



Did you know that...

- ... in Estonia, 8% of the population are stateless, and 22% of these are young people from 15 to 29 years?
- ... many young immigrant men in Sweden consider the identity offered by immigrant status to be their primary identity – and often call themselves – ‘Blackies’ or ‘Black skulls’?
- ... while Britain is now more culturally diverse than ever before; the demographic breakdown of the population in the 2001 national census shows that Britain remains 9/10 white?
- ... France is the most restrictive country regarding statistics on the immigrant population, and it is forbidden to produce statistics on second-generation immigrants?
- ... Italian law requires all non-citizens to become economically self-reliant upon the age of 18?
- ... Spain has only recently become a country of large-scale immigration, but in Catalonia, 3.6 million of its 7 million people can be considered a result of the immigration during the 20th century?
- ... according to Statistics Norway, the ratio of non-western descendants of immigrants enrolled in education is just as high as the corresponding percentage in the general population?

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EUMARGINS Partner Institutions

NORWAY	University of Oslo (Coordinator)
ESTONIA	Institute of Baltic Studies / University of Tartu
FRANCE	A.R.O.F.E. / University of Nancy
ITALY	University of Genoa
SPAIN	Grup IGIA / University of Lleida
SWEDEN	University of Gothenburg
UK	Goldsmiths College



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EUMARGINS

On the Margins of the European Community

BARRIERS OR BRIDGES?

European Conditions for
Inclusion and Exclusion of
Young Adults with
Immigrant Background



Cross-National Research

EUMARGINS seeks to increase our knowledge of inclusion and exclusion processes among young adult immigrants in Europe. Research institutions from Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Estonia, Spain, Italy and France are members of the project team. EUMARGINS is financed by the Seventh Framework Programme for research and technological development (FP7) of the European Union. Together with other international migration research projects, the insights produced by the project, as well as specific policy recommendations on a European level will be presented at an International Conference. The project lasts for 3 years, ending in October 2011. Empirical data on young immigrants' experiences have been collected from:

London and Nancy – These are cities of the old colonial empires, and have a long history of immigration. The UK is typically known for its multiculturalism, while France is known for pursuing a strategy of assimilation.

Barcelona and Genoa – It is comparatively easy to get a job in southern Europe due to the informal economy, but harder to get a permanent residence permit, creating a large group of migrants perceived as “illegal”.

Oslo and Gothenburg – The Nordic welfare states are known to provide good welfare benefits to its inhabitants. There is however the danger of resourceful young people becoming passive welfare clients.

and Tallinn – Estonia is in fact a country of emigration, but due to changing borders a significant amount of its inhabitants are currently perceived as immigrants without having moved!

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Research Design

Individuals may be included in some arenas, but at the same time excluded from other arenas. An individual may also have different experiences of inclusion and exclusion during a lifetime.

EUMARGINS uses participant observation and life story interviews in combination with analysis of current statistics. The research teams have collected a minimum of 30 lifestory interviews with young adults (18-25 years) of immigrant background in each of the seven countries. In order to grasp the diversity, informants have been recruited from various positions in society, from different contexts and with different legal status in the host country. Education and labour market are considered the main social domains for integration, but in addition to these, EUMARGINS includes processes of inclusion and exclusion that take place in other spheres, such as in the neighbourhood, in family networks, during leisure activities, in public discourse, the civil society and more.

Important questions for us are:

- What challenges and opportunities are young adults with immigrant background facing in different countries?
- Juridical, political, economic and cultural norms are to some degree local – how are they framing processes of inclusion and exclusion? Do similar mechanisms operate in several national contexts?
- How are ethnicity, class background, migration history, gender and urban context influencing lives?
- Education, labour and leisure - do young adult immigrants feel included?
- What hinders inclusion, and what opens up for it?

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Publications

- **BOOKS:**
Fangen, Katrine; Johansson, Thomas & Hammarén, Nils (eds.). (Forthcoming 2011). *Young Migrants: Exclusion & Belonging in Europe*. Palgrave Macmillan.
Fangen, Katrine; Fossan, Kirsten & Mohn, Ferdinand Andreas (eds.) (2010). *Inclusion and Exclusion of Young Adult Migrants in Europe: Barriers and Bridges*. Surrey: Ashgate.
Fangen, Katrine (2010). Chapter 11 in: Album, Dag; Hansen, Marianne Nordli & Widerberg Karin (eds.) (2010). *Our Methods—Examples From Social Sciences Research*. Oslo: Universitetsforlaget.
- **SCIENTIFIC ARTICLES:**
Back, Leslie & Sinha, Shamser (2011). “The New Hierarchies of Belonging.” *European Journal of Cultural Studies*.
Johansson, Thomas & Hammarén, Nils (2010). “The Art of Choosing The Right Tram: A Study of Urban Segregation, Choice of School, and Young People’s Life Plans.” *Sociologisk Forskning*, 47 (1): pp. 51-71.
Fangen, Katrine (2010). “Social Exclusion and Inclusion of Young Immigrants: Presentation of An Analytical Framework.” *Young*, 18 (2): pp. 133-156.
Fangen, Katrine (2009). “Social Exclusion of Young Adults of Immigrant Background—The Relational, The Spatial and The Political Dimensions.” *Tidsskrift For Ungdomsforskning*, 9 (2): 91-112.
- **POLICY BRIEFS:**
1. Categorisations and Discourses, 2. Citizenship Regimes, 3. Labour Market Discrimination, and 4. Ethnic School Segregation.
- **ILLUSTRATIVE CASES** from each national context

EUMARGINS project website offers updated information about research progress, activities, publications and events.

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