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WELLCHI NETWORK

The well-being of children: The impact of challenging family forms, working conditions of parents, social policy and legislative measures

COORDINATION ACTION

Priority 7: Citizens and governance in a knowledge – based society

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Report on the contribution to the Workshop
“Children in multicultural societies”

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RE	Restricted to a group specified by the consortium (including the Commission)	
CO	Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services)	

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WELLCHI NETWORK PROJECT

Workshop 4

Children in multicultural societies

Organised by

National Centre for Social Research

Athens, 2nd and 3rd December 2005

1. Aims

The 4th workshop of the WELLCHI Network was held successfully at the Athens Electra Palace Hotel on 2 and 3 December 2005 in Athens. It was organized by the Institute of Urban and Rural Sociology (IAAK) of the National Centre for Social Research (EKKE). As immigration in Europe and childhood outcomes are among the vital issues confronting the EU today we decided to bring these two subjects together; hence the theme of the workshop was “*Children in multicultural societies*”. In our consideration child protection of immigrant and minority ethnic children is not only a pressing need but it is also a very complicated issue given that there is no standard agreement on a common E.U. migration policy, needless to say that social policies in the member states are not aimed at particularly ensuring full equality of children regardless of the country of origin and citizenship status. As *immigrant* and *minority ethnic children* seem to be invisible social categories, it is not surprising that there is a substantial research literature gap regarding the impact of citizenship and minority status on childhood. Therefore the idea of the 4th workshop was to cast light on some issues related to the ethnic status of children drawing examples from few European countries so as to instigate a fruitful discussion about some pressing issues confronting European multicultural societies today. Outstanding work related to the theme of the workshop was collected while a number of scientists and policy-makers were invited to contribute to the discussion. The papers within the theme of the workshop covered the following topics:

- Migration trends and multicultural policies affecting migrant children and families in Europe
- Educational opportunities and school performance of migrant and minority children
- Childhood poverty in multicultural society

- Conflict and cooperation: intercultural relations between migrant and minority children and families and the mainstream society.

In addition, participants had the opportunity to watch a **film** prepared by refugee children in the context of the EU-funded action-research project CHICAM and **Dr. Nandina Christopoulou**, member of the Greek scientific team, was most welcomed to elaborate on some of the results of the project.

Organisation

The workshop was divided in 4 sessions with 14 presentations (in total) a Chair whose role was to ensure that the session runs smoothly and to time and to reserve 30 minutes for a discussion period. A discussant known for his/her expertise on immigration and children was invited to comment on the sub-themes and presentations of the session.

Friday 2 December 2005, 9:30-9:45

Opening and welcoming by Prof. Yfantopoulos, President of the National Centre for Social Research.

Presentation of the WELLCHI project: Lluís Flaquer, University of Barcelona, Coordinator of the WELLCHI Network.

Session 1: Migration trends and multicultural policies affecting migrant children and families in Europe

Friday 2 December 2005, 9:45-11:30

In the first session, the objective was to present socio-demographic trends of immigrant groups and policies affecting migrant children in Europe. Silvia Carrasco presented the major findings and recommendations of the Second Report on Childhood and Immigration in the area of Barcelona issued by the CIIMU (Institute of Childhood and the Urban World) in 2004-2005. Live Stretmo talked about how implicit perceptions of how minor immigrants rarely are visualized as children in public documents can possibly colour the way European societies come to comprehend the minor victims of trafficking in their national policy. Diana Marre used Spanish ethnographic data in order to explain how international adoptive

families understand “culture”, “cultural origins” and “race” trying to contrast their situation with that of other immigrants in Catalonia and Spain dealing with issues of race and racism.

Chair: Dr Laura Alipranti, Senior Researcher, EKKE

Discussant: Dr Claude Martin, CNRS, France

Prof. Silvia Carrasco, CIIMU, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain
“Children, Youth and Migration: trends, relations and local policies in Catalonia”

Prof. Ulla Björnberg, Göteborg University, Sweden
“Towards a child oriented and human European refugee policy”

Live Stretmo, PhD student, Göteborg University, Sweden
“A child perspective on the victims of human trade. *Age and gender* in European National policy on trafficking”

Dr Diana Marre, University of Barcelona, Spain
“Intercultural relations, racialisation and experiences of international adoption in Europe”

Session 2: Educational opportunities and school performance of migrant and minority children

Friday 2 December 2005, 12:00-14:00

The second session was focused around the themes of educational opportunities, school achievement of bilingual immigrant children and educational policy and planning. Maria Kontou summarized the main findings of the EU-project “The chances of the second generation in families of ethnic entrepreneurs; intergenerational and gender aspects” (2002-2005). The main discovery of the study was that immigrant children integrated into family business through their intense interaction with the parents during the working time brings about a successful socialization, as the children can develop social competencies which influence positively their school achievement. Aggeliki Kotzamani provided an overview of the national educational policies concerning the education of immigrant children in Greece and France, highlighting the “gaps” and implementation problems of the two countries’ legislation. Giorgos Mavromatis and Fyllio Avramidi indicated that the geographic distribution of foreign students in the schools of Attica is not uniform,

with some school districts having much greater proportions of immigrant students than other areas. Eleni Skourtou argued that bilingual students in the Greek school system have to fulfill the complex task of learning both a second language and all other subject matters through this second language as their native language is not used in teaching and for that reason immigrant children quite often show poor academic performance.

Chair: Prof. Silvia Carrasco, CIIMU, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

Discussant: Prof. Chryssi Vitsilaki, Aegean University

Dr Maria Kontou, Institute of Social Research, J.W. Goethe University Frankfurt am Main, Germany

“Migrant children in family businesses: The interrelationship of work in business and school achievement”.

Aggeliki Kotzamani, Phd Student, E.H.E.S.S, University of Thessaly

“Educational opportunities for migrant children. Legal Framework: Theory and Practice”

Dr Giorgos Mavromatis, Fyllio Avramidi, Dr Jennifer Cavounidis, IMEPO, Hellenic Migration Policy Institute

“Migrant Student Concentration and School Performance: The Case of Attica”

As. Prof. Eleni Skourtou, University of Aegean,

“Skills, knowledge and academic performance of bilingual students”

Session 3: Childhood poverty in multicultural society

Saturday 3 December 2005, 9:30-11:00

The focus of the third session was on how the well-being of immigrant and minority ethnic children is affected by their citizenship status. Laura Alipranti and Anna Nikolaou highlighted the methodological deficiencies in large-scale surveys measuring poverty and presented empirical data related to the citizenship status and educational and social inequalities of the Roma and Pomak children in Greece. Christos Papatheodorou presented estimates on child poverty in Greece utilizing data from the European Household Panel (EHP-UDB) placing emphasis on the analysis of distributional impact of various social transfers which allows the evaluation of the effectiveness and the investigation of the peculiarities of the Greek social protection

system in alleviating poverty among children. Silia Nikolaidou talked about the situation of street children in Greece, the social problems that occur, the possible perspectives as well as the measures that should be taken and concluded that there is an overall denial or underestimation of the phenomenon of street children in Europe although it is a problem that exists in many European societies.

Chair: Prof. Thomas Maloutas, Director of IAAK/Un. of Thessaly

Discussant: Prof. Lluís Flaquer, University of Barcelona

Dr. Laura Alipranti and Anna Nikolaou, EKKE

“Childhood in poverty: a disturbing reality”. Some theoretical and empirical considerations”

Ass. Prof. Christos Papathodorou, Democritus University of Thrace, Greece. “Child poverty and Social Protection in Greece”

Prof. Silia Nikolaidou, University of Thessaly, Greece

“Street children in multicultural societies: The case of Greece”

Session 4: Conflict and cooperation: intercultural relations between migrant and minority children and families and the mainstream society

Saturday 3 December 2005, 11:30-14:00

The fourth session centred on the issues of violence and aggression in relation to the “other”, racism, family violence and child abuse. Irene Fereti talked about how vulnerable categories of immigrant children are often exposed to physical and psychological, neglect, corporal punishment, sexual abuse and exploitation and bullying exacerbating the risks of victimisation at home, school, community and society. Malcolm Hill presented findings from two linked studies carried out in the West of Scotland that show that racism against black and minority ethnic children seems to be greater in secondary than in primary school. Children reported that they had experienced verbal racism ignoring, explaining and joking while bullying and gang fights were also described. Nandina Christopoulou presented some findings of the EU-funded action-research project CHICAM (Children In Communication About Migration) which among other things suggest that leaving ‘home’ behind and seeking to create a new ‘home’, is a traumatic experience for many refugee children and a

complex negotiation between notions of identity and memory. In addition, the speaker showed a film made by refugee children and commented on it. Despina Sakka summarised the findings of a study that was conducted in Trace aiming at recording the views of Greek adolescents (30 boys and 23 girls) on violence and aggression in relation to the “other”. Greek pupils through discourse seem to construct a social reality where violence carried out by the “other” is biologically or culturally determined.

Chair: Prof. Chr. Konstantopoulou, University of Macedonia
Discussant: Dr Ioanna Tsiganou, Senior Researcher, EKKE

Irene Fereti, Researcher, Institute of Child Health, Athens
“Violence against children in multicultural society. New dimensions and new demands”

Prof. Malcolm Hill, University of Glasgow and CRFR, UK
“Children’s experience of racism and respect for their cultures in school”

Dr. Nadina Christopoulou, Greek Council for Refugees,
“Refugee children: family and the negotiation of memory”

As. Prof. Despina Sakka, Dimokritio University of Thrace,
“Adolescent’s views on violence and hostility in relation to the ‘other’”

Saturday 3 December 2005, 15:00-15:30

Film showing: “Refugee Children in Greece”, comments by
Dr. Nadina Christopoulou, Greek Council for Refugees

Summary

The focus of workshop 4 was on the multicultural aspect of childhood as thousands of immigrant and minority ethnic children are born and growing up in European societies. Given that member-states have different immigration policies based on different conceptions of citizenship and ideas of who should be included in or excluded from the national society it seems difficult to assess what the status of immigrant, minority ethnic and refugee children is in the European Union. In particular children's citizenship status remains uncertain as long as parents are undocumented immigrants in the member states or if they do not fulfil the criteria set by European governments of a citizenship entitlement.

In the first *session* Silvia Carrasco summarised the major findings of the Second Report on Childhood and Immigration in the area of Barcelona issued by the CIIMU (Institute of Childhood and the Urban World) in 2004-2005. Findings suggest among other things that the lack of elements of solid cohesion is worsened by the lack of education on multicultural citizenship while the concept of social cohesion in the curricular projects is not in keeping with the social realities of the dynamics of international relations and immigration. In addition, the Immigration Plans of the major municipal nuclei that receive immigrants in Catalonia tend to produce a similar failing in that there is *no provision that specifically coordinates or articulates actions addressed at the minor population of foreigners or of foreign origin on a local scale.*

Live Stretmo presented her doctorate research on "European trafficking policy in a child and gender perspective". By using the "child perspective" as an analytical tool she intends to investigate the official conceptualizations of "trafficking" in national action plans and policies on trafficking from a broad selection of European countries. Diana Marre argued that international adoption has stimulated and produced certain forms of contacts with countries and/or cultural origins of adopted children. At the same time, integration is easier in adoptive families, than in adoptive countries although both use the same language of genealogy, origins and identity. The speaker explained how families isolated or as part of an association build and maintain some type of bond with the country and culture of origin of their children.

In the second session Maria Kontou summarized the major findings of the EU-project "The chances of the second generation in families of ethnic entrepreneurs; intergenerational and gender aspects" (2002-2005). She referred to the paradox of the

immigrant family businesses consisting of a tight interaction between children and their parents and the simultaneous loss of what is considered a “normal” childhood and “normal” family life yet the children of immigrant entrepreneurs generally perform very well academically. Aggeliki Kotzamani talked about citizenship entitlements to children of immigrants on condition of their education in France and the allegedly intercultural education in Greece. In France the integration of immigrants according to the French “republican” model suggests an ‘uniformization’ of a national culture through education. In reality the imposed transformation of one generation of immigrants into French citizens denotes that immigrants are equal citizens in front of Law but not equal in everyday life, usually suffering exclusion from early school life in suburbs and differentiating ZEP structures. On the other hand, Greece is in a search for an immigration model. Despite its amelioration in some aspects of recent immigration Law 3386, voted in August 2005 (as well as previous law) shows that the immigration model is inspired from the classical 70’s model based only on one dimension: labor immigration. Giorgos Mavromatis and Fyllio Avramidi highlighted among other things the language problems that immigrant students have to cope with as their mother tongue is not taught in the Greek school. The speakers stressed the need for policies and programmes to increase the knowledge of immigrant students of the Greek language as to support their effort to better integrate into the school community Likewise, Eleni Skourtou Greece under time pressure has to deal with the urgent demand for a language planning and educational programs for bilingual students with immigrant background. For the speaker the challenge is to formulate some basic principles, upon which the academic performance of immigrant students can be improved.

In the *third* session the relationship between poverty and citizenship status was in the centre of discussion. Laura Alipranti and Anna Nikolaou stressed the methodological shortcomings of child poverty research by drawing examples from some well-designed and sophisticated longitudinal studies measuring population’s well-being. The deficiencies that appear in many large-scale studies are related to the following: lack of indicators measuring particular concepts, information inaccuracy as this is affected by timing of data collection, sample attrition (drop-outs), insufficient information of children’s experiences of poverty within the immediacy of childhood and under-representation of ‘disadvantaged’ and minority ethnic groups. Also they presented figures that show that children of Roma and Pomak origin suffer social

exclusion, poverty and segregation. Christos Papatheodorou also elaborated on the methodological deficiencies of cross-national studies like the European Household Panel (ECHP-UDB) and presented estimates on child poverty in Greece and examined how they compare with the correspondent figures in other EU countries. Silia Nikolaidou suggested that the discussions concerning street children are indicative of the broader social discussions about “child protection” which are in turn part of the broader debate about the position of children in society. It seems that there is a growing concern that the number of street children will increase in the future. In her opinion the situation of street children is expected to get worse.

All speakers pointed out the ambiguity of the concept of poverty as in the official rhetoric is mainly replaced by the ‘softer’ and broader concept of social exclusion. Additionally, street children are generally understood to be children without any shelter -particularly in the EU where the phenomenon is not as intense as in the developing countries (Africa, Asia and Latin America). Yet the first is a much broader concept than the second which needs a clear definition to include all aspects of the problem –ie illegal immigration, prostitution, trafficking, drug abuse, forced labour and exploitation etc.

In the fourth session, Irene Fereti stressed that the increasingly multicultural nature of contemporary societies places new demands for the protection and support of children and families from diverse backgrounds. Malcolm Hill presented two linked studies carried out in Scotland. The research showed that a positive balance was being achieved so that black and minority ethnic children had accommodated well to both educational and social aspects of school, while being supported in maintaining their beliefs and traditions. Yet the studies suggested that peer racism appeared to be growing in secondary school, although only small numbers in certain schools reported physical aggression on an ethnic basis. Nandina Chistopoulou summarized the main findings of the EU-funded action-research project CHICAM and elaborated on a film made by refugee children. She argued that in the context of migration, ideas of family often transform in order to fulfil new social and emotional needs. This is a complex negotiation between notions of identity and memory in the private sphere as family relationships disrupt either at the nuclear level or the extended family level. Despina Sakka talked about the association of violence and aggression with the pupils’ place of origin drawing upon the results of a study conducted in Thrace (Greece). She suggested that given that violence is widespread in

schools and that most victims are foreigners, educational research should focus on special programs that will incorporate cultural and social factors in the prevention of youth violence in the school.

Conclusion

The workshop focused on two major topics: *childhood* and *immigration*. It was structured around 4 sessions involving a combination of paper presentations and discussion. It was home to an extensive cross-cultural research agenda on immigrant children that gave the attendants the opportunity to exchange information and to discuss some of the ongoing developments in some European multicultural societies. The Network explored research needs and opportunities involving one major question: *what is the status of immigrant and minority ethnic children across Europe?* It appears that there is no single answer because the issue is very complicated and there are a number of approaches to the multicultural aspect of childhood. It is common ground that there are substantial gaps in our knowledge of the status of immigrant and minority ethnic children living in Europe since they constitute only a sub-category of the immigrant population. What is first missing is interdisciplinary research to provide an extensive overview, analysis and scientific assessment of the main migration policies adopted in Europe which implicitly or explicitly influence the status and well-being of immigrant children.

Additionally, any perception of immigrants as a homogeneous social category is wrong. Immigrant populations are constituted by diverse social groups and sub-groups of children with different cultural characteristics, ethnic identities and socialization practices that first need to be the focus of our study and then to proceed with policy recommendations at a European level. The latter alone may bring contradictions between theory and practice because practice takes place primarily at the domestic level and member states have different historical and cultural experiences of immigration as well as different perceptions of nationality and citizenship. In other words, social policy needs to be informed by social science first at a local and national level and then at the European level. Third we need to advance research in media culture as media produce messages, construct individual identities and communicate events by means of representation. It is beyond doubt that in many cases immigrant and minority ethnic groups are misused and misrepresented by the

media¹. The media create negative stereotypes and images of immigrants -as criminals, delinquents and victims- which may serve to further oppression by legitimizing institutions that repress them and amplifying various forms of human rights violation. In addition, negative stereotypes have been twisted in the minds of the public influencing negative attitudes towards immigrants. Workshop attendants indicated that there are similarly contrasting elements of immigration policies related to different images and perceptions of the immigrant population. Immigrants are either represented as the source of many problems and criminality, or as victims and vulnerable social categories of women and children, or as good immigrants able to integrate into society and able to create small enterprises. Issues of integration seem to be important elements of migration policies and research but studies do not focus on the cultural aspect of immigration and its major contribution to the enrichment of the so-called 'dominant culture'. At the same time, new emerging integration models like international adoption in Catalonia and positive discrimination in Spain and France add further to the problematic of immigration. It is beyond doubt that issues of positive discrimination or affirmative action should be seriously taken into consideration before any action is taken either at a national or European level.

Cross-cultural comparisons suggest that immigrant children irrespective of country of origin generally have low school performance. Hosting countries use schools to infiltrate immigrants in mainly lower professional and technical occupations. In that respect, national educational systems reproduce social inequalities while schools convey a sense of isolation, inability and not belonging to immigrant children and adolescents.

One of the conclusions of the workshop was that in an attempt to form a unified Europe the educational system of EU countries must constitute the formal basis on which the idea and quality of an all inclusive citizenship moulds and develops in the childhood and adolescent stages of political socialization. In that last regard, immigrant and minority ethnic children must not only be empowered with educational opportunities but educational practices should focus on potentials for these children to develop themselves into fully independent citizens.

¹ Claude Martin takes a step further and most persuasively argues that we need to know who are in the process of production of news, their training, if they are specialists in the field and how they are connected to experts and what the message is at the end of the process.

In sum, member states must provide immigrant, minority ethnic and refugee children educational opportunities for a high-quality life.

We need to develop systematic research to monitor the well-being of children by establishing valid and reliable indicators measuring this concept. In that last regard, EUROSTAT and National Household Panel Studies of member states can extent research assessing the degree and effects of citizenship status, social exclusion and poverty on the well-being of children.

The EU must encourage cooperation between member states to design effective policies in order to combat any form of violence -including trafficking, forced labour and prostitution, racism, discrimination and deprivation- against children and adolescents.

ANNEX I



National Centre
for Social Research



WELLCHI Network



Workshop 4

Hosted by

National Centre for Social Research (EKKE)

Children in multicultural societies

Programme

Athens, 2-3 December, 2005

Venue: Athens Electra Palace Hotel

18-20 Nikodimou Str. 105 67, Athens

Programme

Friday 2 December 2005

9:00 **Registration**

9:30 **Welcoming** by Prof. J. Yfantopoulos, President of EKKE

Prof. Lluís Flaquer, CIIMU, University Autònoma de Barcelona,
Presentation of the WELLCHI Network.

9:45-11:30 **Session 1: Migration trends and multicultural policies affecting migrant children and families in Europe**

Chair: Dr Laura Alipranti, Senior Researcher, EKKE

Discussant: Dr Claude Martin, CNRS, France

Prof. Silvia Carrasco, CIIMU, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain
“Children, Youth and Migration: trends, relations and local policies in Catalonia”

Prof. Ulla Björnberg, Göteborg University, Sweden
“Towards a child oriented and human European refugee policy”

Live Stretmo, PhD student, Göteborg University, Sweden
“A child perspective on the victims of human trade. Age and gender in European National policy on trafficking”

Dr Diana Marre, University of Barcelona, Spain
“Intercultural relations, racialisation and experiences of international adoption in Europe”

11:30-12:00 **Coffee break**

12:00-14:00 **Session 2: Educational opportunities and school performance of migrant and minority children**

Chair: Prof. Silvia Carrasco, CIIMU, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

Discussant: Prof. Chryssi Vitsilaki, Aegean University

Dr Maria Kontou, Institute of Social Research, J.W. Goethe University Frankfurt am Main, Germany

“Migrant children in family businesses: The interrelationship of work in business and school achievement”.

Aggeliki Kotzamani, Phd Student, E.H.E.S.S, University of Thessaly
“Educational opportunities for migrant children. Legal Framework: Theory and Practice”

Dr Giorgos Mavromatis, Fyllio Avramidi, Dr Jennifer Cavounidis,
IMEPO, Hellenic Migration Policy Institute
“Migrant Student Concentration and School Performance: The Case of Attica”

As. Prof. Eleni Skourtou, University of Aegean,
“Skills, knowledge and academic performance of bilingual students”

14:00-15:00 **Lunch**

20:30 **Dinner (Filistron Restaurant, Thission)**

Saturday 3 December 2005

9:30-11:00 **Session 3: Childhood poverty in multicultural society**

Chair: Prof. Thomas Maloutas, Director of IAAK/Un. of Thessaly

Discussant: Prof. Lluís Flaquer, University of Barcelona

Dr. Laura Alipranti and Anna Nikolaou, EKKE

“Childhood in poverty: a disturbing reality”. Some theoretical and empirical considerations”

Ass. Prof. Christos Papathodorou, Democritus University of Thrace, Greece. “Child poverty and Social Protection in Greece”

Prof. Silia Nikolaidou, University of Thessaly, Greece

“Street children in multicultural societies: The case of Greece”

11:00-11:30 **Coffee break**

11:30-14:00 **Session 4: Conflict and cooperation: intercultural relations between migrant and minority children and families and the mainstream society**

Chair: Prof. Chr. Konstantopoulou, University of Macedonia

Discussant: Dr Ioanna Tsiganou, Senior Researcher, EKKE

Irene Fereti, Researcher, Institute of Child Health, Athens

“Violence against children in multicultural society. New dimensions and new demands”

Prof. Malcolm Hill, University of Glasgow and CRFR, UK

“Children’s experience of racism and respect for their cultures in school”

Dr. Nadina Christopoulou, Greek Council for Refugees,

“Refugee children: family and the negotiation of memory”

Prof. Dimitra Kogidou, Prof. G. Tsiakalos, Prof. L. Tressou,

Aristoteleion University of Thessaloniki
“Conflict and Cooperation in the School Setting”

As. Prof. Despina Sakka, Dimokritio University of Thrace,
“Adolescent’s views on violence and hostility in relation to the ‘other’”

14:00-15:00 **Lunch**

15:00-15:30 **Film showing**: “Refugee Children”, comments by
Dr. Nadina Christopoulou, Greek Council for Refugees

20:30 **Dinner**

WELLCHI NETWORK

Coordinator: Prof. Lluís Flaquer

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Dr Laura Alipranti, Senior Researcher, EKKE

WELLCHI Network - Statistics Committee Meetings

Dr. Elisabet Almeda, CIIMU, Universitat de Barcelona, Coordinator of the Committee

Participants:

Dr. Laura Alipranti (EKKE)

Dr. Morten Blekesaune (ISER, University of Essex, UK)

Prof. Ulla Björnberg (University of Göteborg)

Dr. Fran Wasoff (CRFR University of Edinburgh)

Prof. Lynn Jamieson (CRFR University of Edinburgh)

1. Friday, 2 December, 16.00-18:00 pm

First Statistics Committee meeting

2. Saturday, 3 December, 16:00-18:00 pm

Second Statistics Committee meeting

ANNEX II

Participants

The names of the speakers are listed below in alphabetical order:

Dr Alipranti Laura, Senior Researcher, EKKE, Greece, lalipranti@ekke.gr

Ms Avramidi Fyllio, IMEPO, Hellenic Migration Policy Institute, Greece, research@imepo.gr

Prof. Carrasco Silvia, CIIMU, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain, Silvia.Carrasco@uab.es

Dr Christopoulou Nadina, Greek Council for Refugees, Greece, nadinac@ath.forthnet.gr

Ms Fereti Irene, Research Sociologist - Criminologist, Institute of Child Health, Athens, Greece, irenefereti@yahoo.gr

Prof. Hill Malcolm, University of Glasgow and CRFR, UK, M.Hill@socsci.gla.ac.uk

Dr Kontou Maria, Institute of Social Research, J.W. Goethe University Frankfurt am Main, Germany, kontos@soz.uni-frankfurt.de

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Dr Marre Diana, University of Barcelona, Spain, marre@ub.edu

Dr Mavromatis Giorgos, IMEPO, Hellenic Migration Policy Institute, Greece, research@imepo.gr

Prof. Nikolaidou Silia, University of Thessaly, Greece, hrh@otenet.gr

Ms Nikolaou Anna, external researcher, EKKE, Greece, a_nikola@hol.gr

Ass. Prof. Papathodorou Christos, Democritus University of Thrace, Greece, christos@socadm.duth.gr

As. Prof. Sakka Despina, Dimokritio University of Thrace, Greece, dsakka@@eled.duth.gr

As. Prof. Skourtou Eleni, University of Aegean, Greece, skourtou@Rhodes.Aegean.gr

Ms Stretmo Live, PhD student, Göteborg University, Sweden, Live.Stretmo@sociology.Gu.Se

Discussants:

Dr. Claude Martin, CNRS, France (Session 1)

Prof. Chryssi Vitsilaki, Aegean University, Greece (Session 2)

Prof. Lluís Flaquer, University of Barcelona, Coordinator of the WELLCHI Network, Spain (Session 3)

Dr. Ioanna Tsiganou, Senior Researcher, EKKE, Greece (Session 4)

Chair:

Dr. Laura Alipranti, Senior Researcher, EKKE (Session 1)

Prof. Silvia Carrasco, CIIMU, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona (Session 2)

Prof. Thomas Maloutas, Director of IAAK / University of Thessaly (Session 3)

Prof. Chr. Konstantopoulou, University of Macedonia (Session 4)

WELLCHI Members

Prof. Flaquer Lluís, University of Barcelona, Coordinator of the WELLCHI Network.

Dr. Alipranti Laura, Senior Researcher, EKKE,

Dr. Blekesaune Morten, ISER, University of Essex

Ms Blanche Le Bihan, Researcher, CNRS, France

Prof. Carrasco Silvia, CIIMU, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

Ms. Eichler Melanie, University of Hamburg, Centre for Globalisation and Governance

Prof. Lynn Jamieson, CRFR University of Edinburgh

Dr. Claude Martin, CNRS, France

Prof. Dr. Pfau-Effinger Birgit, University of Hamburg

Dr. Fran Wasoff, CRFR University of Edinburgh

Audience

Among those who attended the workshop were the President of the Hellenic Institute of Migration Policy (IMEPO) Mr. A. Zavos; Ms Evi Hatzivarnava from the Institute of Social Protection and Care (Ministry of Health and Welfare); WELLCHI team members from the U.K., France, Spain, Germany and Sweden; researchers from the National Centre for Social Research (EKKE); independent experts and students from the Panteion University of Athens.