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Introduction

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Migration and Integration Research

Filling in Penninx's Heuristic Model

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Migration and Integration Research

Filling in Penninx's Heuristic Model

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Introduction

Anja van Heelsum and Blanca Garcés-Mascareñas

Rinus Penninx has made great efforts to systematise and classify the existing research in the field of migration and ethnic studies. One of the objectives of his PhD thesis (1988) was to evaluate social science research in this area and to contribute to the accumulation of knowledge and the formation of theory. Many years later, his valedictory lecture (2013) re-evaluated research on migration and integration again, this time at the European level.

The analysis of achievements has always been accompanied by the identification of the challenges to pursue. In his inaugural lecture upon his appointment as director of the Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies (IMES) at the University of Amsterdam (1994), Penninx formulated a number of conditions for the development of a fruitful programme of research. IMES, and later the International Migration, Integration and Social Cohesion network (IMISCOE), represent in fact the practical materialisation of this research agenda.

The analysis of the existing literature and the setting up of a research programme have structured – but also have been structured by – a systematic classification of relevant themes. First, Penninx distinguished between migration and integration research. This dividing line was used in the clustering of the different IMES research teams. While migration research relates to the actual border crossing of people and to the laws and regulations that apply to them, integration research relates to the way in which immigrants find a position in the new context and how they are treated by the receiving society.

Second, within the realm of integration research, Penninx (1988) distinguished between the socio-economic and ethno-cultural dimensions. While the former includes employment/income, education and housing, the latter includes identity, culture, religion, language as well as image formation in the media and discrimination. Twenty-five years later, Penninx (2013) added a third dimension, this time on the legal/political aspects.

If we look at the 25 PhD theses supervised by Penninx, the wide variety of subjects he has been involved with becomes clear. The theses are diverse with regard to their topics, levels of analysis, approaches and methodologies. A more detailed analysis of the content of these theses reveals that most fields of Penninx's heuristic model of migration and integration research have actually been covered. In other words, his model – which worked both as an analytical tool and as a roadmap – has partially been filled by his PhD candidates.

This evidence has led us to cluster the chapters of this book according to the above-mentioned scheme. The first section deals with the legal/political dimension. Blanca Garcés-Mascareñas analyses Spain's immigration policies so as to re-examine to what extent, when and where liberal democracies are constrained by rights. Again for the case of Spain, María Bruquetas-Callejo looks at the gap between immigrants' rights and effective access with regard to unemployment benefits and pensions, social services and healthcare. In these two chapters, the distinction between the law on the books and the law in practice is crucial in the analysis of immigration policies.

The second section is on the socio-economic dimension. In the current context of economic crisis and deteriorating industrial relations, Judith Roosblad re-examines her work on trade unions by considering what current changes mean for the Dutch trade unions and what their impact is on the promotion of immigrants' interests. In a similar vein, Stefania Marino revisits the old dilemmas articulated by Penninx and Roosblad (2000) with the objective of creating a heuristic model (*à la* Penninx) for the comparative analysis of trade union strategies towards migrant workers. Shifting from trade unions to immigrant entrepreneurship, Surrendra Santokhi considers the case of The Hague to identify and assess the factors that determine the chances for the development of multicultural tourism in ethnically concentrated areas. Focusing on education, Philipp Schnell looks at the factors that explain the variations in the educational mobility of second-generation Turks across different EU countries.

The third section of this books deals with the ethno-cultural dimension. On the basis of data on Moroccans, Anja van Heelsum reconsiders the concept of *ethno-cultural position* as introduced by Rinus Penninx, which she used earlier with regard to second-generation Surinamese. From an ethnographic perspective, Simone de Bruin analyses the 'ethno-party scene' by considering how growing ethnic diversity influences their organisation and programming and how and why people choose the Turkish, Moroccan or Asian party scenes. Shifting the focus to policies, Eltje Bos considers recent developments in Dutch

policy on art and theatre and how the culture of immigrants is incorporated both in policy documents and with regard to implementation arrangements. By analysing files on royal decorations (1974-2009), Janneke Jansen examines society's valuation of virtues and whether and to what extent immigrants have been incorporated. Finally, very different both in topic and approach, Lina Pochet observes the parallelisms between Anancy stories and drumming, both afrocultural manifestations spread by the African diaspora in America.

The fourth section includes two articles that deal with interrelations between the socio-economic and ethno-cultural dimensions. Though Fridus Steijlen's focus on the housing of Moluccans seems to point to their socio-economic position, his article shows how the *wijk* (ward) became a symbol of their identity anchored in the Netherlands. Using quantitative data, Aslan Zorlu analyses interethnic differences in nest-leaving behaviour by considering both socio-economic and cultural factors. Interestingly, these two articles show that the socio-economic and ethno-cultural dimensions cannot be completely disentangled.

Finally, science is never complete without methodological concerns. Given Rinus Penninx's insistence on methodological issues – probably acquired during his period in the Department of Social Research Methodology at the Free University – we end with two chapters on research methodology. Given his training as an anthropologist, it is no coincidence that both articles deal with ethnographic challenges in the field. Liza Mügge discusses the use of the diary as a method and how it remains a source of data long after the research project is concluded. On a similar topic but using a different approach, Ilse van Liempt observes how thick descriptions, while being intimately connected with empirical data, allow for the development of valid and relevant theory.

Altogether, this selection of articles shows the great variety of topics tackled by Rinus Penninx and his flexibility in accompanying PhD candidates in such diverse fields. This book leaves out what all this research has meant in terms of dedication and discussion but above all in terms of loyalty, warmth and friendship.

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