all, the *actual impact* on policy making remains unclear.

In terms of youth, the European Commission released a Policy Review in 2011, examining the insights that the research under the 7th Framework had brought on the question of the inclusion of young people in Europe¹. The Policy Review includes recommendations and guide lines to policy makers how to best use the research on young people that have been produced, but lack an impact assessment.

To determine the (in)efficiency of the link between research and policy making under the 7th Framework, it is necessary to gather more information from additional sources to fully determine which research results that have been implemented in policies, on EU level and national/local levels. However, according to the EU's own research magazine, Research*EU, in 2008 in-depth interviews with policy makers and senior advisors revealed the importance to strengthen the dialogue between researchers and policy makers. In the interim evaluation report of the whole FP7 Programme conducted in 2010, the document stresses the challenge of assuring full and effective exploitation of publicly funded research.

Groups, Themes, and Methodology

- **Groups** : Women, Youth, Migrants, LGBT
- **Themes** : Education, Labour, Unemployment, Health, Poverty, Income inequality, Governance, Policy Making, Homelessness, Integration/Segregation, Attitudes, Discrimination, Diversity, Urban, Rural, Religion, Law
- **Methodology/Approach** : Gender, Qualitative, Quantitative, Interdisciplinary, Attitudinal Survey, Macro Level, Micro Level, Comparative,

Migrants

The projects concentrated on social inclusion issues facing migrants with different backgrounds aim to develop new knowledge, tools, and indicators to support migrations politics related to the labour market, social welfare, and various forms of discrimination. These projects address a wide range of issues – segregation, tolerance, discrimination, unemployment, and education - demonstrating that migration is inextricably linked to core social, economic, and political concerns

1. **Between Segregation and Social Integration: Recent Immigrants and Foreign Workers in the USA and in the UK (SEGREG-INTEGRATION)**

Group: Migrants

Themes: Integration/Segregation

Methodology/Approach: Qualitative, Quantitative, Micro-level, Attitudinal Survey

¹ http://youth-partnership-eu.coe.int/youth-partnership/news/news_330.html

Status: Closed

This project focused on comparing processes of, and opportunities for, social integration of immigrant communities in the United States and the United Kingdom, combining a qualitative methodology of in-depth interviews with micro level quantitative analysis to examine how mutual perceptions of newcomers and residents are affected by their various nationalities, religions, languages, levels of education etc. The overall goal of the project was to study political contexts of migration discourses and policies, social integration policies, local integration/segregation contexts and potential effects of transnational immigrant community networks

Achievements/Results: -

2. Post-enlargement Migration, Integration and Education: Polish Immigrants in Scotland (POLISH IMMIGRANTS)

Group: Migrants

Themes: Education, Policy Making

Methodology/Approach: Qualitative, Micro-level,

Status: Closed

This project was designed to find out more about the recently arrived Polish population in Scotland, and in particular to explore their experiences and expectations concerning schooling. It aimed to become familiar with policy context of immigrant integration by analysing relevant national programs and policies on education, language and the integration of immigrants. At the European level the study examined discussions about the relationship between the EU framework and national policies for the integration of immigrants. At the local level it investigated relevant policy documents on social and education policy concerning immigrants produced by the Scottish Parliament, the Scottish Executive, the local authorities and the teacher associations. The study built on in-depth interviews with migrant children and their families as well as interviews with teachers and education policy makers.

Achievements/Results: For published material see <http://www.ces.ed.ac.uk/research/Migrate/publications.html>

3. Generating Interethnic Tolerance and Neighbourhood Integration in European Urban Spaces (GEITONES)

Group: Migrants

Themes: Tolerance, Urban

Methodology/Approach: Micro-Level, Comparative

Status: Closed



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**MOST International UNESCO workshop on
“Measuring Social Public Policies: Inclusiveness and Impact”**

**25-26 March 2013, UNESCO Headquarters
Room IV**

GEITONIES was concerned with how interethnic interactions, in local neighbourhoods, in European cities, may influence the creation of a more tolerant, cohesive and integrated society. By adopting the ‘neighbourhood context’, the research focused on the whole population, in order to explore how and in which contexts interdependencies, be they of a consensual or conflictual nature, develop between different individuals / groups in multi-ethnic neighbourhoods and the impact that this has on the progression toward more tolerant and cohesive European societies. Furthermore, the role that place and neighbourhood factors play in developing or hindering belonging, intercultural interaction and tolerance was also studied.

Achievements/Results: For published material see <http://geitonies.fl.ul.pt/PublicationList.aspx>

4. The Impact of Integration Policies on Immigrant Outcomes: Cross-country Evidence from EU (INTEGRATION-POLICY)

Group: Migrants

Themes: Labour, Integration/Segregation

Methodology/Approach: Comparative, Quantitative

Status: Ongoing

Studies on how much immigrants succeed in the labour market show that there is large heterogeneity in immigrant outcomes by country of origin within a given host country. Some studies also report large variation in immigrant outcomes across host countries which may emerge as a result of differences in country of origin composition of immigrants, as well as, different integration policies and institutional structures of the receiving countries. Given the important role of country of origin in deriving cross country differences in immigrant outcomes this project focuses on outcomes of Turkish immigrants across European countries providing a much more homogenous immigrant group. The main objective is to investigate the labour market outcomes of adult Turkish immigrants across European destinations.

The project will explore how much the demographic and human capital characteristics of immigrants can explain the cross country differences in labour market outcomes of this particular group. The potential role of different integration policies and institutional features in driving the remaining differentials will be discussed. The second objective is to study the school success of students with a Turkish origin. The role of resources at home and at school will be explored. Studying both the first and the second generation immigrants will provide insights on intergenerational transmission of socio economic status through the education channel among immigrants.

Achievements/Results: For periodic report summary see http://cordis.europa.eu/search/index.cfm?fuseaction=result.document&RS_LANG=EN&RS_RCN=12843949&q=

5. Beyond National Models? Managing Immigration and Integration in Systems of Multi-level Governance – a transatlantic comparison (MIGRATION POLICY)

Group: Migrants

Themes: Governance, Policy Making

Methodology/Approach: Comparative, Macro-Level,

Status: Closed

The research project addressed the formation of immigration and integration policies in systems of multi-level governance from a comparative trans-Atlantic perspective. It investigated under what conditions and through what political processes initiatives in this critical field of the EU’s international competitiveness are successfully launched. Built on this insight and informed by the trans-Atlantic comparative perspective, the project explored successful models of managing migration and integration (best practices) and how they are linked to the political opportunities generated in systems of multi-level governance (including the increasingly important process of European integration). Based on a prior study of two Canadian provinces, two regions in Europe will be studied as in-depth case studies (North Rhine-Westphalia and Emilia-Romagna).

Achievements/Results: --

6. Inclusive Identities in the Context of Increasing Culturally Diverse Workplaces (WORKPLACE)

Group: Migrants

Themes: Labour, Attitudes, Diversity

Methodology/Approach: Macro Level, Micro Level, Comparative

Status: Closed

This project was an international comparative study on the effects of cultural diversity and diversity management in organisations in Austria, the Netherlands and New Zealand. The overall focus of this research project lied on influences of national and organisational factors on successful management of cultural diversity at the work floor from an international perspective. With the opportunity for cross-national comparative studies and a multi-methods approach, it aimed at getting a more holistic picture of general and specific preconditions, processes and effects of successful integration at the workplace.

The goal of the 'Workplace diversity' project, due for completion in 2011, has been to identify possible means of establishing a sense of togetherness while accepting and appreciating mutual differences.

Achievements/Results: “The project has...successfully identified different organisational and national mechanisms to broaden and manage diversity. It has also shed new light on the relevance of the personality and attitudes of primary decision-makers. In both the quantitative and qualitative studies carried out, it is evident that a person's personal intercultural experience and attitudes towards diversity affect how he or she conceptualises and perceives diversity. This significantly determines whether he or she will work towards a diverse workforce and implement diversity management practices.

It is expected that this research will lead to recommendations for successful diversity management and a deeper understanding of the cultural context of the workplace.”

For project report summary see

<http://www.workplace-diversity.eu/doc/SummaryPeriodicReport-Podsiadlowski2010.pdf>

7. Integration of international marriages: Empirical evidence from Europe and North America (INTERMAR)

Group: Migrants

Themes: Attitudes, Segregation/Integration

Methodology/Approach: Comparative, Macro Level, Micro Level

Status:

Ongoing

While the probability of people from different ethnic groups to intermarry has been widely examined, few researchers have focused on the success or failure of these intermarriages. Those who did studied marriages between people from different ethnic groups by focusing on cultural differences. In the process they omitted other potential factors such as the motivation to intermarry or the consequences of migration on the survival of the unions. The main hypotheses of the research is that these factors may also affect the survival of the union and thus this project sets out to analyse the survival of international couples, i.e., those in which at least one partner is an immigrant. The objectives of the project are: a) to build a conceptual framework for the survival of ‘international marriages’ (i.e., couples in which at least one of the spouses is foreign-born) that involves the interaction of individual, cultural and environmental factors; and b) to provide a theoretical model to assess the effects of the opportunity cost of migration and of the couples’ internal cultural differences on the success of international marriages in two scenarios: in countries with favourable environmental conditions for the integration of immigrants and in integration adverse countries.

Achievements/Results: ---

8. Tolerance, Pluralism and Social Cohesion. Responding to the Challenges of the 21st Century in Europe (ACCEPT PLURALISM)

Group: Migrants

Themes: Attitudes, Policy Making

Methodology/Approach: Qualitative, Quantitative,

Status: Ongoing

The objectives of the project are to answer the following research questions:

- a) How is tolerance defined conceptually
- b) How it is codified in norms, institutional arrangements, public policies but also social practices
- c) How tolerance can be measured and how the degree of tolerance of a society across time or of several countries at the same time can be compared (whose tolerance, who is tolerated, and what if degrees of tolerance vary with reference to different minority groups).

Achievements/Results: A Toolkit of Tolerance Indicators, A Handbook on Ideas on Diversity and Tolerance in Europe, Policy briefs. For more information on output and likely impact, see: <http://www.eui.eu/Projects/ACCEPT/About/Output.aspx>

9. The Irony of Harmony: Examining how Experiences of Intergroup Contact can Undermine Potential for Social Change toward Equality (CONTACT AND CHANGE)

Group: Migrants

Themes: Attitudes Income Equality

Methodology/Approach: Interdisciplinary

Status: Ongoing

One of the most important contributions of social psychology for improving intergroup relations has been contact theory, which offers that cooperative and friendly intergroup encounters can improve attitudes between groups. The theory stimulated a vast amount of research and generated widespread optimism about the potential of creating more tolerant societies through contact interventions.

Recently, however, prominent scholars have argued that while contact may be a successful tool for prejudice reduction, it may contribute little toward increasing social justice and group equality. These views, bringing together insights from social psychology, political science and sociology, drew attention to a disjuncture between the effects of contact and psychological foundations of social change. Although theorized about, these processes received sparse, and mainly correlational empirical support.

The research project is the most detailed and most rigorous investigation yet of the consequences of intergroup contact for social change. It will be led by the applicant in close collaboration with a European collaborator and will involve a fully controlled laboratory study conducted in Israel, a longitudinal study in the U.S., and two cross-sectional studies in both India and Israel.

Achievements/Results: ‘Findings from this research, which would generalize across a variety of intergroup settings, are likely to have important theoretical as well as practical implications for interventions aimed at creating long-term social justice in societies marked by social inequality’.

10. Towards a “Topography” of Tolerance and Equal Respect. A comparative study of policies for the distribution of public spaces in culturally diverse societies (RESPECT)

Group: Migrants

Themes: Attitudes, Diversity, Policy Making, Urban

Methodology/Approach: Comparative

Status: Closed

This project tests the hypothesis that grounding tolerance on equal respect for persons may contribute to the development of spatial policies capable of resolving the tensions between tolerance and social cohesion in culturally diverse societies. In particular, the project pursues the objectives to: a) develop a conceptual taxonomy to clarify the relations between tolerance, respect and spatial issues; b) study the ways in which appeals to tolerance have informed the development of spatial policies; c) to investigate the influence of cultural diversities on the interpretations of tolerance in different national contexts; d) to extrapolate from the above studies an overall view of the connections between tolerance and equal respect.

Achievements/Results ---

Youth

A part from several projects studying the dual exclusion dynamics of being young and migrant, the FP7 Programme is also funding projects concentrated on youth in general.

11. Equal opportunities for migrant youth in educational systems with high levels of social and ethnic segregation: assessing the impact of school team resources (EQUOP)

Group: Migrants, Youth

Themes: Education, Segregation/Integration

Methodology/Approach: Qualitative, Quantitative, Comparative

Status: Ongoing

This project wants to disentangle what are the crucial factors by which this high level of segregation impacts on unequal opportunities for immigrant children. The project wishes to test the hypothesis that the link between school composition and educational performance is a (partly) spurious effect, caused by mediating effect of teacher characteristics. It hypothesizes that better skilled and more positively oriented teachers are overrepresented in schools with an 'easier' school population, while so-called 'difficult' schools (populated by working-class immigrant children) have difficulty in attracting and - especially - keeping competent and motivated staff. Belgium, Germany, Austria and the Netherlands.

Achievements/Results:---

12. Ethnic differences in education and diverging prospects for urban youth in an enlarged Europe (EDUMIGROM)

Group: Youth, Migrants

Themes: Education, Urban, Diversity

Methodology/Approach: Comparative

Status: Closed

This research project studied how ethnic differences in education contribute to the diverging prospects for minority ethnic youth and their peers in urban settings. Through a comparative endeavour involving nine countries from among old and new member states of the European Union, EDUMIGROM explored how far existing educational policies, practices and experiences in markedly different welfare regimes protect minority ethnic youth against marginalization and eventual social exclusion.

Achievements/Results: For policy briefs, policy recommendations and working papers, see the project website <http://www.edumigrom.eu/>

13. On the margins of the European community young adult immigrants in seven European countries (EUMARGINS)

Group: Youth, Migrants

Themes: Policy Making, Labour, Discrimination

Methodology/Approach: Micro Level, Quantitative, Comparative

Status: Closed

The extents to which different groups of young adult migrants are socially included or excluded, and the factors that facilitate inclusion or help cause exclusion is a vital issue for young adult immigrants, the nations they have joined, and the European Union whose policies have facilitated large volumes and rapid rates of change in migrant flows. EUMARGINS aimed to identify and prioritise the factors of social inclusion and exclusion that matter most for specific young adult migrant groups and in different countries as well as for all young adult migrant groups and across Europe. Through this research, it aimed to lay a foundation for recommendations that can assist the transitions from exclusion to inclusion, particularly focusing on dominant factors of unemployment/jobs and the related education aspects.

Achievements/Results: For periodic report, see

<http://cordis.europa.eu/documents/documentlibrary/116284671EN6.pdf>. For policy briefs, articles and other publications, see the project website: <http://www.sv.uio.no/iss/english/research/projects/eumargins/>

14. Combating social exclusion among young homeless populations: a comparative investigation of homeless paths and reinsertion programmes for young men and women of different ethnic and migrant statuses (CSEYHP)

Group: Youth

Themes: Homelessness, Health, Poverty

Methodology/Approach: Comparative, Micro Level, Macro Level, Quantitative

Status: Closed

The project discusses causes to youth homelessness from individual family level to institutional/societal (in)capacities to handle youth homelessness. It brings in the dynamic interlinkage between poverty and other factors in determining youth homelessness.

The overall objective of the project was to:

- a) study the life trajectories of homeless youth populations in different national contexts, identifying risk, processes of social exclusion and points of reinsertion;
- b) introduce and investigate the use of the “8 Step” and “Safe Moves” programmes with NGOs working with homeless youth in the Netherlands, United Kingdom, Portugal and Czech Republic;
- c) investigate the roles of trusted adults, lead professionals, peer mentors and family members in delivering reinsertion strategies;
- d) develop the concepts of risk, social exclusion and shelter exclusion both theoretically and practically

Achievements/Results: The project produced reports, an early intervention model, and policy briefs. For more info on the outcome and results, see the publication page:

http://www.movisie.nl/125397/eng/home_portfolio/portfolio/projectsites/homeless_youth/publications/#policybriefs and the conference page:
http://www.movisie.nl/136127/eng/home_portfolio/portfolio/projectsites/homeless_youth/final_conference/

15. Youth, unemployment, and exclusion in Europe: A multidimensional approach to understanding the conditions and prospects for social and political integration of young unemployed (YOUNEX)

Group: Youth

Themes: Unemployment

Methodology/Approach: Qualitative, Quantitative, Comparative, Macro Level, Micro Level

Status: Closed

This research worked to advance knowledge for change related to the social and political exclusion of unemployed youth. It had three main objectives:

- (1) to generate a new body of data on the personal life of young unemployed (in particular, young long-term unemployed), but also precarious youth, their perception of their situation, their life projects, their identity development, the intensity and quality of their social relations, their political participation, and their attitudes toward the political institutions and the society at large;
- (2) to advance theory and extend knowledge on the social and political exclusion of young unemployed; and
- (3) to provide practical insights into the potential paths for the social and political inclusion of young unemployed.

The overall design of the research combined macro-level (institutional), meso-level (social-structural and organizational), and micro-level (individual) multidimensional framework, while taking into account various dimensions of exclusion (social exclusion, political exclusion, and individual well-being).

The cross-national comparative design included European countries with a wide range of institutional approaches to problem-solving and an integrated methodological approach were used, based on multiple sources and methods.

Achievements/Results: ---

16. Governance of Educational Trajectories in Europe. Access, coping and relevance of education for young people in European knowledge societies in comparative perspective (GOETE)

Group: Youth

Themes: Education, Policy Making

Methodology/Approach: Comparative

Status: Ongoing

The GOETE project analyses the role of school in re-conceptualising education in terms of lifelong learning by combining a life course and a governance perspective. In European knowledge societies adequacy of education means a balance of individual, social and economic aspects. This is operationalised by exploring how educational institutions conceptualise and organise individual educational trajectories.

Achievements/Results: For publications and news, see the project website: <http://www.goete.eu/download>

17. Young people from a public care background: pathways to education in Europe (YIPPEE)

Group: Youth

Themes: Education

Methodology/Approach: Quantitative, Comparative

Status: Closed

This project investigated post-compulsory educational pathways among young people who spent at least one of their childhood years in the care of public authorities or child protection agencies.

The high level of social exclusion among young people from a public care background, coupled with some evidence of their heterogeneity and resourcefulness, makes this discreet group a valuable case for investigating the educational prospects for, achievements of, and barriers facing all socially excluded young people. The overall aim of the proposed project was to contribute to the knowledge and policy development and changes in practice that may lead to the retention of many more young men and women from a public care background in education after the end of compulsory schooling and to open up the prospect of further and higher education to them.

Achievements/Results: For Policy Brief, see ftp://ftp.cordis.europa.eu/pub/fp7/ssh/docs/yippe-policy-brief_en.pdf

Women

Women are a principal subject of study under the FP7. In these projects, gender relations are viewed as central to understand social, economic, and political phenomena. Some projects are gender *focused*, while others have a gender *dimension*.

18. Migrants, Work and Social Inclusion (MIWSINC)

Group: Migrants, Women,

Themes: Labour

Methodology/Approach: Qualitative, Gender

Status: Closed

This research aimed to examine the relationship between gender, labour in the ethnic economy and the social inclusion of migrants in the wider society. With special reference to the Turkish community in Britain, the project focused on the relationship between Turkish women s work and their position in British society, through focusing on how ethnically based employment affects their capacity to become socially integrated in the dominant society.

Achievements/Results: ---

19. Families of Inequalities- Social and economic consequences of the changing work-family equilibria in European Societies (FAMINE)

Group: Women

Themes: Labour, Income inequality

Methodology/Approach: Interdisciplinary, Quantitative, Gender

Status: Ongoing

The Project focuses on the changes in women s labour market behaviour, the inter-linkage between women s employment and family decisions, families capacities to compensate for increasing market risks and the consequences of these developments for social and economic inequalities between families in post industrial societies over recent decades, considering the role of the different welfare and labour market arrangements and the way they evolved. It focuses on the new welfare-work-family equilibrium analysing the social and economic consequences of these (dis) equilibrium for European societies and their capacity to fully integrate their populations, assuring decent employment conditions, adequate social rights and full social participation.

Achievements/Results:--

20. The use of racial anti-discrimination laws: gender and citizenship in a multicultural context (GENDERACE)



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Room IV

Group: Women

Themes: Discrimination, Law

Methodology/Approach: Gender, Qualitative

Status: Closed

The aim of the research was to evaluate the effectiveness of racial discrimination laws from the point of view of the target group and in a gender perspective. The main hypothesis was that differences can exist between the uses made of the law by men and women. This is because they develop different representations of the legal system and experience different forms of discrimination.

Achievements/Results: For final report, see:
<http://genderace.ulb.ac.be/rapports/GENDERACE%20FINAL%20REPORT%20sent.pdf>

21. Impact of local welfare systems on female labour force participation and social cohesion (FLOWS)

Group: Women

Themes: Labour, Governance, Attitudes

Methodology/Approach: Gender, Qualitative

Status: Ongoing

The aim of this project is to analyse how local welfare provision affects the labour market participation of women, and how female employment in turn affects the life-course (of women and men), structures of inequality, social cohesion and hence the sustainability of the European social model. Two types of welfare provision have been singled out to be of major importance for female employment: care (both for children and elderly care) and human capital investments (vocational training and life-long learning). The coverage and quality of services, the welfare mix (public, private and in between), partnerships, and governance structures most favourable for the employment of women and social cohesion will be identified based on a comparison of eleven cities in eleven European countries. The project will analyse the political autonomy of local political actors vis-a-vis national and EU policy making, including culture as an important explanatory variable. Women's disposition to participate on the labour market is seen as culturally embedded, while cultural ideals and values play an important role in how policies are perceived and rendered practically useful by women (thus definitions of 'the good mother' vary socially and geographically, whereby some mothers, for instance, would prefer not to use day-care facilities but instead take care of their children themselves

Achievements/Results

LGBT

In addition to the main 3 groups, the Programme is funding 1 project with particular emphasis on sexual minorities.

22. Rights and Liberties in a Comparative Perspective: A Cross National Analysis of Discrimination Against Sexual Minorities (CIVLIBSID)

Group: LGBT

Themes: Discrimination, Law

Methodology/Approach: Comparative, Quantitative, Macro Level, Interdisciplinary

Status: Ongoing

This research project attempts to develop a new theoretical paradigm for the understanding of rights and liberties in a comparative perspective, with a particular emphasis on the rights and liberties of sexual minorities. The innovative aspects of the research are in its attempt to form a new theoretical framework, the collection of original data and the use of a combination of cutting edge methodological approaches to empirically test the theory. The project aims to contribute in several ways to the discipline of political science, the study of law and public law, sociology and to policy studies.

The main goal is to explain the creation of rights and liberties in a comparative perspective by analyzing the systematic effects of variables running the gamut from the origins of the legal system and the nation's level of globalization to modernization and political inclusion in the polity.

Achievements/Results: The expected results comprise a) producing a book manuscript and a series of journal articles based on the novel theory, data and methods; b) organising an international conference on the topic, where researchers from Europe, Israel and elsewhere will present their work and discuss substantive and methodological issues; and c) establish a student exchange program with institutions in Europe and the United States

Governance, Poverty, and Income Inequality

Without targeting a specific group, these projects study macro economic phenomena of governance, poverty, and inequality. They look at the impact on social inclusion/exclusion and provide diverse responses to how to design social policies, on macro level, that decrease poverty, social fragmentation, and economic inequality.

23. Poverty, Resource Equality, and Social Policies (PORESP)

Group: ---

Themes: Poverty, Income inequality, Policy Making

Methodology/Approach: Attitudinal Survey, Quantitative

Status: Ongoing

This project aims at revisiting the economics of poverty by using recent advances in welfare economics. First, poverty measurement theory will be enriched by taking account of individual preferences over the several dimensions of poverty. New poverty indices will be defined. They will be applied using panel data of material

standard of living and subjective satisfaction to study the recent evolution of poverty in developed societies. Second, the ethical value of poverty reduction will be added to theories of social welfare based on equality of opportunities. New evaluation criteria of taxation policies will be derived. These criteria will be applied to the design of fiscal reforms.

Achievements/Results:--

24. The Interplay Between the Upward Trend in Home-Ownership and Income Inequality in Advanced Welfare Democracies (HOWCOME)

Group: ---

Themes: Income inequality, Policy Making

Methodology/Approach: Comparative, Macro Level, Quantitative, Interdisciplinary

Status: Ongoing

This research project offers a comprehensive study into interplay between two major social trends of the post-war period: the upward trend in income inequality, and the increase of owner-occupation. Using a comparative perspective, the project aims at constructing a unified account by means of a systematic analysis of:

- 1) the driving forces of both social trends;
- 2) the ways in which the upswing in income inequality and the expansion of home-ownership might reinforce or counteract each other and hence lead to a redistribution of social and economic risks;
- 3) how the statistical relationships between variables at the macro-level play out in diverse institutional settings, looking through a more in-depth historical-comparative lens;
- 4) how the macro-level relationships between both social trends are negotiated by households and individuals as their housing, labour market and family trajectories unfold;
- 5) how households and individuals negotiate between their perceptions of the economic benefits and risks associated with home-ownership and the real-life-opportunities and constraints; and
- 6) how these norms have changed over time as a result of increased income inequality and/or increasing home-ownership rates.

Achievements/Results:--

25. Effects of Progressive Taxation on Economic Growth, Labor Supply and Income Inequality (PROGTAX)

Group: ---

Themes: Income inequality, Policy Making

Methodology/Approach: Comparative, Macro Level, Quantitative,

Status: Ongoing

The project aims to develop a dynamic macroeconomic model that incorporates progressive taxation and income distribution. For this purpose, it will focus on endogenous growth models with heterogeneous agents and complete asset markets. This model is used to analyze the aggregate and distributional effects of income tax policy in European economies with respect to major socioeconomic issues such as the declining working hours, income inequality-economic growth relationship, and tax reform proposals.

Achievements/Results:--

26. Growing Inequalities Impact (GINI)

Group: ---

Themes: Income inequality, Policy Making

Methodology/Approach: Comparative, Macro Level, Quantitative,

Status: Ongoing

The core objective of GINI is to deliver important new answers to understanding changing inequalities in European societies: What are the social, cultural and political impacts that increasing inequalities in income, wealth and education may have? GINI combines an interdisciplinary analysis with improved methodologies, uniform measurement, wide country coverage, a clear policy dimension and broad dissemination.

Achievements/Results: For publications, reports etc, see:

<http://gini-research.org/articles/papers>

27. Human Capital, Public Policies, and Income Inequality Within and Across Countries (HUMAN CAPITAL)

Group: ---

Themes: Policy Making, Income Inequality

Methodology/Approach: Quantitative, Macroeconomic, Comparative

Status: Ongoing

The project proposes to use the new theoretical framework to evaluate the aggregate and distributive effects of some recent proposals for reforming taxation and education institutions in O.E.C.D. countries. The research will make easier to understand the poverty of the nations and provide European policy makers with valuable insights for reducing the extent of poverty.

Achievements/Results: ---

28. Enhancing Knowledge for Renewed Policies against Poverty (NOPOOR)

Group: ---

Themes: Policy Making, Poverty

Methodology/Approach: Comparative, Macro Level, Quantitative

Status: Ongoing

NOPOOR aims to build new knowledge on the nature and extent of poverty in developing countries to provide policymakers with a broader understanding of poverty. The project departs from the idea that poverty cannot be tackled without a comprehensive approach and that it is a multidimensional phenomena. NOPOOR will explore new and uncharted dimensions of understanding poverty and for making more effective the policies. Nineteen experienced partners are involved in the project, which includes ten teams from developing and emerging countries in three regions (Latin America, sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia). These countries have implemented different poverty reduction policies, and this will form the basis for the comparative and case studies approach taken. The project will identify key mechanisms that explain the persistence and exacerbation of poverty, which have been altered by the insertion of developing countries into the globalization process, including trade, aid, FDI and migration, and by the growing interdependence of economies.

Achievements/Results: ---

29. Social Platform on Cities and Social Cohesion (SOCIAL POLIS)

Group: ---

Themes: Policy Making, Urban, Governance

Methodology/Approach: Interdisciplinary

Status: Ongoing

This project outlines the organisation and strategic activities of a social platform, Social Polis, for the development of a research agenda and scientific dialogue addressing the role of cities and social cohesion. Its central purpose is to engage significant stakeholders from the scientific, civil society and governance sectors in establishing key scientific and policy issues for the agenda

Achievements/Result: For final report, see: http://www.socialpolis.eu/uploads/tx_sp/SOCIAL_POLIS_-_Final_Report.pdf

30. Innovative public administration: social cohesion through local public transport (PACT)

Group: ---

Themes: Policy Making, Governance, Urban

Methodology/Approach: Comparative, Qualitative

Status: Ongoing

The project aims to contribute to the advancement of the public sector through the identification of innovative practices of public administration and governance which, through serving peoples needs best, strengthen social cohesion and inclusion through participative governance within the three countries of Germany,

Denmark and the USA and hence, in effect, uphold the legitimacy of the public sector. At the national level, the project will address two objectives: 1) to provide an overview of public administration and management innovations and 2) to assess the level of participative governance achieving high social cohesion operated through inclusion and responsiveness. At the local level drawing on a case-study design, the project will research the impact of new modes of public governance on the demand-side from the citizens and beneficiaries of public services and on the supply-side from the civil servants and other providers of the services. The selected cases of urban areas, representing the lowest echelon in public governance and service delivery, will be identified by drawing on the results of the analysis conducted at the national level.

Achievements/Result:---

31. How demographic changes shape intergenerational solidarity, well-being, and social integration: A multilinks framework (MULTILINKS)

Group: ---

Themes: Policy Making, Governance

Methodology/Approach: Comparative, Quantitative, Macro Level

Status: Closed

Achievements/Results: A key message for policy makers was that national policies should seek to support intergenerational care regimes without reinforcing social class inequalities and gender inequalities. For publications, see: <http://www.multilinks-project.eu/info/publications>

32. Combating Poverty in Europe: Re-organising Active Inclusion through Participatory and Integrated Modes of Multilevel Governance (COPE)

Group: ---

Themes: Policy Making, Governance, Poverty

Methodology/Approach: Comparative, Quantitative, Macro Level, Micro Level

Status: Ongoing

To combat poverty, European strategies propose implementing active inclusion policies. However, these policies face serious conceptual questions and governance challenges. Practical implementation is problematic in that social exclusion is a multidimensional problem that goes far beyond financial poverty, necessitating the participatory co-production of individual opportunities. How to facilitate active inclusion through integrated and participatory modes of multilevel governance is the core of COPE’s research. The project addresses key questions: How can the combat against poverty be organised in practice? How do European, national and local institutions shape the co-production of active inclusion? How do beneficiaries participate in these policies and how does this shape their life courses?

Achievements/Results:

33. Poverty Reduction in Europe: Social policy and innovation (IMPROVE)

Group: ---

Themes: Policy Making, Governance, Poverty, Employment

Methodology/Approach: Macro Level, Quantitative

Status: Ongoing

This research aims to evaluate the Lisbon decade in terms of policies and actions against poverty at European, national and sub-national level and at improving the understanding of the interrelationships between employment, social protection and social inclusion and between institutionalised macro level social policies and innovative local action. It looks into sustainable growth strategies, effective employment policies and adequate social designs as the drivers of every strategy to reduce and eliminate poverty and social exclusion. It considers local socially innovative practices as laboratories to complement and modify these macro-level policies.

The quantitative analysis of poverty trends in the past, the adequacy of existing policies and the implications of alternative scenarios for employment and tax-benefit-services schemes to meet the 2020 poverty targets will therefore be complemented with in-depth studies of selected cases of local social policies.

Achievements/Results: It is expected that the research will develop new tools for monitoring poverty, social policy and social innovative practices.

Miscellaneous:

34. Faith-Based Organisations and Exclusion in European Cities (FACIT)

Group: ---

Themes: Religion, Poverty, Policy Making

Methodology/Approach: Comparative, Qualitative, Quantitative

Status: Closed

The FACIT project concerns the present role of FBOs (Faith Based Organizations) in matters of poverty and other forms of social exclusion (such as homelessness or undocumented persons) in cities. The central assumption is that FBOs tend to fill the gap left after the supposed withdrawal of the welfare state in several domains of public life, particularly in social welfare and in social protection.

Achievements/Results: The research suggests that we might be seeing a change in welfare regimes. The study points out that the social work of FBO's is an important asset for excluded people, as new forms of poverty are developing when the traditional governmental welfare services are stepping back and becoming insufficient. Faith-based and secular NGOs seem to cooperate wherever consensus is possible and there is also a positive collaboration between religious groups. Also, FBO's are often “in the trenches” – working close to excluded persons. The study argues that ‘FBOs can contribute to social cohesion. Often FBOs play a positive

role in cohesion through bringing people together and promoting mutual solidarity between the ‘have’s’ and the ‘have not’s’

For information on the results of the project, see http://www.facit.be/main.aspx?c=*FACIT&n=69794

35. Impact of socio-economical inequalities in the progression of HIV infection at individual and contextual level in Europe (HIVDIS)

Group: ---

Themes: Health, Policy Making

Methodology/Approach: Micro Level, Macro Level, Quantitative

Status:

To date no study with sufficient sample size has explored the role of socio-economic determinants in health of HIV infected patients in Europe. The role of contextual factors in the health of HIV patients, such as ethnic density, and lower area income level, have not been studied. Objective. The project aims to study the socio-economic determinants of inequalities in HIV diagnosis, disease progression, and treatment initiation in Western Europe. Moreover, this study explores the extent to which the variability of HIV prognosis is attributable to either individual (gender, ethnicity, social class) or contextual factors (income area, ethnic density). It uses the routinely collected data of HIV infected patients that will be merged by the newly established EuroCoord collaboration.

Achievements/Results: It is expected that this research will help EU health care planners to identify and target groups of HIV infected individuals likely to face barriers to HIV testing and ART and thus prevent HIV-related mortality in more vulnerable populations.



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Room IV**

ANNEX 1

- i. **Groups** : Women, Youth, Migrants, Elderly, LGBT
- ii. **Themes** : Education, Labour, Unemployment, Health, Poverty, Income inequality, Governance, Policy Making, Homelessness, Integration/Segregation, Attitudes, Discrimination, Diversity, Urban, Rural, Religion
- iii. **Methodology/Approach** : Gender , Qualitative, Quantitative, Interdisciplinary, Attitudinal Survey, Macro-level, Micro-level

Acronym/Ref. number	Title	Key words	Duration
SEGREG-INTEGRATION/219671	Between Segregation and Social Integration: Recent Immigrants and Foreign Workers in the USA and in the UK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Migrants ii. Segregation , iii. Qualitative, Attitudinal Survey, Quantitative, Micro Level 	2008-2011
POLISH IMMIGRANTS/	Post-enlargement Migration, Integration and Education:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Migrants, ii. Education, Policy Making 	2008-2010



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219914	Polish Immigrants in Scotland	iii. Qualitative, Micro Level	
GEITONIES/ 216184	Generating Interethnic Tolerance and Neighbourhood Integration in European Urban Spaces	i. Migrants ii. Attitudes, Integration, Urban iii. Micro-Level, Comparative	2010-2012
INTEGRATION- POLICY/ 230966	The Impact of Integration Policies on Immigrant Outcomes: Cross-country Evidence from EU	i. Migrants ii. Labour, Policy Making, Integration/Segregation iii. Comparative, Quantitative	2010-2013
MIGRATION POLICY/ 273006	Beyond National Models? Managing Immigration and Integration in Systems of Multi-level Governance – a transatlantic comparison	i. Migrants ii. Governance, Policy Making iii. Comparative, Macro-Level	2011-2012
WORKPLACE DIVERSITY/ 224818	Inclusive Identities in the Context of Increasing Culturally Diverse Workplaces	i. Migrants ii. Tolerance iii. Macro Level, Micro Level, Comparative	2008-2011
INTERMAR/ 254115	Integration of international marriages: Empirical evidence from Europe and North America	i. Migrants ii. Attitudes, Diversity iii. Comparative, Macro Level, Micro Level	2011-2013
ACCEPT PLURALISM/ 243837	Tolerance, Pluralism and Social Cohesion. Responding to the Challenges of the 21st Century in Europe	i. Migrants ii. Attitudes, Policy Making iii. Qualitative, Quantitative	2010-2013
CONTACT AND CHANGE/ 268463	The Irony of Harmony: Examining how Experiences of Intergroup Contact can Undermine Potential for Social Change toward Equality	i. Migrants ii. Attitudes Income Equality iii. Interdisciplinary	2010-2014
RESPECT/ 244549	Towards a “Topography” of Tolerance and Equal Respect. A comparative study of policies for the distribution of public spaces in culturally diverse societies	i. Migrants ii. Attitudes, Diversity, Policy Making, Urban iii. Comparative	2010-2011



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EQUOP/ 283601	Equal opportunities for migrant youth in educational systems with high levels of social and ethnic segregation: assessing the impact of school team resources	i. Youth, Migrants ii. Education, Segregation/Integration iii. Qualitative, Quantitative, Comparative	2012-2016
EDUMIGROM / 217384	Ethnic differences in education and diverging prospects for urban youth in an enlarged Europe	i. Youth, Migrants ii. Education, Urban, Diversity iii. Comparative	2008-2011
EUMARGINS/ 217524	On the margins of the European community young adult immigrants in seven European countries	i. Youth, Migrants ii. Policy Making, Labour, Discrimination iii. Micro Level, Quantitative, Comparative	2008-2011
CSEYHP/ 217223	Combating social exclusion among young homeless populations: a comparative investigation of homeless paths and reinsertion programmes for young men and women of different ethnic and migrant statuses	i. Youth, Migrants ii. Health, Homelessness iii. Qualitative, Quantitative, Comparative, Macro Level, Micro Level	2008-2011
YOUNEX/ 216122	Youth, unemployment, and exclusion in Europe: A multidimensional approach to understanding the conditions and prospects for social and political integration of young unemployed	i. Youth ii. Unemployment iii. Qualitative, Quantitative, Comparative, Macro Level, Micro Level	2008-2011
GOETE/ 243868	Governance of Educational Trajectories in Europe. Access, coping and relevance of education for young people in European knowledge societies in comparative perspective	i. Youth ii. Education, Governance iii. Comparative, Attitudinal Survey, Quantitative	2010-2013
YIPPEE/ 217297	Young people from a public care background: pathways to education in Europe	i. Youth ii. Education iii. Quantitative, Comparative	2008-2010



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MIWSINC / 237267	Migrants, Work and Social Inclusion	i. Migrants, Women ii. Labour iii. Qualitative, Gender,	2010-2012
FAMINE/ 263183	Families of Inequalities-Social and economic consequences of the changing work-family equilibria in European Societies	i. Women ii. Labour iii. Interdisciplinary, Quantitative, Gender	2010-2014
GENDERACE/ 217237	The use of racial anti-discrimination laws: gender and citizenship in a multicultural context.	i. Women ii. Discrimination, Law iii. Qualitative	2008-2011
FLOWS/ 266806	Impact of local welfare systems on female labour force participation and social cohesion	i. Women ii. Labour, Governance, Attitudes iii. Gender, Qualitative	2011-2014
CIVLIBSID/ 271739	Rights and Liberties in a Comparative Perspective: A Cross National Analysis of Discrimination Against Sexual Minorities	i. LGBT ii. Discrimination, Law iii. Comparative, Quantitative, Macro Level, Interdisciplinary	2011-2015
PORESP/ 269831	Poverty, Resource Equality, and Social Policies	i. --- ii. Poverty, Policy Making, Income inequality iii. Attitudinal Survey, Quantitative	2011-2016
HOWCOME/ 283615	The Interplay Between the Upward Trend in Home-Ownership and Income Inequality in Advanced Welfare Democracies	i. --- ii. Income inequality, Policy Making iii. Comparative, Macro Level, Quantitative, Interdisciplinary	2012-2017
PROGTAX/ 268472	Effects of Progressive Taxation on Economic Growth, Labor Supply and Income Inequality	i. --- ii. Income inequality, Policy Making iii. Comparative, Macro Level, Quantitative	2011-2014
GINI/ 244592	Growing Inequalities' Impacts	i. --- ii. Income inequality, Policy Making iii. Comparative, Macro Level, Quantitative	2010-2013
HUMAN CAPITAL/ 231096	Human Capital, Public Policies, and Income	i. --- ii. Policy Making, Income Inequality	2009-2013



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	Inequality Within and Across Countries	iii. Quantitative, Macroeconomic	
NOPOOR/ 290752	Enhancing Knowledge for Renewed Policies against Poverty	i. --- ii. Poverty, Policy Making iii. Comparative, Macro Level, Quantitative	2012-2017
SOCIAL POLIS/ 217157	Social Platform on Cities and Social Cohesion	i. --- ii. Policy Making, Urban, Governance iii. Interdisciplinary	2007-2010
PACT/ 269250	Innovative public administration: social cohesion through local public transport	i. --- ii. Policy Making, Governance, Urban iii. Comparative, Qualitative	15/07/2011
MULTILINKS/ 217523	How demographic changes shape intergenerational solidarity, well-being, and social integration: A multilinks framework	i. Elderly ii. Governance, Policy Making iii. Comparative, Quantitative, Macro Level	2008-2011
COPE	Combating Poverty in Europe: Re-organising Active Inclusion through Participatory and Integrated Modes of Multilevel Governance	i. --- ii. Policy Making, Governance, Poverty iii. Comparative, Quantitative, Macro Level, Micro Level	2012-2015
IMPROVE/ 290613	Poverty Reduction in Europe: Social policy and innovation	i. --- ii. Policy Making, Governance, Poverty, Employment iii. Macro Level, Quantitative	2012-2016
FACIT/ 217314	Faith-Based Organisations and Exclusion in European Cities	i. --- ii. Religion, Poverty, Policy Making iii. Comparative, Qualitative, Quantitative	2008-2010
HIVDIS/ 274817	Impact of socio-economical inequalities in the progression of HIV infection at individual and contextual level in Europe	i. --- ii. Health, Policy Making iii. Micro Level, Macro Level, Quantitative	2012-2014