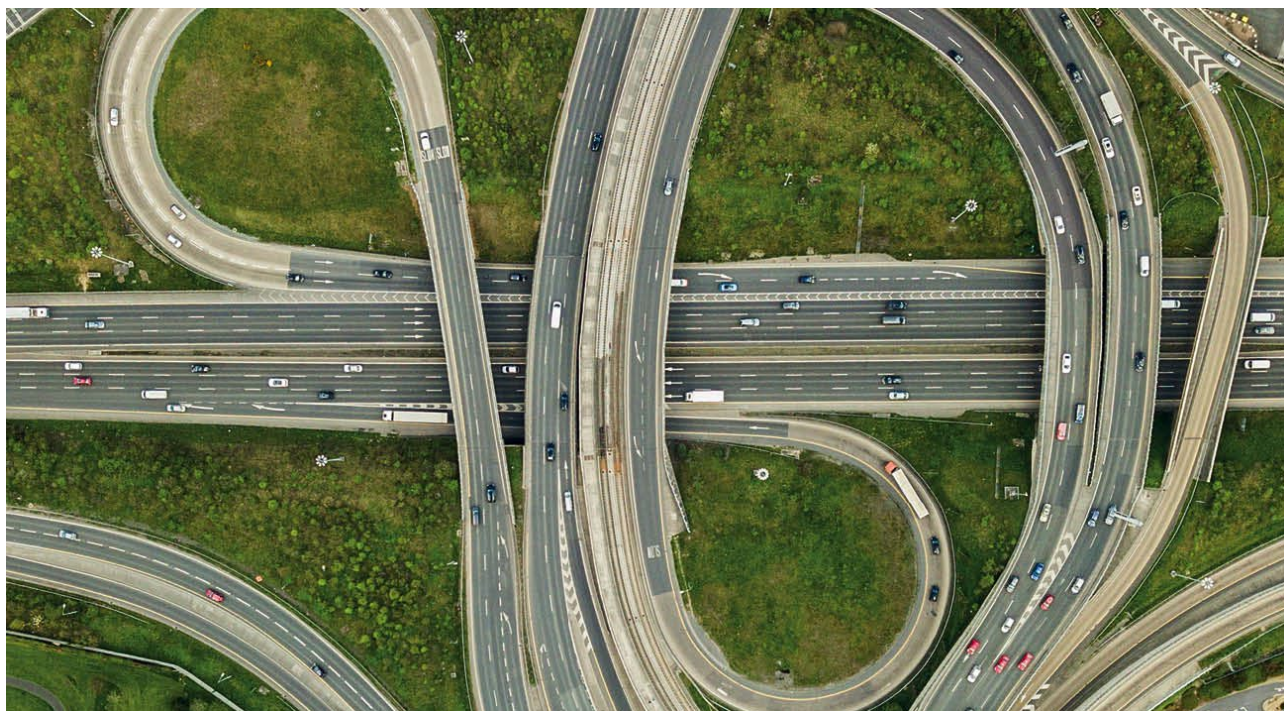


# NCCR: Pre-Proposal

Title of the NCCR            nccr – on the move

NCCR Director            D'Amato, Gianni, University of Neuchâtel

Date of submission        05 March 2021



# Content

<b>1</b>	<b>Executive Summary</b>	<b>5</b>
1.1.1	<i>Key Achievements of Phase II (2018 – 2021)</i>	6
1.1.2	<i>Research in Phase III (2022 – 2026)</i>	6
1.1.3	<i>Consolidation in Governance and Structure-Related Areas</i>	8
1.1.4	<i>Structural Measures by Home Institution</i>	9
1.1.5	<i>Impact beyond the end of the NCCR</i>	9
<b>2</b>	<b>Strategy and Positioning</b>	<b>10</b>
2.1	Analysis of the Achievements and Remaining Potential	11
2.1.1	<i>Migration-Mobility Nexus</i>	12
2.1.2	<i>Inter-Disciplinary Collaborations</i>	12
2.1.3	<i>Temporal Perspective</i>	13
2.1.4	<i>Data Collection</i>	13
2.2	Priority Setting, Topics, and Key Questions for Phase III	14
2.2.1	<i>Academic Research in Phase III</i>	14
2.2.2	<i>Research-Related Structures in Phase III</i>	15
2.2.3	<i>Bonus Plan</i>	16
<b>3</b>	<b>Management and Organization</b>	<b>17</b>
3.1	Organization of Research in Phase III	18
3.2	Governance and Decision-Making Phase III	18
<b>4</b>	<b>Research</b>	<b>20</b>
4.1	Module I: Migration-Mobility Governance and ‘Crisis Narratives’ Across Time and Space: Regional, National, and International Perspectives	21
4.1.1	<i>Research Questions</i>	21
4.1.2	<i>Contribution to the Literature</i>	21
4.1.3	<i>Added Value of Cooperation</i>	22
4.1.4	<i>Contribution to the Research Agenda of the NCCR</i>	23
4.2	Module I: Migration-Mobility Narratives – Individual Project Outlines	23
4.2.1	<i>The Impact of Crises on the Global Governance of Migration and Mobility: Boost or Blow (IP39_GLOBAL-GOVERNANCE)?</i>	23
4.2.2	<i>Narratives of Crisis and Their Influence in Shaping Discourses and Policies of Migration and Mobility (IP40_NARRATIVES)</i>	27
4.2.3	<i>A European Desert? The Territorial Economics and Politics of Emigration in Crisis Regions (IP41_EMIGRATION)</i>	30
4.3	Module II: Socio-Economic Inequality in Times of Crises	33
4.3.1	<i>Research Questions</i>	33
4.3.2	<i>Contribution to the Literature</i>	33
4.3.3	<i>Added Value of Cooperation</i>	34

4.3.4	<i>Contribution to the Research Agenda of the NCCR</i>	35
4.4	Module II: Socio-Economic Inequality – Individual Project Outlines	35
4.4.1	<i>The Longitudinal Impact of Crises on Economic, Social, and Mobility-Related Outcomes: The Role of Gender, Skills, and Migration Status (IP42_LONGITUDINAL)</i>	35
4.4.2	<i>Attitudes Towards Migration and Democracy in Times of Intertwined Crises (IP43_ATTITUDES)</i>	38
4.4.3	<i>Monitoring Ethnic and Immigrant Discrimination in Hiring Decisions in Times of Crisis (IP44_HIRING-DECISIONS)</i>	41
4.5	Module III: Evolving Regimes of (Im)Mobility in Times of Crisis	43
4.5.1	<i>Research Questions</i>	43
4.5.2	<i>Contribution to the Literature</i>	44
4.5.3	<i>Added Value of Cooperation</i>	45
4.5.4	<i>Contribution to the Research Agenda of the NCCR</i>	45
4.6	Module III: Regimes of (Im)Mobility – Individual Project Outlines	46
4.6.1	<i>Dealing with Crises in Liminal Spaces: The Agency of Forced Migrants and Solidarity Activists (IP45_AGENCY)</i>	46
4.6.2	<i>Data Politics and New Regimes of Mobility and Control During and After the COVID-19 Pandemic (IP46_DATA-POLITICS)</i>	48
4.6.3	<i>Societal Crises and Personal Sense-Making: Transitions, Mobility, and Imagination Across the Lifecourse (IP47_IMAGINATION)</i>	51
4.6.4	<i>Towards a Novel Mobility Regime? The Legacies of the COVID-19 Pandemic Regarding the Governance of Human Movement (IP48_LEGACIES)</i>	54
4.6.5	<i>Evolving (Im)mobility Regimes: Migrant Workers' Entitlement and Precarization in Times of Crisis (IP49_PRECARIZATION)</i>	57
4.7	Foreseen Impact/Perspectives Beyond the End of the NCCR	59
4.7.1	<i>The Concept of 'Crisis'</i>	60
4.7.2	<i>Empirical Basis for Policy-Making</i>	60
4.7.3	<i>Promotion of young researchers</i>	60
4.7.4	<i>International visibility</i>	60
4.7.5	<i>Institutional cooperation among the NCCR partners in Switzerland</i>	61
<b>5</b>	<b>Structure-Related Areas (Strategies)</b>	<b>62</b>
5.1	Overall Considerations	63
5.1.1	<i>Main Achievements and Experiences in the Four Management Areas</i>	63
5.1.2	<i>Conclusions for the Relative Priority of the Management Areas</i>	64
5.2	Education and Training	65
5.2.1	<i>Scope of Intervention</i>	65
5.2.2	<i>Action Plan</i>	66
5.2.3	<i>Indicators/Measure of Success</i>	67
5.2.4	<i>Resource Allocation/Organization</i>	68

5.3	Equal Opportunities	68
5.3.1	<i>Scope of Intervention</i>	68
5.3.2	<i>Action Plan</i>	69
5.3.3	<i>Indicators/Measure of Success</i>	70
5.3.4	<i>Resource Allocation/Organization</i>	70
5.4	Knowledge Transfer	70
5.4.1	<i>Scope of Intervention</i>	70
5.4.2	<i>Action Plan</i>	70
5.4.3	<i>Indicators/Measure of Success</i>	71
5.4.4	<i>Resource Allocation/Organization</i>	71
5.5	Communication	72
5.5.1	<i>Scope of Intervention</i>	72
5.5.2	<i>Action Plan</i>	72
5.5.3	<i>Indicators/Measure of Success</i>	73
5.5.4	<i>Resource Allocation/Organization</i>	73
<b>6</b>	<b>Structural Aspects</b>	<b>74</b>
6.1	Plans for Phase III	75
6.1.1	<i>Structures to be realized and/or stabilized at the home institution</i>	75
6.1.2	<i>Structures to be realized and/or stabilized at the home institution</i>	76
6.2	Foreseen Impact/Perspectives Beyond the End of the NCCR	76
6.2.1	<i>Local, national, and international structural realizations at UniNE</i>	76
<b>7</b>	<b>Finances</b>	<b>78</b>
7.1	Finance Plan for Phase III and Comments	79
7.1.1	<i>SNSF Funds</i>	79
7.1.2	<i>HI Funds</i>	79
7.1.3	<i>Third-Party Funding</i>	80
7.2	Bonus Plans	81
7.2.1	<i>Table Summarizing Priority-Setting in the Bonus Plan</i>	81
7.2.2	<i>Explanation of Proposed Bonus Plans</i>	81
	Reference List	83
	<b>Annexes</b>	<b>91</b>
	Annex 1: Forms Structural Measures and Support by the Home Institution and Support Letter	92
	Annex 2: Finance - NIRA Reports	106



# 1 Executive Summary



### 1.1.1 Key Achievements of Phase II (2018 – 2021)

The nccr – on the move is in year 7 and approaches the end of Phase II. This Pre-Proposal flags the main achievements of this period, connecting them with the main research and structure-related objectives envisioned for Phase III.

During Phase II, the NCCR has significantly advanced the internal consistency of research conducted in the modules and Individual Projects (IPs). We have done so in three ways. First, we have operationalized the analytical lenses of the [Migration-Mobility Nexus \(MMN\)](#). Second, we have deepened interdisciplinary collaborations within the network as well as [with international scholars](#). Third, we have prioritized the collection of longitudinal information for various datasets, including our [Migration Mobility Survey \(MMS\)](#). Through these joint effects, we have expanded our cross-sectional analyses and systematically linked research projects in spite of their different methodological approaches.

Within the framework of the MMN, our work in Phase II addresses three broad themes: 1) migration and social inequalities; 2) citizenship and social cohesion; 3) transnational mobilities and complex diversities. We combine different scales (micro/individual, meso/societal and macro/global) and levels of analysis (local, regional, national, supranational). This deliberate mix of topics and analytical scales enabled us to systematically connect our research with current debates on the governance and the individual experience of human movement. We are particularly proud of having integrated the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic and the ensuing governmental responses into our research agenda starting as early as March 2020. Concretely, in addition to the adjustments to the work of many projects, we created new datasets on [Citizenship, Migration and Mobility in a Pandemic](#), we included additional questions in the 2020 wave of the MMS, we launched a survey on attitudes toward the pandemic and travel restrictions in Switzerland, and we started three new projects (IPs II\_IP36 – 38) to investigate the notions of “crisis governance”, (im)mobility and digital empowerment of asylum seekers. All of these topics have moved to the center of scholarly debates, as the pandemic became a global crisis.

Thanks to a targeted and ambitious publication strategy, our researchers have increased the [number of publications](#) in internationally renowned disciplinary and interdisciplinary journals and thereby boosted the international outreach of the research conducted at our NCCR. More than 130 articles have so far been published in Phase II, thus surpassing the initial objective of 100 articles stated in the Phase II Full Proposal. Furthermore, based on the current publication plans of the IPs, NCCR researchers aim to publish a further 100 journal articles, five Special Issues, three (edited) books, and three book chapters before the end of Phase II.

We note that many of these achievements were reached also thanks to the substantial evolution of the NCCR's organizational structure in the transition from Phase I to Phase II. On the level of the organization of research, the transaction costs of the new joint leadership formula and modular grouping of the IPs were clearly outweighed by the intensification and improved quality of interdisciplinary exchanges both at the module and NCCR level. The setting up of a new governance structure with specialized decision and consultation bodies ensured a disentangling of decision-making on scientific, administrative, and financial issues and involved NCCR members on all hierarchical levels in the formulation and implementation of decisions. In exchange with the respective committees, the Network Office further developed its services to support researchers at all career stages in the key areas of data management, doctoral training, career development, science management and communication.

### 1.1.2 Research in Phase III (2022 – 2026)

In Phase III we will build on these achievements and contributions. Our objective is to ensure continuity (for example, further developing the work on the MMN) while strengthening the thematic development and international visibility of our research. Introducing a shared focus on *the interplay between crises and human migration and mobility* across our projects, we will explore the following three key topics in Phase III: drivers

of (in-)equality, modes of governance, and evolving regimes of (im)mobility. Within this framework, research will address the following three dimensions:

- tracing the narratives that construct and frame disruptive events as crises and put them into relation with human movements,
- exploring why, in times of crisis, some forms of human movement and groups of moving humans are encouraged, and others are criminalized; and
- analyzing how individuals and institutional actors experience, appropriate (and sometimes adapt and transform) the governance of migration and mobility at such critical junctures.

Our shared understanding thus takes as a starting point how disruptive events are discursively and politically constructed as a 'crisis', and we zoom into how different crises have turned into critical junctures for the representation and governance of human mobility. The MMN will help us to understand *whether, under what conditions, and with what consequences* political and societal actors produce a drastic shift in how different forms of movement are framed and policed in the face of disruptive events such as the Financial and Economic Crisis (2007 – 2012), the "EU Migration Management Crisis" and the COVID-19 pandemic. By adding new perspectives, such as urban-regional and inter-regional flows, immobility, sedentary views and mobility preferences as well as social mobility, we combine an attention to how the economic-legal-political regulations of human movement, and the micro foundations of human action and agency evolve in times of crisis. This combination of topics and scales of analysis will allow our researchers to consistently employ and further refine the lenses and interplays of the MMN. We believe that these concerted efforts will prompt the engagement of scholars outside of our community with the MMN and promote this analytical tool in the international literature.

The modular structure of the organization of our IPs will be continued in Phase III, taking into consideration the experience of Phase II that scientific proximity facilitates interdisciplinary debates and research output. To further strengthen the module level and create even better conditions for interdisciplinary collaborations, we decided to regroup methodologically and epistemologically similar projects in the same module. This decision explains why the size of the Phase III modules is more asymmetrical than in Phase II, with two modules consisting of three projects (Module I and Module II) and Module III made of five projects.

*Module I* is entitled *Migration-Mobility Governance and Crisis Narratives Across Time and Space: Regional, National and International Perspectives*. Embracing a longitudinal, multi-level, comparative North-South perspective, this module sets out to uncover the motives and frames generating a sense of crisis over international migration, and to identify the effects of such narratives on migration governance. It scrutinizes the conditions under which political actors frame human mobility in terms of crisis, and how such narratives conceive of human movement on the continuum from (long-term) migration to (short-term) mobility, and of related entitlements in terms of a hierarchy of rights. The module will equally address the effects of such crisis narratives on how political actors govern international migration and settlement. Last, it sheds light on how and why crisis narratives and their effects on policy-making vary across time, across levels of government, and across political settings. The IPs are interdisciplinary (combinations of economics, history, law, political science, and sociology), allowing for a synergetic mix of methodological approaches to study a similar set of crises.

*Module II Socio-Economic Inequality in Times of Crises* investigates socio-economic inequality in times of crisis from a Swiss and international perspective. Using a unifying empirical approach and leveraging a variety of data sources spanning linked registers, survey experiments, and high-frequency process data, it pays particular attention to the COVID-19 crisis, but also examines other crises such as the Financial Crisis (2008 –) and crises in migrants' origin countries, as well as political crises of democratic backlash. The module explores how these crises deepen existing inequalities and discrimination, how they shape intergroup relations, how these relations, in turn, affect support for democracy, and how these processes interact with ethnicity, gender, and migration status. Composed of an interdisciplinary group of Project Leaders (demography, economics, political science and social psychology), the findings of Module II will contribute to scholarly

debates on national policy and the differential economic impact on immigrants globally, to social psychology literature on intergroup relationships and ideological orientations, and to recent debates in political science on democratic backsliding, as well as to literature on discrimination in the labor market.

To account for the multifariousness of crises, *Module III Evolving Regimes of (Im)Mobility in Times of Crisis* adopts an analytical perspective that studies *regimes* of (im)mobility, understood as the complex and contested interactions between multiple actors, practices, regulations, and technologies that shape how both mobility and immobility are produced and experienced. It will make use of the MMN by studying crises on various levels and ask how they co-constitute and re-shape past, current, and future regimes of (im)mobility. It will address four interconnected dimensions of (im)mobility regimes, namely, 1) governance and regulations, 2) practices of organizational actors, 3) technologies, and 4) experiences of human (non-)movements. The Project Leaders cover a wide range of different disciplines (including law, geography, anthropology, sociology, and psychology), which allows for cutting-edge interdisciplinary cooperation. The IPs in this module contribute to the international literature by originally combining two related but still rather separate kinds of research on regimes of mobility (mobility studies), and on migration and border regimes (migration studies).

In our bonus scenario, we have grouped seven different types of activities and prioritized them. Our first bonus plan covers the funding that we would need to carry out two additional waves of the Migration Mobility Survey in 2024 and 2026. The second bonus plan proposes the deepening and broadening of links with international scholars in the 'Global South' by re-orienting the existing visiting fellowship scheme. Our third bonus priority plan builds on the data visualization know-how that we have built up during the last seven years and suggests investing resources in visualizing regimes of (im)mobility, a key topic in Phase III. Finally, the modules have all formulated suggestions on how they would boost their collaborative work if they were granted additional funding under the bonus scenario in actions 4 to 7.

### 1.1.3 Consolidation in Governance and Structure-Related Areas

Maintaining the organizational architecture established in Phase II, the decision-making and consulting bodies and the Network Office will stay in place during Phase III. The key objective for Phase III in the structure-related areas is to provide support in a more focused manner to maximize overall impact and sustainability, while at the same time reaching out to a wide range of actors. We will cluster our activities around three axes. The first axis covers the activities in the areas of education, equal opportunities, and outreach to an academic audience. The second axis aims at keeping up-to-date as well as eventually transferring our high-quality science communication and knowledge transfer infrastructure to appropriate academic platforms. The third axis includes the Network Office's support services, such as data management, event organization, or network coordination, but also the operational costs linked to running the network. Whereas the first two axes will receive equivalent budget endowments (amounting to approx. CHF 300,000 p.a. each), the third area will receive less support (approx. CHF 200,000), as we assume that a smaller number of members will entail lower costs for running the network in Phase III.

Our main structural achievements to date are the creation of an [international doctoral training program](#), and a [vast and easily accessible repository of data on migration and mobility](#). In Phase III, we want to work towards the sustainability of these achievements beyond the NCCR. Our goal in the coming years is the progressive institutionalization of the doctoral program in the Swiss academic landscape, which will take place in parallel to welcoming and promoting a new cohort of students in Phase III. Since the Phase III cohort of SNSF-funded doctoral students will be substantially smaller than in the previous two phases, the program will be opened up to the non-NCCR funded doctoral students working on migration issues in Swiss Universities. As the PostDocs will be more numerous than the SNSF funded doctoral students in Phase III, we will involve them actively in the organization and realization of activities in the doctoral program, and offer them additional networking, career development and mentoring opportunities.



In the area of equal opportunities, we will continue to promote an intersectional approach with a strategic focus on the optimization of career chances for female researchers. The financial support measures implemented for researchers with parental duties or in situations of disadvantage and vulnerability will be maintained, as will be the horizontal and vertical mentoring schemes for female researchers, and we are prepared to create additional measures to prevent and tackle discrimination. The main goal of knowledge transfer in Phase III is to maintain a regular and structured exchange with members of the wider national and international scientific community, with institutional partners, decision-makers and opinion leaders in different (online and print) publications and through other measures such as events. Through our established communication tools, we will consolidate the nccr – on the move’s position as a nationally and internationally recognized center of excellence in research in Phase III. The Network Office will continue to highlight the multidisciplinary perspectives of the NCCR’s research both in written formats, such as the blog series and face-to-face activities, but also by expanding its presence in social media ([Twitter](#), [YouTube](#) and [LinkedIn](#)). The production of video content and live-stream sessions, increased by the COVID-19 pandemic, will be a priority for raising awareness and enhancing visibility in Phase III.

#### **1.1.4 Structural Measures by Home Institution**

The University of Neuchâtel (UniNe) underscores its ambition of being a major European research hub in migration and mobility studies and remains committed to its promise to consolidate and further deepen the competences and knowledge accumulated in migration and mobility studies during the last decade. The Swiss Forum for Migration and Population Studies (SFM) will serve as the institutional anchor that manages the legacy of the NCCR. UniNE will continue to structurally support the SFM and its Documentation Center at the same level as during the twelve years of the nccr – on the move. The appointments at the senior level, realized as structural measures in Phases I and II of the nccr – on the move, are to be stabilized during Phase III, thus confirming the engagement of the University to consolidate the structures created in the past. UniNE will create a new position of a Data Manager in the University’s Central Services. This person will also be responsible for NCCR related data management tasks in the second half of Phase III (2024-2026). UniNE will also draw on the NCCR’s experience in ensuring a high-quality knowledge transfer and communication support service to social science researchers, and take over one of these positions after the end of Phase III.

#### **1.1.5 Impact beyond the end of the NCCR**

We want to make a decisive contribution towards the institutionalization of our work in five areas. First, our collaborative research will produce a lasting multidisciplinary contribution to the concept of ‘crisis’. Concretely, we will develop a better understanding of the contextual factors that have led to crises in the regulation and experience of human movement through the lenses of the Migration-Mobility Nexus (MMN). Second, we will work towards ensuring long-term access to and maintenance of our longitudinal datasets to support evidence-based research on mobility and migration in the future. Third, we will continue to have an impact on the social science landscape in Switzerland by cooperating with promising researchers hired on Career Support funding schemes (ERC, Eccellenza, Ambizione) at Swiss Higher Education Institutions, and by educating and promoting a third cohort of early-stage migration and mobility researchers, who will subsequently move on to other institutions. Our engagement in the fourth area of international visibility and outreach will deepen and extend collaborations with academics and institutions abroad. These collaborations will outlive the NCCR, for example in the form of joint funding applications for research conducted beyond 2026. Fifth, we will intensify the institutional cooperation among the NCCR partners in Switzerland, especially between the Universities of Neuchâtel and Geneva. In addition, we plan to launch new joint graduate and continuing education programs in the field of migration and mobility studies, and an interdisciplinary Swiss Association for Migration Research together with our partners. These platforms will carry on the NCCR’s mission to promote excellence in teaching and research of migration and mobility after its termination. To sustain these and future collaborations, and to continue research initiatives among NCCR partners, we plan to apply for further funding with partner organizations.



## 2 Strategy and Positioning

## 2.1 Analysis of the Achievements and Remaining Potential

In this section, we discuss the strategy of the nccr – on the move and we explain how we plan to transition from Phase II to Phase III. To do so, we first analyze the achievements and the remaining potential at the end of Phase II. Then, we present our five main objectives for Phase III. We systematically distinguish between achievements in the field of research and structure-related achievements.

A preliminary analysis of the achievements, strengths, and remaining potential of the NCCR suggests that the NCCR has significantly advanced the internal consistency of research and its international visibility during Phase II. We show this by comparing the achievements to the goals set in the Phase II Full Proposal.

Table 1: Objectives and Achievements in Phase II

Phase II Objective	Expected	Achieved
<i>Investigate the Migration-Mobility Nexus</i>	To continue and further develop our investigation of the Migration-Mobility Nexus (MMN), which sketches an analytical continuum for understanding the transformation of contemporary patterns of movement, their modes of governance and regulation, as well as their economic drivers and the societal dynamics unleashed by them.	We have significantly advanced the debate on the MMN within our community. Concretely, we have produced a dynamic visualization, a short explanatory clip, and a reference text. The COVID-19 pandemic has boosted the relevance of this analytical tool and has moved it to the forefront of the research agenda of many of our fellows.
<i>Deepen Inter-Disciplinary Collaborations</i>	To facilitate interdisciplinary collaborations in research modules committed to jointly elaborating middle-ground research agendas. The latter shall contribute to scholarly debates in different areas by connecting research on various topics, scales of analysis, as well as across time and countries.	Our researchers engaged in a number of interdisciplinary collaborations both within and across the modules. Examples of these collaborations are the projects on transnational family-making, on the effect of reductions in social assistance provisions on criminal offenses, and on citizenship, migration, and mobility in a pandemic.
<i>Expand the Temporal Perspective</i>	To position the study of the MMN in a temporal perspective by linking it to the social transformation debate, which describes changes in society's systemic characteristics. It manifests itself in the form of technological, economic, political, or societal restructuring. International migration and social transformation are intrinsically linked, in that social transformation drives migration and changes its directions and forms, while migration is a part of social transformation and is itself a major force re-shaping communities and societies (e.g., Castles 2010).	We established an extensive longitudinal database covering the political debates on immigration in Switzerland from 1996 to 2018, and we further expanded the Swiss Longitudinal Data Set and the Migration-Mobility Survey (MMS).
<i>Further Data Collection</i>	To further the data collection efforts, pursued in the form of the Longitudinal Data Set and the MMS, with the objective of providing sound empirical bases for further investigations.	In addition to expanding our data collection, we have transparently documented the data collection in all our projects, providing a public inventory accessible through our website and the Zenodo repository.

### 2.1.1 Migration-Mobility Nexus

#### *Achievements: Migration-Mobility Nexus*

During Phase II, we have significantly advanced the debate on the Migration-Mobility Nexus (MMN) within our community. In particular, we have produced [a dynamic visualization](#), [a short explanatory clip](#), and [a reference text](#). These products are available through [a dedicated webpage on our website](#). The main argument we have put forward is that the MMN works as a pair of lenses that one wears to make sense of a world in motion. It postulates a connection between different ways of framing human movement. By using it, we can better understand how these different forms of movement coexist, meet, overlap, and collide. We identified four types of interplay between different forms of human movement: *continuum* (fluid mobilities might gradually change into more stable forms of migration, and the other way around), *enablement* (migration requires mobility, while mobility can lead to migration), *hierarchy* (migration and mobility are political categories that legitimize hierarchies of movement), and *opposition* (migration and mobility are two mutually exclusive conceptions of movement). The COVID-19 pandemic has boosted the relevance of this analytical tool and has moved it to the forefront of the research agenda of many of our fellows, as shown by the different presentations that are planned within our [Research Day Series of Spring 2021](#).

#### *Remaining Potential: Migration-Mobility Nexus*

In Phase III, we plan to use the MMN to explain 1) why, in times of crisis, some forms of human movement are encouraged and others are criminalized; and 2) how individuals appropriate (and sometimes adapt and transform) these policies. Taking moments of crisis as the point of departure, we want to draw connections across different types of human movement (e.g., work-related migration, commuting, asylum), policies (e.g., labor market integration, naturalization, border control, urban mobility), and levels of policy-making and governance (e.g., supra-national, national, regional, urban). We have created an [online visualization to display how the different projects of Phase III engage with the MMN](#). We believe that these concerted efforts will allow us to promote the engagement of scholars outside of our community with the MMN, situating this analytical tool in the international literature and facilitating the engagement of researchers outside our community.

### 2.1.2 Inter-Disciplinary Collaborations

#### *Achievements: Inter-Disciplinary Collaborations*

The interdisciplinary collaborations within the NCCR worked best in the modules in which the members shared the same or similar epistemological and methodological premises, while it proved more difficult in highly diverse settings. Specifically, Module III on transnational mobilities developed a structured collaboration through periodic workshops, and a special issue is expected to result from the regular exchanges among the module members. Module I on migration and social inequalities has launched a joint survey in early 2021 on social inequalities, which promises to yield additional data for all projects. In Module II on citizenship and social cohesion, the main outcome was a blog series [in the different understanding of social cohesion and an online workshop on non-citizen voting rights in January 2021](#). II\_IP22\_HISTORY also organized an online workshop on “The Mobility Challenge to Welfare: Historical and Comparative Insights from Europe” in January 2021.

During Phase II, our researchers engaged in a number of spontaneous interdisciplinary collaborations through our new instrument for Collaborative Funding, overseen by the Scientific Committee. For example, the project by Roxane Gerber (II\_IP23\_DATA) and Laura Ravazzini (II\_IP33\_AGEING) on ‘Transnational Families’ elaborates and subsequently analyzes a series of harmonized questions from two surveys – the Migration-Mobility Survey (MMS) and the Transnational Ageing Survey – to explain the motives and discuss the practices of transnational family-making. Another project developed under this instrument is ‘The Effect of Reductions in Social Assistance Provisions on Criminal Offences’, where Michaela Slotwinski (II\_IP29\_INTEGRATION), Daniel Auer (Alumni of I\_IP7\_LM-POLICY, WZB Berlin/MZES), and Stefanie Kurt (II\_IP29) use administrative data to investigate whether cuts in social aid for immigrants are conducive to an increase in crime. Finally,

researchers also collaborated around *ad hoc* initiatives. For instance, the project '[Citizenship, Migration and Mobility in a Pandemic](#)' was launched in March 2020 by Lorenzo Piccoli (Scientific Officer) together with eight fellows from different projects. The project received external funding from the EUI Research Council.

Experience from Phase I shows that the publication of results from these collaborative initiatives is frequently time-consuming: The results of previous collaborative projects conducted between 2014 and 2018 were only published in 2020 (e.g., Fischer, Dahinden & Achermann 2020 or Zufferey, Steiner & Ruedin 2020). Furthermore, we are still awaiting the publication of the results of the collaborative study on discrimination in the Swiss housing market (Ruedin et al. 2019), launched by members of four Phase I IPs, currently under review at the *American Sociological Review*.

#### *Potential: Inter-Disciplinary Collaborations*

We plan to use Phase II to deepen the investigation of three topics that have proven highly relevant for our research in the past: drivers of inequality, modes of governance, and evolving regimes of (im)mobility. We link each of these topics to one module, creating settings in which the scholars “speak a common language.” The three modules will therefore reflect similar methodological and epistemological traditions: the experience of Phase II shows that scientific proximity facilitates debates. At the same time, we have identified a common research theme – ‘crisis’ – that we further discuss in section 4.1. This common research objective should foster dialogue between different modules and prompt the development of joint interdisciplinary initiatives.

### **2.1.3 Temporal Perspective**

#### *Achievements: Temporal Perspective*

In Phase II, the responsibility for the temporal perspective was predominantly assigned to the hub projects II\_IP22 and II\_IP23. By establishing an extensive database covering the political debates on immigration in Switzerland ([Support and Opposition to Migration](#)), II\_IP22 provided the other NCCR teams with an empirical tool illustrating how political discourses on immigration evolved from the 1970s to date. In January 2021, II\_IP22 organized an online workshop with members of II\_IP27\_WELFARE and other international research teams working on related topics. II\_IP23 further expanded the Swiss Longitudinal Data Set and the MMS to [provide extensive data repositories to monitor changes in the patterns of migration and mobility in Switzerland between 2016 and 2020](#). Waves two and three were carried out in 2018 and 2020, and a fourth wave is scheduled in 2022. These tools have proven extremely useful for documenting migration and mobility patterns and narratives across time, as demonstrated by the fact that other IPs are drawing on them.

### **2.1.4 Data Collection**

#### *Achievements: Data Collection*

In Phase II, we have continued the work on the data backbone of the NCCR, by deepening the register data in the Swiss Longitudinal Data Set and the MMS. Furthermore, II\_IP33 has carried out a survey on transnational ageing, which expands the surveyed population to individuals who are older than 65. Moreover, the MMS has been used by other NCCR teams and has remained a valuable instrument for inter-IP collaborations (e.g., chapters in Steiner and Wanner 2019, Wanner 2020 in JIMI, Sandoz 2019). In parallel to these efforts to expand our repositories, we have also documented the data collection in all our projects, providing [a public inventory accessible through our website](#) and the [Zenodo repository](#).

#### *Potential: Data Collection*

The MMS data from waves one to three has been used for different cross-sectional analyses in different IPs. The benefits of the longitudinal dimension can only be fully exploited after we have carried out further waves. It is for this reason that, we have declared the first priority in the bonus plan to make available additional funding to exploit the MMS data and to realize a further two waves (2024, 2026), thus providing an in-depth view of



change in the Swiss migratory landscape over a decade. Furthermore, a sustained effort is required to ensure that this data will remain available and be continuously updated for consultation and use by the general public and the research community after 2026. We have begun discussions with potential partners at the University of Geneva and outside (e.g., Swiss Federal Statistical Office) and are working on the establishment of a new platform that could host this data ([www.migrationsuisse.org](http://www.migrationsuisse.org)), once the nccr – on the move website disappears.

## 2.2 Priority Setting, Topics, and Key Questions for Phase III

### 2.2.1 Academic Research in Phase III

Our work in Phase II covered three broad themes (*migration and social inequalities; citizenship and social cohesion; transnational mobilities and complex diversities*) and scales of analysis (micro/individual, meso/societal and macro/global), all of which are related to migration and mobility. The mix of topics and scales of analysis enabled us to systematically connect our research with current debates on the governance and the individual experience of human movement. In early 2020, the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic put to test the existing models of human mobility and migration with all its ambivalences.

Faced with this crisis, a “context of fundamental uncertainty” (Siegenthaler 1997), societies around the globe have experienced a loss of confidence in the cognitive rules that had hitherto served to relate expectations to empirical observations. In such moments of crisis, people are forced to reflect upon the normative and institutional settings of their society, in which they (want to) live, and in this sense, crises are a central narrative of modernity. These moments display the capacity of a society and its actors to react on and/or correct ineffective procedures. Against this background, we have decided to deepen our research agenda in these areas through a common focus on the topic of ‘crisis’. This shared point of departure of Phase III research will allow us to address three main research questions:

- 1) Why do political actors frame certain forms of human movement in terms of ‘crisis’?
- 2) Which effects do ‘crisis narratives’ have on how political actors govern human movement?
- 3) How do policy responses to perceived crises impact individuals on the move?

Taking up this research agenda, the NCCR will produce a theoretically grounded contribution to the study of human movement in times of crisis. The work of all the IPs follows a longitudinal and multi-level approach.

#### *Common Focus on ‘Crisis’*

The focus on ‘crisis’ resolves potential turning points in representations of human mobility. In these critical junctures, the use of the MMN can help us to discover *whether, under what conditions, and with what consequences* political and societal actors produce a drastic shift in how different forms of movement are framed and policed. Disruptive events, such as the Financial and Economic Crisis (2008-2012) and the EU Migration Management Crisis (since 2015), can trigger an acceleration of political decisions with profound transformative effects. The COVID-19 pandemic, for instance, has opened up space for the introduction of special provisions around the mobility of ‘essential workers’ in sectors like agriculture, health, and social care. At the same time, the pandemic has led to significant restrictions in the regulation of mobility, both within and across states. Events of this kind can lead to a sudden break with agreed principles, legal standards, and long-term goals. They can provoke creative destruction as much as innovation.

Obviously, the notion of crisis is contested. Whether a disruptive event is framed as a crisis is a matter of discursive and political construction. To avoid pre-determining certain events as crises, we select periods of endogenous (i.e., resulting primarily from mismanagement within the migration governance system) and exogenous (i.e., resulting primarily from factors external to the migration system) pressure, both sudden and slow-onset. We provide a brief overview of the different crises taken up by our projects in this [online](#)

[visualization](#). They have three characteristics in common: 1) they are unexpected; 2) they create uncertainty; 3) they are seen as a threat to the goals previously set by institutional actors.

#### *Broaden the Use of the MMN Through a Mix of Topics and Scales of Analysis*

The COVID-19 pandemic and the ensuing governmental responses moved the notions of ‘crisis governance’, im(mobility), and digital monitoring of movement to the center of scholarly debates. We were able to integrate this trend in our research agenda as of year 7 with the new projects (II\_IP36\_BORDERS, II\_IP37\_DIGITALIZATION and II\_IP38\_IMMOBILITY). We intend to intensify the study for Phase III. In particular, we want to broaden our use of the MMN so that we can more comprehensively understand human movement in times of crisis through the different lenses provided by the MMN. By adding new perspectives, such as urban-regional and inter-regional flows, immobility, sedentary views, and mobility preferences, as well as social mobility, we combine an attention to the economic-legal-political regulations of human movement and the micro-foundations of human action/agency. In particular, we cover:

- The interplay of ‘crisis narratives’ and political action at the micro-level of public attitudes and outcomes on the labor market (individuals);
- The meso-level of news reporting and political parties;
- The macro-level of political institutions in cities, regions, states, supranational and international organizations.

We believe that, in continuation with Phase II, this range of topics and scales of analysis will enable our researchers to consistently employ the MMN. We will do so, for example, by studying the interplay between inter-regional mobilities and migration policies in border regions (continuum), re-assessing the priorities of migration and mobility governance in times of crisis (hierarchy), and analyzing the impact of previous mobility practices on future migration decisions in light of the COVID-19 crisis (enablement).

### **2.2.2 Research-Related Structures in Phase III**

Our main structural achievements to date are the creation of an international doctoral training program and a vast and easily accessible repository of data on migration and mobility. In Phase III, we want to work towards the sustainability of these achievements beyond the NCCR.

#### *Institutional Cooperation*

We want to further develop our training offer for researchers by fostering stronger connections with external stakeholders (e.g., academic institutions in Switzerland and abroad, policy officials, civil society organizations). While we elaborate on this in Chapter 5, we emphasize the importance of consolidating the network of partners consisting of other academic institutions and organizations with an interest in international migration and related public policy issues. In particular, we want to further deepen the institutional cooperation on excellence in teaching migration and mobility issues between the Universities of Neuchâtel and Geneva through a new Certificate of Advanced Study (CAS) on International Mobility and Migration Governance and a shared Master Program in Migration between the University of Geneva and Neuchâtel. This endeavor shall be sustained through the launch of an interdisciplinary Swiss Association for Migration Research, which, comparable to the disciplinary associations in the Swiss Academies of the Humanities and Social Sciences, will promote excellence in teaching and research based on bi-annual conferences and dedicated publication outlets.

#### *Data and Statistics on Migration and Mobility in Switzerland*

The NCCR will continue to produce data on migration and mobility, situating the Swiss case in an international perspective. The projects of Phase III are planned to produce eight new datasets that, in addition to the continuation of the MMS, will provide key insights into the consequences of different crises on individuals on the move. To provide an overview of the variety of these datasets, we have produced an [online visualization](#).

### Externally Funded Projects

During Phase II, we have broadened our focus of analyses from the Swiss case to other European, and some North American countries, [steadily expanding our network of national and international collaborations](#). We will continue to develop and track our partnerships to systematically link research conducted within the NCCR with the work of other scholars, in Switzerland and abroad.

In Phase III, the NCCR we will use some of these collaborations to apply for third-party funding. In total, we plan to raise CHF 1,000,000 from a number of parallel funding bids, mostly from the Swiss National Science Foundation and the European Research Council, the universities that are part of our network and other actors. We summarize the objectives of the Core Program in the table below.

Table 2: Objectives in Phase III

Phase III Objective	Full Description
<i>Common Focus on 'Crisis'</i>	To explain why political actors frame certain forms of human movement in terms of 'crisis', how policy responses to perceived 'crises' impact individuals on the move, and which effects 'crisis narratives' have on how political actors govern human movement?
<i>Broaden the Use of the MMN Through a Mix of Topics and Scales of Analysis</i>	To broaden our research focus, so that we can more comprehensively understand human movement through a study of urban-regional and inter-regional flows, immobility, 'sedentary views', and 'mobility preferences', as well as social mobility
<i>Guarantee the Long-Term Sustainability of Our Data and Statistics on Migration and Mobility in Switzerland</i>	To further expand and ensure the accessibility of our data backbone over time
<i>Consolidate Institutional Cooperation</i>	To develop our training offer for researchers at all levels (MA, doctoral-level, continuing education), fostering stronger connections with external stakeholders (e.g., academic institutions in Switzerland and abroad, policy officials, civil society organizations) to ensure the sustainability of our training offer in the future.
<i>Raise Third-Party Funding</i>	To increasingly rely on third-party funding, raising at least CHF 1,000,000 of external funding by the end of Phase III from Swiss and European research funding bodies

### 2.2.3 Bonus Plan

If the nccr – on the move were granted additional funding in view of Phase III, it would realize the following additional activities to expand the scope of the core program. In the first instance, we would make available funding to continue the Migration-Mobility Survey (MMS) in 2024 and 2026. With this temporal extension to ten years, the panel structure of the data really comes to the fore. In a second instance, we would continue the efforts to link up our research teams with international scholars abroad, in particular with scholars in the Global South. In this vein, we aim to set up a revamped version of the visiting fellowship scheme, which so far has mainly catered to European scholars. Building on the networks of some of our Phase III Project Leaders, in particular Sophie Oldfield and Didier Ruedin, we hope to build a bridge to migration scholars working on migration in Africa. We could invite these scholars for short stays in the framework of the fellowship program, and include them more prominently in the Neuchâtel Graduate Conference. The third priority would consist in boosting resources dedicated to science communication by investing more in innovative methodologies and their visualizations, in particular of regimes of im(mobility). Finally, we would additionally fund a number of collaborative research initiatives at the module level, with which we hope to tap into the collaborative spirit at the module level.



### 3 Management and Organization

### 3.1 Organization of Research in Phase III

The Management Board and Scientific Committee converged in their assessment that the benefits of the interdisciplinary team set-up in Phase II outweighed the costs and that the joint Project Leadership formula shall therefore continue in Phase III. The future Phase III team will therefore be made up of eleven Individual IPs, which are directed by two to three Project Leaders (PLs) from different scientific disciplines located at the same or different Swiss Higher Education Institutions. There is in fact a shared understanding that the intensity and the quality of interdisciplinary exchanges have reached a higher level in Phase II. It seems as if the interdisciplinary Project Leader teams benefit from the exchange at the module and NCCR levels, as the reflections on interdisciplinarity are also conducted at the main level of interaction for the NCCR participants, at the IP level. At the same time, the shared project leadership formula increased the transaction costs among the Project Leaders, as they had to regularly exchange among each other on how and for what they used the allocated funding for, and they had to coordinate the practical details related to their research expenditure with members of various administrative teams located at different universities.

A second lesson learned from Phase II is that the module level plays an important part in facilitating an interdisciplinary exchange at the NCCR level. Since the Network Office involved the modules in the organization the collaborative NCCR activities (Retreats, Research Days, Site Visits) rather closely in years 5 and 6, the fellows had a close network of contacts outside of their IP from the outset. Concrete results of cooperation at the module level were the launch of a joint survey by the members of Module I, a special issue submission by the members of Module III, and a blog series and different workshops organized by members of Module II. It seems to us that the collaborative spirit in the modules laid the foundations for the NCCR-wide collaborative activities on the MMN, which brought together IPs from different modules working on the same conception of the Nexus. The hub projects also played an important role in fostering cross-module cooperation by implementing two [waves of the Migration-Mobility Survey in 2018 and 2020](#), by creating and making available datasets on the impact of the [COVID-19 pandemic on citizenship, migration and mobility](#) (CMMP), and [on support and opposition to migration in different European countries](#).

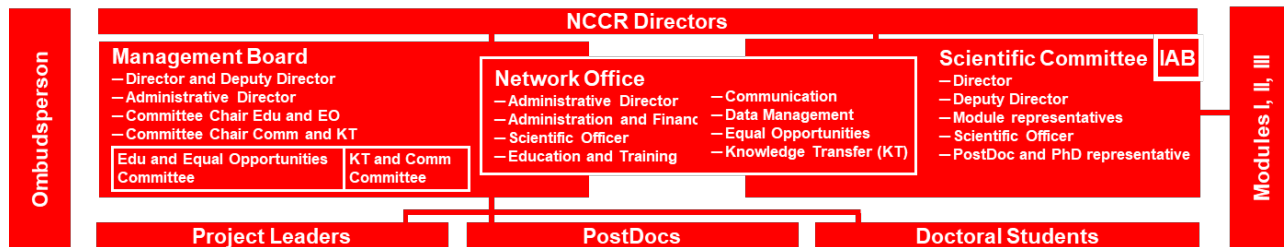
When reflecting on the experience of the NCCR with the modular architecture, it also became apparent that collaborations in modules made up of projects characterized by a shared/similar epistemological and methodological tradition had generally been perceived as more fruitful than in modules grouping more diverse scientific traditions. For this reason, the Management Board and the Scientific Committee decided jointly to maintain the module structure in Phase III, but to regroup methodologically/epistemologically similar projects in the same module in an attempt to further strengthen the module level. The decision to regroup similar projects explains why the size of the Phase III modules is more asymmetrical than in Phase II, with two modules consisting of three projects (Module I and Module II) and Module III made up of five projects. The more cohesive composition of the modules made it easier for the IPs to agree on a joint formulation of bonus plan activities in view of Phase III and it should facilitate future decisions (see Chapter 7).

### 3.2 Governance and Decision-Making Phase III

The key critique voiced in Phase I had been that decision-making in Phase I lacked transparency, co-ownership of the Project Leaders, and that responsibilities in key questions were blurred between the different bodies. The main lessons learned were that decision-making on scientific and administrative (financial) issues had to be disentangled and that bodies had to be created at all levels, which would prepare and adopt decisions. These additional bodies help the Network Office implement different activities by establishing contacts and mobilizing contributors to different platforms, while at the same exercising a certain amount of control. Taking into account these criticisms, a new governance structure was set up in view of Phase II. Since the governance structure has proven effective in Phase II, we propose to keep the same set-up in view of Phase III, which is represented in the organizational chart below and described in the remaining paragraphs.



Figure 1: Governance Structure of the nccr – on the move



The NCCR Direction is currently made up of Gianni D’Amato (NCCR Director and Chair of the Management Board), Philippe Wanner (Deputy Director and Chair of the Scientific Committee), and Nicole Wichmann (Administrative Director). The Directors are responsible for the scientific and administrative management of the NCCR in close collaboration with the members of the Management Board, one Co-Chair of the Education and Equal Opportunities Committee (in Phase II, Matteo Gianni) and the Chair of the Communication and Knowledge Transfer Committee (in Phase II, Stefanie Kurt). The main tasks of the Management Board are to establish and ensure an adequate, efficient, and effective management structure, to develop financial planning and control measures to ensure the financial security of the NCCR, to assure regular reporting to the SNSF, to appoint and to supervise the members of the Network Office, and to entertain close relations with the Rectorate of the University of Neuchâtel. The Management Board meets three to four times a year.

Scientific leadership is located in the Scientific Committee. The Deputy Director, Philippe Wanner, chairs the Scientific Committee and is thus the main respondent on scientific questions in the NCCR network. In this task, he is assisted by the Scientific Committee that includes representatives from the hub and three modules as well as the Scientific Officer. The Scientific Committee is made up of one representative of each module, the Director and the Deputy Director, the Scientific Officer, and a representative of the PostDocs and doctoral students. The composition of the Scientific Committee shall reflect the diversity of scientific disciplines and epistemological traditions regrouped within the NCCR. The Scientific Committee assumes responsibility for and takes the strategic decisions related to the overall scientific development of the NCCR and various related activities. It entertains close relations with the Education and Equal Opportunities Committee on questions related to education and training. The Scientific Committee is responsible for internal scientific cooperation, monitors the implementation of the Publication Strategy, and implements measures to further the international visibility of the NCCR. The Scientific Committee meets approx. every six weeks, that is, eight times per year. It liaises closely with the International Advisory Board.

The key mission of the NCCR Education and Equal Opportunities Committee is the career advancement of the NCCR PostDocs and doctoral students. The Committee oversees the implementation of the doctoral program, decides on admissions and reviews the progress reports and discusses issues related to equal opportunities in the NCCR. The Committee is coordinated by the Education and Careers Officer seconded by the Equal Opportunities Office. The Committee meets twice a year. The Communication and Knowledge Transfer Committee promotes knowledge transfer and communication measures by identifying themes across projects that could serve the purpose of the NCCR’s knowledge transfer and communication strategy. The Committee is coordinated by the Knowledge Transfer and Communication Officers, Annique Lombard and Inka Sayed, who are members of the Network Office. The Committee meets once a year.

The Network Office assists the NCCR Director in the scientific and administrative management of the NCCR network. The Network Office is composed of a Scientific Officer, a Data Manager, a Communication Officer, a Knowledge Transfer Officer, an Equal Opportunities Officer, the Education and Careers Officer, and an Administrative Assistant. The team is chaired by the Administrative Director, and it holds monthly meetings to coordinate the activities in the different domains.



## 4 Research

## 4.1 Module I: Migration-Mobility Governance and ‘Crisis Narratives’ Across Time and Space: Regional, National, and International Perspectives

### 4.1.1 Research Questions

Not least since the 2015 ‘Refugee Crisis’ has the notion of ‘crisis’ become ubiquitous in migration policy discourses. The sense that conventional responses to international migration are no longer adequate permeates public debates domestically and internationally. Yet what exactly constitutes this sense of ‘crisis’, what implications actors draw from it for political action, how it has changed over time, and how it varies across levels of government and countries remains poorly understood.

Embracing a longitudinal, multi-level, comparative North-South perspective, this module sets out to uncover the motives and frames generating a sense of crisis over international migration, and to identify the effects of such narratives on migration governance. Thereby it addresses the following research questions:

- 1) Under what conditions do political actors frame human mobility in terms of ‘crisis’?
- 2) How do ‘crisis narratives’ conceive of human movement on the continuum from (long-term) migration to (short-term) mobility, and related entitlements in terms of a hierarchy of rights?
- 3) What effects do ‘crisis narratives’ have on how political actors govern international migration and settlement?
- 4) How and why do ‘crisis narratives’ and their effects on policy-making vary across time, levels of government, and political settings?

To answer these questions, the IPs adopt a diachronic perspective on discourses and public policies, focusing on different levels of government from both (mainly) countries of origin and (mainly) countries of destination of migrants in a comparative perspective. The IPs address the interplay of ‘crisis narratives’ and political action at the micro-level of public attitudes (individuals); the meso-level of news reporting and political parties; and the macro-level of political institutions in regions, states and international organizations (IO).

### 4.1.2 Contribution to the Literature

The notion of ‘crisis’ is not alien to migration research: scholars have engaged with the sense of crisis about international migration in Europe and liberal democracies elsewhere (e.g., Bhaba 2018, Money & Lockhart 2018). While insightful and important, most studies focus on developments over the last decade or two, and ‘crisis policies’ adopted by (Western) states and the EU over the last 10 to 15 years. This literature tends to take the ‘crisis constellation’ as a given but neglects the processes preceding the definition of a particular situation as a ‘crisis’. By contrast, all IPs in this module emphasize the socio-political construction of ‘crisis’ and analyze its effects on policy-making.

The longitudinal perspective (1945 – ) covers a variety of exogenous (i.e., factors external to the migration system) and endogenous sources of ‘crisis’ (i.e., dysfunctionalities within the migration system). This time span allows us to identify constellations of factors generating ‘crisis narratives’, as well as to specify the conditions under which such narratives are absent. In contrast to existing studies focusing on the sense of ‘crisis’ at the level of policy-making, this module investigates ‘crisis narratives’ also at the level of media reporting and individual attitudes. This connects to the emerging field of constructivist research on the role of narratives in public policy developing at the nexus of social psychology and political science, which is influential beyond migration studies (Boswell et al. 2011, Seeger & Sellnow 2016, Shiller 2019).

The notion of ‘crisis’ used in the IPs draws on the perceived erosion of consensually shared interpretations of the present, denoting a phase in which new patterns of interpretation may arise to challenge established ones. Periods of crisis are not only understood as the realization of risks, but also as periods of learning, in which new cognitive and institutional regulatory systems can be created in the social and economic spheres in reaction

to critical events. During periods of “fundamental uncertainty” (Siegenthaler 1997), a critical reconstruction of discourses and policies, through the analysis of documents and communication enriched by other data, is seen as a method to follow eventual shifts in the interpretation of contemporary realities across countries.

Our contribution stems from the multilevel and comparative approach, which focuses on the spatial dimension. We adopt a multilevel perspective (Hooghe & Marks 2003), addressing besides the nation-state, also subnational (regional) governments and international organizations (IOs). This choice derives from the assumption that crisis perceptions and narratives differ not only across time, but also across levels of governance. For uncovering neglected migration contexts and concurring narratives, the IPs address governance settings that have hitherto received little attention:

- III\_IP39\_GLOBAL-GOVERNANCE echoes the attention to emigration contexts by focusing on relevant IO and representatives of the 'Global South' next to those from the 'Global North' in these bodies from 1970 until today. Additional analyses on the EU will result from an associated Ambizione project by P. Lutz (NCCR PostDoc in Phase II, application submitted). A survey in two countries each of the 'Global South and North' assesses popular attitudes towards migration and crisis in comparison. It can be combined with the survey experiment planned in III\_IP40\_NARRATIVES on attitudes in destination countries and the intention to emigrate in countries of origin.
- III\_IP40\_NARRATIVES scrutinizes taxonomies of narratives of economic and public interest groups and their effects in three Western countries (Switzerland, France, and Spain) and several IOs through archival research and media analyses. It focuses on exogenous shocks, e.g., World War II, the 1973 Oil Shock, the 2008 Financial Crisis, and the COVID-19 crisis, as well as migration-related disruptions such as the 'Refugee Crises' in the 1990s and 2015. Furthermore, experimental surveys will assess the impact of these disruptions on attitudes and intentions to emigrate in the Global South.
- III\_IP41\_EMIGRATION focuses on six European regions that have experienced protracted emigration into the rest of their state or abroad. It covers two economic recessions, the 1973 Oil Shock and the 2008 global financial crisis known as the Financial Crisis (2008), and examines the interplay of economic downturn, migration narratives, changing mobility patterns, political party mobilization, and public policy responses in a comparative historical perspective combining economic and political approaches.

#### 4.1.3 Added Value of Cooperation

Cooperation in the module is essential for realizing the comprehensive, longitudinal, multilevel, multi-method and interdisciplinary approach to the study of 'crisis narratives' and their effects on policy change. Therefore, the module architecture allows us to address overlapping case studies. The IPs are interdisciplinary (combinations of economics, history, law, political science, and sociology), allowing for a synergetic mix of methodological approaches to study a similar set of crises.

Table 3: Overview of Module I Projects

	IP39_GLOBAL-GOVERNANCE	IP40_NARRATIVES	IP41_EMIGRATION
<i>Media narratives</i>	Claims analysis of civil society actors		Claims analysis in newspapers, automated text analysis
<i>Political discourses</i>	IO debates 1975 –, EU debates 1990 – *	Party manifestos, social media communication, IO debates 1945 –	Regional and national parliamentary debates, party manifestos
<i>Public policies</i>	IO policies 1975 –, EU policies 1990 – *	National policies in ES, UK, and CH; IO policies 1945 –	Regional data on economic and political development in CH, FR, and ES



<i>Public attitudes</i>	Survey on migration/crisis perceptions in Canada, Nigeria, Philippines, Switzerland	Priming experiments on migrants and intentions to leave (Nigeria, Kenya)	Data from elections and referenda
<i>Crises</i>	1973 Oil Shock, 1991 – 1999 Yugoslav Wars, 2008 Financial Crisis, Climate Change	1941 – 1945 World War II, 1973 Oil Shock, 1991 – 1999 Yugoslav Wars, 2008 Financial Crisis	1973 Oil Shock, 1991 – 1999 Yugoslav Wars, 2008 Financial Crisis

\* external Ambizione project

#### 4.1.4 Contribution to the Research Agenda of the NCCR

The projects advance research on the MMN at three levels:

- First, the focus on crisis centers on potential turning points in representations of human mobility, and hence moments in which we can observe a shift in the framing of the MMN. This allows us to assess whether the sense of urgency and re-orientation implied in crisis privileges particular framings of human mobility as more or less temporary (the continuum dimension of the MMN), or more or less desirable/costly (the hierarchy dimension of the MMN).
- Second, the longitudinal focus permits us to retrace the evolution of different conceptions of migration and mobility over time, thereby accounting for historical trends that have so far gone undiscovered.
- Third, the comparative approach across levels of governance and types of countries/IOs allows for identifying scope conditions that privilege certain configurations of the MMN over others.

In terms of crisis, all IPs in the module aim to understand the consequences for the governance of migration and related decisions in fundamentally uncertain situations. The module thus offers an opportunity to observe different evolutions and outcomes in comparable methodological settings, all of them relating to shifts in migration discourses and policies in reaction to endogenous or exogenous shocks.

## 4.2 Module I: Migration-Mobility Narratives – Individual Project Outlines

### 4.2.1 The Impact of Crises on the Global Governance of Migration and Mobility: Boost or Blow (IP39\_GLOBAL-GOVERNANCE)?

*Sandra Lavenex (Department of Political Science and International Relations, University of Geneva), Vincent Chetail (Global Migration Centre, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies)*

#### *Research Questions and Academic Contributions*

An increasing number of organizations and processes have been involved in international cooperation and governance of migration (Betts 2011, Lahav & Lavenex 2013, Money & Lockhart 2018, Chetail 2019). Next to more long-standing (e.g., UNHCR, ILO, IOM, EU or African Union) or recent (e.g., Global Compacts on Migration and Refugees) dedicated fora, cooperation has also spread to international institutions specialized in other fields such as the World Bank, the WHO, or the UN Office on Drugs and Crime. In a context of hesitant cooperation, crises can act as a shock that disrupts standard operating procedures, mobilizes new venues, and creates scope for learning. Eventually, new instruments are created with the view of aligning international law and migration governance to the changing circumstances (Money & Lockhart 2018). Yet the narrative of crisis and urgency of action may propel unexpected solutions that depart from formerly agreed principles, well-established legal rules, and long-standing objectives. The narrative of crisis may be instrumentalized with the view of undermining the authority and content of international law by permitting the activation of derogation mechanisms provided in several human rights conventions, or the extensive use of restrictions to human rights



of migrants. Though 'crisis narratives' abound in the history of migration policy, their impact on international cooperation structures and substance at the policy and legal planes has not been studied systematically.

Obviously, the notion of 'crisis' is contested. Whether a disruptive event (e.g., an upsurge of forced migration, economic downturn) is framed as a crisis is a matter of discursive construction in a given institutional and normative setting. Stakeholders' views may differ both on the existence of a crisis and its substance. Such framing is also a political resource, and can be used strategically to push for or to prevent a certain course of action. Therefore, it is important to identify who frames a situation as a crisis, under which legal framework (soft law versus hard law; emergency law versus ordinary law), with what purpose and effect (change or status quo; reinforcing or undermining migrant rights).

To avoid pre-determining crisis, we select periods of endogenous (i.e., resulting primarily from mismanagement within the migration governance system) and exogenous (i.e., resulting primarily from factors external to the migration system) pressure, both sudden or slow-onset, across global and regional migration governance fora. We investigate cooperation on forced and economic migration and the role of actors from the 'Global North' and 'Global South' with due regard to the relevant legal frameworks.

Drawing on theories of policy change and learning, in particular Sabatier's Actor Coalition Framework (Sabatier & Jenkins 1993, Weible & Sabatier 2018) and newer IR literature on crises in international governance (e.g., Lavenex 2018a, Zürn 2018) we study the effect of 'crisis narratives' on two dimensions of international migration governance:

- Authority structures: which international institutions are empowered/weakened in dealing with migration cooperation, and why?
- Policy substance: do the policies adopted to deal with the crisis advance or disrupt long-standing goals and principles, as well as legal rules and standards?

Our research questions are:

- 1) How do stakeholders from the 'Global North' and 'Global South' discursively construct 'crisis narratives' in international migration fora, and under what conditions do these narratives advance or disrupt international cooperation in terms of authority structure, applicable laws and policy substance?
- 2) How does this differ across countries (in particular developed vs developing); institutional settings (relevant global and regional IOs and fora); types of migration and their legal frameworks (primarily humanitarian or economic or mixed); and type of crisis (endogenous/exogenous, sudden or slow-onset)?

We conduct longitudinal and cross-sectional comparative case studies of international cooperation in selected international and regional fora. We distinguish three levels of analysis:

- The framing of 'crisis narratives' based on systematic, actor-centered frame analysis of official documents, legal instruments, interviews and survey data;
- Shifts in authority structures based on document analysis and interviews; and
- Changes in policy and legal substance based on legal doctrinal and teleological interpretation of applicable instruments.

We include 'crisis narratives' drawing on challenges endogenous to migration governance, such as the 1970/80s Indochina or the 2015 EU Migration Management and Rohingya crises, which directly question established rules and policies, and have motivated new approaches to international law and policy (the Global Plan of Action in the 1980s; the Global Compacts of 2018). Theories of policy change suggest that major transformations are more likely to be triggered by shocks external to the policy system that fundamentally alter the costs of (non-) cooperation, such as a terrorist attack (9/11), a pandemic (COVID-19) or slow-onset pressures such as global recessions (after the Oil Crisis 1973 – and the Financial Crisis 2008 – ) or climate change (Weible & Sabatier 2018).

Actor coalitions and power structures are crucial factors affecting the likelihood and direction of change. In international migration governance, cleavages exist between countries that identify themselves primarily as destination versus source and transit of migrant flows. Much research has focused on the 'Global North'. How countries of origin/transit of migrants relate to migration crises and their impact on international cooperation has hardly been addressed. This contrasts with a growing body of scholarship documenting these countries' increasing leverage in bilateral relations with destination states (e.g., Adamson & Tsourapas 2019, Lavenex & Jurje 2019).

In collaboration with scholars from the 'Global South' and through the mobilization of survey data and interviews, we identify commonalities and differences in the discursive construction of crisis and preferred action (in terms of institutional authority and policy substance), thereby contributing to a better understanding of the global context of migration cooperation.

### *Methodology and Case Selection*

We take a longitudinal perspective on 'crisis narratives' and change in international institutions and law starting with an institution's mandate in migration policy until today, with a focus on the last five decades (since 1970). We analyze up to six crises – as exogenous pressures, we plan to focus on 9/11 (2001) and the COVID-19 pandemic (2020) as sudden; economic recession (1975 – , 2008 – ) and climate change as slow-onset crises. As endogenous pressures, we examine the 1970s Indochina, Yugoslav Wars (1991 – 1999), and the 2015 migration/refugee management crisis in Europe and South-East Asia.

We investigate the narrative construction of these crises across international migration institutions (UNHCR, IOM, HLD, GFMD, Global Compacts on Migrants and Refugees), selected international organizations having obtained a migration policy mandate (World Bank, WHO), and selected regional communities. This regional dimension is addressed in collaboration with regional partners (African Union/Ecowas, ASEAN, and Mercosur). Philipp Lutz covers the EU case in the Ambizione project he submitted. While older crises can only be assessed on the basis of available documents, current crisis constructions and perceptions will additionally draw on interviews with stakeholders and a public opinion survey using survey experiments covering two countries of the 'Global South' (Nigeria, Philippines) and two of the 'Global North' (Canada, Switzerland).

### *Data and Sources*

The analysis will draw on five types of data:

- A database of primary sources documenting relevant decision-making and law-making processes in the selected institutions, to be made open-access upon completion and publication of first results;
- A comprehensive overview documenting the legal mandates of selected institutions, their evolution, and the development of new legal tools and instruments
- A survey of public opinion on international migration and crisis perceptions using survey experiments in two countries of the 'Global North' (Canada, Switzerland) and two of the 'Global South' (Nigeria, Philippines) to corroborate findings from document analysis
- A database of legal and policy changes resulting from these framing and decision-making processes to be analyzed against the background of the institutions' past approaches.
- As per the recent crises, semi-structured expert interviews with stakeholders from selected countries from the 'Global North' and 'Global South' to corroborate results from the analyses of framing and decision-making processes, as well as of cooperation results.

We analyze the corpus in three steps.

- First, we analyze 'crisis narratives' using text analysis software and frame analysis, differentiating also the positions of different actor coalitions within these discourses, and attitudes in public opinion.
- In the second step, we analyze the institutional and legal reforms, and policy change resulting from these debates by applying the toolbox developed by Sabatier and others.

- The third step consists in the legal interpretation of policy changes with regard to their implications for migrant rights as well as the way they address the MMN.

Table 4: Project Planning and Milestones IP39

Research Activities	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	
Refinement of case selection and theoretical framework					
Data Collection framing analysis, decision-making and law-making processes and policy changes					
Survey planning and running					
Frame Analysis					
Analysis of policy change authority structures					
Analysis of policy and legal change substantive policies					
Interviews					
Comparative Analysis					
<b>Milestone(s)</b>	<b>WS1</b>	<b>R1</b>	<b>P1,R2, C1 WS2</b>	<b>P2 P3 WS3</b>	<b>C2 B1 P4 B2 WS4</b>

B = Books or Manuscripts: B1=PhD Manuscript, B2= Book manuscript on crises and international migration governance

C = Conferences; WS = Workshop with partners from non-EU Regions

P = Paper (journal articles): P1 = on policy frames across crises for IR journal, P2 = on legal and policy change for Interdisciplinary journal, P3 on attitudes, frames, and legal/policy change across crises for IR journal

R = Paper (NCCR working paper): R1= on policy frames across crises and IOs, R2 on legal and policy change

#### Contribution to the Research Agenda of the NCCR

This IP, directed by a political scientist and an expert in international law, contributes to the longitudinal analysis of the role of crisis in international migration (see 2.2). Covering more than 50 years, the IP will be the first systematic and theory-driven study of the role of 'crisis narratives' in international migration governance. The MMN forms the heuristic against which we interpret transformations in policy substance. We investigate policy change in terms of the continuum and hierarchy between (long-term) migration entailing a 'positive' (in terms of new regulations) set of individual rights and limitations versus (short-term) mobility based on a 'negative' dismantling of regulatory barriers to human movement. Examples include the relationship between traditional asylum status versus temporary protection or refugee resilience in the UNHCR and GCR, social and economic rights of migrants versus circular migration in the ILO, IOM, GCM or World Bank).

Other Phase III IPs focus on a) the consequence of 'crisis policies' on migration flows, migrants' situations, and the socio-economic determinants of migration; b) public attitudes towards (im)migration; and c) 'crisis narratives'. III\_IP49\_PRECARIZATION addresses the governance of crisis and legal-institutional determinants of EU and national migration policies. This connects with our focus on international institutional and policy changes resulting from 'crisis narratives.' III\_IP40 connects with the discursive aspect of our project. We will collaborate on the discursive conceptualization of (non)crises and the frame analytical methodology. This exchange has already started with [II\\_IP36\\_BORDERS](#) (directed by Sandra Lavenex), which builds the perfect

bridge towards this IP, as it conceptualizes crisis as narrative, and advances the methodological and empirical work regarding the case of COVID-19 in national discourses, thus preparing the ground for the comparative approach and the focus on regional and global institutions proposed here.

#### 4.2.2 Narratives of Crisis and Their Influence in Shaping Discourses and Policies of Migration and Mobility (IP40\_NARRATIVES)

Gianni D'Amato (University of Neuchâtel), Matteo Gianni (University of Geneva), Didier Ruedin (University of Neuchâtel)<sup>1</sup>

##### *Research Questions and Academic Contributions*

Inspired by a theoretical frame on different modes of immigration politics in liberal democratic states, relating to solidarity, utilitarianism, and nationalism as key drivers in shaping migration discourses and policies (Freeman 1995), the project is built around four basic questions to better understand the role of narratives in the context of human mobility governance: 1) What are the prevalent narratives of migration and mobility in different parts of Europe, and how did they evolve and manifest themselves since 1945, at the national level and at the level of supranational organizations? 2) Do economic and social crises shift narratives on migration and mobility? 3) What is the impact of shifting narratives on social behavior (attitudes, discrimination), on political discourses, and on migratory ambitions? 4) What are the implications of such narratives and of their effects on democratic legitimacy, justice, and citizenship regimes to overcome unjust inequalities?

The answers to these questions provide the necessary knowledge to envisage the contents of (counter-) narratives that may avoid the unequal effects of post-crisis narratives. Given that crises are not only triggered by objective social strains, but also – if not mainly – by narratives in the civil sphere, the ambition is to provide an in-depth understanding of (re-)produced, developed, and transformed narratives from different contexts, using our [cross-national and longitudinal data set](#) to detect to what extent economic and social crises or other factors may have a determining effect on dominant narratives, and on the governance of human mobility.

Scientifically, the project picks up recent interest in the role of narratives within and beyond migration and mobility studies (Shiller 2019). The term 'narratives' describes stories that are able to frame the representation of a society and its transformation. Like every research paradigm, the narrative paradigm constitutes a broad framework within which various approaches, theoretical orientations, and analytical practices co-exist. Here we combine empirical media analysis with more reflexive theoretical and normative approaches, both to better understand the nature of narratives and their impact on human mobility, but also to propose legitimate alternative narratives that can be shared convincingly (compare Fouka et al. 2020 on how narratives can shape attitudes). These narratives may address utilitarian aspects in economic growth terms, issues of nativist cultural-national preservation, or the need of solidarity action towards recently arrived people. Moreover, mobilizing the category of crisis in such narratives entails the reference to a comparative criterion (i.e., non-crisis or post-crisis), and therefore constructs the crisis as a normative problem, questioning the moral or ethical grounds of actions, policies, and ideas.

The project focuses on destination countries in Europe (Switzerland, UK, and Spain) – with an extension to origin countries in Kenya and Nigeria to benefit from existing research collaborations – providing comparisons across countries and time. With this, the IP can leverage differences in the occurrence and timing of economic and social crises to study their impact on migratory narratives. The temporal dimension is central in understanding the genealogy and dynamics of narrative change. We will focus on the impact of World War II, the Oil Crisis (1973), refugee 'shocks' in the 1990s and 2015, as well as economic crises after 2007 – 2008 (Financial Crisis) and 2010 (Debt Crisis), and of course the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The different parts of the project pertain to the *macro-level* (narratives in the public space and media addressing the

---

<sup>1</sup> Madeleine Dungy, migration historian at the EPFL, is associated with the project submission and would become part of the Project Leader team as soon as she gets a stabilized position in a Swiss university.

governance), the *meso-level* (civil society organizations involved in narratives), and the *micro-level* (through experiments on the impact of narratives on attitudes and migratory intentions). The consideration of these three levels and the theoretical relations between them allows for the analysis of the effect of crises on narratives, and the effects of narratives on discourses and policies, as much as individual attitudes and behavior.

### Methodology

The project is divided into four sub-projects, two of which address the first research question, and two of which address one of the remaining questions each. To establish the changing nature of narratives over time, we expand the SOM [claims dataset](#) of media analysis in three Western European countries updated by [II IP22](#) (Spain, UK, and Switzerland) to 1995 – 2023 (Van der Brug et al. 2015). We use claims analysis and complement this with automated text analysis that we have tested and validated (e.g., sentiment analysis, dictionary-based approaches). In Switzerland, we will correlate the media analysis with data from the MMS. We can also benefit from an existing content analysis of party manifestos, and access to Twitter data for politicians in more recent years to apply text-as-data methods for a better understanding of party-political narratives over time. The impact of crises on narratives is examined in a regression framework, as interrupted time series and regression discontinuity. The historical analysis expands backward to 1945, analyzing, based on a taxonomy of narratives, the arguments of economic and public interest groups at the national level, as much as those of supranational organizations (e.g., IOM, ILO, OECD, World Bank) drawing on archival research, the media analysis, and secondary literature.

In cutting-edge survey experiments, we use priming, an experimental method, to measure the impact of narratives on attitudes. Participants are primed with different narratives (treatment), and we measure the impact on attitudes to immigrants and intentions to integrate different groups in diverse societies (outcomes).

The political-theoretical analysis relies on an empirically based approach of normative political theory. It proceeds in two steps: First, it connects empirical results to moral principles, in order to assess their implications on justice or democratic legitimacy. Second, it focuses on the transitional political procedures needed to elaborate legitimate ‘post-crisis narratives’ on migration and mobility, and hence address inequalities, testing these alternative formulations with relevant stakeholders. In all sub-projects, the research is sensitive to the role of gender, social class, and ethnic origin.

Table 5: Project Planning and Milestones IP40

Research Activities	Doctoral Student and Postdoc	Research Partners
<i>Data on changing narratives</i>	Update newspaper articles in our existing SOM data set with the aid of keywords, coding narratives in these articles based on an existing and validated codebook, archival work	
<i>Analysis of changing narratives</i>	Regression analysis, automated text-as-data analysis, correlations of data from the MMS and party manifestos	
<i>Historical analysis</i>	Taxonomy through research on websites; press releases, annual reports, newsletters; speeches of key officials; archival research in institutions of interest groups, added by secondary literature analysis and media analysis from archives	
<i>Experiments on impact of narratives</i>	Survey and lab experiment on the impact of different narratives on social norms and attitudes	
<i>Experiments in origin countries</i>		Survey experiment on the impact of different narratives on social norms, attitudes, and migration intentions



<i>Political-theoretical analysis</i>	Systematization of the moral arguments presented in the narratives and of their historical transformations; ethical implications of experiments' results
<i>Formulation of alternative narratives</i>	More extensive work on alternative narratives; testing of these alternative narratives with stakeholders

Research Activities	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	
<i>Data on changing narratives</i>	█				
<i>Analysis of changing narratives</i>		█			
<i>Historical analysis</i>	█	█			
<i>Experiments on impact of narratives</i>		█	█		
<i>Experiments in origin countries</i>		█	█		
<i>Political-theoretical reflection</i>	█	█	█		
<i>Formulation of alternative narratives</i>			█	█	
<i>Publications and joint volume</i>		█	█	█	
<b>Milestones</b>	<b>D1</b>	<b>D2</b> <b>P1</b> <b>P2</b> <b>P8</b>	<b>C1</b> <b>P5</b> <b>P7</b> <b>P8</b>	<b>C2</b> <b>C3</b> <b>P3</b> <b>P4</b> <b>P6</b> <b>P8</b> <b>P9</b>	<b>B1</b> <b>B2</b> <b>D3</b>

C1: conference on narratives and crises, C2: conference on historical narratives, C3: conference on origin countries

P1: paper on changing narratives (descriptive or methodological), P2: paper on taxonomies of narratives, P3: paper on impact of crises on narratives, P4: paper on historical developments, P5: paper on impact of narratives: political reactions, P6: paper on impact of narratives on attitudes, P7: paper on impact of narratives in origin country, P8: paper on impact of narratives on migration decisions, P9: paper on political-theoretical analysis – including stakeholder perspectives

B1: joint book, B2: two paper dissertations

D1: experiments pre-registered, D2: dataset of changing narratives 1995 to 2023, D3: data deposited

#### *Contribution to the Research Agenda of the NCCR*

The historical transformation of narratives on migration and mobility entails clearly a conception of the MMN as a continuum. However, the reconstruction and analysis of narratives will allow assessing whether enablement, hierarchy, and opposition are also part of the debates as categories of practices, and if they are useful as categories of analysis. Such an encompassing implementation of the MMN is necessary to inform the analysis of the inner logic of narratives, of their impacts, and of their legitimacy with respect to inequalities.

The IP includes, besides the comparative analysis, a longitudinal dimension to scrutinize how moments of crisis and fundamental uncertainty affect the narratives on migration and mobilities, how these potential shifts may start a phase of fundamental learning in which social norms, attitudes, political discourses, and migratory ambitions may be altered. With the media analysis, we can identify the exact times and themes of rupture. We seek to depart from dominant understandings of the production and consumption of narratives on migration

through interdisciplinarity (political science, history, sociology, political theory) and multiple methodologies (media analysis, text-as-data, sentiment analysis, survey experiments, historical approaches), systematic data collection and analysis, as well as modern experimental designs. Importantly, we will engage in the formulation of alternative new narratives on migration based on the newly created knowledge, and test if such empirically sound stories may alter the perceptions of recipients. The IP pays close attention to the role of migrant voices in shaping the public discourse on migration, to the gender of those who write and read migration stories, and to how traditional media and social media spread the narratives.

Cooperation with other projects is envisaged at the methodological level with III\_IP43\_ATTITUDES. Close cooperation is planned with the IPs in our module. With III\_IP39 we work on the relation between domestic, national, and international bodies in their attempts to formulate and put into practice a narrative of migration and mobility governance. The collaboration with III\_IP41 will converge our efforts in scrutinizing the political discourses and public policies during periods of crisis.

#### 4.2.3 A European Desert? The Territorial Economics and Politics of Emigration in Crisis Regions (IP41\_EMIGRATION)

Olivier Crevoisier (Institute of Sociology, University of Neuchâtel), Jean-Thomas Arrighi (Institute of History, University of Neuchâtel), Sean Mueller (Institute of Political Studies, University of Lausanne)

##### Research Questions and Academic Contributions

In public debates, Europe is widely portrayed as a besieged continent, whose relative economic wealth, political stability and demographic aging constitute a powerful magnet for economically deprived, politically oppressed and youthful populations in the Global South. Yet, shifting the perspective from the continental or state to the regional level reveals a more complex picture: a dual movement of some people clustering in economically dynamic regions and cities ('oases') and others escaping economically ailing ones ('deserts'). Economic crises exacerbate such movements and resulting territorial inequalities. With few exceptions in the fields of geography and demography, the profound political, social and economic implications of the uneven territorial distribution of migration and mobility flows have hardly been explored by existing scholarship. Against this background, this project examines the economic and political causes and consequences of protracted emigration in European regions in times of economic crisis.

Bringing together comparative politics, political economy, and migration studies, the project is structured into two PhD theses (duration 4 years, employment according to SNSF rules). PhD1 focuses on regional economic structures and development policy, asking: *What are the economic determinants of regional emigration and what regional economic development policies were introduced to address the phenomenon?* Adopting a more political perspective, PhD2 asks: *What are the main types of politicization of and party responses to emigration at a regional level?* Examining the issue historically and comparatively, both PhDs will not only identify similarities and differences across space and time, but also explain them. They share the same multilevel and territorial approach, examining the role of European, national, and regional governments in shaping the causes and effects of regional emigration.

Table 6: Migration in the Six Selected Regions and their National Contexts

CASES	Territorial structure (1973)	Territorial structure (2008)	Net migration rate (1970s)	Net migration rate (2010s)
FRANCE	Centralized democracy	Decentralized democracy	Positive	Positive
<i>Nord-Pas-de-Calais</i>	2 Departments	1 Region	Negative	Negative
<i>Martinique</i>	1 Department	1 Territorial Collectivity	Negative	Negative
SPAIN	Centralized autocracy	Regionalized democracy	Negative	Positive
<i>Galicia</i>	4 Provinces	1 Autonomous Community	Negative	Stagnant
<i>Extremadura</i>	2 Provinces	1 Autonomous Community	Stagnant	Negative

SWITZERLAND	Federal democracy	Federal democracy	Stagnant	Positive
Jura	3 Bernese districts	1 Canton	Negative	Stagnant
Glarus	1 Canton	1 Canton	Stagnant	Stagnant

They also cover the same six regional cases: Jura and Glarus in Switzerland, Nord-Pas-de-Calais and Martinique in France, Galicia and Extremadura in Spain (Table 6). These six cases are chosen in view of maximizing the generalization potential of our findings: All are demographic outliers in their respective nation-states, meaning their population either stagnated or even declined (relatively and/or absolutely) over the time-span due to protracted emigration only partially compensated by immigration. The comparison across three countries further allows us to infer on the importance of federal (CH), unitary (FR) and regionalized (ES) state structures, as well as EU membership (FR and ES) for both economic and political causes and effects at the regional level. Finally, comparing the post Oil Shock period (i.e., 1973 – 1983) with that of the Financial Crisis (i.e., 2008 – present) allows us to understand the importance and impact of global political and economic paradigms such as decentralization, liberalization, tertiarization, and Europeanization.

The project's three contributions to academia are its original research question, the regional scale of analysis, and its inter-disciplinary nature.

- In Europe, migration studies have mainly focused on *inter-national immigration*. Here, we propose to focus on *inter-regional emigration* instead. Although related, emigration results in a distinct, and often more intractable set of problems, potentially unleashing a vicious circle of demographic decline, economic downturn, and political contestation. The phenomenon also fell off the radar of regional politics scholars, who have been biased towards economically successful and comparatively richer regions. Economic approaches, in turn, rarely pay heed to the impact of emigration on regional economic development, let alone in connection to political phenomena such as xenophobia, populism, or sovereignism.
- The *regional scale of analysis* is adopted not just because it has rarely been done so far, but mainly because it allows for a finer-grained understanding of the complex relationships between migration, mobility, politics, and economics. Regions remain to a greater or lesser extent locked into their national (and increasingly also continental) structures. This allows holding constant important background conditions. Yet, regional governments have become important actors on their own, trying to differentiate themselves and compete globally while also cooperating across borders and networking with each other. Looking at the economics and politics of selected regional 'deserts' thus allows us to map the complex interactions between population movements, territorial inequalities, and multilevel policy-making.
- The project combines insights from and contributes to *three main disciplines*: migration and mobility studies, political science (territorial politics and comparative federalism), and economy (regional development and territorial inequality). It aims to bring out the best from each: a focus on context-specific economic structures, opportunities and developments; tracing historical and contemporary patterns of mobilities; and analyzing discursive frames and arguments in political mobilization alongside institutional variation in terms of a state's territorial organization.

### Methodology

The project combines qualitative with quantitative research methods. In year 1, the team will collect economic and demographic data through public statistical agencies (i.e., EUROSTAT, Swiss FSO, French INSEE, and Spanish CIS) to capture the outward mobility flows in our six chosen regions. It will also compile all relevant policy documents on regional economic development issued by governmental agencies at European, national, and regional levels to identify policy shifts over time. This will result in two online databases on regional mobilities and economic policies, respectively. In year 2, we will conduct *qualitative studies* in the form of expert and stakeholder interviews (for the post-2008 period) and archival research (for the post-1973 period) through fieldwork in all six regions. In parallel, the study of regional and national parliamentary debates, newspaper articles, and party manifestos will be undertaken using *quantitative methods*. This will allow us to quantify at least some of the dependent variables, chief among them the degree of politicization of emigration. To do so,

we will adapt the claims analysis methodology developed as part of Phase II IPs ([II IP22](#) and [II IP26 INEQUAL-AGENCY](#)) to the regional context. The qualitative analysis of regional policy documents and the quantitative analysis of regional media claims and party politics complements the focus on national and supranational migration narratives of the other two IPs involved in this module (see Chapter 4.1).

Table 7: Project Planning and Milestones IP41

Research Activities	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Collection of statistical data on regional outward mobilities (desk research)	PhDs			
Collection of EU, national, and regional policy documents (desk and archival research)	PhDs & Project Leaders			
Collection of regional press articles and party manifestos (archival research)		PhDs		
Expert & stakeholder interviews in 6 regions (field research)				
Regional economic development policy analysis			PhD1 & Project Leaders	
Regional party politics and media claims analysis			PhD2 & Project Leaders	
Comparative analyses				Entire team
<b>Milestones / Output</b>		P1 D1 D2	P2 D3 P4 P3 P5 C1	D4 P6 B1 P7 B2

P1: Theoretical article (IP Leaders), P2 and P3: 1st articles by PhDs (co-authored with Project Leaders), P4 and P5: 2nd articles by PhDs (single-authored), P6 and P7: 3rd articles by PhDs (with external co-authors)

C1: Conference at UniNE resulting in A Special Issue or Edited Volume (with IPs of the Module/external contributors)

D1: Online repository on regional economic policy, D2: Online database on regional mobilities,

D3: Online dataset on politicization of emigration, D4: Policy Brief on 'Responding to emigration: Lessons from the field'

B1 & B2: Submission PhD theses 1+2 (article-based)

### Contribution to the Research Agenda of the NCCR

By breaking the analytical distinction between internal vs. international, inward vs. outward, and regional vs. national types of cross-border movements, the project draws important lessons from the MMN. We understand these distinctions as *categories of political and economic practices*, rather than categories of analysis. As such, we are primarily interested in the way in which they produce *hierarchies* between desirable and undesirable types of mobilities in a given economic and political field, based on a range of classifications such as legal status, age, class, ethnicity, occupation, or gender. By showing how these hierarchies are discursively articulated by regional elites and institutionally entrenched in regional economic policies, the project provides a striking illustration of the analytical power of the MMN in empirical research.

The IP also engages with the NCCR III's 'crisis narrative'. Our comparative focus on the two most profound economic crises of the post-WWII period allows us to show whether and how such episodes increase the politicization of emigration, challenge established ways of addressing its consequences, and produce new ones. We also expect to find significant differences between the two periods, which delineate crucial critical junctures in the disciplines of economics, politics, and migration studies (i.e., beginning of liberalization reforms, regional turn, and heightened mobilities).

## 4.3 Module II: Socio-Economic Inequality in Times of Crises

### 4.3.1 Research Questions

When launching the IFS Deaton Review in 2020, Paul Johnson, the director of the UK's Institute for Fiscal Studies, remarked that “there can be few things more important than understanding what drives the inequalities we see [...] and what we can do to mitigate them”. With him and other authors we share the assessment that over the last decades, inequalities have been on the rise in many countries and have been linked to a range of outcomes including income, wealth, health, political participation and attitudes, and access to opportunities (Case & Deaton 2020). These inequalities are not only segmenting people at the top and the bottom of the income distribution, but also by personal characteristics such as ethnicity, age, and gender, as well as factors such as migration status and skill level. Of particular relevance for the present purpose, migration is both a driver and a consequence of social inequality.

At the same time, the onset of the 21<sup>st</sup> century has been shaken by a variety of economic, humanitarian, public health, and political crises, which reflect periods of instability or danger questioning the status quo. This module sheds light on socio-economic inequality in times of crisis using a unifying empirical approach and leveraging a variety of data sources spanning linked registers, survey experiments, and high-frequency process data. We pay particular attention to the COVID-19 crisis, but also examine other crises such as the Financial Crisis or humanitarian migration due to warfare, as well as political crises of democratic backlash. We explore how these crises deepen existing inequalities and discrimination, how they shape intergroup relations, how these relations, in turn, affect support for democracy, and how these processes interact with ethnicity, gender, and migration status.

Taking the current COVID-19 crisis as an example, early snapshots of the economic impact of this pandemic suggest that this simultaneous supply and demand shock interacted with pre-existing inequalities (Blundell et al. 2020). People at the bottom of the earnings distribution and those with no or precarious legal status (e.g., low-skilled or undocumented immigrants) are disproportionately employed in sectors that have been forced to shut down and where working from home is not a viable alternative (Yasenov 2020). Women, especially those living with a partner and single mothers, have borne the brunt of the additional childcare, housework, and home-schooling responsibilities caused by school closures (Refle et al. 2020). And heightened nationalist discourses and threat perceptions in the wake of this pandemic might, in the long run, lead to an increase in xenophobia and racism (Jetten et al. 2020), which are often the source of unequal treatment and discrimination towards immigrants. Together, we address three interrelated research questions:

- 1) How does the COVID-19 crisis, as well as earlier crises such as the Financial Crisis or crises in migrants' countries of origin, impact labor market outcomes of people varying along the key intersecting categories of difference – country of origin, gender, age, and migration status, and how lasting are these effects in the medium-to-long run?
- 2) How does COVID-19 moderate how identity, emotions, and ideology shape the views of the majority population towards immigrant minorities, and how do these views affect support for democracy?
- 3) How does the specific economic shock associated with COVID-19 interact with existing ethnic and immigrant discrimination in hiring?

### 4.3.2 Contribution to the Literature

The economic crisis in the late 2000s, the unequal impact of globalization, associated political events such as Brexit and the global rise of populist leaders, and, most recently, the COVID-19 crisis, have spurred a renewed research interest in the drivers and consequences of socio-economic inequality (see, e.g., Cénat et al. 2020; Platt & Warwick 2020, Rodríguez-Bailón 2020). This trans- and interdisciplinary literature spans the fields of economics, demography, political science, public health, social psychology, and sociology. Our module contributes to this burgeoning literature from a Swiss and international perspective, focusing on the



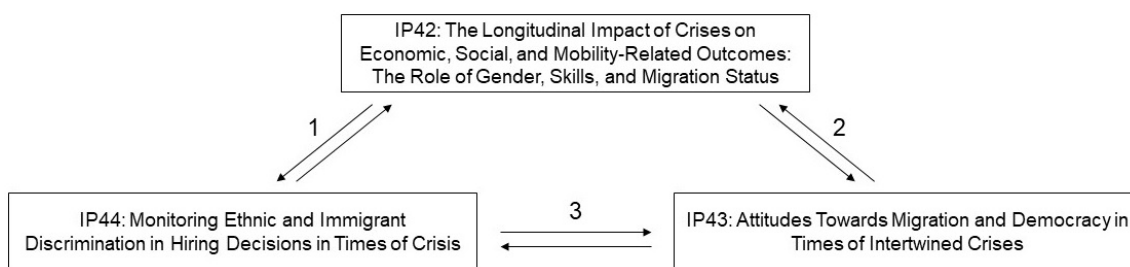
consequences for those (intersecting) groups arguably most affected by old and new forms of inequality: migrants, women, and the low-skilled.

As a whole, the module aims to make specific contributions in the following four research areas. First, this module will contribute to the national policy debate (Lalive et al. 2020) and the global economic assessment of how the COVID-19 crisis differentially affects immigrants (Borjas & Cassidy 2020) and women (Alon et al. 2020) by leveraging high-quality, comprehensive, and linked register data on a range of labor market and integration outcomes from Switzerland. Second, it contributes to the literature in social psychology by providing survey evidence of how crises shape both negative (xenophobia) and positive (solidarity) intergroup relationships (Jetten et al. 2020), and how this interacts with intergroup emotions and ideological orientations. Third, we leverage experimental survey data to contribute to recent debates in political science on democratic backsliding (Waldner & Lust 2018). Here, we explore if and how altered xenophobia and threat perceptions erode support for democracy. Fourth, we contribute to the literature on discrimination in the labor market (see, e.g., Neumark 2018) and the role it plays in explaining inequalities, by providing high-frequency process data and causal evidence on how economic shocks interact with hiring disparities faced by ethnic and immigrant minorities. Overall, the module contributes to the mainstreaming and visibility of experimental and quasi-experimental methods in migration research in Switzerland, a process which was pioneered by Dominik Hangartner and colleagues (III\_IP44\_HIRING-DECISIONS).

### 4.3.3 Added Value of Cooperation

Unified by a quantitative approach but spanning a range of fields including demography, economics, political science and social psychology, collaboration within this module allows us to do justice to the inherently interdisciplinary demands posed by the study of migration (Castles 2000) and inequality (Case & Deaton 2020). While we all find value in multi- and mixed-methods approaches, we believe that the common quantitative approach adopted by this module will facilitate cooperation and exchange in the form of shared survey instruments, statistical methodologies, and findings that cross-pollinate across the different IPs. Furthermore, the three IPs included in this module were designed as such that they complement each other's respective substantive foci, but also methodological strengths and limitations.

Figure 2: Diagram of complementarities and synergies among IP42, IP43 and IP44



While III\_IP42\_LONGITUDINAL will provide a comprehensive assessment of the longitudinal impact of COVID-19 on economic, social, and mobility-related measures of inequalities, it will not explore in detail the underlying mechanisms. This is where III\_IP44\_HIRING-DECISIONS comes into play 1): while it narrowly focuses on one select mechanism, hiring discrimination in the labor market, its research design and data allows us to gauge its causal contribution to the economic inequalities documented in III\_IP42. A similarly synergistic relationship 2) exists between III\_IP42\_LONGITUDINAL and III\_IP43\_ATTITUDES: the survey and experimental evidence collected by III\_IP44 will assess how the crisis and its impact on inequalities, documented by III\_IP42, will shape attitudes towards migration and democracy. At the same time, III\_IP43 will emphasize the role of xenophobia and intergroup relations as particular mechanisms that might reinforce existing inequalities in times of crisis. Lastly, III\_IP44 and III\_IP43 are united 3) in their analysis of xenophobia and discrimination, but also complement each other by their respective foci on attitudes (III\_IP43) and behavior (III\_IP44), respectively.

#### 4.3.4 Contribution to the Research Agenda of the NCCR

Drawing on the ancient Greek meaning of κρίσις (krisis) as crossroads or decision, our module is interested in how crises, as conditions of instability or danger questioning the status quo, and leading to decisive changes, interact with inequality. We do so by addressing a variety of crises. The module examines how over time, the COVID-19 pandemic altered various aspects of inequality, such as exclusive majority attitudes (xenophobia), which are often a driver of discriminating behavior, or labor market discrimination. Besides COVID-19, the module studies the impact of other crises in Switzerland (in particular the 2008 Financial Crisis) as well as in the respective countries of origin (the conflict in the Balkans and the Syrian civil war) on inequality (the choice of these rather recent crises is dictated by data availability). Moreover, and beyond examining crises as drivers, the module conceptualizes crises as outcomes of inequality, by analyzing how anti-immigrant attitudes, which are inherently anti-egalitarian, erode support for democratic norms based on the principle of equality.

The contribution of our module to a better understanding of the interplay between migration and mobility via the MMN is twofold. First, it takes the epistemological lens of a *continuum* between migration and mobility as analytical categories, where fluid mobilities may gradually change into more stable forms of migration, and the other way round. By linking our research explicitly to various crises, we see a need to complement the gradual view of a continuum with a more disruptive perspective, as we rather expect sudden changes from fluid mobility into more stable forms of migration in contexts of crises, and vice versa. Second, our module advances knowledge on the *hierarchies* emerging from migration and mobility used as categories of practice. We study these hierarchies by examining discrimination – e.g., via unequal treatment in the labor market – of migrants (permanent, long-term) and mobile individuals (e.g., temporary workers, guest workers) based on their legal permits, but also on individual traits such as ethnicity and gender, which would not justify unequal treatment, and yet, are often a source of discrimination.

## 4.4 Module II: Socio-Economic Inequality – Individual Project Outlines

### 4.4.1 The Longitudinal Impact of Crises on Economic, Social, and Mobility-Related Outcomes: The Role of Gender, Skills, and Migration Status (IP42\_LONGITUDINAL)

*Tobias Müller (Institute of Economics and Econometrics, University of Geneva), Martina Viarengo (Department of Economics, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies), Philippe Wanner (Institute of Demography and Socioeconomics, University of Geneva)*

#### *Research Questions and Academic Contributions*

Crises do not affect the different groups that make up the population in the same way. As the recent COVID-19 crisis has shown, some groups can be affected more deeply, while other groups are more protected. These differences are related to the exposure to both health and economic risk in the short and medium run (job loss, income loss, long-term unemployment). A large body of literature in the United States and the United Kingdom highlights the fact that the probability of being infected and dying from COVID-19 has been higher for ethnic minorities and immigrant communities, which are less able to protect themselves (see for instance Hawkins et al. 2020, Aldridge et al. 2020, Webb Hooper et al. 2020). Moreover, the COVID-19 crisis seems to affect disproportionately the employment of immigrants (Borjas & Cassidy 2020) and women (Alon et al. 2020). Our IP tackles the impacts of the COVID-19 crisis and other crises on the labor market and more broadly on the well-being of migrant populations. We hypothesize that the negative economic consequences are more pronounced for groups that are already precarious, leading to indirect consequences in terms of employment and well-being (Prime et al. 2020).

We focus on Switzerland, where the impact of the two previous economic crises, – the 1973 Oil Shock and the Housing Crisis in the mid-1990s – led to the dismissal of many immigrant workers, and consequently to significant emigration. By contrast, according to the recent figures published by SEM, the 2008 Financial Crisis

led to an increase in the number of immigrants, whereas both the numbers of immigrants and emigrants have declined during the COVID-19 crisis. In this context, our second research question aims at understanding the changes in the mobility patterns in relation to critical junctures, including crises in the migrants' countries of origin. In this regard, Switzerland represents an interesting case. It is the European country with the largest share of foreign-born residents, hosting many highly skilled migrants, and is one of the countries the most affected by the current pandemic.

In economic terms, the COVID-19 crisis is the result of both demand and supply shocks. In many sectors that require proximity with clients, production has been shut down completely during the lockdown, and demand remains weak since the lockdown. Other sectors were much less affected or even experienced an increase in demand (e.g., pharmaceutical industry, e-commerce). This pattern differs clearly from other crises. Overall, service sectors that produce for the national market suffer most from this crisis. Moreover, the fall in GDP and increase in the number of job-seekers happened faster than during the Financial Crisis (Lalive et al. 2020). We examine the intensity of exposure to the crises according to several socio-demographic characteristics such as gender, country of origin, skills level, and migration status. One of our objectives is to better understand labor market outcomes along the career trajectory in the short and medium term. We pay particular attention to the differential impacts observed between men and women living in single-parent households and those living in multiple-parent households. Our project is motivated by the fact that the labor market performance of immigrants relative to natives has been widely studied (in economics) but its gender dimension has been relatively neglected. Moreover, crises seem to have asymmetric effects on both native and immigrant men and women's labor market prospects and integration.

Our contribution aims at analyzing, in a long-term perspective and using statistical approaches, the consequence of different critical junctures on economic, demographic, and social dimensions of inequality based on the Swiss case. Switzerland serves as a case study due to the high share of migrants and pronounced regional differences in policy responses to the pandemic. We mainly focus on the COVID-19 crisis, but we also address the impact on Switzerland of the 2008 Financial Crisis and other crises in migrants' country of origin (in particular the armed crises in Kosovo and Syria).

The main research questions are the following:

- 1) To what extent do global crises influence labor market inequality along the dimensions of skill, gender, and country of origin?
- 2) How do medium-run labor market consequences of these crises differ from the short-run impact in terms of employment, wages, and inequality?
- 3) To what extent do these crises have an impact on the self-perceived satisfaction in the labor market and more broadly the well-being of migrant populations?
- 4) To what extent do these crises modify the emigration and mobility behavior of the population living in Switzerland?

Our IP makes the following contributions. First, it allows determining the relative effects of the different crises on migrants' labor market, social, and mobility-related outcomes. Second, it enables an understanding of how individuals of varying gender, skill level, migration status, working in different sectors of the economy and at different stages of their career are affected by the crisis. Last, the IP informs on policy-implications based on the available empirical evidence.

### *Methodology*

The data, that will be used in the research project, include:

- The longitudinal nccr – on the move dataset contains information on different economic outcomes, such as unemployment based on the Swiss Unemployment register or changes in income based on the register of the Swiss Central Compensation Office. We plan to update this database and include other surveys, in particular the Swiss Earnings Structure Survey.

- The MMS provides information on different aspects of well-being since 2016 and on subjective health since 2018. We have put a lot of effort into the preparation of the 2020 wave to retain panel members and obtain updated addresses, and as the 2022 wave is already being planned, we will have a longitudinal sample of four survey waves, which will allow for conducting fine-grained analyses of the changes observed before, during and after the crisis.

In the economic part of the project, we will focus on the impact of the crisis on employment, earnings, and inequality in the short, medium, and long run. First, we will identify occupations, sectors, and regions that were particularly exposed to the COVID-19 crisis in Switzerland. We identify vulnerable occupations (which cannot be performed at home) using the Occupational Information Network (O\*NET) database (Dingel & Neiman 2020; Hawkins et al. 2020) and sectors that were directly affected by lockdown policies (e.g., restaurants, travel sector, entertainment and culture). Second, we analyze the impact of the COVID-19 shock on the relative employment and wage outcomes of natives and migrants within a given occupation/sector. We adapt the econometric methodology proposed in the context of regional business cycles by Hoynes (2000) and Dustmann et al. (2009) to (unobserved) sector- and occupation-specific shocks. This allows us to decompose the impact of the shock on inequality between migrants and native workers into a between-occupations (or sectors) component and a within-occupation component. Finally, we explore how these occupation- and sector-specific shocks translate into labor market outcomes for different population groups (distinguished by origin, gender, etc.) in the medium run, focusing on the evolution of inequality. The longitudinal database allows us to follow individuals over time and identify the medium-run impact of the COVID-19 shock on employment and earnings. We adopt a similar approach to the other crises.

We analyze outcomes such as employment status, probability of skilled employment, wages, unemployment as well as career trajectories. We examine the effects of the crises and how they vary by gender, cohort of arrival, country of origin, and migrant category. Our analysis focuses on both economic migrants and refugees. The analysis will be carried out by cohort, which makes it possible to capture the dynamics by year of arrival in the host country, and also to examine changes over time together with the pattern of convergence. The sociodemographic part of the project uses traditional statistical approaches to measure the relationship between crises and different indicators of economic and social well-being.

Our IP will have a long-term impact. First, we plan to publish our research in top journals in economics and demography. Second, we will train the next generation of leading researchers (PostDocs in economics and a PhD in demography). Third, we will inform policy-makers about the findings of our research, and contribute to the academic and policy debates on migration in Switzerland, and at the international level. Fourth, as we did in Phase II, we continue to collaborate with the other members of the NCCR and with leading scholars in the field (e.g., in the current phase our collaborators include Giovanni Peri (University of California, Davis), and Richard B. Freeman (Harvard University)). Last, we contribute to building and consolidating the NCCR's international network through our membership in networks and different partner affiliations (e.g., Harvard University; Center for Research and Analysis of Migration (CReAM); European Development Network (EUDN); Institute for the Study of Labor (IZA); Center for Economic Studies (CESifo); and the Centre for Economic Policy Research (CEPR)).

The third phase begins in June 2022. Data for 2020 will be available in 2021 (MMS), 2022 (Population Registers), and 2023 (income data). The planning is adapted to the availability of data.

Table 8: Project Planning and Milestones IP42

Research Activities	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Longitudinal database, regular updates				
Literature review				
Conceptual framework				

<i>Empirical analyses and writing of the academic papers</i>				
<b>Milestones</b>	<b>P1/ P2</b>	<b>C1</b>	<b>P3</b>	<b>C1</b>
	<b>C1</b>	<b>C2</b>		<b>C2</b>
	<b>C2</b>			<b>C3</b>
				<b>P4/P5</b>

C1: Conferences (national/international), C2: workshops (national/international), C3: dissemination of research findings to policy-makers

P1: Paper on the short-term impact of the COVID-19 on emigration behavior, based on the longitudinal database

P2: Paper on the short-term impact of the COVID-19 on well-being, based on the Migration-Mobility Survey

P3: Paper on the economic impact of COVID-19 on employment, earnings by tasks, occupations, sectors in the short run

P4: Paper on the medium-run consequences of COVID-19 on employment and earnings of migrants and native workers

P5: Paper on the economic effects of COVID-19 on labor-market outcomes taking a longitudinal perspective, with a focus on the heterogeneity by gender, sectoral composition, and skills levels

#### *Contribution to the Research Agenda of the NCCR*

The IP includes an analysis of the impact of one critical event on mobility decisions (immigration and emigration), and also on socioeconomic mobility. In terms of the conceptual framework on the nature of the interplay between migration and mobility, we are investigating the notion of a “continuum” whereby migration represents long-term and permanent forms of movement, while mobility represents increasingly more temporary and fluid forms. We focus on the time horizon of migration, and reasons for migration. We examine gender gaps in labor market outcomes of migrants (permanent, long-term), and mobile individuals, a category which includes temporary workers and guest workers. In terms of crisis narrative, we study the effects of the current COVID-19 pandemic, as well as the 2008 Great Recession, and other crises in the sending countries.

#### **4.4.2 Attitudes Towards Migration and Democracy in Times of Intertwined Crises (IP43\_ATTITUDES)**

*Eva G. T. Green (University of Lausanne), Anita Manatschal (University of Neuchâtel), Juan M. Falomir Pichastor (University of Geneva). International collaboration: Roberto Gonzales (Chile), Alexandra Filindra (US), Jasper van Assche (Belgium)*

#### *Research Questions and Academic Contributions*

Although migration is a global phenomenon, social psychology and political science research on attitudes towards migration focuses heavily on receiving countries in the ‘Global North’. In this era of consecutive international crises, which represent conditions of instability or danger and thus, critical junctures (e.g., humanitarian migration due to warfare and climate change, COVID-19, rise of anti-democratic leadership), this focus is insufficient for understanding the complex and intertwined drivers and outcomes of attitudes towards migrants. There is a need to test the applicability of “Western theories” beyond the ‘Global North’ and refine them accordingly (e.g., Moghaddam 2008).

We study the attitudinal underpinnings of intertwined crises. One crucial question we address is how the current COVID-19 pandemic and its aftermath affect majority views, given that heightened nationalist discourses and threat perceptions could lead to an increase in xenophobia and racism (Jetten et al. 2020). Subsequently, a central and timely question is how hostile intergroup attitudes such as xenophobia erode support for democracy (Bartels 2020).

We advance research on attitudes towards migration and democracy in important ways. Besides the geographical extension to the ‘Global South’, and the connection to current crises, this IP includes novel theoretical explanations such as identity definition (e.g., complexity and shared identities) and affect (e.g., fear, empathy) to explain these views and allow pinning down psychological and contextual (e.g., policies) factors that contribute to exacerbating or disrupting the vicious circle of consecutive crises. The collaborations from



Phases II and III have given rise to an interdisciplinary international research network and continued collaboration beyond the NCCR.

*Q1 – Sub-Project 1: How Identity, Emotions, and Ideology Shape Immigration Attitudes in Intertwined Societal Crises (E. Green, A. Manatschal, J.M. Falomir-Pichastor)*

Increased xenophobia at times of societal crises signals scapegoating of migrants (e.g., Jetten et al. 2020). Sub-Project 1 bridges recent advances in intergroup research on reactions to emergencies and contextual social psychology. We examine how individual (different facets of identity (Drury 2018), intergroup emotions such as fear, guilt, empathy, compassion, as well as ideological orientations) and contextual factors (e.g., nature and extent of exposure to crises, in addition to considering ideological climates and structural factors (Green et al. 2020) jointly shape national majority views regarding immigration, and their consequences for migrants. We focus on uncovering antecedents of both negative (xenophobia) and positive views (intergroup solidarity) – largely neglected until recently (e.g., Jetten et al. 2020, Van Leeuwen & Zagefka 2017). Moreover, expanding our analytic scope beyond the ‘Global North’, we also plan to conduct social psychological survey experiments in South Africa and Chile, both important migration destinations in their respective continents (De Haas et al. 2020).

*Q2 – Sub-Project 2: How Hostile Intergroup Attitudes, Cultural Threat, Emotions, and National Identity Erode Support for Democracy (A. Manatschal, E. Green)*

The 2020 Democracy Report (V-Dem) issued an alert, observing an acceleration and deepening of the “third wave of autocratization” (Lührmann et al. 2020). For the first time since 2001, democracies are no longer in the majority (49% in 2019). Today, 35% of the world population live in countries experiencing autocratic trends, examples being the United States or Turkey, whereas only 8% live in countries becoming more democratic (ibid.). Scholars relate this development to personality factors, populism or political polarization (Graham & Svobik 2020, Howell & Moe 2020). Extending this research, we look at the neglected role of hostile intergroup attitudes such as anti-immigrant attitudes (Bartels 2020, Buyuker et al. 2020). We explore the mechanisms, e.g., how emotions and national identity mediate the link between hostile intergroup attitudes, cultural threats, and eroding support for democracy, and examine the role of contextual factors (e.g., societal and political norms of inclusion or exclusion). We analyze these questions in international comparison (ESS survey data) and via survey experiments in a consensual (Switzerland) and a majoritarian democracy (US) in the North, as well as beyond the Northern context, in an electoral autocracy (Turkey) and an electoral democracy (South Africa) (Lührmann et al. 2020).

*Methodology*

We plan survey experiments and cross-sectional (i.e., across countries or subnational regions) as well as longitudinal analyses using (secondary) survey data. In terms of geographical scope, we plan to include, but also go beyond, the Swiss, European, and North American contexts from Phase II. We will conduct multilevel (cross-sectional comparative) and longitudinal analyses of secondary survey data, quasi-experimental econometric analyses (e.g., difference-in-differences) and analyses of survey experiments. Our data sources include:

- Individual-level secondary surveys, e.g., Afrobarometer, International Social Survey Programme, European Social Survey on Democracy from 2012 and 2020/2021 (with COVID-19 items), Chilean Longitudinal Social Survey ELSOC, “Living Together in Switzerland” (ZidS) 2021 (E. Green & D. Ruedin); as well as contextual (e.g., region, country) data (e.g., aggregate level authoritarian ideology or prevalence of pandemic, policies, etc.).
- Survey experiments to be conducted on attitudes towards immigration and democracy as a function of different crisis depictions in Chile (collaboration with Roberto Gonzales), South Africa (collaboration with IP40 and Jasper van Assche), and Switzerland; subsequent analyses of survey experimental data on anti-democratic attitudes in Turkey, Switzerland, and the US from Phase II, collected in collaboration

with our Turkish and US research partners Beyza Buyuker and Alexandra Filindra (data collection postponed to early 2021 due to COVID-19 pandemic).

Table 9: Project Planning and Milestones IP43

Research Activities	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
<b>Sub-Project 1: Attitudes on Immigration</b>				
Secondary survey analyses				
Literature review				
Preparing cross-national studies				
Mandate for data collection				
Data analyses of cross-national survey experiments				
Writing				
<b>Sub-Project 2: Anti-Democratic Attitudes</b>				
Subsequent analyses of survey experiments phase II				
Literature review				
Preparing cross-national studies (with SP1)				
Mandate for data collection (with SP1)				
Secondary survey analyses				
Data analyses of cross-national survey experiments				
Writing				
<b>Milestones</b>	<b>C1_1</b> <b>P1_1</b> <b>C4_2</b> <b>P6_2</b>	<b>C2_1</b> <b>P2_1</b> <b>P3_1</b> <b>C5_2</b> <b>P7_2</b>	<b>C3_1</b> <b>P4_1</b> <b>P5_1&amp;2</b>	<b>C6_2</b> <b>P8_2</b>

C1\_1: International Society of Political Psychology ISPP 2023 Prague

C2\_1: ISPP 2024 Santiago Chile / European Association of Social Psychology EASP

C3\_1: ISPP 2025

C4\_2: Annual Conference of the Swiss Political Science Association SPSA 2023

C5\_2: ECPR joint sessions 2024

C6\_2: Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association APSA 2025

P1\_1: Secondary survey analysis – correlational and longitudinal (ZiDS, ESS, ISS, ELSOC)

P2\_1: Experimental studies (identity, emotions and ideology as antecedents of majority xenophobia and intergroup solidarity)

P3\_1: Correlational cross-national comparative analysis (WVS, Afrobarometer, Arab Barometer)

P4\_1: Cross-national survey experiment SA, CH, US, CL (identity, emotions and ideology majority xenophobia)

P5\_1&2: Difference-in-differences analyses using secondary survey data (attitudes towards migrants and democracy in times of intertwined crises, ESS 2012 and 2020/21)

P6\_2: Analyses of survey experiments in US, TUR, CH (emotions, identity and anti-democratic attitudes)

P7\_2: Secondary survey analysis, cross-sectional (ESS, CCES)

P8\_2: Experimental studies in SA, CH, US (racism, xenophobia, and anti-democratic attitudes)

#### Contribution to the Research Agenda of the NCCR

Our research mainly takes the epistemological lens of the MMN *continuum*. By distinguishing attitudes towards different types of individuals on the move, we use “migration” and “mobility” as categories of analysis, where migration represents long-term, permanent forms of movement (e.g., former refugees, now permanent

residents), whereas mobility denotes more dynamic forms of movement (e.g., mobile EU citizens). Our IP relates in various ways to the crisis narrative. Considering the intertwinedness of crises, we scrutinize attitudes towards immigration, which are inherently anti-egalitarian, both as an outcome of crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic (Sub-Project 1), as well as a driver, e.g., of anti-democratic attitudes that undermine the basic democratic principle of equality (Sub-Project 2). We plan inter-IP collaboration with III\_IP40 and the IPs in our module (III\_IP42 and III\_IP44).

#### **4.4.3 Monitoring Ethnic and Immigrant Discrimination in Hiring Decisions in Times of Crisis (IP44\_HIRING-DECISIONS)**

*Dominik Hangartner (Immigration Policy Lab, ETH Zurich), Michael Siegenthaler (KOF Konjunkturforschungsstelle, ETH Zurich)*

##### *Research Questions and Academic Contributions*

The four primary research goals of this project are the following:

- 1) To continuously monitor the extent of hiring discrimination faced by ethnic and immigrant minorities in Switzerland, and how this intersects with other categories of difference such as gender or legal status.
- 2) To leverage the temporal dimension of our panel data to assess how the COVID-19 crisis, and the economic and technological consequences spurred by it, moderates or amplifies disparities in hiring.
- 3) To illuminate how labor market tightness and immigration bans, both direct consequences of the COVID-19 crisis, interact with ethnicity- and gender-based discrimination, and to assess the differences in the elasticity of substitution between native and migrant workers in the same occupation in normal and crisis times.
- 4) To characterize the distribution of ethnic discrimination across different occupations and immigrant groups and provide a theoretical and empirical foundation for the observation in Hangartner, Kopp and Siegenthaler (2021) that – consistent with theories of ethnic hierarchies (Hagendoorn 1995, see also Zschirnt & Fibbi 2019) and matching hierarchies (Auer et al. 2018) – certain migrants (e.g., from Portugal) are actually positively discriminated for certain (low-status) occupations (e.g., construction).

While the proposed project focuses on Switzerland, we will situate its findings in a comparative perspective. Leveraging the myriad of correspondence studies that provide a closely related estimate of hiring discrimination covering diverse contexts and countries (see e.g., Zschirnt & Ruedin 2016), we can benchmark our estimates while using our “big” data to contribute more fine-grained estimates of legal status- and occupation-specific ethnic penalties to the literature. As shown in our predecessor project, the inferential power of this approach can provide novel insights into recruiters’ hiring behavior that extend beyond the Swiss context.

##### *Methodology*

Our IP will collect original, high-frequency panel data on hiring discrimination from the Swiss-government affiliated employment website “Job-Room”. On Job-Room, more than 80% of all jobseekers registered as unemployed in Switzerland post their resumes, which recruiters can search in order to fill vacancies. Our methodology, which is detailed and validated in Hangartner, Kopp, and Siegenthaler (2021), tracks recruiter search behavior on this platform, records the jobseeker profiles viewed by recruiters, and their decision whether to contact a jobseeker for a job interview. Gathered by virtually peering over recruiters’ shoulders, this wealth of click data allows us to compare profiles that appeared in the same search and to use recent advances in supervised machine learning (Belloni, Chernozhukov & Hansen 2014) to control for all jobseeker characteristics that are predictive of contact or ethnicity. As shown by Hangartner, Kopp & Siegenthaler (2021), this methodology allows us to identify the causal effect of ethnic discrimination in hiring decisions, as well as its interaction with other characteristics such as gender. To maximize the temporal variation in exposure to the COVID-19 crisis and since it is not possible to access information on past search behavior, we propose to start

the data collection with our own funds in 2021 (as soon as the project has been approved for inclusion in the NCCR Phase III). We will juxtapose and compare the ethnic hierarchies estimated from hiring discrimination on Job-Room to (1) more general measures of labor market disparities collected in the Swiss Longitudinal Dataset created in Phases I and II, and (2) NCCR surveys of public opinion towards different immigrant/ethnic groups.

Table 10: Project Planning and Milestones IP44

Research Activities	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	
Literature review	■		■		
Theory-building	■	■	■		
Data collection	■	■	■	■	
Statistical analysis		■	■	■	
Writing		■	■	■	
Milestones		D1	C1 P1	C2 P2	C3 P3
					B1

C1: Presentation of paper covering research question 1) and 2); P1: Submission of journal article covering 1) and 2)

C2: Presentation of paper covering research question 3); P2: Submission of journal article covering 3)

C3: Presentation of paper covering research question 4); P3: Submission of journal article covering 4)

D1: Defense of PhD proposal covering and expanding on research question 1) to 3)

B1: Submission of PhD thesis covering and expanding on research question 1) to 3)

Target journals are top-3 political science journals for P1 and P2, and top-5 economics journals for P3.

We envision three more publications in top field journals coming out of the PhD thesis B1.

#### Contribution to the Research Agenda of the NCCR

Contribution to the overarching NCCR Phase III objectives and focus on crises: The proposed project contributes to both the substantive and methodological objectives of the NCCR's Phase III. Substantively, our project takes the proposed crisis narrative as a starting point and squarely focuses on the impact of COVID-19, and the digitalization and automation it spurs, on labor market discrimination of ethnic and immigrant minorities. Our IP, which proposes to continuously monitor the extent of hiring discrimination over the entire Phase III duration and will generate a treasure trove of high-frequency panel data, is also methodologically very closely aligned with the NCCR's focus on the temporal/longitudinal dimension.

#### Contribution to the MMN

Our project contributes to the MMN and our understanding of the interplay between migration and mobility in three ways. First, our monitoring of hiring discrimination across immigrant minorities that are segmented by different legal status (e.g., F, B, and C permits), allows us to assess how recruiters perceive these hierarchical categories of practice and base their hiring decisions on them. Second, the rich information provided in the jobseeker's CVs allows us to estimate how individuals who fall on different ends of the migration-mobility continuum (for some, migration is a one-off event towards permanent settlement, others will exhibit several and more temporary movement spells) are differentially affected by discrimination. Third, by studying recruiter behavior during the migration ban introduced during the COVID-19 crisis, we provide direct evidence on the relevance of foreign-born workers in the Swiss labor market and the possibility to substitute them with native (immigrant and Swiss) workers.

#### Connection with other NCCR Projects

This IP will be part of the module on "the drivers of socio-economic inequality" and is closely related to the two other IPs on "attitudes towards migration and democracy [...]" (III\_IP43) and on the "longitudinal impact of crises on economic, social and mobility-related outcomes" (III\_IP42). While III\_IP42 will provide a comprehensive assessment of the longitudinal impact of COVID-19 on economic, social and mobility-related measures of inequalities, III\_IP44 will identify the causal contribution of hiring discrimination to inequalities in the labor market. III\_IP43 and III\_IP44 are united in their analysis of xenophobia and discrimination, but

complement each other by their foci on attitudes (III\_IP43) and behavior (III\_IP44), respectively. Furthermore, collaboration with the above-mentioned projects will also help the multidisciplinary Project Leader team to refine the theoretical mantle of our quantitative project, which draws on a range of disciplines that have been contributing to our understanding of discrimination, including taste-based (Becker 1957) and belief-based theories of discrimination (Phelps 1972) in economics; immigrant and ethnic/racial attitude formation (e.g., Blumer 1958 and Sniderman et al. 2004) in political science and sociology, as well as theories of ethnic hierarchies (Hagendoorn 1995) and implicit bias (Greenwald & Krieger 2006) in social psychology.

#### *Impact Beyond the Life of the NCCR*

Implementing data collection tools to continuously monitor hiring discrimination in the Swiss labor market will allow us and other researchers to harvest these data to identify changes in the extent and the drivers of discrimination for years to come.

## 4.5 Module III: Evolving Regimes of (Im)Mobility in Times of Crisis

### 4.5.1 Research Questions

The five IPs making up this module start from the assumption that what is commonly referred to as 'crisis' has short- and potentially long-term effects on the way human movements – the possibilities of being mobile or becoming immobile – are governed, practiced, and experienced. In the context of this module, we understand 'crises' as critical junctures in which past and future ways of dealing with mobility and immobility crystalize, but also as events through which new practices of (im)mobility are brought into being.

'Crises' are embedded in, and the outcome of, larger legal, political, social, environmental, and symbolic transformations. But they are also experienced on an everyday basis and affect people on the move as much as sedentary citizens. In order to account for this multifariousness of 'crises' in the field of migration and mobility, we adopt an analytical perspective that studies *regimes* of (im)mobility, understood as the complex and contested interactions between multiple actors, practices, regulations, and technologies that shape how both mobility and immobility are produced and experienced.

Taking regimes of (im)mobility as a theoretical and analytical starting point is particularly promising as it does not only allow us to capture a broad range of actors, scales, and sites of contemporary crises, but also provides insights into the legacies of the past, and the prospect of future ways of governing and experiencing (im)mobility.

The objective of this module is to make use of the MMN by studying crises on various levels and to ask how they co-constitute and re-shape past, current, and future regimes of (im)mobility. To reach this objective, the module addresses the following main research question to which all IPs contribute:

- How do regimes of (im)mobility evolve in times of crisis?

Within this broad question, the IPs address four interconnected dimensions of (im)mobility regimes, namely, 1) *governance and regulations*, 2) *practices of organizational actors*, 3) *technologies*, and 4) *experiences of human (non-)movements*. In doing so, our common research question is operationalized in four sets of sub-questions:

1) *Transformation of governance and regulations*: The first dimension addresses the development and changing structure of (im)mobility regimes during crises in terms of governance and regulations.

- Which shifting forms of governance and regulations can be identified during crises, in terms of legal and political transformations or crystallizations, and what is their underlying logic?



- Which power relations become manifest in times of crisis? Whose interests are dominant, which conflicts appear, and who is affected by changing mobility opportunities or restrictions?

2) *Practices of organizational actors*: The second dimension considers the practices of multiple organizational actors, such as bureaucracies, governments and parliaments, NGOs, private enterprises, experts, etc. that affect (im)mobility regimes.

- How do organizational actors deal with the impact of crises and how do their decisions and actions affect (im)mobility practices? Which initiatives do they launch in specific contexts?
- How are crises perceived and interpreted by multiple actors? How are these perceptions reflected in their discourses and practices? How do they intersect, converge or diverge?

3) *Technologies*: The third dimension captures various technologies – both high-tech and mundane – and how they are used to govern human movements or to accomplish migratory journeys.

- What are the specific technologies developed and deployed by different actors (both organizational and people on the move) to handle times of crisis? What role do they play in controlling and/or enhancing mobilities?
- How are they socially shaped, rolled out, appropriated, used, and resisted, and how do they affect patterns of (im)mobilities?

4) *Experiences of human (non-)movement*: The fourth dimension deals with people’s experiences with evolving (im)mobility regimes and their co-production of these regimes.

- How do people experience crises and (im)mobility? Which resources can they use, how does their imagination develop, and which strategies can they deploy?
- How do these experiences express opportunities, threats, inequalities, and power relations?
- Which new forms of agency emerge and how do they translate into regimes of (im)mobility?

While the five IPs study individual topics on different sites, all projects in this module address the four dimensions as illustrated in table 11. Through our common research question and our common epistemological and theoretical perspectives (see below), we will be able to integrate the results of these projects and develop a novel theoretical framework of regimes of (im)mobilities, which shows how they evolve in times of crisis in a comprehensive way.

Table 11: *Emphasis of Each Project on the Four Analytical Dimensions of Module III*

	IP45_AGENCY	IP46_DATA_POLITICS	IP47_IMAGINATION	IP48_LEGACIES	IP49_PRECARIZATION
<i>Governance and regulations</i>	x	xx	x	xx	xxx
<i>Practices of organizational actors</i>	xx	xxx	x	xxx	xxx
<i>Technologies</i>	xxx	xxx	xx	xxx	x
<i>Experiences of human beings</i>	xxx	xx	xxx	x	xx

#### 4.5.2 Contribution to the Literature

This module adopts a regime perspective that has been developed in migration and border studies and has also been taken up in mobility studies (e.g., Tsianos & Karakayali 2010, Glick Schiller & Salazar 2013, Amelina 2017, Horvath, Amelina & Peter 2017, Eule, Loher & Wyss 2018, Pott, Rass & Wolf 2018, Wyss 2019). While the notion of ‘regime’ has multiple meanings and different implications, we pursue the following approach for the research in this module. We understand a regime as an analytical tool that allows us to consider the complex, dynamic, relational, multi-scalar and multi-actor processes that co-constitute a certain social and

political reality, in our case with respect to human movements, migration, and mobility. This conception zooms in on the power relations between various actors and comprises organizational (state and non-state) actors and people on the move alike. Hence, it also allows us to integrate different IPs that predominantly focus on specific actors. With this use of the regime perspective the module's IPs share three epistemological and theoretical perspectives:

- A *processual, dynamic, and diachronic* perspective considering how (im)mobility regimes evolve in times of crisis, building on historically contingent legacies and creating new legacies for the future (e.g., Pott, Rass & Wolff 2018).
- A *relational* approach interested in the complex, potentially conflictual and contradictory *interactions* between political and legal regulations at different scales, the practices of a variety of actors (individuals, state actors, private corporations, civil society, etc.), technologies and infrastructures (e.g., Tsianos & Karakayali 2010, Eule, Loher & Wyss 2018).
- Building on *critical and reflexive* epistemologies, a strong interest in *power relations* and asymmetric negotiations between different actors and levels. This includes paying attention to differences that lead to unequal opportunities to move, to the power to construct categories and to move beyond methodological nationalism and taken-for-granted binary categories such as mobility/migration, foreigners/nationals, sedentary/mobile (Glick Schiller & Salazar 2013).

Building on the regime perspective and the three theoretical angles mentioned above, the IPs of this module contribute to the international literature by originally combining two related but still rather separate kinds of literature on regimes of mobility (mobility studies) and on migration and border regimes (migration studies).

We push these perspectives forward by 1) looking at how regimes evolve in times of crisis; 2) bringing in neglected aspects (e.g., immobility, imagination, digital agency, data politics); and 3) including mobility in a broader sense, covering a wide range of types of movement of different groups of people and at various scales which are in general dealt with separately.

#### 4.5.3 Added Value of Cooperation

The Project Leaders cover a wide range of different disciplines (including law, geography, anthropology, sociology, and psychology) which allows for cutting-edge interdisciplinary cooperation. First, each IP will answer the common research question. Second, as the five IPs have a common epistemological and theoretical approach, it is possible to integrate their perspectives and provide insights into the four dimensions of (im)mobility regimes as they evolve during crises. Third, the cooperation between the five IPs allows us to take the regime perspective and its comprehensive approach seriously. The combination and integration of a variety of specific empirical cases covering various crises (e.g., the 1970's Oil Crisis, 2001 9/11, the Financial Crisis (2008 –), the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic), different geographical, social, political, psychological, and technological dimensions from different disciplinary stances allows for a better understanding of how crises affect (im)mobility regimes more generally. Finally, in order to fully exploit our common research agenda and our interdisciplinary theoretical potential, we plan collaborative work across the five IPs (regular module-meetings, common workshops, sharing of methodological resources, etc.).

#### 4.5.4 Contribution to the Research Agenda of the NCCR

The different IPs of this module adopt the MMN lens in terms of its *enabling* and *hierarchical* dimensions. The originality of this module lies in the fact that we include forms of human movements in our research, which are rarely dealt with together. We include movements which are discursively, politically, and legally categorized as 'migration' and simultaneously movements, which are labeled as 'mobility'. Furthermore, the module contributes to the NCCR's research agenda on crises by studying them as focal points in which new regimes of (im)mobility evolve.

## 4.6 Module III: Regimes of (Im)Mobility – Individual Project Outlines

### 4.6.1 Dealing with Crises in Liminal Spaces: The Agency of Forced Migrants and Solidarity Activists (IP45\_AGENCY)

Walter Leimgruber (University of Basel), Mihaela Nedelcu (University of Neuchâtel)

#### *Research Questions and Academic Contributions*

Forced migration is often considered a form of crisis that is the effect of various other crises (e.g., political, economic, environmental) and that also provokes political crises (e.g., among EU member states). In turn, erupting crises, such as the current COVID-19 pandemic, affect forced migration. “Amid so many global-scale disruptions, we have witnessed a multitude of ensuing political spectacles of crisis choreographed within the frameworks of nation-states” (De Genova et al. 2018: 240) and beyond. Yet, the notion of 'crisis' is not always clear. In this project, we refer to crises as pressing events or extraordinary situations that provoke uncertainty.

Crises have multiple impacts on forced migrants, i.e., a population that is experiencing socioeconomic and legal precariousness (Nedelcu & Soysüren 2020) and that includes refugees, asylum seekers, but also rejected asylum seekers and undocumented migrants, who were forced to migrate for various social, economic, political, and environmental reasons. In crisis contexts, forced migrants, who live with a precarious status for an undefined period of time in liminal spaces are among the most vulnerable. The concept of liminality, based on van Gennep's work and further developed by Turner, points to “periods of transition, experimentation and tentativeness” (Lim et al. 2016: 3), to situations in which people are ‘in between’, they have lost their old role, status, and belonging, but have not yet found new ones.

More recently, the concept of liminality has been used in migration studies to depict “the sense of being trapped [...] for a considerable period of time” (Perez Murcia 2019: 10) and “waiting for things to come” in migration processes (Sutton et al. 2011: 30). It refers to situations where uncertainty regarding the present and future is an essential element, and migration regimes are negotiated and evolve. We intend to develop this concept further by looking at liminal spaces of forced migrants in places such as squats, shelters, public places, but also with regard to factors such as time, livelihood, and most importantly social and legal status. Such spaces have become 'normality', not just in border zones, but also in big cities where migrants pass through or stay.

Existing scholarship shows that many forced migrants manage to mobilize resources and develop different forms of agency – i.e., the “capacity to make a change” (Giddens 1984) – even when confronted with extreme adverse conditions. In liminal spaces, solidarity activists play a key role.

In parallel, digital migration studies have shown that ICTs have been playing a crucial role in enabling forced migrants to overcome constraints and critical situations. Digital networks, positioning apps, and migrant-oriented tools have transformed digital connectivity into an agency driver (Nedelcu & Soysüren 2020). Moreover, new solidarity initiatives and “digital advocacy organizations” (Hall 2019) for the refugee cause emerged in the wake of the “emotional enthusiasm” (Gustafsson & Weinryb 2017) generated by the migration events of 2015 (see for instance the #WelcomeRefugees or the TechFugees initiative).

However, despite a growing body of literature on refugees and solidarity movements (Agustín & Jørgensen 2019) research connecting (digital) agency processes in liminal spaces and their dynamics with regard to perceptions of crises remains scarce in the European context. In order to address this research gap, we focus on the following overall research question:

- How do forced migrants and solidarity activists perceive crises and how do they develop forms of agency across temporal and spatial scales to deal with these crises in liminal spaces?

We contribute to the study of evolving mobility regimes through two research axes:

### 1) Perceptions and discourses of crises

- What are migrants' and solidarity activists' perceptions and discourses of crises, and how do they relate to each other?
- How do they change in different liminal spaces, and with regard to different types of critical events and situations?

### 2) Forms of agency

- What forms of agency and practices do the different actors develop? What role do digital technologies play within agency processes?
- How does agency change over time along with different types of critical events and situations?
- How do local, national, and transnational scales of actions connect or overlap within different contexts of liminal spaces?

### Methodology

To answer these research questions, we focus on liminal spaces within the following cities:

- Izmir as a city in a neighboring country of the EU
- Athens as a city in a country on the external border of the EU
- Paris as a city in the center of the EU

In each city, we choose spaces where many forced migrants spend the essential part of their daily life such as squats, camps, or public areas. The case selection takes the EU border regime and European migration control policies into consideration, as they are essential to understanding how liminal spaces are constituted. Moreover, the cases are complementary in terms of migrant trajectories and make it possible to meet at least some migrants in more than one city.

In the study of agency, we will take into consideration transnational, national, and local contexts as well as migration policies and legal frameworks that impact the agency of forced migrants and solidarity activists. We will also analyze how online and offline strategies, as well as temporal and spatial dimensions interact and combine within the spaces of action.

We apply qualitative methods. In each case study, we will conduct participant observation, document analysis, and about twenty (informal and semi-structured, face-to-face and online) interviews with refugees and solidarity activists. We will interview them more than once in order to observe changes over time about their perceptions of past, present, and future 'crises' and their resources, networks, and ICT practices on local, national, and transnational levels. We also draw on *virtual methods* (Hine 2005) to follow their online activities across different digital platforms (e.g., websites, forums of discussion, Twitter, Instagram, Facebook, YouTube). Moreover, based on our existing international networks, we collaborate with local researchers, who could carry out fieldwork in case of a lockdown.

The main results will be presented in a practice-oriented workshop with academic and political experts. This workshop will discuss future scenarios of possible policy solutions regarding the impact of crises and liminal spaces on forced migrants.

Table 12: Project Planning and Milestones IP45

Research Activities	Methods Core Scenario
Literature review	Systematic review
Fieldwork	(N)ethnography, participant observations, (online) interviews, virtual methods
Data analysis (DA)	Qualitative data analysis
Expert workshop	Participatory development of future scenarios
Theory development	(Im)Mobility as agency: Connecting enablement and hierarchy in the MMN

Research Activities	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Literature review				
Data collection 1+2				
DA + theoretical framework				
Expert workshop				
<b>Milestones</b>	<b>C1</b>	<b>P1</b>	<b>C2</b>	<b>P2</b>
			<b>C3</b>	<b>P3</b>
			<b>C4</b>	<b>P4</b>
				<b>C5</b>
				<b>P5</b>
				<b>P6</b>

C1: European Association of Social Anthropologists Conference; C2: European Sociological Association Conference; C3: Joint panel IMISCOE Conference; C4-5: Local Workshops

P1-P4: Articles in disciplinary journals (Social Anthropology, European Sociological Review);

P5-P6: Articles in interdisciplinary journals (JEMS, Journal of Refugee Studies)

#### *Contribution to the Research Agenda of the NCCR*

We use the MMN perspective of enablement to ask how migration promotes and also hinders mobility. To do this, we will also use the perspective of hierarchy to ask if and how movement into, within, and out of liminal spaces is framed and controlled. The goal is to further develop the MMN, as the focus on liminality and ITCs should make new elements of the nexus visible. We address the crisis narrative by taking into account the spatio-temporal dimensions and transformations as well as actions and innovative initiatives in and around liminal spaces.

We plan close complementary collaboration with the other projects of the module *Evolving Regimes of (Im)Mobility in Times of Crisis* and will contribute especially to its dimensions three (“Technologies”) and four (“Experiences”). In terms of continuity, we will build on the results of II\_IP37 and II\_IP28\_URB-CITIZENSHIP. In addition, we plan international collaborations with Yaşar University, Jean Monnet Chair, Izmir Human Rights Foundation, Izmir (Gökay Özerim, Lülüfer Körükmez); Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences, Department of Social Policy, Athens (Dimitris Parsanoglou); and Paris Diderot University, Migrations and Society Research Unit, Paris (Swanie Potot).

#### **4.6.2 Data Politics and New Regimes of Mobility and Control During and After the COVID-19 Pandemic (IP46\_DATA-POLITICS)**

*Ola Söderström (University of Neuchâtel), Sophie Oldfield (University of Basel & University of Cape Town)*

##### *Research Questions and Academic Contributions*

In an SNSF-funded project on smart cities in South Africa and India (terminating in 2021) we saw the emergence of a ‘pandemic smart city’ (Söderström, 2020), which consists of the mobilization and reshaping of so-called ‘smart’ urban technologies (sensors, software, broadband networks) to govern the pandemic. It articulates state-led initiatives (such as repurposing of digital urban command and control centers), corporate-led initiatives (such as involvement of digital platforms in contact tracing) and citizen-led initiatives (such as technology-enabled neighborhood networks). Central to this pandemic smart city is the governing of mobilities (Kitchin 2020). Access to cities or parts of them, control of immobility during lockdown and quarantine through ‘digital leashes’, monitoring of past mobilities for contact tracing, delivery of services, food, and medication to isolated parts of the population are some instances of a new mobility regime put in place during the pandemic. These phenomena are beyond the purview of our present SNSF project. Therefore, the aim of the present proposal contributes to a better understanding of the role of digitalization in governing human mobilities.

The planned research contributes in four innovative ways. First, it cuts across subfields of research on cities and the digital realm (on data activism, platform urbanism and smart cities) to capture the role of data politics, i.e., how “data is generative of new forms of power relations and politics at different and interconnected scales” (Bigo et al. 2019). Second, this project focuses on how data politics relate to regimes of mobility (Glick Schiller



& Salazar 2013), i.e., the interrelated and often conflicting forces, interests, and actors involved in the governing of mobilities. Third, it looks at the transformative effects of the COVID-19 crisis. We consider a crisis to be a critical historical juncture regarding in this context ways of dealing with mobility and immobility, and we particularly look at how the COVID-19 crisis works as an accelerator and a legitimation force for data- and code-driven social change (Cinnamon 2020b). Fourth, the project uses a comparative approach with urban studies (Robinson 2011, Söderström 2014) to juxtapose two very different cases: Cape Town in South Africa and Geneva in Switzerland, to shed light on variegated forms taken by the data/mobility nexus in and after the pandemic crisis.

Post-apartheid Cape Town remains one of the most unequal cities in the world, a dynamic deepened during the pandemic. At the time of writing, South Africa accounts for over fifty percent of African cases and deaths from COVID-19, with significantly high incidence rates in Cape Town in particular. The municipality set up an ambitious e-governance infrastructure with IT providers, such as the firm SAP. It has well-established public health (TB and HIV) digital tracking systems, adoption of technologies, which, in this postcolonial context (Ruppert & Isin 2019) raises questions about data, digital mobility tracing, and democratic governance. These tensions have been heightened under lockdown, with mobility severely regulated, as well as contact and quarantine tracking for public health intensified. An active network of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and community-led protests (Wafer & Oldfield 2015) challenged the city's mobility regime, its hard lockdown, and the role of digital governance. CSOs, specifically, stepped in to provide essential services and produced alternative data forms concerning living conditions and service delivery in informal settlements to challenge the State (Cinnamon 2020a), particularly in impoverished areas, and for precarious groups such as homeless, migrants, and informal settlement residents. With the prohibition of mobility, many city dwellers were cut off from livelihoods, access to essential services, and work. Research is thus critical, focused on the digitalization of mobility regimes, its deepening impacts on city governance and the legacy of the COVID-19 crisis.

Geneva is an interesting case for different reasons. Like other major Swiss cities, it developed an advanced municipal data system, notably on mobility (<https://ge.ch/sitg/>). Digital platforms are active in the city with a strong political will to regulate them, as evident with [Uber](#). Geneva has had, proportional to its population, during most of the pandemic the highest numbers of COVID-19 cases in the country. It also hosts a high number of migrants and cross-border workers. Because of this combination of factors, issues related to the digital governing of mobilities in times of crisis are critical to study. During the lockdown period, mobility across the border was only allowed for health sector employees living in France and working in Geneva. Ways to filter mobile people (especially French citizens) at the border have been debated: a trade-off between risk profiles in terms of public health and roles in the regional economy. This mix of factors shows digital mobility tracing (through technologies such as GPS positions or QR codes) as an increasingly critical way to govern mobilities.

The research focuses on digitalization in governing mobility by analyzing the development and contestation of digital mobility tracing by municipalities, digital platforms, and civil society organizations in Cape Town and Geneva (2012-2024). It hypothesizes that the COVID-19 crisis has functioned as a critical juncture to accelerate and legitimate this process. The project asks:

- How is digitalization shaping new mobility regimes during and after the COVID-19 pandemic?

The research will be divided into four Work-Packages (WPs).

- WP1 studies the historical development of digital mobility tracing in Cape Town and Geneva.
- WP2 studies strategies, initiatives and technologies put in place by municipalities, CSOs, and digital platforms, during the pandemic and after, to manage human mobility.
- WP3 studies interactions and controversies between municipalities, CSOs, and digital platforms regarding tracing and governing of mobilities. The research explores to what extent digital mobility tracing enables or hampers city, regional, and transnational movements.
- WP4 compares the case studies regarding the themes in WP1-3.

The temporal factor enables the analysis of a genealogy of mobility tracing since the 1980s, when technologies took off (WP1), and a focus on its intensification (2012 – 2024) related to the start of municipal and corporate platforms and effects of the pandemic crisis (2020 – 2024).

*Methodology*

Digital mobility tracings (their development, forms, uses and problems) are the core focus of research. As we are investigating the making and uses of mobility tracings as tools of governance rather than mobilities themselves, the research draws mainly on different qualitative data for each Work-Package (WP).

- WP1 collects data from municipal archives, web scraping, and interviews with city officials, CSOs, and local or regional digital platform corporations, which will build the comparative discursive analysis and facilitate access to data for WP 2.
- WP2 collects socio-technical data through web scraping and archival analysis as well as interviews with officials, CSOs, and local corporate operators to analyze geo-based mobility tracing technologies (e.g., contact tracing apps), their rollout and problems during and after the pandemic.
- WP3 collects detailed data from texts, visual documents, and interviews on 3-5 contested digital mobility tracing initiatives during the 2012-2024 period, with a special focus on the pandemic migration/mobility nexus; for instance, comparable regulation of migrant access to work in Geneva and in Cape Town through controls over mobility; rolling out of contact tracing and regulation of quarantine in both cities; parallel digital mobility regimes built on pre-existing technologies of governance and their extension during and after the pandemic. These phenomena are still in the making and cannot therefore be selected with precision at this stage. Although the city contexts are different, forms of digital mobility governance and its tracing are analytically comparable, building a rich comparison to juxtapose a range of parallel and different material and discursive tensions and outcomes.
- WP4 compares data from WP 1-3 across cities focusing on differing temporal trajectories, the role of institutional regulation (political systems, legal frameworks) and CSO activities. The comparative analysis is built on a juxtaposition of dissimilar cases rather than from variation-finding between similar cases (Robinson 2011). It looks at how a common process (the digitalization of mobility regimes) unfolds in two widely different socio-political contexts.

One of the challenges of our research will be access to platform corporations. However, Ola Söderström (one of the Project Leaders) has previous experience of research on major digital platforms (in particular Airbnb), and we might choose to work if needed with smaller and more accessible platforms as a proxy.

*Table 13: Project Planning and Milestones IP46*

<b>Research Activities</b>	<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Year 4</b>
<i>Preparatory phase (update literature review, methods, field access, position paper) (all) Q1-2</i>				
<i>WP1: archives, webscraping, interviews (PDs) Q3-4</i>				
<i>WP2: socio-technical data collection (PDs) Q5-6</i>				
<i>WP3: detailed case-studies (all) Q7-8</i>				
<i>WP4: comparative analysis &amp; writing-up (all) Q9-12</i>				

Milestones	C1	D2	P2-3	D3	D4	C4	P7	C5	D6
	D1		P4		P5-6		P8-9		B1
	P1		C2		WS3		WS4		
	WS1		C3						
			WP2						

Conferences: C1: Annual conference of the Royal Geographic Society with Institute of British Geographers (all)  
C2: Conference of the Mobilities Research Network (PDs); C3: Annual conference of the Association of American Geographers (all)

C4: Annual conference of IMISCOE (all); C5: Final conference organized in Switzerland (all)

*Note: the positioning of C1-4 in planning will depend on the date of project start.*

Deliverables: D1: Detailed WP1 planning, contacts in study sites, ethical clearance;

D2: Reports on the historical development of mobility tracing in Cape Town and Geneva;

D3: Reports on strategies, initiatives, and technologies of mobility tracing in Cape Town and Geneva;

D4: Reports on case studies of controversies

Journal papers: P1: Position paper (for the journal *Big Data & Society*) (PIs and PDs);

P2&3: Papers on mobility tracing in Cape Town and Geneva (PDs with PIs) (for *Mobilities*)

P4: Paper on digital platforms and mobility tracing in Cape Town and Geneva (PD1) (for *Global Networks*)

P5&6: Papers on aspects of the mobility-migration nexus during the pandemic (PD2) (for *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*)

P7: Paper on digital platforms, migration-mobility nexus and pandemic (PIs & PDs) (for Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers)

P8-9: Papers on other contested aspects of mobility tracing based on D3-5 (PDs) (for Geoforum/International Journal of Urban and Regional Research)

*Note: journal titles are indicative*

Books: B1: Edited volume written by the team and invited contributors on data politics and mobility regimes (all)

Internal workshops: WS

#### *Contribution to the Research Agenda of the NCCR*

The specific contributions to the objectives of Phase III are: 1) A focus on urban/regional mobilities and their relation to transnational mobilities in terms of 'enablement' according to the four interplays identified by the NCCR. 2) A focus on the role of digitalization and data politics in mobility regimes. 3) A South-North comparison of quite different situations. A focus on the 'pandemic effect' as a possible critical juncture.

#### **4.6.3 Societal Crises and Personal Sense-Making: Transitions, Mobility, and Imagination Across the Lifecourse (IP47\_IMAGINATION)**

*Nathalie Muller Mirza (University of Geneva), Tania Zittoun (University of Neuchâtel)*

*International partner: Alex Gillespie (London School of Economics and Political Science)*

##### *Research Questions and Academic Contributions: Societal Crises, Mobility, and Imagination*

Societal crises have broad impacts on populations as well as institutions: They disrupt societal norms, change national and international relations, bordering practices, mobility regimes, and trigger human, financial, and symbolic flows of mobility. They also transform collective imagination – including a society's narratives of the past, public discourses of the present, and generate uncertainty about futures. Different crises, however, have different causes, temporalities, and consequences. Consider three societal crises of the last 20 years: in 2001, 9/11 cultivated an imagination of threatening others producing unequal restrictions on geographical mobility; in 2008, the Financial Crisis questioned narratives of progress, and transformed people's possible socioeconomic (im)mobility; and in 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic radically stopped geographical mobility, affected the most vulnerable, and shattered imaginations of the near future. In these conditions, (im)mobility trajectories cannot simply be reduced to nation-states, socioeconomic forces or immobilizing mobility regimes. To capture entangled mobilities, and to overcome methodological nationalism, scholars have advocated "following the people" through time and space (Schapendonk et al. 2018), and accounting for their agency when confronted with crises and restrictive structures. We propose this implies a change of analytical lens, to move to a more microsocial level, and to examine people's personal trajectories through crises.

The sociocultural psychology of mobility in the life course considers both the sociocultural conditions shaping people's lives, and people's capacity to define their trajectories and make sense of their experience; it is also a fundamentally historical, dynamic approach (Bruner 1990, Grossen & Muller Mirza 2019). Life-course research examines people's development over time, and has shown that events they experience as ruptures can trigger processes of transition, the consequences of which depend on timing and on resources people use; these might also have consequences on subsequent transitions. Sociocultural psychology of the life course has developed a framework to analyze ruptures in people's course of life, the dynamics of transitions that may follow, and people's active role: Using a variety of resources, they engage in learning, position change, and sense-making, which includes imagining. Doing so, it also joins the concern of (im)mobility trajectories. More specifically, this approach has shown, first, that societal crises, such as a world war, can be, but do not have to be, experienced as ruptures in people's lives; this can then trigger personal mobility, implying learning, repositioning, sense-making and imagination (Zittoun & Gillespie 2015), and that mobility itself can trigger said transformations (Levitan 2019). Second, this approach invites us to distinguish collective narratives, memories, and imaginaries, from people's unique imagining. Third, imagination may support experiences of repeated mobility, and compensate for immobility (Salazar 2011).

We propose to integrate these three findings and to go one step further. We want to examine how repeated societal crises are experienced by the same persons: If these become ruptures, how people, and with what resources, engage in learning, position change, and sense-making; how, over time, this is afforded by, or generates, various forms of mobility; and how these experiences stimulate, and are guided by people's imagination.

Diaries can be used as access to experiences of mobility and imagination in times of crises: Moving from a macrosocial understanding of crises and mobility, to a microsocial which focuses on people's experiences of these, how can we access the person's agency and sense-making over time? There is a long tradition of accessing people's experiences through narration. Diaries, especially, are produced by people over a long period of time, as an active way of making sense of their daily experiences. In sociocultural psychology, the study of diaries offers a unique methodological entry in people's sense-making (Muller Mirza & Dos Santos Mamed 2019). Diaries offer access to experience over time, thus enabling to capture the genuine longitudinal aspect of people's (im)mobile trajectories that otherwise are missed by research.

In our past work, we have devised methodological instruments to identify these phenomena; we also have learned to retrace trajectories of mobility and imagination (Zittoun & Gillespie 2020). What we propose here is to scale up our expertise, and to examine a large group of digital diaries, both 1) quantitatively, to identify patterns of mobilities and imagination subsequent to crises, and linked to people's sociocultural, economical, gender, and geographical positions, and 2) qualitatively, to explore the complex dynamics of personal sense-making as it unfolds through time.

Mobility and imagination affect the life course: Societal crises trigger ruptures and transitions in people's lives, which affect mobility and engage imagination. Adopting a mobility, de-migranticized perspective (Dahinden 2016), and based on our past work, we propose to identify three types of entangled mobility following ruptures: geographical (im)mobility, sociocultural positions (their professional role, family status, etc.), and socioeconomic status. We also consider three core movements of imagination: imagining the past, the future, and alternative presents (Zittoun & Gillespie 2015). We thus propose to examine how people's experiences of three different crises generate, or relate to, three types of mobility, and how these are related to imagination.

### *Research Questions*

How are major societal crises experienced by people, and how do they make sense of ruptures? How does sense-making connect to (im)mobility trajectories? How are mobility regimes experienced in times of crises? How are these experiences and imagination manifested in digital diaries? How do forms of mobility, imagination and sense-making evolve longitudinally? And to move back to macrosocial dynamics, what are the mobility-imagination patterns specific to each crisis, and how can we explain these patterns – in terms of

inter/national migration policies, political and social systems, public discourses, or sociocultural, legal and economic status. How do societies foster the imagination that supports (im)mobility trajectories of some, while immobilizing others, during societal transformation?

### *Methodology*

The methodology aims at documenting macrosocial transformations resulting from societal crises, and at analyzing the differentiated and unique impact it has on people's life courses. We propose to work on a large sample of available, longitudinal, and online diaries. The analysis consists in a quantitative analysis enabling us to identify and describe variation in a large group of diaries over time, and then using this macro-level analysis, to identify contrasting cases that will become the target of a close micro-level qualitative analysis, completed by ethnographic work and documentary analysis.

### *Sampling*

We will get data from at least four online public diary websites (such as <https://www.opendiary.com/>, [www.livejournal.com](http://www.livejournal.com), [theopendiaries.com](http://theopendiaries.com), [app.goodnightjournal.com](http://app.goodnightjournal.com)). A first step will be to access and anonymize the data (we expect 30,000+ diaries). Then, using automatized processes, we will filter the diaries based on a 20-year time span, with consistent diary entries during the three crises (we expect this to yield 100+ viable diaries). The diaries will first be clustered using NLP techniques, in order to identify diaries with common content and themes. This will then form the basis for clustering the diaries conceptually into comparable trajectories, for example, cases where the crisis is disruptive compared to when it is not disruptive or even productive. On this basis, we will identify contrasting (im)mobility trajectories and uses of imagination, and to balance socioeconomic position, gender, etc. This will produce a corpus of about 100+ 20+ year diaries, covering three crises, experienced in multiple countries (likely to be located mainly in Europe and North America).

### *Analysis 1: Quantitative Text Analysis*

All the diaries in the corpus will be analyzed using recent advances in natural language processing. We will use the entire corpus of diaries (expected 100m+ words) to build a language model (vector representation). This will be coded in Python, using [spaCy](#) and [genism](#) packages. For instance, when crises become experienced as ruptures, people make sense of them through diary-writing using specific words to express anxiety (e.g., 'anxious', 'unsure', or 'dread') and imagination (e.g., 'will', 'must', 'should'). By tracking the ebb-and-flow of these words over time, and through the crises, we will visualize how the trajectories unfold, and then focus upon variability between the diarists and within the individual diaries.

### *Analysis 2: Qualitative Diary Analysis*

Based on the quantitative analysis and the data visualization, we will identify ten diarists with contrasting patterns of (im)mobility and imagination in the face of crises. The qualitative analysis is done manually, with the help of atlas-ti. We construct it abductively, drawing on the literature and accounting for the specificity of the case. It will be focused on experienced ruptures in the life courses, both related to societal crises, and to more local and personal events (Zittoun & Gillespie 2020). This analysis focuses on dynamics, and aims at showing patterns of mobility and imagination. We complete this analysis by background work to document the living conditions of the targeted people, and to reconstitute how the societal crises impacted their environment and mobilities. We also examine how their use of digital diaries supported their mobilities. When possible, we will interview them about their diaries, or invite further writing occasions.



Table 14: Project Planning and Milestones IP47

Research Activities	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4	
Preparatory phase: authorization, obtain, anonymize & clean diary data.	■							
Quantitative analysis: develop measures, create analysis functions, apply analysis to data, visualize trajectories.	■		■		■			
Qualitative analysis: select case studies, in-depth reading of each diary, constant comparative method to analyze experience of crises, mobility and imagination.			■		■			
Background documentation, interviews and additional data			■		■			
Paper presentation at social events, writing and publication			■		■		■	
<b>Milestones/Output</b>	<b>MP1</b>	<b>TP1</b>	<b>EP1</b> <b>W1</b>		<b>MP2</b> <b>EP2</b>	<b>TP2</b> <b>W2</b>	<b>EP3</b> <b>TP3</b>	<b>MP1</b> <b>TP1</b>

MP: Methodological papers, linking qualitative and quantitative methods; TP: Theoretical papers; EP: Papers based on findings highlighting the project's contribution to lifecourse; W: Workshops

#### Contribution to the Research Agenda of the NCCR

Our IP contributes to the module by focusing on the fourth axis, namely, experiences of human (non)mobility and the role of imagination in it. In addition, it approaches people's experiences through digital diaries, emphasizing their role in their trajectories. Finally, through diaries, it can also retrace the role of various actors and societal discourses as these are perceived by people themselves.

Our IP addresses centrally crises and the MMN; specifically in its emphasis on the tension between macrosocial logic – societal crises, mobility regimes, and collective imagination – and microsocial dynamics, visible in individual ruptures, (im)mobility trajectories, and dynamics of imagining.

In terms of impacts and perspectives beyond the NCCR, our IP shall have three main consequences: 1) a theoretical contribution to the study of mobility and crises, by showing the role of sense-making and imagination in times of societal crisis; 2) an innovative methodology, enabling us to analyze longitudinally people's experiences and trajectories of (im)mobilities, at the intersection of larger scales, and at the level of people's sense-making; 3) an original computational code for natural language processing and qualitative coding frame will be made publicly available.

#### 4.6.4 Towards a Novel Mobility Regime? The Legacies of the COVID-19 Pandemic Regarding the Governance of Human Movement (IP48\_LEGACIES)

Christin Achermann (LAPS and CDM, University of Neuchâtel), Janine Dahinden (LAPS, University of Neuchâtel), Francisco Klauser (IGG, University of Neuchâtel)

##### Research Questions and Academic Contributions

One of the most impressive responses to the COVID-19 pandemic has been the increased governance of human movement at different spatial, social, and political scales and concerning different forms of mobilities: National borders have been partially closed, people's movements have been monitored, and micro-spatial confinements have become an everyday reality.

In addressing these measures, the IP asks the following research question:

- What are the legacies of the extraordinary measures introduced in response to COVID-19 regarding how the governance of human movement is being conceived, implemented, technologically mediated, and lived several years after the outbreak of the pandemic?

This question is based on the understanding of the COVID-19 pandemic as a 'critical juncture', i.e., as an extraordinary situation in which urgent measures are introduced to deal with what is considered to be an existential threat. This IP is interested in both the *past* legacies on which the responses to the COVID-19 pandemic were built, and in their *future* legacies that persist once the pandemic will be under control. Analyzing the legacies of the COVID-19 pandemic thus makes it possible to understand the particular "mobility regime" (Glick, Schiller & Salazar 2013, Pott et al. 2018) that crystallized around the 'critical junctural moment' of the COVID-19 crisis on the levels of governmental policies and legislation, bureaucratic practices, technologies, and individual and collective experiences. In investigating these legacies, we focus on three cross-cutting theoretical perspectives and sets of sub-questions.

*Bordering Studies* (i.e., Fischer, Achermann & Dahinden 2020, Van Houtum 2005, Wilson & Hastings 2012):

- 1) *What logics structure the bordering processes inherent in the measures introduced to control the spread of COVID-19, and what are their legacies?*

*Boundary work approach* (i.e., Lamont & Molnar 2002, Dahinden & Zittoun 2013, Wimmer 2013):

- 2) *What forms of inclusion and exclusion are (re)produced by the measures introduced in the fight against COVID-19, and what are the concomitant power relations and categorizations (in terms of nationality, migration, race, social class, gender, sexuality, etc.)?*

*Securitization theory* (i.e., Guild 2009, Huysmans 2006, Walters 2010):

- 3) *How have specific security discourses, practices and technologies shaped the measures and decision-making processes in response to COVID-19 and beyond? What types of movement and which individuals are categorized as threatening? What is seen as needing protection?*

In sum, we will investigate the power dynamics and implications of the political, bureaucratic, and technological production of specific forms of openness and closure regarding human movement in the responses to COVID-19. We see the responses to the pandemic as embedded in global, national, and local inequalities, as well as established patterns of inclusion and exclusion, from which their legacies evolved. In this sense, we adopt a processual view on the legacies: The COVID-19 crisis serves as our analytical entry point, to understand the transformations and logics at stake, from the past towards the future.

### *Methodology*

We adopt a qualitative-interpretative approach based on three Work Packages (WPs) that study differing spatial logics of control through which varying degrees of openness and closure are being articulated (Klauser 2017).

- WP1 analyzes the Governing of state borders in Switzerland and the EU (Schengen area). This WP looks at the bordering, boundary-making, and securitization legacies of how differing degrees of openness and closure and the filtering of unwanted or threatening individuals (Achermann 2021, Walters 2004) are defined in the context of COVID-19 through specific types and logics of governing state borders. To do so, it analyzes scientific literature policy, and administrative documents and reports, parliamentary debates, media reports, and selected expert interviews with policymakers.

The other two WPs consist of in-depth case studies following the below-mentioned methodology (Flick 2020, Hesse-Biber 2017, Zittoun 2017):

- WP2: Case Study A: Monitoring people's everyday movements. This case study analyzes the long-term implications of the multi-layered "surveillant assemblages" (Haggerty & Ericson 2000: 605)

developed in response to COVID-19, which geo-localize and monitor people in their free movements across space. Attention will be paid to the logics of bordering, boundary-making, and securitization conveyed by health apps on IT devices and other techniques of tracing and tracking. Monitoring here touches all people who move in a certain, mostly national, territory.

- WP3: Case Study B: Controlling spatial security enclaves. This case study focuses on how the response to COVID-19 has affected the ways in which specific sites considered to be especially risky in the context of the pandemic (e.g., hospitals, enclosed residential areas, universities) are controlled, enclosed, and managed. This explores how such “spatial security enclaves” are internally organized and monitored, and how this has affected the ways in which, after the pandemic, such spaces are conceived, bureaucratically organized, technologically orchestrated, and experienced by their users.

WP2 and WP3 follow three methodological pathways: 1) *Document analysis*: textual analysis of literature, reports, institutional guidelines, and policy documents regarding the selected sites (Wodak 2013); 2) a *historical-ethnographic approach* including participant and non-participant observation as well as oral history interviews (Rosenthal 2009); 3) *other, different forms of qualitative interviews*, mainly expert interviews (Meuser & Nagel 2009), problem-centered interviews (Witzel & Reiter 2010), conducted among others, with key persons of respective institutions, organizations, but also with ‘governed’ people. These interviews allow us to investigate how those involved in the studied cases position themselves in relation to issues of bordering, boundary work, and securitization. Interviewees are to be chosen after a preliminary analysis of the documentation and reports relating to the respective case studies. Hereby we apply purposive, snow-ball, and theoretical sampling strategies.

Empirical research for the two case studies is to be conducted at different sites across Switzerland. The baseline WP will situate them within the broader European context. We will first separately analyze each WP by triangulating the various data. Afterward, the three WPs will be brought together for analysis, juxtaposition, and typologization, resulting in a theoretical model informing on the specific regime of governance of all forms of human movement that are in the process of crystallizing in the wake of the COVID-19 crisis. In other terms, our analysis will reveal commonalities but also differences between the WP when it comes to the underlying logics of bordering, boundary work and securitization. Thus, we use our Swiss case studies to generalize theoretically, i.e., by theoretically abstracting from contextual specificities, in terms of the emerging mobility regime and its underlying logics of bordering, boundary work, and securitization.

We will hire two PhD students, each one responsible for one case study. WP1 and the integrative analysis will be done through the collaboration of all team members (including Project Leaders).

Table 15: Project Planning and Milestones IP48

Research Activities	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
WP 1: Baseline study				
WP 2+3: Preparatory work & training (selection of and accessing field sites, preparing fieldwork)				
Fieldwork, two parallel case studies				
Analysis of case studies				
Analysis of all WPs, generalization, elaboration of theoretical model				
International workshop				
<b>Milestones</b>	<b>C1</b>	<b>C2 C3</b>	<b>C4 C5 P2 C6 C7 P3</b>	<b>C8 C9 P4 B1 B2</b>
		<b>P1</b>		

C: Conferences; P1-P4: Four Journal articles, one on each WP and a theoretical one on the overall question;

B1-B2: Two PhD theses

#### *Contribution to the Research Agenda of the NCCR*

The main theoretical and empirical contribution of our IP to the MMN lies in its encompassing approach to mobility. Our IP adopts an approach that “de-migrantizes” (Dahinden 2016) research on migration and mobility. We focus not only on movements across national borders, but also on the everyday movements of people within a national territory that are monitored and restricted. The governance of all of these forms of human movement implies specific bordering, boundary work, and securitization processes. By integrating these logics and various forms of human movement into the theoretical model of a *mobility regime*, we will demonstrate the transformation processes that crystallized during the “critical juncture” of the COVID-19 crisis and the legacies of the measures adopted. By including movements that are not related to the category of *migration*, we add complexity to the MMN, which will make it possible to elaborate on the hierarchical and relational nature of the categories of *migration*, *mobility*, and *movement*.

#### **4.6.5 Evolving (Im)mobility Regimes: Migrant Workers’ Entitlement and Precarization in Times of Crisis (IP49\_PRECARIZATION)**

*Eric Crettaz (HES-SO Geneva, School of Social Work), Stefanie Kurt (HES-SO Valais-Wallis, School of Social Work), Francesco Maiani (University of Lausanne), Eva Mey (ZHAW Social Work)*

##### *Research Questions and Academic Contributions*

Migrants are endowed with legal statuses entailing varying entitlements concerning, e.g., access to welfare or the labor market. Some of these statuses leave them in precarious situations. Indeed, migrants feature prominently in the growing literature exploring the various facets of ‘precarity’. This concept relates, in general, to living and working conditions marked by insecurity and instability (Duda-Mikulín 2020). It understands individual life situations in their relation to – and as by-products of – specific political-institutional contexts. The studies focusing on migrant precarity (Chacko & Price 2020, Price & Rojas 2020) link it to the unstable nature of their stay (Lewis et al. 2015, Paret & Gleeson 2016). Thus, migrants experience both traditional precarity – low-pay, unstable work – and migration-specific precarity linked to legal status. Even relatively “privileged” migrants, such as beneficiaries of EU free movement, may be exposed to precarity, e.g. because they risk losing their right to stay if they request social benefits (Gsir et al. 2016, Lafleur & Stanek 2017).

As periods of change, crises tend to impact migration policy as well as migrants themselves (Paul 2016). For instance, admission policies in Europe have taken a restrictive turn after the Oil Crisis (1973), and access to social benefits has been reduced on the eve of the EU enlargement of 2004 (Gsir et al. 2016, Lafleur & Stanek 2017) and during the Financial Crisis of the late 2000s (Roos & Zaun 2018). While the push towards stricter policies also exists during non-crisis periods, and while we do not argue that crises only result in restrictive policy changes, politically defined crises appear to have been decisive in precipitating a restrictive change in these and other instances (Roos & Zaun 2016). The COVID-19 pandemic might reinforce the trend and provide further examples.

Our IP explores the relationship between crises and enhanced precarity in migrant populations. It focuses on migrant workers – following the ILO definition: any “person who migrates or who has migrated from one country to another with a view to being employed otherwise than on his own account.” This definition covers many forms of human (im)mobility and working situations (e.g., employees, be they low-wage workers or highly skilled workers, jobseekers). It also covers different legal statuses and allows us to explore, through the lens of the MMN, their significance for our analysis. Our main research question is:

- How do crises trigger restrictive changes in law and policy, and affect (im)migrant workers?

We explore this research question by principally using three analytical dimensions drawn from the Module III Narrative:

- *Governance and regulation*: with a focus on migration and welfare regulations, and on the growing interconnection between the two Sub-Projects 1 and 2

- *Practice of actors*: with a focus on the institutional and non-governmental actors involved in the reshaping of migration and welfare policies Sub-Project 1
- *Experiences, strategies, imaginations*: with a focus on how migrant workers perceive and interpret legal changes and discourses, and develop strategies to overcome precarity Sub-Project 2

### Methodology

Our project is based on two sub-projects sharing a longitudinal, multidisciplinary, and multilevel perspective but having different methodological and temporal foci.

*Sub-Project 1* aims to map significant restrictive policy changes registered in the EU/EFTA States concerning migrant workers over the past 20 years. On feasibility grounds, we will work inductively starting from available microdata such as the EU Survey on Income and Living Conditions, the EU Labor Force Survey, and the MMS for Switzerland, as well as indexes such as MIPEX.

This will allow us to identify turning points where precarity increased, to see whether these correlate to ‘crises’ commonly mentioned in public and scientific discourse, and to select three national case studies for further inquiry. The selection shall include cases that differ from each other as much as possible in terms of theoretically relevant criteria (e.g., entitlement reduction in crisis contexts, characteristics of national social policies, or national poverty rates). Next to Switzerland, possible case studies could be the UK, Belgium, or Germany. Others may emerge as more relevant. We also identify relevant categories of migrant workers (e.g., jobseekers, highly skilled workers) and select the entitlements to be studied in-depth. The areas of potential interest are residence rights, social policy, integration in the labor market, and family reunification.

Circumscribing the object of inquiry as described above lays the ground for a fine-grained analysis to be carried out in a second step: an in-depth legal analysis of relevant legislation and of the process and debates leading to their adoption. We will map out relevant legal and policy changes at the national, EU, and international levels – as relevant – examine their relation to crisis events, and gauge their effect on the legal status of the categories concerned.

From there, a multidisciplinary and multilevel analysis is envisaged. The identification of the countries, subnational units, and periods to be researched will allow us to carry out a refined analysis of outcomes, such as migrant workers’ changes in terms of earnings, other incomes, working hours, or social benefits. Findings derived from each part of this sub-project can feed back into the others: Statistical findings can spur further legal analyses, while the ongoing tracking of legal changes can lead to additional statistical analyses.

*Sub-Project 2* will focus on the COVID-19 crisis and investigate its link to precarity on a meso-micro-level. We will address the implementation of crisis regulations relating to the entitlement mentioned above and the way in which migrant workers experience, interpret, and deal with them. Considering the categories of migrants defined in sub-project 1, we will investigate the mechanisms of precarization on an individual everyday level using a qualitative methodological approach. To this end, we will conduct in-depth interviews with migrant workers threatened or affected by (growing) socioeconomic and/or residence precarity, and ask how they experience their (new) legal situation, how they cope with additional difficulties, if they envisage new mobility strategies, etc.. Sampling for this qualitative part will be based on the insights of the legal and institutional analysis and aims, following the logics of qualitative sampling, the best possible coverage of relevant precarization factors (including gender, family forms). Regarding the complementarity of qualitative and quantitative sociological methods, it should be noted that some categories of migrant workers are hard or impossible to find in comparative quantitative datasets, e.g., undocumented migrants previously in legal employment. These groups can nonetheless be targeted in qualitative interviews. Sub-Project 2 will be conducted in Switzerland and one of the states selected in Sub-Project 1.



Table 16: Project Planning and Milestones IP49

Research Activities	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	
Joint literature analysis	SP1 SP2				
Data collection and analysis (quantitative)	SP1				
Data collection and analysis (politico-legal)	SP1 SP2				
Data collection and analysis (qualitative)		SP2			
Combined analysis			SP1 SP2		
<b>Milestones</b>	<b>P1</b>	<b>P2</b>	<b>C1</b>	<b>P3</b> <b>P4</b> <b>D1</b>	<b>P5</b> <b>P6</b> <b>B1</b>

C1: Intermediate conference (with international experts); C2: Final conference (with international experts)

P1: Paper on literature review

P2: Paper on preliminary results (quantitative/politico-legal); P3: Paper on precarity (politico-legal)

P4: Paper on precarity (qualitative/socio-socio-legal); P5: Paper on precarity mechanisms (MMN)

P6: Paper on research findings (interdisciplinary, selected case studies, international comparison)

B1: PhD Manuscript; D1: Blog series

#### Contribution to the Research Agenda of the NCCR

The project is built around the concept of MMN. It posits that the categories of migrant workers placed along the MMN are asymmetrically impacted by the measures examined according to pre-existing social and policy-related hierarchies. Thus, 'crises' can be boosters of pre-existing hierarchies, enhancing the precarity of specific groups while preserving the entitlements of those in more privileged positions.

Our research questions are in line with the design of Module III. In particular, our project relates to the crisis narrative by focusing – along the identified dimensions – on the transformation of migrant workers' entitlements at critical junctures. We highlight politico-legal and societal changes which might be decisive, in the context of further 'crises', for (non-)state actors as well as migrant workers.

Our contributions are meant to last beyond and outside of the NCCR. They will uncover how 'crises' and crisis discourses relate to policy and legal changes that enhance precarity and aggravate inequalities among migrants, investigating the consequences down to the individual level.

Our IP has great importance for research, advocacy and policy. From the standpoint of social policy, it will provide a better understanding of the differential impact of crises on migrant and native workers.

## 4.7 Foreseen Impact/Perspectives Beyond the End of the NCCR

What's left beyond the NCCR experience? The nccr – on the move has succeeded to establish research on migration and mobility as a vibrant interdisciplinary field in Switzerland and, at the same time, promoted the visibility of Swiss research abroad. Without the long-term working relation enabled by the NCCR, there would have been far fewer opportunities to develop common projects and launch new research areas. Phase III will make a decisive contribution towards the institutionalization of our research in five different areas, which shall outlive the NCCR's life.

#### 4.7.1 The Concept of 'Crisis'

Our longitudinal and comparative perspective will make a lasting multidisciplinary contribution to better understand the contextual factors that have led to crises in the regulation and experience of human movement, and their consequences for affected individuals. We will organize this work through the lenses of the Migration-Mobility Nexus (MMN) and the production of measurable indicators (see: 4.7.2). This contribution will have a long-lasting impact both on scholars working on crises and in migration and mobility studies. It will also be useful for the work of policy-makers and the formulation of balanced, comprehensive, and effective policy measures. A visualization that shows our broad and encompassing approach to 'crisis' is available [online](#).

#### 4.7.2 Empirical Basis for Policy-Making

The NCCR has given a decisive contribution to evidence-based research in migration and mobility studies. Future generations of researchers will be able to draw on the different datasets generated by the NCCR, which are available through open access, and which allow scholars to study the multi-layered policies and consequences of crises on migration and mobility.

Notably, these anchors of research can be found, among others, in the [Migration-Mobility Indicators](#), the [Migration-Mobility Survey](#), the [Citizenship, Mobility and Migration in a Pandemic \(CMMP\)](#), the [Safe Country Policies dataset \(SACOP\)](#), and the [Support and Opposition to Migration \(SOM\) Database](#).

The third phase of funding will allow the NCCR to decisively expand three existing datasets (the Migration-Mobility Indicators, the Migration-Mobility Survey, and the SOM Dataset), while also creating eight new datasets (on Decision-Making and Law-Making Processes in International Law; Legal and Policy Changes in Times of Crisis; Regional Mobilities; Regional Economic Policies; Politicization of Emigration; Longitudinal Impact of the Covid-19 Crisis; Hiring Discrimination in Switzerland). Further details on these datasets are available [online](#).

#### 4.7.3 Promotion of young researchers

The NCCR helped to recruit new researchers that will continue to contribute to research on migration and mobility in the future. Many of the Phase I alumnae and alumni are now established scholars in the field. For example, Daniel Auer (former Doctoral Student) is a Senior Researcher at the research unit Migration, Integration, Transnationalization at WZB and at the MZES; Eva Zschirnt (former Doctoral Student) is a Postdoctoral researcher at the Family and Migration research unit of the University of Wuppertal; and Flavia Fossati (former PostDoc) is now an Assistant Professor at the University of Lausanne. We expect a similar outcome from Phase II and prospectively in Phase III: Carlo Knotz (former PostDoc) has been already hired as an Assistant Professor at the University of Stavanger.

In Phase III, the NCCR plans to collaborate with Mathias Lerch on his approved ERC grant (€1.5 million in 2021), who will be based at EPFL in Lausanne. This cooperation will address the governance of ethnic diversity in the 'Global South'. We also plan to collaborate with young scholars who have been recently awarded other research grants (e.g., Sean Muller's SNSF Eccellenza Project on The Rise of the *Sub*: Territorial challenges of nation-state sovereignty in Europe and North-America), and we are planning collaborations with possible future Ambizione grantees (e.g., Philipp Lutz's SNSF Ambizione Project on The Conditions for European Cooperation on Migration Under the Impact of Politicization, and Madeleine Dugny's SNSF Ambizione Project on the Policies of Migration Related International Organization and their Influence in National Policy Decisions).

#### 4.7.4 International visibility

During Phase III, we will further expand our efforts to recruit and collaborate with internationally established scholars to increase the visibility of Swiss research in the world and attract additional funding for our projects.

Examples of these collaborations are joint data collection efforts (e.g., between III\_IP45\_AGENCY and Lülüfer Körükmez at Izmir University or between III\_IP39 and Elisabeth Guild at Queen Mary University London), joint organization of workshops (e.g., between III\_IP44 and the Immigration Policy Lab at Stanford University or III\_IP48\_LEGACIES and Andreas Pott at the University of Osnabrück), and joint publications (e.g., between III\_IP43 and Alexandra Filindra at the University of Illinois or between III\_IP47\_IMAGINATION and Alex Gillespie at the London School of Economics) A visualization of the international collaborations that we plan to pursue is available [online](#).

These collaborations will outlive the NCCR and pave the way for lasting projects that will further increase the visibility of Swiss researchers abroad. Additionally, they will also create the basis for joint funding applications that will contribute to the research of the NCCR and push the continuity of research conducted beyond 2026. For example, III\_IP40 plans to submit a grant application to the Riksbankensjubileumsfond (Sweden) and the Mercator Stiftung (Germany) with partners in Sweden, Austria, and France to study the politicization of immigrants over time. Alexandra Filindra (affiliated to III\_IP43) plans to apply for US NSF funding for research related to cooperation with the NCCR. In total, we plan to raise at least CHF 1,000,000 of external funding from international partner organizations to expand Phase III research. To ensure research continuity beyond the NCCR, Didier Ruedin plans to submit an Advanced ERC Grant by the middle of Phase III. Target: € 2.5 million.

#### **4.7.5 Institutional cooperation among the NCCR partners in Switzerland**

During Phase III, we will intensify the institutional cooperation among the Universities of Neuchâtel and Geneva, as mentioned already. This cooperation will lead to the creation of a CAS on International Mobility and Migration Governance (from 2022), a Master Program in Migration (from 2023), and the launch of an interdisciplinary Swiss Association for Migration Research (from 2024) which, comparable to the disciplinary associations in the Swiss Academies of the Humanities and Social Sciences, will promote excellence in teaching and research based on bi-annual conferences and dedicated publication outlets.

The University of Neuchâtel will continue to support the implication of the SFM in the IMISCOE and support a next submission to coordinate this Network after 2026. In the meantime, the University is supporting until 2026 the double degree Master in Migration Studies, which is awarded by the Universities of Copenhagen, Malmö, La Coruña, Liège, Linköping, Osnabrück, and Rotterdam.

To sustain these collaborations and to continue research initiatives among NCCR partners, we plan to apply for further funding with partner organizations. We will, for instance, apply for four additional SNSF projects at Division I, and we will also seek funding from the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs and the Swiss Department of Foreign Affairs, as well as two Geneva-based foundations for funding parts of our research and the organization of conferences. We are also addressing EU Horizon Europe projects in the near future. In total, we plan to raise at least CHF 1,000,000 of external funding from Swiss research funding bodies by the end of Phase III.



## 5 Structure-Related Areas (Strategies)

## 5.1 Overall Considerations

### 5.1.1 Main Achievements and Experiences in the Four Management Areas

The Network Office has played a key role in ensuring the continuity and visibility of the nccr – on the move's activities in the first seven years of its existence. For one, the team members have been at the service of the researchers looking for ways to support them in realizing their research projects and in promoting their research findings. For the other, the Network Office put in place the collaborative spaces that are needed to develop joint initiatives. Finally, the team has launched a series of activities and initiatives of its own accord that have allowed the NCCR to respond to current events in a timely manner. The activities were developed in four priority areas:

First, the members of the Network Office joined efforts with the NCCR researchers to demonstrate that the Migration-Mobility Nexus is a powerful tool for studying human movement. This collective exercise demonstrated that the NCCR is more than simply the research conducted in the 38 IPs launched since 2014. In this joint endeavor, and to facilitate the interactions between the community members, the Network Office initiated a variety of tools ranging from tailor-made training and coaching on scientific posters, to setting up [an interactive website](#), organizing [dedicated Research Days and Public Lectures](#), curating [blog series](#), convening discussion groups at internal retreats as well as producing [video clips on the Migration-Mobility Nexus](#). The unfolding of the COVID-19 pandemic underscored the salience of this encompassing approach, while at the same time boosting the visibility for the various research outputs of the NCCR.

Second, through the activities in the structure-related areas, such as the [Neuchâtel Graduate Conference](#) or the [Expert Exchange Roundtables](#), the NCCR has demonstrated its ability to build networks involving a broad range of actors. One key objective of these activities is to bring together migration and mobility scholars at different career stages from Switzerland and abroad – including our alumni and alumnae – by offering them platforms to exchange ideas and experiences.

Third, through the activities in the areas of education and equal opportunities, the NCCR has been able to provide tailor-made training and support to young migration scholars, as well as initiatives to promote gender equality (e.g., the peer-mentoring group and the mentoring scheme for PostDoc and doctoral students). These activities have proven valuable in facing challenges ranging from the structural difficulties linked to the relative lack of career perspectives for social scientists to the practical difficulties brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic. Moreover, the provision of financial support to fellows in difficult conditions has been essential to enable early-stage career scientists to network.

Fourth, through the activities in the areas of communication and knowledge transfer (incl. data visualization), the NCCR has been able to set up and maintain a professional science communication and knowledge transfer infrastructure, which finds its main expression in the [Migration-Mobility Indicators](#). Visibility towards civil society associations and policy-makers was ensured through a range of knowledge transfer activities between NCCR researchers, policy-makers, and civil society organizations (e.g., [Public Roundtables](#) and [Policy Briefs](#)). Looking back we would flag the following main achievements.

#### *Careers, Education and Training*

The creation of the doctoral program has been one of our main successes. In Phase I, the doctoral program was critically evaluated leading to the launch of a revised and consolidated version in Phase II. The program caters to approx. 25 doctoral students in migration and mobility studies. Bridging various disciplinary approaches, it is characterized by a high degree of internationality and interdisciplinarity. This is most prominently expressed by the [Neuchâtel Graduate Conference](#), a gathering of 40-100 young migration researchers, as well as the bimonthly Research Days, the main format to discuss work in progress and receive feedback for on average 30 fellows. Finally, we offered dedicated skills training (e.g., knowledge transfer to non-academic audiences) to the fellows. More generally, members of the Network Office entertained a close



relationship with the fellows, setting up targeted offers based on their needs, such as an online course on doing research in a pandemic, or the collaborative work on two databases that are part of the project '[Citizenship, Migration and Mobility in a Pandemic](#)'.

#### *Equal Opportunities*

We have developed horizontal and vertical peer-mentoring among the members of the NCCR Community. This approach focuses on sharing expertise and experiences among the members of the community and is in line with our objective of promoting networks of early migration scholars. Additionally, we have provided financial support to researchers with parental duties, who were not entitled to cantonal or family allowances due to their situation, and we created a hardship fund for researchers with special needs. Finally, we are raising awareness through our [blog](#) and [website](#) about the challenges faced by young social scientists, for instance with a blog series [on equal opportunities in the NCCR](#), or the impact of [COVID-19 on junior researchers](#).

#### *Knowledge Transfer*

We have organized a series of exchange-oriented events to build bridges between academia, policy-makers, and practitioners. This has allowed us to foster fruitful discussions and to extend our formal and informal network. Our blog has proven to be a powerful multi-lingual tool for providing our researchers visibility and for presenting our scientific findings to a larger public. We are using this tool increasingly to engage in debate on current topics (e.g., [referendum on the limitation initiative](#), [COVID-19 + Mobility](#), [Swiss asylum policy](#), [sanctuary cities](#), [visible minorities](#), [discrimination](#), [social work](#), [social cohesion](#)). Finally, the NCCR has invested significant resources into producing visualizations of its research results, e.g., in the framework of the [Migration-Mobility Indicators](#), which help in meeting the demands of an “online”-oriented followership.

#### *Communication*

We have successfully bundled information on ongoing research, data, and findings during both phases on our website. When our work has offered a relevant perspective on current affairs, we use different channels, such as our [newsletter](#), our websites, social media, and infographics to publicize relevant findings to interested stakeholders and national media outlets. Given the international outlook of the NCCR, during Phase II we have striven to promote our results outside of Switzerland and to increase our social media presence on different channels ([Twitter](#), [YouTube](#)). Our growing activities in online formats have allowed us to reach new audiences, for instance through live-streaming.

### **5.1.2 Conclusions for the Relative Priority of the Management Areas**

The key objective for Phase III in the structure-related areas is to provide support in a more focused manner to maximize overall impact and sustainability, while at the same time reaching out to a wide range of actors. We will cluster our activities around three axes. The first axis covers the activities in the areas of education, equal opportunities, and outreach to an academic audience. The second axis aims at keeping up-to-date as well as eventually transferring our high-quality science communication and knowledge transfer infrastructure to other actors. The third axis includes the Network Office's support services, such as data management, event organization, or network coordination, but also the operational costs linked to running the network.

Whereas the first two axes will receive equivalent budget endowments (amounting to approx. CHF 300,000 p.a. each), the third area will receive less support (approx. CHF 200,000), as we assume that a smaller number of members will entail lower costs for running the network in Phase III. The three axes will be endowed with approx. 1.3 FTE positions in the Network Office, which is equivalent to a cut of approx. one-third per axis in comparison to Phases I and II. Within the three axes, the Network Office members will be relatively free in determining how to use the amounts for the different activities, as needs and activities evolve in the course of a phase.

### *Training, Supporting and Networking for Young Migration Scholars*

At the level of the activities, we will continue to privilege horizontal and vertical peer-mentoring, such as the mentoring agreements established between PostDocs and doctoral students or the peer-mentoring group. The Research Days are a powerful instrument for community building and scientific debate, for which we will increasingly rely on physical lectures by senior members of the network and on online lectures by external guests. The Neuchâtel Graduate Conference shall continue to exist as a platform for linking up early-stage researchers of migration and mobility from around the world. Finally, the budgets available for individual support grants, training, and parental/hardship support, shall remain untouched in the amounts allocated to the fellows, as they are indispensable for providing young scholars with the skills and financial resources required to actively network.

### *Science Communication and Knowledge Transfer Infrastructure*

To promote NCCR findings and to provide our members with tools to network with their colleagues internally and peers abroad, the NCCR will continue to offer an internal communication platform, the [e-news](#) (newsletter), [Twitter](#) and [YouTube](#) channels, the [blog](#), the [Working Paper Series](#), and the [Migration-Mobility Indicators](#). Lastly, media relations will continue to play an important role in making the findings known to a broader public, as journalists frequently serve as multipliers. The second focus will lie on transferring content to repositories and finding institutional solutions for guaranteeing the longevity of the tools and data created during the NCCR's existence. For this objective, we are intensifying our contacts with the Federal Statistical Office and actors in the area of science communication, such as the [Poliscope project](#), the [DeFacto Expert](#) blog, or the [Laboratoire d'Innovation Sociale at HES-SO](#) created by [NCCR LIVES](#). At the same time, we aim to increasingly bundle the publicizing of our research results in a few focused products and events. We are also considering outsourcing more of the graphic and corporate design work to free in-house resources for more content-related work.

### *Overall Support Services*

The budget for the overall support services will be substantially reduced in the last phase, but we are convinced that we can maintain a high quality of service provision. We will continue to support the collaborative efforts of the NCCR Community working on the Migration-Mobility Nexus as well as provide financial and logistical support to event organization. Priority in this area will also be given to the data management activities to support the longevity of the data generated. The data management Strategy and Plans for the Phase III IPs will be submitted with the Full Proposal in fall 2021 and provide an update on the Inventories created for [Phases I and II](#). We also strive to continue creating high-quality visualizations, but to maintain the prior service level, we need to mobilize additional resources from either the bonus plan (see 7.2) or by obtaining additional support from the University of Neuchâtel.

## 5.2 Education and Training

### 5.2.1 Scope of Intervention

The NCCR laid the foundations of its doctoral program in migration and mobility studies in Phase I. The program aimed to fulfill the following requirements:

- Covering the needs of a diverse cohort of doctoral students from different disciplines, university cultures, and traditions
- Adding value to all participants
- Being compatible with the formal requirements of the doctoral programs/schools of its members
- Generating possibilities to network, to get expert feedback, and to provide visibility for their work

The end of Phase I and transition to Phase II were preceded by intensive exchanges on the structure of the program. As a result of these consultations, we welcomed the Phase II doctoral students to a program, which had gained both internal legitimacy and demonstrated a high level of training capacity in Phase I. During Phase II, the program was instrumental in creating a cohesive cohort with a sense of community.

The Doctoral Program in Migration and Mobility Studies is anchored in four pillars:

- Pillar I provides all doctoral students with the conceptual, theoretical, and empirical tools they need for the preparation of a doctoral thesis within the field of migration and mobility studies. Pillar I includes a series of compulsory and optional Core Courses.
- Pillar II contains the scientific exchange activities leading to interdisciplinary research integration. These include the Research Days, i.e., monthly two-day thematic workshops with international speakers, and the Neuchâtel Graduate Conference of Migration and Mobility Studies. These events are organized by the Network Office with the PostDocs and the doctoral researchers.
- Pillar III offers training on a variety of academic (e.g., scientific writing, research and data management, publication) and transversal skills (e.g., communication, knowledge transfer, professional portfolio building).
- Pillar IV is oriented towards methods, contents, and skills within the students' own discipline. The participants elaborate a training plan that best suits their needs.

Our goal in the coming years is the progressive institutionalization of the doctoral program in the Swiss academic landscape, which will take place in parallel to welcoming and promoting a new cohort of students in Phase III. Since the Phase III cohort of SNSF-funded doctoral students will be substantially smaller than in the previous two phases, the program will be opened up to the non-NCCR funded doctoral students working on migration issues in Swiss Universities. Furthermore, one of the bonus plans envisages the opening of NCCR activities to visiting fellows from countries of the 'Global South' (see 7.2).

The Phase III cohort will consist of more PostDocs than SNSF-funded doctoral students, which is a novelty compared to the previous phases. Since the participants of the doctoral program form the backbone of the collective activities, we need to broaden the circle of participants in Phase III. To maintain a high level of overall engagement with the NCCR's objectives, we therefore need to encourage PostDocs to get even more involved in the organization and realization of the Research Days and Core Courses (as reading group coordinators, coordinators of RDs, discussants, and tutors, etc.). Additionally, as in Phase II, they are urged to actively participate in the mentoring tandems with doctoral students. Their role as data management delegates is further promoted to allow PostDocs to acquire additional skills in view of their career advancement.

### **5.2.2 Action Plan**

The key challenge of Phase III will be to maintain a high degree of internal cohesion living up to the "collaborative spirit" created in Phases I and II, while simultaneously welcoming new doctoral students more "loosely" affiliated to the NCCR. The opening up of the program shall occur in two steps: Firstly, we will ask Phase III Project Leaders to appoint a defined number of "in-kind" doctoral students to the doctoral program; secondly, we will launch a competitive call to recruit additional doctoral candidates working on migration issues at Swiss universities.

To address the specific needs of the growing cohort of PostDocs, we will first conduct a systematic evaluation of how the existing platforms and tools such as the Neuchâtel Graduate Conference, Exchanges with Stakeholders and Research Days, etc. can be used to expand PostDocs' networks and enhance their career opportunities. Second, we will create additional platforms addressing the specific challenges of the PostDoc stage. Preliminary ideas include the institutionalization of the exchanges between PostDocs in peer groups, the creation of a mentoring scheme (with senior members of the NCCR community), or the organization of a

specific welcome workshop presenting the legal and administrative challenges of doing a PostDoc in a Swiss university.

A further emphasis needs to be placed on securing the permanence of these structures beyond Phase III. The different scenarios envisaged include maintaining the entire program in a single institution, like the University of Neuchâtel, as planned in Phase I and implemented as a structural measure in Phase II, with the creation of the 50%-Maître Assistant-e-s position at MAPS UniNE. However, with the changes in the academic landscape and in doctoral education in Switzerland as well as federal funding reductions, this plan has to be re-thought. To save the program as a whole, we will try to raise funds externally and elaborate a minimal scenario, which would correspond to transferring the program to CUSO.

UniNE has shown willingness to cooperate in transferring the program to the existing CUSO structures. In this context, the Rectorate is willing to contribute to the program coordinator's position by funding a 10% PostDoc position. Doctoral students, who are registered at UniNE, may bring in an additional institutional contribution ranging from CHF 500 to 1000 per student. We understand that a pioneering program in migration and mobility studies with a strong focus on networking and knowledge transfer, and the key objective of promoting equal opportunities, may appeal to partner universities in our network or one of the Swiss foundations active in the education sector. Our strategy will consist of proactively approaching these organizations and keeping an eye open for calls for competitive funding for education programs, which are regularly made available through the EU and at the national level through [swissuniversities](https://www.swissuniversities.ch).

### 5.2.3 Indicators/Measure of Success

Several features have made the doctoral program a success so far, from the point of view of those involved but also from the point of view of the reviewers. They are elements of good practice in doctoral education and have been recognized as such by policy-makers and pedagogical experts across Europe (e.g. ERA Steering Group on Human Resources and Mobility 2011, Koch 2005, LERU 2010). Concretely, we believe that the program must continue to:

- be interdisciplinary
- offer doctoral students possibilities to network (and this implies receiving feedback) with actors in the migration and mobility scholarship
- have an international visibility
- prepare doctoral students to position their knowledge in society
- prepare doctoral students to think in terms of career development

To quantify the success of the doctoral program in metric terms, the Network Office feeds the SNSF's NIRA tool with information on the number of accomplished doctoral theses, the duration of the doctoral period, the contacts of future employers, the publications and fund-raising records of our members. With this information, we can track the subsequent career moves, and document the breadth and impact of our international networks. These indicators can be used to assess the program's success against available figures at the Swiss and European levels. The comparisons make it possible to gain an insight into academic success, visibility in the field, and employability of the fellows trained in the nccr – on the move. In the following paragraphs, we present some key insights based on these metrics.

As mentioned above, the breadth of the networks that a doctoral program opens up for its members is one of its quality criteria. In this respect, Phases I and II have demonstrated the capacity of the NCCR doctoral program to facilitate the access of its doctoral members to networks beyond Switzerland. We developed an international scientific exchange through the visiting fellowship scheme, the Graduate Conference and the regular cooperation with relevant experts in the field through the Public Lectures Series and Research Days.

The careers of our alumnae and alumni show us the solidity of the training they receive. Two of our earlier fellows have been awarded an SNSF Ambizione Grant, while three of them hold positions as assistant

professors at Swiss and foreign universities. Some of our doctoral students have moved onto research-intensive universities, like for example the Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung, the Max Planck Institute, or the European University Institute. Furthermore, one of our former PostDoc collaborators has been awarded an ERC Grant. A number of our former fellows have remained in Switzerland and taken up positions within public administration, in NGOs, in think tanks, or in other Swiss Universities, where they are now leading their own projects.

The satisfaction survey addressed to the fellows reveals their high level of contentment with the program. In 2019, we finally conducted interviews with alumni and alumnae, former doctoral students and PostDocs, to understand how their NCCR training had contributed to shaping this post-NCCR time. Three of these [alumni profiles](#) have been published on the NCCR website.

#### 5.2.4 Resource Allocation/Organization

During Phase III, all own products like Core Courses, Research Days, Neuchâtel Graduate Conference, Skills and Methods training, mentoring tandem relationships, and other *ad hoc* forums for networking will continue to exist. A budget of CHF 100,000 per year is reserved in Phase III for the running of the training and education activities. With this amount, we guarantee the current range of services offered to the fellows. The amounts we make available to the individual researchers shall remain unchanged, but, with fewer researchers hired in Phase III, the overall costs shall decrease. In case of conflicts over resources, the activities of Pillar I (core courses) and II (Research Days and Neuchâtel Graduate Conference) are prioritized over skills training.

The coordinator of the Doctoral Program, the Education and Career Officer, continues to work with a 50% workload and collaborate with the Equal Opportunities and the Scientific Officer, as their mandates partially overlap. A committee, in which all modules and all groups across the organization are represented, continues to operate in Phase III to ensure the good functioning of the Education and Equal opportunities areas.

## 5.3 Equal Opportunities

### 5.3.1 Scope of Intervention

Understanding Equal Opportunities as a leadership responsibility, our NCCR has always emphasized the importance of a fair working environment shaped by trust and respect. This institutional anchorage will also be guaranteed in Phase III by our continuous efforts to employ an intersectional approach focusing on gender equality.

Framed by this approach, our mission and vision for gender equality differ partially from those of other NCCRs. While other NCCRs in the natural and exact sciences have a minority of women in virtually all working groups and projects throughout all levels of seniority, we have successfully reduced the internal leaky pipeline and have achieved gender parity in most of the decision-making organs. Approx. 40% of the appointed Project Leaders have been women in Phases I to III. The next step would be to achieve parity at the level of the Project Leaders. However, since we recruit the Project Leaders among appointed Professors and Senior Researchers at our partner universities, we do not have influence over the pool of potential candidates. The board responsible for the transition to Phase III, composed of the Management Board and Scientific Committee, did nevertheless initiate some corrections regarding team composition of the IPs for Phase III in 2020, when a risk of decreasing female Project Leadership was identified. As far as our scope of action allows, we thus insist on maintaining a gender balance in the last phase.

Given the satisfying gender balance during Phase II, we can concentrate on tackling more invisible systemic obstacles to gender equality. In a strongly feminized research community as ours, we observe, for instance,



that female and male researchers consistently reproduce patterns of learned gendered behavior both at the level of the committees and in day-to-day interaction. Our NCCR has therefore two overarching goals for Phase II and III in this respect: first, making our female researchers' work visible without any direct compensation, and second, working to revert the gendered dichotomy in the distribution of roles within academic projects, which reproduce previous gendered distributions of work in the private sphere.

While our strategic focus lies on the optimization of career chances for female researchers, we address the diversity of our community in all respects. Therefore, our NCCR will continue to promote an intersectional approach to equal opportunities with an awareness of other potential axes of inequality, including those created by sexual orientation, gender identity, racialization, national or religious background, disability, biological age, migratory background, or legal status. To acknowledge and address this diversity in the management of our NCCR is thus a central part of our mission. We are prepared to create and implement the necessary measures to prevent discrimination and to tackle it when it occurs as much as possible, in addition to the administration of funds to support vulnerable or disadvantaged members in situations of need.

### **5.3.2 Action Plan**

In Phases I and II, we have successfully established and implemented measures in four areas of intervention: 1) institutional anchorage of equal opportunities from an intersectional perspective with an emphasis on gender equality; 2) career planning and advancement of female researchers; 3) work-life balance; and 4) integration of gender and other markers of potential inequality in migration and mobility research. Our actions during Phase III will continue to address these four areas and will be ingrained in and coordinated with the efforts in the education and career advancement, as well as with the NCCR's outreach activities.

To contribute to the social and political visibility of discrimination and its prevention, our equal opportunities policy also promotes an open discussion of the structural constraints of our own measures (or those of our partner institutions). Compared to other NCCRs in the natural and exact sciences, our NCCR benefits from a more even gender balance among researchers, and a tradition of scholarly awareness of social inequality in the social sciences and migration and mobility studies. This gives us the legitimization and expertise to reflect on the role of the NCCRs and of project-based research in creating or perpetuating (un-)equal opportunities and to address the limited capacity of such temporary organizations to influence permanent structures permeating the scientific landscape at large.

The nccr – on the move therefore will continue to adopt an active role in both training and informing internally and externally and in intervening to the extent to which the structures allow. On the level of intervention, our measures aim to empower female and other potentially disadvantaged migration scholars to become leaders in the field. The NCCR facilitates mentoring by pairing up interested junior and senior members of the NCCR Community to overcome initial disadvantages, while providing the mentors a small financial remuneration for offering their time and resources to the mentees. Furthermore, we have established a strong internal peer-mentoring group, composed of young female fellows and will continue to support young parents in the conciliation of their duties as researchers and parents.

The digitalization of most of our activities, and events during the pandemic, has created a window of opportunity to achieve a wider audience in the 'Global South' and interact with members of the migration and mobility community from non-privileged contexts. To support the enhanced accessibility of our NCCR for such migration researchers, one of our bonus plans is re-orienting the existing Phase II visiting fellowship scheme towards scholars from the 'Global South'.

Concerning the research carried out, the continuous effort to include a perspective of intersectionality and gender in as many projects as possible helps to get a more accurate picture of the role of gender in migration and mobility patterns, policies and regimes, and of female migration.

### 5.3.3 Indicators/Measure of Success

We monitor closely the gender distribution within the various bodies of our NCCR. The continuous comparison of the distribution in our partner universities and other NCCRs gives us a further indication of the impact of our measures for the promotion of equal opportunities.

Another crucial but less easily quantifiable indicator is the impact that our organization has on the academic and political discourse on social inequality and discrimination. By opening and promoting spaces of debate and networking in different contexts and forums, we will continue to contribute to the dissemination and exchange of knowledge, for instance by participating in the activities of the [Think Tank Diversity](#) and the raising of awareness in this management area.

Overall, the scope of the research conducted within the framework of our NCCR has continued to grow beyond a relatively Eurocentric frame. Our current and planned projects display a great diversity in terms of topical focus and methodological and theoretical approach, which is a further indicator of the adequacy of our strategy that we will continue in Phase III.

### 5.3.4 Resource Allocation/Organization

An Equal Opportunities Officer (20%) continues to be the point of contact in the organization for all issues in this area. Within all Committees, there is one member who is responsible for monitoring that the Equal Opportunities policy is respected in their work. The Education and Equal Opportunities Committee works specifically to discuss and back the Officer's decisions.

As for the involvement of other decision-makers, Equal Opportunities Funds are awarded after the requests are discussed within the Management Board. In cases of conflict and disagreement within our organization, at situations at which we face a real risk of offense or in which a reasonable doubt that our policy is being respected and used has been expressed, the Directors are involved in the communication and solution-finding process.

In terms of external relations, the Equal Opportunities Officer is in contact with the analogous position within the University of Neuchâtel and seeks to remain informed of the university's actions and to keep them informed about the NCCR actions in return. Moreover, the Officer participates in relevant professional networks and liaises with stakeholders in this area in Swiss academia and beyond.

## 5.4 Knowledge Transfer

### 5.4.1 Scope of Intervention

The main goal of KT in Phase III is to maintain a regular and structured exchange with members of the wider national and international scientific community, with institutional partners, decision-makers, and opinion leaders in different formats; (online and print) publications and other knowledge transfer measures (events, cooperation, exchange).

### 5.4.2 Action Plan

We have five main objectives for Phase III. First, we will continue to produce high-quality (knowledge transfer) content and make it available on our website and other communication channels. We foresee, for instance, the production of "vlogs", short video clips presenting the work of one researcher/research team based on one to two simple visualizations capturing the main research findings. We will also seek to intensify our networking efforts by regularly giving presentations to officials working at the State Secretariat for Migration (scientific lunch presentation) and by furthering cooperation with the Swiss Red Cross' ["Migration Infobox"](#). Additionally,

we will continue to invite former members of our network, our [alumnae and alumni](#), as panelists to our KT events in an attempt to reach out to this increasingly numerous and valuable group of senior researchers and practitioners working in related fields and sectors.

In Phase III, we will adapt the corporate communication infrastructure that serves us as a repository for KT output, such as the MMI and online publications (Policy Briefs, Working Papers, previous and other formats) to be able to manage the content with fewer resources for maintenance by providing less regular updates and fewer translations. A first pilot project in this regard is the webpage [www.migrationsuisse.org](http://www.migrationsuisse.org), which Philippe Wanner and his colleagues, as well as officials from Swiss Statistics have contributed to will be updated and maintained by the University of Geneva and the [Poliscope project](#).

Table 17: Overview of Knowledge Transfer Measures

Knowledge Transfer Measures	Description	Publication Rhythm
<i>Thematic Blog Series</i>	Publish thematic series related to an ongoing public debate or target group	2-3 Blog Series per year
<i>Vlogs (short video clips) on findings</i>	Presenting main findings of a researcher or research project (selected IPs/per module)	Years 11 & 12 1-4 in total
<i>Policy Briefs</i>	Short format for presenting main findings with for stakeholders (1-2 per module)	1-2 per year
<i>Working Papers</i>	Publication of submitted and internally reviewed papers	2-3 per year on demand
<i>Data Visualizations</i>	Visualization of selected research results for increasing visibility	On demand
<i>EER Events</i>	Direct exchange and thematic discussions with stakeholder and practitioners	1 per year
<i>Neuchâtel Graduate Conference</i>	Integrate a panel with stakeholders	1 per year
<i>Sponsoring of KT Events</i>	Related to a topic of research	Occasionally

#### 5.4.3 Indicators/Measure of Success

The success of the knowledge (and communication) activities can be measured in the frequency of publication of the blogs and other written formats, such as the Policy Briefs, published during Phase III, and their visibility on the website measured in the number of page views. We aim to publish between one to two blog contributions per week and continue to cover a broad range of topics for the Swiss and international public. We will measure the traffic on our websites by analyzing the evolution of the page views and interactions on the different communication channels (more information on these in the following chapter).

#### 5.4.4 Resource Allocation/Organization

Given the lower amount of personnel resources (approx. a 60% FTE position) dedicated to KT, in Phase III we will increasingly focus on the publication of online formats, especially on blog contributions. We will continue to provide support by giving feedback and doing the proofreading before publication. Findings related to current discussions where the researchers can provide insightful inputs will be published. The budget envelope reserved for KT activities towards non-academic audiences consists of CHF 50,000 per year. With this budget allocation, we will organize a few events, at which the fellows and stakeholders can meet and discuss scientific findings, their impact on the professional practice, and experiences made by practitioners. Phase III will conclude with a final event where KT will provide support for transmitting knowledge to all stakeholders.

## 5.5 Communication

### 5.5.1 Scope of Intervention

Throughout Phase II, the nccr – on the move has continued to cultivate its strong brand image and reputation, as a credible partner in migration and mobility issues. We have successfully promoted information on ongoing research, data, and findings during both phases on our website. When research results have permitted a relevant perspective on current affairs, we have used different channels and tools, such as e-news, website, social media, and other visually powerful communication tools to promote relevant findings to interested stakeholders and national and international media outlets. In short, our portfolio of communication measures as outlined in our strategy for Phase II has been successfully implemented.

Phase III will see the culmination of consolidating the nccr – on the move’s position as a recognized center of excellence in research enriched by interdisciplinary perspectives, promoted to both internal and external audiences. The NCCR is also increasingly investing in internal communication with a plan to launch a new internal communication platform right in time for Phase III, aiming to further improve internal cohesion, the sharing of perspectives and contribute to the cross-disciplinary intellectual debate within the network.

The nccr – on the move Network Office will continue to highlight the multidisciplinary perspectives of our research both in written formats, such as the blog series and face-to-face activities but also, through its ever-greater presence in social media on Twitter, YouTube, and LinkedIn. The production of video content and live-stream sessions, increased by the occurrence of the COVID-19 pandemic, will be a priority for raising awareness and enhancing visibility during Phase III, as it is recognized as a powerful tool for reaching even wider target audiences.

### 5.5.2 Action Plan

In Phase III, we will strive to maintain the sustained interest in the activities of the NCCR through the implementation of our corporate design as well as the provision of high-quality information through our “tried and tested” communication tools.

Our most important dissemination tools will continue to be during Phase III our corporate website, our e-news and our social media channels; Twitter, YouTube, and the LinkedIn group: “Alumni and Alumnae On the Move (NCCR)” reaching thus a broad range of audiences. The media will also play a key role to amplify our reach.

Table 18: Overview of Communication Measures

Communication Measures	Description	Publication Rhythm
<b>Essential</b>		
<i>nccr-onthemove.ch</i>	Daily updates to promote news (events, blog posts, ads)	On-going
<i>blog.nccr-onthemove.ch</i>	Publication of blog contributions for a large audience	Weekly
<i>Media Relations</i>	Promotion of news-relevant results	When results are available
<i>Corporate Design Toolbox</i>	Update most corporate design items such as letterheads, ppt templates etc.	One-time, year 9 & add-ons
<i>E-News</i>	Newsletter	Monthly
<i>Twitter</i>	Announce and promote content and events	Daily, on-going
<i>YouTube</i>	Live-streaming of events and uploading of recorded lectures or videos	When content is available, on-going

<i>LinkedIn</i>	Transmission of newsworthy items to the Alumni/Alumnae community	Monthly updated, on-going
<i>New Internal Communication Platform</i>	Networking platform for fellows, for sharing content and announcements	Weekly, on-going
<i>Event Communication</i>		Upon request
<b>Important</b>		
<i>Video clips on research results</i>	Video for a large public, one per module	On-going
<i>Flyer “nccr – on the move”</i>	Adapt previous flyer	One-time, year 9/10
<i>Giveaways</i>	Only the most basics items	When needed

### 5.5.3 Indicators/Measure of Success

By continuously monitoring the predetermined indicators, we make sure that we are on track as per our set objectives (see Intermediate Reports 7 for recent numbers). This will be done on an on-going basis and documented in our yearly SNSF Report.

The following indicators will be monitored:

- *nccr.onthemove.ch, blog.nccr-onthemove.ch, indicators.nccr-onthemove.ch*: Google Analytics for visitors, sessions, page views, traffic, average duration of session, as well as “top hits.”
- E-News: MailChimp for total subscribers, new subscribers, open rate, click rate, as well as “top hits.”
- Event satisfaction surveys.
- Twitter: Twitter Analytics for tweets including replies, followers, impressions, profile visits, mentions, as well as “top hits” and audiences.
- Media coverage: NIRA and website listing for articles and broadcasts.
- Quality surveys.

### 5.5.4 Resource Allocation/Organization

The personnel resources allocated to communication amount to between 80%-100% position. The budget envelope reserved for communication activities amounts to 30,000 CHF per year. This budget is used to pay for maintenance fees, technical support services, and publication fees for press releases. Occasionally, we may also outsource some activities to partners, such as Advocacy, who have in the past helped us in media relations.





## 6 Structural Aspects

## 6.1 Plans for Phase III

The nccr – on the move, in cooperation with the Home Institution, the University of Neuchâtel (UniNE), has continuously focused on the changing migratory and mobility landscape at the national and international levels (see Chapter 1), particularly when confronted with a disruptive and long-enduring crisis, such as the COVID-19 pandemic. UniNE remains committed to its promise to consolidate and further deepen the competences and knowledge accumulated in migration and mobility studies during the last decade, in particular also during the first two Phases of the nccr – on the move. Based on this theoretically informed and empirically grounded expertise, UniNE underscores its ambition of being a major European research hub in migration and mobility studies.

### 6.1.1 Structures to be realized and/or stabilized at the home institution

The appointments at the senior level, realized as structural measures in Phases I and II of the nccr – on the move, are to be stabilized during Phase III confirming the engagement of the University to consolidate the structures created in the past. The Assistant Professorship on Migration Policy Analysis, created in Phase I and co-funded by SNSF and UniNE, will be turned into a *full professorship* in 2022. Alongside the stabilization of three former Assistant Professor positions in Migration Law and Society (Christin Achermann), Sociocultural Psychology (Laure Kloetzer) and Sociology (name pending) that already occurred or are accomplished this year, UniNE hired by a competitive call two Senior Lecturers (*Maître d'Enseignement et de Recherche, MER*), one in migration sociology, the other in migration history. In the course of Phase III, these two positions will be stabilized. Moreover, a former *Maîtres-assistant-e-s* position, occupied by Mihaela Nedelcu, has been transformed into a stable Senior Lecturer (MER) position jointly sponsored by the Sociology Institute (since 2019) and MAPS (since 2020). The three researchers occupy a central position in the NCCR's Phase III architecture and have substantially reinforced and will continue to strengthen the existing research capacity in migration and mobility studies at UniNE. Additionally, the University hired, as announced in the Full Proposal Phase II, a *Maîtres-assistant-e-s* (MA) to coordinate the largest module in the NCCR with the task of promoting different research initiatives. When the NCCR ends, this position will be converted into a coordinating position for the future CUSO PhD Program on migration and mobility studies. Besides this, UniNE continues to support the UniNE-based Project Leaders with a 'relief'.

Moreover, the Home Institution has committed itself to maintaining the same structural level of engagement as during Phase II in order to sustain and strengthen its profile in migration and mobility research in Phase III. It will continue to support the SFM and its documentation center (CentreDoc) as a structural measure, and it will invest resources in the Center for the Understanding of Social Processes (MAPS), the Center in Migration Law (CDM) as much as the Swiss Center of Expertise in Human Rights (CSDH). The strengthening of the research profile in this area has been translated into several commitments by the UniNE Rectorat. In particular, UniNE will maintain, as stipulated by the NCCR contract during Phase II, the cash contributions to relieve the Director, the support for the NCCR management (Secretariat, Documentation) and the UniNE Project Leader relief. It will also continue to make available a budget for unexpected expenditure, which is used for different purposes.

The University has put considerable effort into positioning migration and mobility studies as one of its strategic centers of excellence. This investment has given rise to the creation of innovative platforms of exchange and knowledge transfer in research and teaching. To further promote the interdisciplinary and transversal exchanges among students and researchers, the University of Neuchâtel will invest in a new Faculty building (UniHub) translating into action its ambition to promote cooperation in social sciences, in teaching as much as in research. It goes without saying that the CentreDoc will continue to link social science researchers with the necessary information repertoire and literacy. This future investment in social science research consolidates the process launched in 2007 with the integration of the SFM and the creation of the Center for the Understanding of Social Processes (MAPS).

### **6.1.2 Structures to be realized and/or stabilized at the home institution**

The interdisciplinary cooperation and modular architecture will be continued in Phase III. The investigations of the MMN will be superposed by its interwoven relation to different forms of crisis, defined as such by their health, economic, political, or societal nature. It will be based on a resilient temporal and comparative perspective. We will continue to seek collaborations with social historians beyond the home institution. The data collection will be sustained, in particular, the Swiss Longitudinal Data Set, the Migration-Mobility Survey and the Migration-Mobility Indicators will be further expanded. SFSO has agreed to cooperate on this matter on a regular bi-annual basis. A continuous scientific exchange with NCCR LIVES, Centre Lives, and the Laboratoire d'Innovation Sociale, has been sought to share empirical results and advance the evaluation of existing statistical data sets.

The nccr – on the move has created different innovative datasets in the first two Phases, which will be maintained and expanded during Phase III. Based on these datasets, attractive visualizations have been developed that provide insights for the study of migration and mobility in an increasingly politicized context. Examples include the Migration-Mobility Indicators, the Migration-Mobility Survey, the Citizenship, Mobility and Migration in a Pandemic (CMMP), the Global Safe Country Policies dataset (SACOP)), and the Support and Opposition to Migration (SOM) Database. Most of these will be continued in Phase III.

The SFM will continue to host several of these innovations when Phase III comes to an end. It will assure the continuity of chosen outreach activities and publications set up by the nccr – on the move. Moreover, the Documentation Center is expected to continue to function as one of the Swiss repositories (online and physical) for literature on migration and mobility phenomena in Switzerland and beyond. The datasets have for the most part been archived on CERN's Zenodo repository.

Moreover, building on previous cooperation with the Università della Svizzera Italiana on a common Certificate for Advanced Studies (CAS) on Migration and Diversity from 2018-2020, the SFM and UniNE will build during Phase III a similar program with the University of Geneva on International Mobility and Mobility Governance from 2022 onwards. A cooperation with Geneva will also lead to a joint Master Program in Migration and Mobility Studies (from 2023). The University of Neuchâtel will also support the launch of an interdisciplinary Swiss Association for Migration Research (from 2024) and carry it on beyond the nccr – on the move, promoting excellence in teaching and research, based among others on the Neuchatel Graduate Conference.

## **6.2 Foreseen Impact/Perspectives Beyond the End of the NCCR**

The impact of the NCCR beyond Phase III of the structural achievements will be visible at the local and national levels. The foreseen impact at the content- and research-cooperation levels have been mentioned in Chapter 4.7. The following lines will describe the structural legacy of the nccr – on the move at the Home Institution and beyond after 2026.

### **6.2.1 Local, national, and international structural realizations at UniNE**

The University of Neuchâtel (UniNe), fully embedded in different international and national collaborations in the field of migration and mobility studies, has constantly reiterated its commitment to further consolidating and enhancing its profile in this domain, in research as much as in teaching. It builds on the experience of the NCCR, acquired over the last seven years, to offer pioneer infrastructure with regard to MA and PhD academic, pedagogic, and professional nurturing in the increasingly important field of migration and mobility.

UniNE will focus its future efforts on the SFM as an internationally established research and teaching site. Therefore, the University will continue to structurally support the SFM and its Documentation Center at the same level as during the twelve years of the nccr – on the move. The SFM will serve as the institutional anchor that manages the legacy of the NCCR.

Moreover, UniNE will create the position of a Data Manager in the University's Central Services. The Data Manager will support, train, and orient social scientists at UniNE in data management-related issues. He will also take over a part of the data management tasks related to the NCCR in the second half of Phase III (2024-2026), when the current Data Manager's SNSF funded contract reaches an end. Since these demands have become increasingly complex as a result of the SNSF and European Commission's (DG Research) requirements regarding the storage and management of research data, it seems crucial to invest in specialized knowledge and data visualization skills. UniNE will also draw on the NCCR's experience in ensuring a high-quality knowledge transfer and communication support service to social science researchers and take over one of these positions after the end of Phase III, allocating the position to the MAPS. This person shall assist the University's social scientists in disseminating their findings effectively in different outlets, and the person will maintain the NCCR's blog.

Nationally, UniNE will invest in a doctoral program inspired by the NCCR. The original plan to institutionally anchor this Doctoral Program at the UniNE as sketched in Phase I and put into action in Phase II has to be rethought, since the landscape in doctoral education has changed in the recent past. UniNE maintains a willingness to cooperate in transferring the program to the existing CUSO structures and signals its intention to contribute to the funding of the doctoral program coordinator position by supporting a 10% PostDoc position after Phase III. In parallel and with the support of the University, the NCCR is seeking to cooperate with other Swiss universities and institutions that wish to institutionalize the Doctoral Program through in-kind and cash contributions.

As already mentioned, UniNE aims to build a CAS with the University of Geneva on International Mobility and Mobility Governance (from 2022 onwards), and a joint Master Program in Migration and Mobility Studies (from 2023). UniNE will also support the launching of an interdisciplinary Swiss Association for Migration Research (from 2024) and carry it on beyond the nccr – on the move, promoting excellence in teaching and research, based among others on the Neuchâtel Graduate Conference. The close relation with Swiss Statistics will be maintained, as manifested already 2020 by a [joint publication project](#). The strong commitment also manifests itself in the participation of UniNE in the Swiss Center of Expertise in Human Rights (SCHR), offering co-funding and two participating chairs (Gianni D'Amato SFM and Pascal Mahon Center of Migration Law). The objective is the installation of a National Human Rights Institute.

Internationally, UniNE continues to support the involvement of the SFM Director in the executive coordination of the European Network on Immigration and Integration Studies (IMISCOE), a previously EU-funded Network of Excellence and now an association of European research institutes in migration studies. In this context, UniNE has decided to coordinate the Double Degree Master Program within the Joint European Master on Migration Studies (EUMIGS), a cooperation with other European partner universities, such as Copenhagen, Malmö, La Coruña, Liège, Linköping, Osnabrück, and Rotterdam. It will support the coordination of the dual MA track for the time period 2021 until 2026, funding a 20 FTE position of a Doctoral Assistant to the coordination of the project.





## 7 Finances



## 7.1 Finance Plan for Phase III and Comments

### 7.1.1 SNSF Funds

The total SNSF funding in the core scenario has been set at CHF 10,062,000 for Phase III. We will use this money to finance different activities in the four-year period ranging from 1 June 2022 to 31 May 2026.

The Individual Projects will receive a total of CHF 6,600,000 to carry out their research in Phase III. This means that each one of the eleven Phase III projects will receive a budget allocation of CHF 600,000 for the four-year period ranging from June 2022 to May 2026. The IPs can decide how they use this budget allocation. A number of projects are contributing third funds to the Phase III research projects (see 7.1.3 Third Party Funding).

Most of these funds will go into the hiring of scientific personnel (85% of total budget envelope). In total, the IPs will be using the personnel funds (CHF 5,600,000) to hire 12 part-time PostDoc researchers and 9 doctoral students. The remainder of the funding (roughly CHF 1,000,000 or 15% of total budget) will be used for research costs and other expenditure linked to the projects.

The Network Office has a total budget of CHF 3,200,000 for the four-year period. The average yearly budget envelope amounts to CHF 800,000. Of this total amount we will on average use CHF 500,000 to fund the salaries of the Network Office collaborators and CHF 300,000 to fund the activities in the management areas.

The remaining CHF 262,000 will be allocated to the NCCR Reserve, which is used to cover unexpected expenditure.

### 7.1.2 HI Funds

#### *Home Institution Cash*

For Self-funding from Home Institution Cash, we forecast at this time a positive balance amounting to approximately CHF 70,000 which we hope to spend before the end of Phase II. However, any amount we are not able to spend will be carried over to Phase III and used for different purposes.

For Phase III we are receiving CHF 1,090,000 as follows:

- CHF 265,000 Year 9
- CHF 270,000 Year 10
- CHF 275,000 Year 11
- CHF 280,000 Year 12

An amount of CHF 260,000 per year will cover Management salaries (Director Relief, NCCR Administration, SFM Document Center) and a remaining total amount of CHF 50,000 (by year and in order: CHF 5,000, CHF 10,000, CHF 15,000, CHF 20,000) covering the four years are set aside for free use by the NCCR Management (for example, support for preparation of NCCR events, punctual increases of Network Office collaborators).

#### *Self-funding Home Institution In-Kind*

The expected positive balance for this category corresponds to approx. CHF 70,000. This is due to the late start of the two MER positions and the MA positions. As these positions will be continued to be paid by HI until 2023, these unspent funds will be entirely used for this.

In Phase III, we are forecasting a higher contributed amount than the two previous phases amounting to CHF **3,726,700**, covering the following positions for the four-year period:

Positions	Amount
Relief NCCR Director (20% In-Kind)	CHF 208,000
1 new Full Professorship in Migration Policy Analysis (currently held by A. Manatschal)	CHF 880,000
1 Titular Professor stabilized as MER (90%) (Mihaela Nedelcu)	CHF 520,000
Succession Coordination Double Degree MA in European Migration Studies (until 2026), 0.2 FTE Doctoral assistant	CHF 88,000
Data Manager Social Sciences (Years 11 and 12 at CHF 25,000/year)	CHF 50,000
2 MER (Senior Lecturer, 50% each) to be stabilized in Migration Sociology and History in 2025	CHF 620,000
50% MA position, converted into a Training Officer for a CUSO Doctoral Program after Phase III at 10% FTE in 2025	CHF 310,000
20% PostDoc Relief, support preparation nccr events	CHF 100,000
Doctoral Assistant (Full MPA position) 50%.in y9, 100% in y10-12This Assistant will be a full member of III_IP43_ATTITUDES.	CHF 333,900
UniNE Project Leader relief 10% (=50% PostDoc position)	CHF 235,200
UniNE Doctoral Assistant members of NCCR IP teams (D'Amato, Söderström)	CHF 381,600

### 7.1.3 Third-Party Funding

#### *Funding from the partner institutions*

The following IPs have signaled that they will make available funds from their universities for realizing their Phase III projects:

- III\_IP39: Sandra Lavenex will use funding from UNIGE's Annual Summer School on Global and Regional Migration Governance to co-finance the travel costs for at least one project meeting with project partners intervening in the Summer School.
- III\_IP42: Philippe Wanner will take over the salary costs to pay the doctoral student a fourth year on the IP he is co-directing with Tobias Müller and Martina Viarengo (total: CHF 60,000 CHF).
- III\_IP44: Dominik Hangartner will contribute CHF 15,000 per year (total: CHF 60,000) from his annual research budget at ETH Zurich.
- III\_IP45: Walter Leimgruber is contributing matching funds of 20,000 CHF from the University of Basel for the three-year project.

#### *Third-Party Funding*

- III\_IP39: Vincent Chetail and Sandra Lavenex plan to raise extra funds to establish collaborations with scholars from non-European regions. For this purpose, they will contact the Swiss Department of Foreign Affairs as well as two Geneva-based foundations as soon as the project is accepted. An envelope of CHF 60,000 – 80,000 is envisaged.
- III\_IP40: Gianni D'Amato and Didier Ruedin will submit a funding application to Mercator Stiftung which has shown an interest in the topic under investigation. An envelope of CHF 300,000 is envisaged.
- III\_IP41: Sean Müller is currently funded by an Eccellenza Grant (2020-2025), which is on a related topic.
- III\_IP48: Tania Zittoun and Alex Gillespie obtained a LIVES project for a funding of two years (2021-2022) on an overlapping topic. The project will serve as pilot and allows the reduction of technical fees during Phase III.

## 7.2 Bonus Plans

### 7.2.1 Table Summarizing Priority-Setting in the Bonus Plan

Measures	Amount
Continuation of Migration-Mobility Survey in 2024, 2026	300,000 CHF
Revamped Visiting Fellowship Scheme	300,000 CHF
Innovative new forms of analysis and visualization of regimes of (im)mobility in different IPs	400,000 CHF
Hire a PostDoc to conduct quasi-experimental econometric analyses on the Swiss Health Survey, the Share Survey or European panels for different indicators of health and well-being	350,000 CHF
Hire a PostDoc to conduct Survey Experiments on the impact of Narratives	300,000 CHF
Hire a PostDoc for collaborative work in Module III with five IPs	200,000 CHF
Hire Research Assistants to code cantonal health policies for analysis	150,000 CHF
Total of Bonus Plans	2,000,000 CHF
Current Budget Phase III without Bonus	10,062,000 CHF
Max. Budget Phase III with Bonus	12,062,000 CHF

### 7.2.2 Explanation of Proposed Bonus Plans

The measures in the Bonus Plan can be regrouped into three categories: first, to continue running the Migration-Mobility Survey, one of the key collaborative tools in the network. Second, revamp the visiting fellowship scheme in an attempt to increase its visibility and its potential for inclusion fellows from the Global South; third, funds to boost science communication by investing more in visualizations, in particular of regimes of im(mobility); fourth a number of collaborative research initiatives at the module level, contributing to the collaborative spirit at the module level.

#### *Continuation of the Migration-Mobility Survey in 2024 and 2026*

The NCCR's first priority is the continuation of the Migration-Mobility Survey (MMS). With the funding from the bonus plan, we could run two more waves. The MMS would eventually have existed for ten years (2016 – 2026) yielding a number of interesting insights into the mobility trajectories and life conditions of the migrant population in Switzerland. With this extension, the panel structure of the data really comes to the fore, which will place the MMS as a premium survey along with surveys like the Mexican-Migration Project. Experience with MMS so far is that it offers possibilities to cooperate in networks such as the COST Action 'International Ethnic and Immigrant Minorities' Survey Data Network'. In the past, the MMS helped to foster meaningful collaborations among IPs. Clearly, a well-documented longitudinal dataset over ten years leaves an important legacy to migration researchers in Switzerland. Additional funding for the continuation of the MMS would be used to cover the fees for the Survey Institute Link (approx. 65,000 CHF per wave) and for a number of administrative/communication tasks linked to the running of the MMS. In addition, we would need to hire a Survey Coordinator that supports Philippe Wanner in realizing the MMS. In addition, we will make available some of the funding to incentivize publications on the MMS from members of the NCCR Community.

#### *Revamped Visiting Fellowship Scheme*

The revamped program shall provide funds to allow for short-term missions of young and more established scholars thus expanding on our current visiting fellowship scheme, which currently mainly caters to young scientists from European countries. In Phase III we add a focus on Global South countries, in particular those covered in different NCCR IPs. The fellowships shall fund stays of 2 to 6 months in Switzerland. The visiting fellows will be integrated into the IP that is most closely associated with their research interests. Each fellow

will produce an academic article co-authored with IP members to forge durable intellectual ties with the NCCR. These missions will not only trigger international collaborations but also give the nccr – on the move enhanced visibility internationally. By significantly increasing the funds dedicated to this project in comparison to Phases I and II, we hope to provide more funds for mobility stays that are geared towards publication. Our experience with the visiting fellowships so far is that it attracts young scholars and others to come to Switzerland. Collaborative results, such as scientific publications, are part of our legacy, even beyond 2026.

#### *Science Communication: Methodologies and Visualizations on Regimes of (Im)Mobility*

The additional funding envelope will be used by the projects in Module III to hire collaborators (either at the module level or within the IPs) in order to develop and/or integrate innovative, original, cutting-edge methodologies – across the IPs. On the one hand, these methodologies will serve to stimulate visual thinking, scientific imagination and data visualization in the service of data analysis. On the other hand, they will be used for output dissemination (as video animations, graphics, and visualizations) which ensure a long-term impact and visibility of this module. The remainder of the funding will be used to prolong the contract of the NCCR Data Manager by one year, who has a vast experience in data visualization.

#### *Inequalities in Health and Well-Being of Migrants (Proposal by Module II)*

While the three IPs of Module II focus on the pandemic's consequences on xenophobia and discrimination, mainly in the labor market, the bonus program of Module II centers on health and well-being. First, we will use secondary survey data to analyze the consequences of the 2020 pandemic on different health- and wellbeing indicators. Quasi-experimental econometric analyses will be based on the Swiss Health Survey, the SHARE survey or European panels for different indicators of health and well-being. The possibility to use register data (hospital data) will also be investigated. We focus on the population of foreign origin, as the share of vulnerable people, who are particularly exposed to the direct or indirect consequences of COVID-19, is elevated among foreigners, both in Switzerland and abroad. The objective would be to show to what extent the scales of inequality have changed between the different groups making up the population. The use of international surveys will reveal whether the consequences have been similar in different European countries. It is anticipated that policy measures play a variable role in the development of inequalities.

#### *Survey Experiments on Impact of Narratives (Proposal Module I)*

The bonus program of the module I will fund a PostDoc (0.8 FTE) for three years. She/he would connect research on responses to crisis at different levels of governance, combining migration narratives and practical policy frameworks. She/he will thus address transversal themes that cut across the three projects in the module while opening avenues for public knowledge-exchange.

#### *Collaborative Research on Regimes of (Im)Mobility (Proposal Module III)*

The common research agenda, theoretical framework as well as the common output of Module III (made up of five projects) will be strengthened by investing in the scientific coordination and integration of the different IPs. We plan to hire a PostDoc for four years attributing him/her the following tasks: organization of common meetings, identifying common emerging topics, catalyzing joint publications and integrating research results with respect to the module's objectives.

#### *Cantonal Health Policies in Response to the COVID-19 pandemic (proposal by Module II)*

The second bonus project of Module II focuses on the Swiss federation, which offers an attractive test scenario for a comparative analysis of the role of policies, thanks to the margin of maneuver left to the cantons. We will identify different cantonal policy responses, both, from a health and an economic point of view, and analyze their impact on health and wellbeing. Analyses based on a cantonal policy typology shall reveal which policies aggravate or limit inequalities in health and wellbeing. This project is a joint module collaboration combining the skills of the Project Leaders. A PostDoc will be hired to carry out the theoretical and analytic work. Student assistants will help with collecting and coding cantonal policy data. This regional database would complement the [international database on mobility and border control in response to the COVID-19 outbreak dataset](#).

## Reference List

- Achermann, Christin. "Shaping Migration at the Border: The Entangled Rationalities of Border-Control Practices." *Comparative Migration Studies* 9, no. 5 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40878-020-00214-0>.
- Adamson, Fiona B, and Gerasimos Tsourapas. "Migration Diplomacy in World Politics." *International Studies Perspectives* 20, no. 2 (2019): 113–28. <https://doi.org/10.1093/isp/eky015>.
- Agustín, Óscar García, and Martin Bak Jørgensen. *Solidarity and the "Refugee Crisis" in Europe*. Cham: Springer International Publishing, 2019. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-91848-8>.
- Aldridge, RW, D Lewer, SV Katikireddi, R Mathur, N Pathak, R Burns, EB Fragaszy, et al. "Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic Groups in England Are at Increased Risk of Death from COVID-19: Indirect Standardisation of NHS Mortality Data [Version 2; Peer Review: 3 Approved]." *Wellcome Open Research* 5, no. 88 (2020). <https://doi.org/10.12688/wellcomeopenres.15922.2>.
- Alon, Titan, Matthias Doepke, Jane Olmstead-Rumsey, and Michèle Tertilt. "The Impact of COVID-19 on Gender Equality." National Bureau of Economic Research, 2020. <https://doi.org/10.3386/w26947>.
- Amelina, Anna. *Transnationalizing Inequalities in Europe: Sociocultural Boundaries, Assemblages and Regimes of Intersection*. New York and London: Routledge, 2017.
- Auer, Daniel, Giuliano Bonoli, Flavia Fossati, and Fabienne Liechti. "The Matching Hierarchies Model: Evidence from a Survey Experiment on Employers' Hiring Intent Regarding Immigrant Applicants." *International Migration Review* 53, no. 1 (2019): 90–121. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0197918318764872>.
- Bartels, Larry M. "Ethnic Antagonism Erodes Republicans' Commitment to Democracy." *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 117, no. 37 (2020): 22752–59. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2007747117>.
- Becker, Gary S. *The Economics of Discrimination*. 1st ed. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1957.
- Belloni, Alexandre, Victor Chernozhukov, and Christian Hansen. "Inference on Treatment Effects after Selection among High-Dimensional Controls†." *The Review of Economic Studies* 81, no. 2 (2014): 608–50. <https://doi.org/10.1093/restud/rdt044>.
- Betts, Alexander, ed. *Global Migration Governance*. Oxford, New York: Oxford University Press, 2011.
- Bhaba, Jacqueline. *Can We Solve the Migration Crisis?* Cambridge: Polity Press, 2018.
- Bigo, Didier, Engin Isin, and Evelyn Ruppert, eds. *Data Politics: Worlds, Subjects, Rights*. London: Routledge, 2019.
- Blumer, Herbert. "Race Prejudice as a Sense of Group Position." *Pacific Sociological Review* 1, no. 1 (1958): 3–7. <https://doi.org/10.2307/1388607>.
- Blundell, Richard, Monica Costa Dias, Robert Joyce, and Xiaowei Xu. "COVID-19 and Inequalities." *Fiscal Studies* 41, no. 2 (2020): 291–319. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1475-5890.12232>.
- Bogle, David, Jan Eggermont, Michel Dron, and Jan Willem van Henten. "Doctoral Degrees beyond 2010: Training Talented Researchers for Society." Leuven, Belgium: LERU, 2010.
- Borjas, George J., and Hugh Cassidy. "The Adverse Effect of the COVID-19 Labor Market Shock on Immigrant Employment." National Bureau of Economic Research, May 2020. <https://doi.org/10.3386/w26948>.
- Boswell, Christina, Andrew Geddes, and Peter Scholten. "The Role of Narratives in Migration Policy-Making: A Research Framework." *The British Journal of Politics and International Relations* 13, no. 1 (2011): 1–11. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-856X.2010.00435.x>.
- Brug, Wouter van der, Gianni D'Amato, Didier Ruedin, and Joost Berkhout, eds. *The Politicisation of Migration*. Routledge Studies in Extremism and Democracy 25. New York, NY: Routledge, 2015.
- Bruner, Jerome Seymour. *Acts of Meaning*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1990.



Buyuker, Beyza, Amanda Jadidi D'Urso, Alexandra Filindra, and Noah J. Kaplan. "Race Politics Research and the American Presidency: Thinking about White Attitudes, Identities and Vote Choice in the Trump Era and Beyond." *The Journal of Race, Ethnicity, and Politics*, 2020, online first. <https://doi.org/10.1017/rep.2020.33>.

Case, Anne, and Angus Deaton. *Deaths of Despair and the Future of Capitalism*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2020. <https://doi.org/10.2307/j.ctvpr7rb2>.

Castles, Stephen. "International Migration at the Beginning of the Twenty-First Century: Global Trends and Issues." *International Social Science Journal* 52, no. 165 (2000): 269–81. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1468-2451.00258>.

Cénat, Jude Mary, Rose Daryl Dalexis, Cyrille Kossigan Kokou-Kpolou, Joana N. Mukunzi, and Cécile Rousseau. "Social Inequalities and Collateral Damages of the COVID-19 Pandemic: When Basic Needs Challenge Mental Health Care." *International Journal of Public Health* 65, no. 6 (2020): 717–18. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00038-020-01426-y>.

Chacko, Elizabeth, and Marie Price. "(Un)Settled Sojourners in Cities: The Scalar and Temporal Dimensions of Migrant Precarity." *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 2020, 1–18. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1369183X.2020.1731060>.

Chetail, Vincent. *International Migration Law*. Oxford, New York: Oxford University Press, 2019.

———. "Looking beyond the Rhetoric of the Refugee Crisis: The Failed Reform of the Common European Asylum System." SSRN Scholarly Paper. Rochester, NY: Social Science Research Network, 2016.

Cinnamon, Jonathan. "Attack the Data: Agency, Power, and Technopolitics in South African Data Activism." *Annals of the American Association of Geographers* 110, no. 3 (2020a): 623–39. <https://doi.org/10.1080/24694452.2019.1644991>.

———. "Platform Philanthropy, 'Public Value', and the COVID-19 Pandemic Moment." *Dialogues in Human Geography* 10, no. 2 (2020b): 242–45. <https://doi.org/10.1177/2043820620933860>.

Dahinden, Janine. "A Plea for the 'de-Migrantization' of Research on Migration and Integration." *Ethnic and Racial Studies* 39, no. 13 (2016): 2207–25. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01419870.2015.1124129>.

Dahinden, Janine, and Tania Zittoun. "Religion in Meaning Making and Boundary Work: Theoretical Explorations." *Integrative Psychological and Behavioral Science* 47, no. 2 (2013): 185–206. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12124-013-9233-3>.

De Genova, Nicholas, Glenda Garelli, and Martina Tazzioli. "Autonomy of Asylum? The Autonomy of Migration Undoing the Refugee Crisis Script." *South Atlantic Quarterly* 117, no. 2 (2018): 239–65. <https://doi.org/10.1215/00382876-4374823>.

Dingel, Jonathan I., and Brent Neiman. "How Many Jobs Can Be Done at Home?" National Bureau of Economic Research, April 6, 2020. <https://doi.org/10.3386/w26948>.

Drury, John. "The Role of Social Identity Processes in Mass Emergency Behaviour: An Integrative Review." *European Review of Social Psychology* 29, no. 1 (2018): 38–81. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10463283.2018.1471948>.

Duda-Mikulín, Eva. "Gendered Migrations and Precarity in the Post-Brexit-Vote UK: The Case of Polish Women as Workers and Carers." *Migration and Development* 9, no. 1 (2020): 92–110. <https://doi.org/10.1080/21632324.2018.1502004>.

Dustmann, Christian, Albrecht Glitz, and Thorsten Vogel. "Employment, Wages, and the Economic Cycle: Differences between Immigrants and Natives." *European Economic Review* 54, no. 1 (2010): 1–17. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eurocorev.2009.04.004>.

ERA Steering Group on Human Resources and Mobility. "Report of Mapping Exercise on Doctoral Training in Europe. Towards a Common Approach," 2011.

Eule, Tobias G., David Loher, and Anna Wyss. "Contested Control at the Margins of the State." *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* 44, no. 16 (2018): 2717–29. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1369183X.2017.1401511>.

- Fischer, Carolin, Christin Achermann, and Janine Dahinden. "Revisiting Borders and Boundaries: Exploring Migrant Inclusion and Exclusion from Intersectional Perspectives." *Migration Letters* 17, no. 4 (2020): 477–85. <https://doi.org/10.33182/ml.v17i4.1085>.
- Flick, Uwe. *An Introduction to Qualitative Research*. 6th ed. Los Angeles: SAGE Publications Ltd, 2020.
- Fouka, Vasiliki, Elias Dinas, and Alain Schläpfer. "Family History and Attitudes Toward Outgroups: Evidence from the European Refugee Crisis." *The Journal of Politics*, 2020. <https://doi.org/10.1086/710016>.
- Giddens, Anthony. *The Constitution of Society: Outline of the Theory of Structuration*. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1986.
- Glick Schiller, Nina, and Noel B. Salazar. "Regimes of Mobility Across the Globe." *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* 39, no. 2 (2013): 183–200. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1369183X.2013.723253>.
- Graham, Matthew H., and Milan W. Svobik. "Democracy in America? Partisanship, Polarization, and the Robustness of Support for Democracy in the United States." *American Political Science Review* 114, no. 2 (2020): 392–409. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0003055420000052>.
- Green, Eva G. T., Franciska Krings, Christian Staerklé, Adrian Bangerter, Alain Clémence, Pascal Wagner-Egger, and Thierry Bornand. "Keeping the Vermin out: Perceived Disease Threat and Ideological Orientations as Predictors of Exclusionary Immigration Attitudes." *Journal of Community & Applied Social Psychology* 20, no. 4 (2010): 299–316. <https://doi.org/10.1002/casp.1037>.
- Green, Eva G. T., Emilio Paolo Visintin, Oriane Sarrasin, and Miles Hewstone. "When Integration Policies Shape the Impact of Intergroup Contact on Threat Perceptions: A Multilevel Study across 20 European Countries." *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* 46, no. 3 (2020): 631–48. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1369183X.2018.1550159>.
- Greenwald, Anthony G., and Linda Hamilton Krieger. "Implicit Bias: Scientific Foundations." *California Law Review* 94, no. 4 (2006): 945–67.
- Grossen, Michèle, and Nathalie Müller Mirza. "Interactions and Dialogue in Education: Dialogical Tensions as Resources or Obstacles." In *The Routledge International Handbook of Research on Dialogic Education*, edited by Neil Mercer, Rupert Wegerif, and Louis Major, 597–609. London, UK: Routledge, 2019.
- Gsir, Sonia, Jean-Michel Lafleur, and Mikolaj Stanek. "Migration Policy Reforms in the Context of Economic and Political Crises: The Case of Belgium." *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* 42, no. 10 (2016): 1651–69. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1369183X.2016.1162352>.
- Guild, Elspeth. *Security and Migration in the 21st Century* | Wiley. Polity Press, 2009.
- Gustafsson, Nils, and Noomi Weinryb. "The Prevalence and Durability of Emotional Enthusiasm: Connective Action and Charismatic Authority in the 2015 European Refugee Crisis," 25. Oslo, Norway, 2017.
- Hagendoorn, Louk. "Intergroup Biases in Multiple Group Systems: The Perception of Ethnic Hierarchies." *European Review of Social Psychology* 6, no. 1 (1995): 199–228. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14792779443000058>.
- Haggerty, Kevin D., and Richard V. Ericson. "The Surveillant Assemblage." *The British Journal of Sociology* 51, no. 4 (2000): 605–22. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00071310020015280>.
- Hall, Nina. "When Do Refugees Matter? The Importance of Issue Salience for Digital Advocacy Organizations." *Interest Groups & Advocacy* 8, no. 3 (2019): 333–55. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41309-019-00054-z>.
- Hangartner, Dominik, Daniel Kopp, and Michael Siegenthaler. "Monitoring Hiring Discrimination through Online Recruitment Platforms." *Nature* 589 (2021): 572–76. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-020-03136-0>.
- Hawkins, Devan. "Differential Occupational Risk for COVID-19 and Other Infection Exposure According to Race and Ethnicity." *American Journal of Industrial Medicine* 63, no. 9 (2020): 817–20. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ajim.23145>.
- Hesse-Biber, Sharlene Nagy. *The Practice of Qualitative Research: Engaging Students in the Research Process*. Los Angeles: SAGE Publications Ltd, 2017.

- Hine, Christine, ed. *Virtual Methods. Issues in Social Research on the Internet*. Oxford ; New York: Berg, 2005.
- Hooghe, Liesbet, and Gary Marks. "Unraveling the Central State, but How? Types of Multi-Level Governance." *The American Political Science Review* 97, no. 2 (2003): 233–43.
- Horvath, Kenneth, Anna Amelina, and Karin Peters. "Re-Thinking the Politics of Migration. On the Uses and Challenges of Regime Perspectives for Migration Research." *Migration Studies* 5, no. 3 (2017): 301–14. <https://doi.org/10.1093/migration/mnx055>.
- Howell, William G., and Terry M. Moe. *Presidents, Populism, and the Crisis of Democracy*. Chicago, Illinois, USA: The University of Chicago Press, 2020.
- Hoynes, Hilary W. "The Employment, Earnings, and Income of Less Skilled Workers over the Business Cycle." In *Finding Jobs*, edited by David E. Card and Rebecca M. Blank, 23–71. Work and Welfare Reform. Russell Sage Foundation, 2000.
- Huysmans, Jef. *The Politics of Insecurity: Fear, Migration and Asylum in the EU*. New International Relations Series. London, UK: Routledge, 2006.
- Jetten, Jolanda, Stephen D. Reicher, S. Alexander Haslam, and Tegan Cruwys, eds. *Together Apart. The Psychology of COVID-19*. SAGE Publications Ltd, 2020.
- Jurje, Flavia, and Sandra Lavenex. "The Trade-Migration Nexus from a Multilevel Perspective." In *The Shifting Landscape of Global Trade Governance: World Trade Forum*, edited by Gabriele Spilker, Manfred Elsig, and Michael Hahn, 255–74. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2019.
- Kitchin, Rob. "Using Digital Technologies to Tackle the Spread of the Coronavirus: Panacea or Folly?" *The Programmable City Working Paper*, no. 44 (2020): 1–24.
- Klauser, Francisco. *Surveillance and Space*. Society and Space. London: SAGE, 2017.
- Koch Christensen, Kirsti. "Bologna Seminar on Doctoral Programmes for the European Knowledge Society." Salzburg, 2005.
- Lafleur, Jean-Michel, and Mikolaj Stanek, eds. *South-North Migration of EU Citizens in Times of Crisis*. 1st ed. 2017. IMISCOE Research Series. Cham: Springer International Publishing: Imprint: Springer, 2017. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-39763-4>.
- Lahav, Gallya, and Sandra Lavenex. "International Migration." In *Handbook of International Relations*, edited by de Walter Carlsnaes, Thomas Risse, and Beth A. Simmons, 904. London: SAGE Publications, 2013.
- Lalive, Rafael, Jan-Egbert Sturm, David Dorn, Marius Brühlhart, Monika Bütler, Beatrice Weder di Mauro, Luca Crivelli, Michael Siegenthaler, Tobias Lehmann, and Fabrizio Colella. "Disruption of the Swiss Labor Market. 2020 Corona Crisis and 2008 Financial Crisis Compared (16 June 20 -EN)." *NCS-TF Policy Brief*, 2020, 9.
- Lamont, Michèle, and Virág Molnár. "The Study of Boundaries in the Social Sciences." *Annual Review of Sociology* 28, no. 1 (2002): 167–95. <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.soc.28.110601.141107>.
- Lavenex, Sandra. "Regional Migration Governance – Building Block of Global Initiatives?" *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* 0, no. 0 (2018): 1–19. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1369183X.2018.1441606>.
- Leeuwen, Esther van, and Hanna Zagefka, eds. *Intergroup Helping*. London: Springer International Publishing, 2017. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-53026-0>.
- Levitan, Déborah. "The Art of Living in Transitoriness: Strategies of Families in Repeated Geographical Mobility." *Integrative Psychological and Behavioral Science* 53, no. 2 (2019): 258–82. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12124-018-9448-4>.
- Lewis, Hannah, Peter Dwyer, Stuart Hodgkinson, and Louise Waite. "Hyper-Precarious Lives: Migrants, Work and Forced Labour in the Global North." *Progress in Human Geography* 39, no. 5 (2014): 580–600. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0309132514548303>.
- Lim, Sun Sun, Tabea Bork-Hüffer, and Brenda SA Yeoh. "Mobility, Migration and New Media: Manoeuvring through Physical, Digital and Liminal Spaces." *New Media & Society* 18, no. 10 (2016): 2147–54. <https://doi.org/doi.org10.1177/1461444816655610>.

- Lührmann, Anna, Seraphine F. Maerz, Sandra Grahn, Nazifa Alizada, Lisa Gastaldi, Sebastian Hellmeier, Garry Hindle, and Staffan I. Lindberg. "Autocratization Surges – Resistance Grows. Democracy Report 2020." Gothenburg: Varieties of Democracy Institute (V-Dem), University of Gothenburg, 2020.
- Mechkova, Valeriya, Anna Lührmann, and Staffan I. Lindberg. "How Much Democratic Backsliding?" *Journal of Democracy* 28, no. 4 (2017): 162–69.
- Meuser, Michael, and Ulrike Nagel. "The Expert Interview and Changes in Knowledge Production." In *Interviewing Experts*, edited by Alexander Bogner, Beate Littig, and Wolfgang Menz, 17–42. London: Palgrave Macmillan UK, 2009. [https://doi.org/10.1057/9780230244276\\_2](https://doi.org/10.1057/9780230244276_2).
- Moghaddam, Fathali M. *Multiculturalism and Intergroup Relations: Psychological Implications for Democracy in Global Context*. American Psychological Association, 2008.
- Money, Jeannette, and Sarah P. Lockhart. *Migration Crises and the Structure of International Cooperation*. Athens: University of Georgia Press, 2018.
- Mueller, Sean, and Michael Hechter. "Centralization through Decentralization? The Crystallization of Social Order in the European Union." *Territory, Politics, Governance*, 2019, 1–20. <https://doi.org/10.1080/21622671.2019.1676300>.
- Muller Mirza, Nathalie, and Marcelo Dos Santos Mamed. "Self-Narration and Agency as Interactive Achievements: A Sociocultural and Interactionist Analysis of Migrant Women's Stories in a Language Learning Setting." *Learning, Culture and Social Interaction* 21 (2019): 34–47. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lcsi.2019.01.003>.
- Nedelcu, Mihaela, and Ibrahim Soysüren. "Precarious Migrants, Migration Regimes and Digital Technologies: The Empowerment-Control Nexus." *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 2020, 1–17. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1369183X.2020.1796263>.
- Neumark, David. "Experimental Research on Labor Market Discrimination." *Journal of Economic Literature* 56, no. 3 (2018): 799–866. <https://doi.org/10.1257/jel.20161309>.
- Paret, Marcel, and Shannon Gleeson. "Precarity and Agency through a Migration Lens." *Citizenship Studies* 20, no. 3–4 (2016): 277–94. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13621025.2016.1158356>.
- Paul, Regine. "Negotiating Varieties of Capitalism? Crisis and Change in Contemporary British and German Labour Migration Policies." *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* 42, no. 10 (2016): 1631–50. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1369183X.2016.1162357>.
- Perez Murcia, Luis Eduardo. "The Sweet Memories of Home Have Gone': Displaced People Searching for Home in a Liminal Space." *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* 45, no. 9 (2019): 1515–31. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1369183X.2018.1491299>.
- Phelps, Edmund S. "The Statistical Theory of Racism and Sexism." *The American Economic Review* 62, no. 4 (1972): 659–61.
- Platt, Lucinda, and Ross Warwick. "COVID-19 and Ethnic Inequalities in England and Wales\*." *Fiscal Studies* 41, no. 2 (2020): 259–89. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1475-5890.12228>.
- Pott, Andrew, Christoph Rass, and Frank Wolff, eds. *Was ist ein Migrationsregime?* Migrationsgesellschaften. Wiesbaden: Springer VS, 2018.
- Price, Marie, and Giancarla Rojas. "The Ordinary Lives and Uneven Precarity of the DACAmented: Visualising Migrant Precarity in Metropolitan Washington." *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 2020, 1–21. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1369183X.2020.1732619>.
- Prime, Heather, Mark Wade, and Dillon T. Browne. "Risk and Resilience in Family Well-Being during the COVID-19 Pandemic." *American Psychologist* 75, no. 5 (2020): 631–43. <https://doi.org/10.1037/amp0000660>.
- Refle, Jan-Erik, Marieke Voorposte, Florence Lebert, Ursina Kuhn, Hannah S. Klaas, Valérie-Anne Ryser, Nora Dasoki, Gian-Andrea Monsch, Erika Antal, and Robin Tillmann. "First Results of the Swiss Household Panel – Covid-19 Study." *FORS Working Paper Series*, no. 01–2020 (2020).



- Robinson, Jennifer. "Cities in a World of Cities: The Comparative Gesture." *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 35, no. 1 (2011): 1–23. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-2427.2010.00982.x>.
- Rodríguez-Bailón, Rosa. "Inequality Viewed through the Mirror of COVID-19 (La Desigualdad Ante El Espejo Del COVID-19)." *International Journal of Social Psychology* 35, no. 3 (2020): 647–55. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02134748.2020.1796298>.
- Roos, Christof, and Natascha Zaun, eds. *The Global Economic Crisis and Migration*. Research in Migration and Ethnic Relations Series. Routledge, 2018.
- . "The Global Economic Crisis as a Critical Juncture? The Crisis's Impact on Migration Movements and Policies in Europe and the U.S." *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* 42, no. 10 (2016): 1579–89. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1369183X.2016.1162351>.
- Rosenthal, Gabriele. "Biographical Research." In *Qualitative Research Practice*, edited by Clive Seale, David Silverman, Jaber F. Gubrium, and Giampietro Gobo. London: SAGE Publications Ltd, 2007.
- Ruedin, Didier, Daniel Auer, Julie Lacroix, and Eva Zschirnt. "Ethnische Diskriminierung auf dem Schweizer Wohnungsmarkt." Bern: Bundesamt für Wohnungswesen BWO, February 2019.
- Ruppert, Evelyn, and Engin Isin. "Data's Empire: Postcolonial Data Politics." In *Data Politics: Worlds, Subjects, Rights*, edited by Didier Bigo, Engin Isin, and Evelyn Ruppert, 207–27. London: Routledge, 2019.
- Sabatier, Paul A., and Hank C. Jenkins-Smith, eds. *Policy Change and Learning: An Advocacy Coalition Approach*. Theoretical Lenses on Public Policy. Boulder, Colo: Westview Press, 1993.
- Salazar, Noel B. "The Power of Imagination in Transnational Mobilities." *Identities* 18, no. 6 (2011): 576–98. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1070289X.2011.672859>.
- Sandoz, Laure. *Mobilities of the Highly Skilled towards Switzerland*. 1st ed. IMISCOE Research Series. Cham: Springer International Publishing, 2019.
- Schapendonk, Joris, Ilse van Liempt, Inga Schwarz, and Griet Steel. "Re-Routing Migration Geographies: Migrants, Trajectories and Mobility Regimes." *Geoforum* 116 (2020): 211–16. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoforum.2018.06.007>.
- Seeger, Matthew W., and Timothy L. Sellnow. *Narratives of Crisis. Telling Stories of Ruin and Renewal*. Redwood City: Stanford University Press, 2016.
- Shiller, Robert J. *Narrative Economics: How Stories Go Viral and Drive Major Economic Events*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2019. <https://doi.org/10.2307/j.ctvdf0jm5>.
- Siegenthaler, Hansjörg. "Learning and Its Rationality in a Context of Fundamental Uncertainty." *Journal of Institutional and Theoretical Economics* 153, no. 4 (1997): 748–61.
- Sniderman, Paul M., Louk Hagendoorn, and Markus Prior. "Predisposing Factors and Situational Triggers: Exclusionary Reactions to Immigrant Minorities." *The American Political Science Review* 98, no. 1 (2004): 35–49.
- Söderström, Ola. *Cities in Relations: Trajectories of Urban Development in Hanoi and Ouagadougou* | Wiley. Oxford: Wiley-Blackwell, 2014.
- . "The Three Modes of Existence of the Pandemic Smart City." *Urban Geography*, no. On-line first (2020): 1–9. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02723638.2020.1807167>.
- Steiner, Ilka, and Philippe Wanner, eds. *Migrants and Expats: The Swiss Migration and Mobility Nexus*. IMISCOE Research Series. Cham: Springer, 2019.
- Sutton, Rebecca, Darshan Vigneswaran, and Harry Wels. "Waiting in Liminal Space: Migrants' Queuing for Home Affairs in South Africa." *Anthropology Southern Africa* 34, no. 1/2 (2011): 30–37. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23323256.2011.11500006>.
- Tsianos, Vassilis, and Serhat Karakayali. "Transnational Migration and the Emergence of the European Border Regime: An Ethnographic Analysis." *European Journal of Social Theory* 13, no. 3 (2010): 373–87. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1368431010371761>.



- Van Houtum, Henk. "The Geopolitics of Borders and Boundaries." *Geopolitics* 10, no. 4 (2005): 672–79. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14650040500318522>.
- Wafer, Alex, and Sophie Oldfield. "Contesting the Participatory Sphere: Encountering the State in Johannesburg and Cape Town." In *Popular Politics in SA Cities Unpacking Community Participation*, edited by Claire Benit-Gbaffou, 232–47. Pretoria: Human Sciences Research Council Press, 2015.
- Waldner, David, and Ellen Lust. "Unwelcome Change: Coming to Terms with Democratic Backsliding." *Annual Review of Political Science* 21, no. 1 (2018): 93–113. <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-polisci-050517-114628>.
- Walters, William. "Migration and Security." In *The Routledge Handbook of New Security Studies*, edited by J. Peter Burgess, 217–28. London: Routledge, 2010. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203859483.ch22>.
- . "Secure Borders, Safe Haven, Domopolitics." *Citizenship Studies* 8, no. 3 (2004): 237–60. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1362102042000256989>.
- Wanner, Philippe. "Can Migrants' Emigration Intentions Predict Their Actual Behaviors? Evidence from a Swiss Survey." *Journal of International Migration and Integration*, 12.2020b. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12134-020-00798-7>.
- Webb Hooper, Monica, Anna María Nápoles, and Eliseo J. Pérez-Stable. "COVID-19 and Racial/Ethnic Disparities." *JAMA* 323, no. 24 (2020): 2466–67. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.2020.8598>.
- Weible, Christopher, and Paul A. Sabatier, eds. *Theories of the Policy Process*. 4th ed. London: Routledge, 2018.
- Wilson, Thomas M., and Hastings Donnan, eds. *A Companion to Border Studies*. Chichester: Blackwell, 2012.
- Wimmer, Andreas. "Ethnic Boundary Making: Institutions, Power, Networks," 304. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2013.
- Wimmer, Andreas, and Nina Glick Schiller. "Methodological Nationalism, the Social Sciences, and the Study of Migration: An Essay in Historical Epistemology." *The International Migration Review* 37, no. 3 (2003): 576–610.
- Witzel, Andreas, and Herwig Reiter. *The Problem-Centred Interview*. Thousand Oaks: SAGE Publications Ltd, 2010. <https://doi.org/10.4135/9781446288030>.
- Wodak, Ruth. *Critical Discourse Analysis*. London: SAGE Publications Ltd, 2013.
- Wyss, Anna. "Stuck in Mobility? Interrupted Journeys of Migrants With Precarious Legal Status in Europe." *Journal of Immigrant & Refugee Studies* 17, no. 1 (2019): 77–93. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15562948.2018.1514091>.
- Yasenov, Vasil I. "Who Can Work from Home?" IZA Discussion Paper No. 13197. Rochester, NY: Social Science Research Network, May 4, 2020.
- Zittoun, Tania. "Modalities of Generalization Through Single Case Studies." *Integrative Psychological and Behavioral Science* 51, no. 2 (2017): 171–94. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12124-016-9367-1>.
- Zittoun, Tania, and Alex Gillespie. "A Sociocultural Approach to Identity through Diary Studies." In *Cambridge Handbook of Identity*, edited by Michael Bamberg, Carolin Demuth, and Meike Watzlawik. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2020.
- . "Integrating Experiences: Body and Mind Moving between Contexts." In *Integrating Experiences: Body and Mind Moving between Contexts*, edited by Brady Wagoner, Nandita Chaudhary, and Hviid Pernille, 3–49. Charlotte, NC: Information Age Publishing, 2015.
- Zschirnt, Eva, and Rosita Fibbi. "Do Swiss Citizens of Immigrant Origin Face Hiring Discrimination in the Labour Market?" *Nccr – on the Move Working Paper Series*, no. 20 (2019).
- Zschirnt, Eva, and Didier Ruedin. "Ethnic Discrimination in Hiring Decisions: A Meta-Analysis of Correspondence Tests 1990–2015." *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* 42, no. 7 (2016): 1115–34. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1369183X.2015.1133279>.

Zufferey, Jonathan, Ilka Steiner, and Didier Ruedin. "The Many Forms of Multiple Migrations: Evidence from a Sequence Analysis in Switzerland, 1998 to 2008." *International Migration Review*, 2020. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0197918320914239>.

Zürn, Michael. *A Theory of Global Governance. Authority, Legitimacy, and Contestation*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press, 2018.



# Annexes

## Annex 1: Forms Structural Measures and Support by the Home Institution and Support Letter

## NCCR application for continuation to phase 3:

### Structural measures and support by the home institution (HI)

#### 1. Basic information

<b>Name of the NCCR</b>	nccr—on the move
<b>Name of home institution</b>	University of Neuchâtel
<b>Type of home institution</b> (if more than one HI)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> First HI <input type="checkbox"/> Further HI
<b>Stage of application</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pre-proposal <input type="checkbox"/> Full proposal

#### 2. Strategic priority of the NCCR’s research domain at the home institution (HI)

##### A. Overall strategic objectives of the NCCR-related research domain within the institution:

###### Consolidation and Evolution

The University of Neuchâtel keeps the promise to consolidate the competencies and knowledge accumulated on questions related to migration and mobility, to sustain an innovative and interdisciplinary research agenda with other Swiss partner universities, and to strengthen the cooperation in a politically and socially challenged field of expertise. The major objective of the NCCR is to produce theoretically informed and empirically grounded knowledge in a highly politicized and contested area. In a second step, it aims to transfer this knowledge to the research community, but also to a range of other stakeholders (i.a. policy makers) in an attempt to promote more pragmatic decision making at different institutional levels on issues of migration, mobility and citizenship.

The ambition to become a major European research hub in migration and mobility studies has been confirmed by recent appointments at the senior level and will be continued in future engagements. The Assistant Professorship on Migration Policy Analysis will be turned into a full professorship after the appointment procedure is completed in 2022. Alongside the stabilization of three former Assistant Professors in Law and Society (C. Achermann, 2018), psychology (Laure Kloetzer, 2021) and sociology (name pending, 2021), UniNE hired by a competitive call two Senior Lecturers (*Maitre d’Enseignement et de Recherche, MER*), one in migration sociology, the other in migration history. Moreover, a former *Maitres-assistant-e-s* position has been transformed into a stable Senior Lecturer (MER) position (allocated at the Sociology Institute and MAPS) and oriented to the NCCR. The three last mentioned researchers (J.-T. Arrighi, M. Nedelcu, D. Ruedin) occupy a central role in the NCCR’s Phase III architecture. Additionally, the University hired, as announced in Phase II, a *Maitres-assistant-e-s* (MA) to coordinate the largest module in the NCCR with the task to promote research initiatives of different sorts. Besides this, the University of Neuchâtel continues to support the NCCR with additional funding for the Project Leaders in form of a “relief”.

A further measure the University of Neuchâtel has continued to support is the teaching and research infrastructure. The Documentation Center of the Swiss Forum for Migration Studies (Cen-



treDoc SFM / nccr – on the move has been strengthened by the University since the start of the NCCR. The CentreDoc supports the NCCR researchers as much as UniNE and national scholars in their research and teaching functions. The CentreDoc has become the leading Swiss library on migration and mobility studies with a national and international outreach.

Likewise, the University has put considerable effort into positioning migration and mobility studies as one of its strategic centres of excellence. This investment has given rise to the creation of innovative platforms of exchange and knowledge transfer in research and teaching. To further promote the interdisciplinary and transversal exchanges among students and researchers, the University of Neuchâtel will invest in a new Faculty building (UniHub) translating into action its ambition to promote cooperation in social sciences, in teaching as much as in research. It goes without saying that the CentreDoc will continue to bring together social science researchers. This future investment in social science research consolidates the process launched in 2007 with the integration of the SFM and the creation of the Maison d'Analyse des Processus Sociaux (MAPS). It has since then laid the foundation for the successful launching of several Research Network initiatives, primarily the MOVE Mobility Network and the creation of the Center of Migration Law (CDM), two inter-university projects linking the Universities of Neuchâtel, Berne, Fribourg, Geneva, Lausanne and Zurich. This commitment also led to the co-funding and participation of the SFM and CDM in the Swiss Center of Expertise in Human Rights (SCHR) that investigates the Human Rights situation in Switzerland. The SCHR is now, with the support of the Swiss Confederation, being converted into a National Human Rights Institute in accordance with the Paris Principles.

## **B. Objectives regarding national integration and international standing in the domain:**

- Does the HI aim at structural goals that go beyond its own strategic planning, e.g. at objectives related to collaboration on the national level or the integration of an inter-university network?  
Or – especially if there are already well-established structures in the NCCR's research domain – does the HI intend to further promote or safeguard the international standing of these structures?

The University of Neuchâtel, fully embedded in different international and national collaborations in the field of migration and mobility studies, has constantly reiterated its commitment of further consolidating and enhancing its profile in this domain, in research as much as in teaching. It seeks to rely on the experience of the NCCR's Doctoral Program acquired over the last seven years to offer a pioneer doctoral infrastructure in the field of migration and mobility studies.

The original plan to institutionally anchor this Doctoral Program at the University of Neuchâtel as sketched in Phase I and put into action in Phase II has to be re-thought. With the reduction of funds for doctoral training in CUSO and a re-orientation of swissuniversities funding schemes towards cooperations with Universities of Applied Sciences, the landscape in doctoral education has changed in the recent past. The University of Neuchâtel maintains a willingness to cooperate in transferring the program to the existing CUSO structures and signals its intention to contribute to the funding of the doctoral program coordinator position by supporting a 10% PostDoc position after Phase III. Doctoral students, who are registered at UniNE, may bring in an additional institutional contribution ranging from 500 to 1000 CHF per student. In parallel and with the support of the University, the NCCR is seeking to cooperate with other Swiss universities and institutions who wish to institutionalize the Doctoral Program through in-kind or cash contributions.

As an internationally embedded institution, the University of Neuchâtel is dedicated to the involvement of the SFM Director in the executive coordination of the European Network on

Immigration and Integration Studies (IMISCOE), a previously EU funded Network of Excellence and now an association of European research institutes in migration studies. In this context, the University of Neuchâtel has decided to coordinate the Double Degree Master Program within the Joint European Master on Migration Studies (EUMIGS), a cooperation with other European partner universities, such as Copenhagen, Malmö, La Coruña, Liège, Linköping, Osnabrück and Rotterdam. It will support the coordination of the dual MA track for the time period 2021 until 2026, funding a 20 FTE position of a Doctoral Assistant to the coordination of the project.

The engagement of the University in a teaching and research collaboration with a center of excellence in migration studies in South Africa (University of the Witwatersrand) in concomitance with the State Secretariat for Education, Research and Innovation continues and lays the foundation for the collaboration with African scholars in Phase III of the nccr—on the move. This effort will be supported by a further engagement of the SFM in coordinating the Swiss-Subsaharan Africa Migration Network, inviting and zooming regularly with selected young scholars.

Building on a previous cooperation with the Università della Svizzera Italiana on a common Certificate for Advanced Studies (CAS) on Migration and Diversity from 2018-2020, the University of Neuchâtel will build a similar program with the University of Geneva on International Mobility and Mobility Governance from 2022 onwards. A cooperation with Geneva will also lead to a joint Master Program in Migration and Mobility Studies (from 2023). The University of Neuchâtel will also support the launch of an interdisciplinary Swiss Association for Migration Research (from 2024) and carry it on beyond the nccr – on the move, promoting excellence in teaching and research based among others on the Neuchatel Graduate Conference.

The collaboration with the Swiss Federal Statistical Office and NCCR Lives is close. The regular bi-annual meetings shall continue to take place during Phase III. Together with the Mercator Foundation (Switzerland), UniNE is sponsoring (until 2022) the international “Young Professional Network on Migration” addressing international scholars, journalists and officials in order to foster the exchange of academic and policy knowledge and enhance the international networking of future leading experts. With regard to research and knowledge transfer, a partnership with the European University Institute has been signed in order to promote research and knowledge transfer cooperation on migration and mobility issues. The [common website on citizenship, migration and mobility in a pandemic](#), is one of the products of this collaborative undertaking.

Finally, as mentioned in the past, different forms of research cooperation have been established by the SFM, as this is the case with the MOVE project funded by the Swiss University Conference. With the creation of the Center of Migration Law (CML), together with the Universities of Berne and Fribourg, Neuchâtel is now hosting a chair on Migration Law and two Full Professorships in Migration Law and Law & Society. This strong commitment is also accomplished through the participation of the University of Neuchâtel in the Swiss Center of Expertise in Human Rights (SCHR), offering co-funding and two participating chairs (G. D'Amato SFM and Pascal Mahon CML). The objective is the installation of a National Human Rights Institute.

### 3. Implemented structures in the research domain of the NCCR at the home institution

#### Implemented structural measures in the NCCR's domain of research at the HI:

**a) Research structures at the highest organisational level of the HI** (University Centers, interfaculty units, inter-university Graduate Programmes, etc.) :

- Swiss Forum for Migration and Population Studies (SFM), incl. its Documentation Center
- Maison d'Analyse des processus sociaux (MAPS)
- Center of Migration Law (CML), in cooperation with other Universities
- Swiss Center of Expertise in Human Rights (SCHR), in cooperation with other Universities
- IMISCOE Executive Board, Head of Standing Committee on Migration, Citizenship and Political Participation

**b) Research or training structures at the level of the Faculties or Departments** (Faculty units or centers, teaching curricula at Bachelor/Master level, etc.) :

- MA in Social Sciences, specialization in Migration Studies
- Double Degree MA in Migration Studies, European Partnership (Osnabruck, Malmö, Linköping, A Coruna)
- Specialisation in Migration Law, Faculty of Law
- CAS in Migration Law, Faculties of Law (BeNeFri) and Social Science (UniNE)
- CAS in Migration and Diversity Studies (USI)

**c) Related infrastructural development / investment in equipment:**

- Resources have been invested in the further development of the SFM Documentation Center CentreDoc as the leading Swiss library on migration and mobility studies. The position of the head of documentation (Christine Diacon) has been stabilized by the University.

### 4. Structural development planned during phase 3

#### A. Structural measures planned during phase 3

Give an overview of the structural measures to be conceptualised and/or implemented during the third funding phase.

**Structural measures in NCCRs may include:**

- Safeguarding, re-orienting or creating new professorships within the NCCR's research domain;
- Creating and extending research and service units, such as new research centres, national institutes, interfaculty structures, technical platforms, research networks, etc.;
- Defining foci in education and research for the NCCR (e.g. course offerings at undergraduate level or continuous PhD programmes);
- Improving infrastructures, such as research infrastructures, databases, equipment, workspace, etc.;
- Creating and extending cooperation with leading international universities in the relevant research domain.

<b>Planned structural measures</b>	
<b>Development of the research capacity in the domain of</b> (additional lines can be inserted if necessary):	<b>Year<sup>1</sup></b>
<b>a) Faculty appointments</b> (only positions, detailed descriptions to be provided in appendix I):	
<b>1. New professorships:</b>	
- 1 new Full Professorship in Migration Policy Analysis (Position of Assistant Professor Anita Manatschal, initially co-funded by SNSF and UniNE), to be tenured in 2022	2022
<b>2. Successions with re-orientation of the research domain</b> (toward the NCCR topic):	
-	
<b>3. Successions replacing existing professorial positions</b> within the NCCR's research domain:	
-	
-	
<b>b) Research and service units</b> (new research centers, national institutes, interfaculty structures, technical platforms, research networks...)	
- Structural Support for the SFM	2026
- Support Documentation Center MAPS/Social Science Faculty	2026
<b>c) Teaching and education measures</b> (teaching modules, curricula, PhD programmes...)	
- Coordination Double Degree MA in European Migration Studies (next 5 years)	2021-25
- Joint CAS UNIGE/UNINE on International Mobility and Mobility Governance	2022
- Joint UNIGE/UNINE Master Program in Migration and Mobility Studies	2023
<b>d) Infrastructures</b> (research infrastructures, workspace, databases, equipment...)	
- Data Manager in Social Sciences	2024
- Knowledge Transfer and Communication Officer for the Social Sciences	2026
<b>e) Additional measures</b> (please specify):	
- 2 MER (Senior Lecturer, 50% each) to be stabilized in Migration Sociology and History	2025
- 50% MA position, converted into a Training Officer for a CUSO Doctoral Programme after Phase III at 10% FTE	2025
1 Titular Professor oriented to NCCR & stabilized as MER (90%) (Mihaela Nedelcu)	2019
- 100% Doctoral Assistant position for the full Migration Policy Analysis Professorship	2023

- 100% Doctoral Assistant(s) to work on III_IP40_NARRATIVES (D'Amato) and III_IP46_DATA-POLITICS (Söderström)	2022
--	------

<sup>01</sup> Indicate the planned implementation year.

*Please delete the examples provided in the table ("e.g.") before submission.*

### **B. Additional information related to the planned structural measures:**

If needed, you can give here more details on the context of the planned structural measures related to the NCCR.

If relevant, present also structural measures already envisaged beyond the end of the NCCR respectively.

The University of Neuchâtel will maintain its ambition to promote research and teaching in migration and mobility studies. Therefore, it will continue the director's relief in a structural support to the SFM to maintain its national and international teaching, research and career enabling function at the University. The support to the Documentation Center will be transferred to the Social Science/University Library at UniHUB.

UniNE will create the position of a Data Manager in the University's Central Services. The Data Manager will support, train, and orient social scientists at UniNE in data management-related issues. He will also take over a part of the data management tasks related to the NCCR in the second half of Phase III (2024-2026).

In order to maintain a professional communication support on all channels reaching academic and non-academic audiences, the University of Neuchâtel will reconduct this position to strengthen the information and communication capacity of the MAPS, benefitting from the NCCR experience.

The University will invest in further teaching co-operations with the University of Geneva to build up a CAS on International Mobility and Mobility Governance and a joint Master in Migration and Mobility Studies.

Moreover, the University of Neuchâtel has or will have stabilized for the phase beyond the NCCR the following academic positions:

- 1 Full Professorship in Migration Policy Analysis, including a 100% Doctoral Assistant
- 1 Titular Professor as MER (90%) (Mihaela Nedelcu)
- 2 MER (Senior Lecturer, 50% each) in Migration Sociology and History
- 50% MA position, converted into a Training Officer for a CUSO Doctoral Programme after Phase III at 10% FTE.

### **C. Relief from duties of the NCCR director / NCCR co-director**

According to the NCCR contract, the home institution must provide temporary cover or allow the NCCR director and/or co-director an official leave in order to relieve him/her/them of the usual full-time duties as set out in their employment contract.

- **Temporary cover:** The NCCR (co-)director will be relieved by the HI through one or several persons taking on some of his/her/their duties outside the NCCR (such as lectures, supervision, administrative tasks). The HI provides a temporary cover by (i) a support grant (cash



contribution, relief personnel hired by the NCCR) or (ii) an in-kind contribution (relief personnel hired by the faculty/home institution).

- **Official leave:** If the temporary cover does not cover the entire relieve duties as stated in the contract, the remainder is given as official leave. The official leave of the NCCR director or NCCR co-director is paid in-kind as a contribution from the HI.

For more information regarding the support grants and release of the NCCR directors, please see section 3.2.1 of the "[NCCR Budget guidelines](#)".<sup>1</sup>

Please indicate below which role (director and/or co-director) will be based at your home institution and how the support grant(s) will be organised.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Director</b>		
% of an FTE of the relief <sup>1</sup>		30%
- Temporary cover		
- Cash		260'000 CHF
- In-kind		
- Official leave		52'000 CHF

<sup>1</sup> the relief of the NCCR director must correspond to at least 30% of a full-time position.

Additional information about the relief from duties for the NCCR (co-)director:

The Director of the SFM is already exempted from his teaching obligations at 50% in order to lead the SFM. This explains why the Director is only freed on 20% of his duties.

The Cash-contribution hired by the Director is calculated the following way: 0.3 FTE Salary Director (=85'000.- CHF); Administrative Support to Network Office and Centre Doc (175'000.- CHF) accordingly to defined structural measures presented in view of Phase II.

## 5. Financial contributions of the home institution for phase 3

### A. Planned financial contributions of the home institution and their use

Summarise the measures planned for the phase 3 at the home institution in the table below and indicate the corresponding financial contributions involved (additional lines can be inserted if necessary).

Please distinguish between "cash" and "in-kind" contributions as follows:

- **"Cash" contributions:** Only funds, which are transferred by the HI to an account/credit line run by the NCCR management, are to be considered as cash contributions. Within the limits of the NCCR budget guidelines, cash contribution are at the free disposal of the NCCR management.
- **"In-kind" contributions:** In-kind contributions of the HI are considered to be costs related to the NCCR directly paid by the HI (e.g. salaries, costs for large or specific equipment).

For description of the admissible contributions, please see the "[NCCR Budget guidelines](#)".<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> [http://www.snf.ch/SiteCollectionDocuments/nfs/NCCR\\_Budgetrichtlinien\\_e.pdf](http://www.snf.ch/SiteCollectionDocuments/nfs/NCCR_Budgetrichtlinien_e.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> [http://www.snf.ch/SiteCollectionDocuments/nfs/NCCR\\_Budgetrichtlinien\\_e.pdf](http://www.snf.ch/SiteCollectionDocuments/nfs/NCCR_Budgetrichtlinien_e.pdf)

**Important:** The contributions of the HI have to be distinguished from contributions of groups within the NCCR. The present form „Structural measures and support by the home institution (HI)“ is exclusively dealing with the contributions of the home institution.

	Date <sup>1</sup>	Contribution in cash (CHF) <sup>2</sup>	Contribution in-kind (CHF) <sup>2</sup>
<b>Structural measures</b> (as described in 4.A. and 4.B.)			
<b>Faculty appointments</b> (new professorships, successions)			
- 1 new Full Professorship in Migration Policy Analysis	2022		880'000
<b>Research and service units</b>			
- Structural Support for the SFM	2026		
- Support Documentation Center MAPS/Social Science Faculty	2026		
<b>Teaching and education measures</b>			
- Succession Coordination Double Degree MA in European Migration Studies (until 2026), 0.2 FTE Doctoral assistant	2021		88'000
-			
<b>Infrastructure</b>			
- Data Manager Social Sciences	2024		50'000
- Knowledge Transfer and Communication in Social Sciences	2026		0
<b>Additional measures</b>			
- 2 MER (Senior Lecturer, 50% each) to be stabilized in Migration Sociology and History in 2025	2019/25		620'000
- 1 Titular Professor oriented to NCCR & stabilized as MER (90%) (Mihaela Nedelcu)	2019		520'000
- 50% MA position, converted into a Training Officer for a CUSO Doctoral Programme after Phase III at 10% FTE in 2019/25 2026.			310'000
<b>Relief from duties of the NCCR (co-)director</b> (as described in 4.C.) <sup>3</sup>			
- Temporary cover	-	1'040'000	
- Official leave	-		208'000
<b>Additional contributions</b>			
<b>Personnel</b>			
- Other salaries			
- Doctoral Assistant to the full professorship MPA (100%)			333'900
- UniNE Project Leader Relief			235'200

	Date <sup>1</sup>	Contribution in cash (CHF) <sup>2</sup>	Contribution in-kind (CHF) <sup>2</sup>
- UniNE Doctoral Assistant in IP40 and IP46			381 600
- 20% PostDoc Relief, support preparation nccr events			100'000
<b>Equipment</b>			
-			
<b>Others</b>			
- Consumables			
-			
<b>Free use by NCCR Management</b>	-	50'000	
<b>Total</b>	-	1'090'000	3'726'700

<sup>1</sup> Indicate the planned implementation date or year.

<sup>2</sup> Estimated corresponding total value summed for the whole phase 3.

<sup>3</sup> If the NCCR director AND co-director are based at your institution, please sum up the contributions for the two persons.

Additional information about the planned use of the contributions:

Listed but not monetized are the future positions taken over by the University, such as the structural support to the SFM, support to the Library, the Knowledge Transfer and Communication in Social Science, to maintain the structural standing of the University in the field of migration and mobility studies.

Personnel NCCR and Relief NCCR Director are explained in page 7. The University of Neuchâtel covers, as in phase II, for extra salaries and operating expenses for a total of 50'000 CH for the 4 years (see above). These are 5000 CHF in Year 9, 10'000 CHF in Year 10, 15'000 in Year 11, 20'000 in Year 12. If not used, the remaining sum will be carried over in the next year.

## B. Summary of the estimated "cash" contributions by the home institution

Based on the information in table in 5.A., please summarise the estimated "cash" contributions by the HI planned for each contract year of phase 3.

Year	9	10	11	12
<b>Amount (CHF)</b>	265'000	270'000	275'000	280'000
<b>Total per funding phase (CHF)</b>				1'090'000

**C. Summary of the estimated “in-kind” contributions by the home institution**

Based on the information in table in 5.A., please summarise the estimated “in-kind” contributions by the HI planned for each contract year of phase 3.

Year	9	10	11	12
Amount (CHF)	883'400	931'100	956'100	956'100
<b>Total per funding phase (CHF)</b>				3'726'700

Additional information about the “cash” and “in-kind” contributions:

Relief of the Director is calculated with 20%, relief of the UniNE-Professors comes to an equivalent of 52'000 CHF/year, 100% Doctoral Assistant at 94'000 CHF/year, 2 MER positions and one MA are calculated with 232'500 CHF/year, 20% post-doc relief for teaching as indicated.

**D. Costs for basic equipment and general expenses**

The institutions have to make the requisite basic equipment available to the NCCR at their own expense. If the institutions (home institutions, institutions of the sub-project leaders) have an accounting system in which these basic costs are charged to the NCCR, the institutions must at the same time make an adequate operating credit available to the NCCR.

In this setting, neither the value of the basic equipment nor an operating credit enter the NCCR's accounts.

Your comment on the arrangement helps to quantify the important and appreciated additional input by the HI for the NCCR. Please detail below the arrangement with the NCCR regarding the costs for basic equipment and general expenses (incl. ceiling limits).

Arrangement regarding basic equipment and general expenses:

In year 9 30'000 CHF, in year 10 25'000 CHF, in year 11 20'000 CHF, and in year 12 15'000 CHF are made available by the HI (outside of NCCR funds). These funds will be used for general expenditures not covered by NCCR funds (e.g. travel expenses for PostDoc and PhD candidates, photocopies and other operating expenses).

The direction/leadership of the home institution (Rector/President/Director) confirms the accuracy of statements and figures in this document and in appendix I.

Place, date:

Neuchâtel, March 4<sup>th</sup>, 2021

Signature:



**Title of the NCCR:**  
**NCCR Director:**

**nccr -- on the move**  
Prof. Dr. Gianni D'Amato

### Current research capacity in the research field of the NCCR at the Home Institution

Detailed overview of existing research capacity at the HI (list all professors participating as group/project/WP leader in the NCCR)  
*cf. Form, 3B (list the same number as under 3B, point b)*

Position / field	Name (of person)	Year of appointment/retirement	Departement / Institute
Full Professor	Christin Achermann	appointed 2016	Center Migration Law/MAPS
Full Professor	Gianni D'Amato	appointed 2007	SFM/MAPS
Full Professor	Janine Dahinden	appointed 2007	MAPS
Full Professor	Ola Söderström	appointed 2003	Institute of Geography/MAPS
Full Professor	Tania Zittoun	appointed 2007	Institute of Psychology and Education/MAPS
Full Professor	Olivier Crevoisier	appointed 2006	Institute of Sociology/MAPS
Full Professor	Francisco Klauser	appointed 2015	Institute of Geography/MAPS
Assistant Professor	Anita Manatschal	appointed 2016	SFM/MAPS
Assistant Professor	Laure Kloetzer	appointed 2015	Institute of Psychology and Education/MAPS
Assistant Professor	Philip Balsiger	appointed 2015	Institute of Sociology/MAPS
MER (Titular Professor)	Jordi Tejel	appointed 2017	History Dept./MAPS
MER (Titular Professor)	Mihaela Nedelcu	appointed 2019	Institute of Sociology/MAPS
MER (Senior Lecturer)	Didier Ruedin	appointed 2019	SFM/MAPS
MER (Senior Lecturer)	Jean-Thomas Arrighi	appointed 2019	History Dept./MAPS
MA (Senior Researcher)	Simon Noori	appointed 2019	Institute of Geography/MAPS

### Planned structural measures at the Home Institution during the next 4-year-period

Planned development of professorships - new chairs, re-oriented chairs, replacements  
*cf. Form, 3C (include all positions mentioned under 3C, point a)*

Position / field	Type (predecessor)	Departement / Institute	Date of advertisement
Full professor / Migration Policy Analysis	Stabilized Position (held by Anita Manatschal)	SFM/MAPS	planned for 2022
MER Migration Sociology	Stabilized Senior Lecture Position (held by Didier Ruedin)	SFM/MAPS	planned for 2025
MER Migration History	Stabilized Senior Lecture Position (held by Jean-Thomas Arrighi)	History Department/MAPS	planned for 2025

### Personal career grants of (assistant) professors participating in the NCCR (SNSF-professorships, ERC starting grants)

Position / field	Name (of person)	Position with tenure track (yes / no)	Duration / Acronym (Acronym only for ERC)
MER (Titular Professor)/History	Jordi Tejel	yes	August 2022/BORDER 725269
Assistant Professor/Pol. Science	Sean Müller	yes	2025/Eccellenza Grant





UNIVERSITÉ DE  
NEUCHÂTEL

Rectorat

Fbg de l'Hôpital 41  
CH-2000 Neuchâtel

Neuchâtel, March 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2021

Swiss National Science Foundation SNF/FNS  
Division IV  
Wildhainweg 3  
P.O. Box 8232  
3001 Berne

### **NCCR On the Move: The Migration Mobility Nexus**

Madam, Sir,

Kilian Stoffel  
Recteur  
kilian.stoffel@unine.ch  
+41 32 718 10 25

In accordance with the NCCR Terms of Reference issued by the Swiss National Science Foundation, this letter confirms the persisting convergence of the NCCR On the Move's agenda with the long-term strategic interests of the University of Neuchâtel. It will shortly present the structural measures envisaged by the university as the project's Home Institution.

The University of Neuchâtel has continued during Phase II of the NCCR On the Move to consolidate and further expand its investment in migration and mobility studies as one of its strategic centres of excellence. In accordance with its Strategic Planning 2018-21, the University has created innovative platforms of exchange and knowledge transfer in research as much as in teaching on migration and mobility. In its Strategic Vision 2027, the university has emphasized the importance of becoming a European research and teaching hub in migration and mobility studies in order to offer students as well as early career and advanced researchers, the largest possible and most transversal perspective. The goal of strengthening this branch of interdisciplinarity is underlined by the ambition of the university to promote cooperation between faculties in teaching and research, but also in constant dialogue with national and international institutions. This has found its expression in UniNE's investment in the Swiss Forum for Migration and Population Studies (SFM), the support of the Center for the Understanding of Social Processes (MAPS), the Center of Migration Law (CDM), the Swiss Center of Expertise in Human Rights (SCHR), and the partnership with the African Centre for Migration and Society (University of the Witwatersrand). By supporting the involvement of the NCCR Director in the Board of Directors of IMISCOE, a European network of migration research institutes, UNINE underscores the will of the University to strengthen its national and international role. This commitment has further evolved with the substantial backing provided to the coordination of the double degree track within the European Master in Migration Studies Program of different partners at university level. In the area of continuous education, UniNE has supported the creation of the CAS in Migration Law with the Universities of Berne and Fribourg and the CAS in Migration and Diversity Studies together with the Università della Svizzera Italiana,

UNIVERSITÉ DE NEUCHÂTEL

Rectorat

Secrétariat  
Fbg de l'Hôpital 41  
CH-2000 Neuchâtel  
Tél : +41 (0)32 718 10 20  
messagerie.rectorat@unine.ch

./.  
[www.unine.ch](http://www.unine.ch)

Moreover, close collaboration with the Swiss Federal Statistical Office and NCCR LIVES is maintained. Together with the Mercator Foundation (Switzerland), our university is sponsoring (until 2022) the international "Young Professional Network on Migration" addressing international scholars, journalists and officials in order to foster the exchange of academic and policy knowledge and enhance the international networking of future leading experts. With regard to research and knowledge transfer, a partnership with the European University Institute has been signed to promote research and knowledge transfer cooperation on migration and mobility issues.

Our ambition is to further consolidate this effort already mentioned in the Strategic Planning, in which the University of Neuchatel has committed itself to further strengthening Migration and Mobility Studies as one of its core priorities, both in teaching and research, after the conclusion of Phase III of the NCCR On the Move. In this vein, the University has already reconducted three Assistant Professor positions to full professors, and is approaching the same procedure to the initially NCCR co-funded Professor in Migration Policy Analysis in 2022. Two appointed Senior Lecturers (MER, Maître d'Enseignement et de Recherche) will be stabilized during Phase III, and one Senior Researcher position (MA, Maître Assistant) will be converted in 2025-2026 into a Training Officer position for a CUSO Doctoral Programme in Migration and Mobility Studies.

The University of Neuchâtel, fully embedded in different international and national collaborations in the field of migration and mobility studies, has constantly reiterated its commitment to further enhancing its profile in this research and teaching domain. In Phase III, as well as beyond the existence of the NCCR On the Move, we will continue to consolidate the standing of the University of Neuchâtel as an important actor in mobility and migration studies. We will pursue our aspiration to offer a stimulating environment for what has always been a distinctive ambition of our University: to contribute to the conversation among disciplines and to promote the training of new generations of scientists capable to venturing on novel avenues of research and impact public debates. The advancement of women and cultural diversity in science is a further important pillar of this NCCR, implementing an essential objective of our University. For all these reasons the University of Neuchâtel expresses its full support to the NCCR On the Move.

Sincerely Yours,



**Kilian Stoffel**  
Rector

## Annex 2: Finance - NIRA Reports

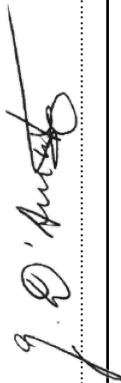
**NCCR:** On the Move  
**Director:** Gianni D'Amato  
**Home Institution:** Université de Neuchâtel - NE  
**Start Date:** 01.06.2014

**Report:** Phase III Budget  
**Period:** 01.06.2022 - 31.05.2026  
**Year:** 9 - 12  
**Status:** in preparation

Criteria:

## Finance NCCR Overview

Project leader	Institution	Project title	Group leader	Start of project	Duration	Total SNSF-funding	Total other funding	Total
<b>Management</b>								
Wichmann Nicole	Université de Neuchâtel	Office		01.06.2014	156	3'200'000	1'348'000	4'548'000
Lombard Annique	Université de Neuchâtel	Knowledge and technology transfer		01.06.2014	156	800'000	50'000	850'000
Stünzi Robin	Université de Neuchâtel	Education		01.06.2014	156	640'000	0	640'000
Camenisch Aldina	Université de Neuchâtel	Equal opportunities		01.06.2014	156	240'000	0	240'000
Sayed Inka	Université de Neuchâtel	Communication		01.06.2014	156	600'000	0	600'000
<b>Reserve</b>								
Budget		D'Amato Gianni				262'000	0	262'000
<b>Project(s) without workpackage</b>								
Chetail Vincent	Graduate Institute of International and Deve	GLOBAL-GOVERNANCE		01.06.2022	48	600'000	520'000	1'120'000
Gianni Matteo	Université de Genève	NARRATIVES		01.06.2022	48	600'000	1'038'800	1'638'800
Arrighi de Casanova	Université de Neuchâtel	EMIGRATION		01.06.2022	48	600'000	677'040	1'277'040
Jean-Thomas Viarengo Martina	The Graduate Institute, Geneva	LONGITUDINAL		01.06.2022	48	600'000	657'860	1'257'860
Manatschal Anita	Université de Neuchâtel	ATTITUDES		01.06.2022	48	600'000	1'783'900	2'383'900

Signature of NCCR Director: 

Project leader	Institution	Project title	Group leader	Start of project	Duration	Total SNSF-funding	Total other funding	Total
Hangartner Dominik	ETH Zürich	HIRING-DECISIONS		01.06.2022	48	600'000	516'400	1'116'400
Nedelcu Mihaela	Université de Neuchâtel	AGENCY		01.06.2022	48	600'000	987'040	1'587'040
Söderström Ola	Université de Neuchâtel	DATA-POLITICS		01.06.2022	48	600'000	1'100'480	1'700'480
Zittoun Tania	Université de Neuchâtel	IMAGINATION		01.06.2022	48	600'000	447'040	1'047'040
Klauser Francisco	Université de Neuchâtel	LEGACIES		01.06.2022	48	600'000	647'040	1'247'040
Kurt Stefanie	HES-SO Valais-Wallis	PRECARIZATION		01.06.2022	48	600'000	840'000	1'440'000
<b>Total:</b>						<b>10'062'000</b>	<b>10'563'600</b>	<b>20'625'600</b>

**NCCR:** On the Move **Report:** Phase III Budget  
**Director:** Gianni D'Amato **Period:** 01.06.2022 - 31.05.2026  
**Home Institution:** Université de Neuchâtel - NE **Year:** 9 - 12  
**Start Date:** 01.06.2014 **Status:** in preparation

Criteria:

## Funding sources

Funding source	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Total Cash Total in Kind	% %	Total	%
SNSF-funding	2'391'396	2'592'533	2'685'909	2'392'161	10'062'000	90.2	10'062'000	48.8
	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Self-funding from Home Institution	265'000	270'000	275'000	280'000	1'090'000	9.8	4'816'700	23.4
	883'400	931'100	956'100	956'100	3'726'700	39.3		
Self-funding from groups	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	5'746'900	27.9
	1'514'220	1'456'360	1'388'160	1'388'160	5'746'900	60.7		
Self-funding other	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	0	0	0	0	0	0.0		
3rd party-funding	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	0	0	0	0	0	0.0		
<b>Total:</b>	<b>2'656'396</b>	<b>2'862'533</b>	<b>2'960'909</b>	<b>2'672'161</b>	<b>11'152'000</b>		<b>20'625'600</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>2'397'620</b>	<b>2'387'460</b>	<b>2'344'260</b>	<b>2'344'260</b>	<b>9'473'600</b>			

Signature of NCCR Director: 



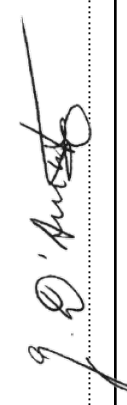
**On the Move**      **Phase III Budget**  
**Gianni D'Amato**      01.06.2022 - 31.05.2026  
**Université de Neuchâtel - NE**      9 - 12  
**01.06.2014**      in preparation

Report:      **Phase III Budget**  
 Period:      01.06.2022 - 31.05.2026  
 Year:      9 - 12  
 Status:      in preparation

Criteria:

**Expenditures**

Project	Project leader	Gross salaries	Social charges	Equipment	Consumables	Travel	Miscellaneous	Credit	Total Cash Total in Kind	Total
<b>Management</b>		<b>2'588'324.00</b>	<b>309'676.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1'650'000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>4'548'000.00</b>
Office	Wichmann Nicole	Cash 1'281'936.00 in Kind 208'000.00	58'064.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	670'000.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	2'010'000.00 208'000.00	2'218'000.00
Knowledge and technology transfer	Lombard Annique	Cash 354'840.00 in Kind 50'000.00	85'160.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	360'000.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	800'000.00 50'000.00	850'000.00
Education	Stünzi Robin	Cash 209'676.00 in Kind 0.00	50'324.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	380'000.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	640'000.00 0.00	640'000.00
Equal opportunities	Camenisch Aldina	Cash 96'776.00 in Kind 0.00	23'224.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	120'000.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	240'000.00 0.00	240'000.00
Communication	Sayed Inka	Cash 387'096.00 in Kind 0.00	92'904.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	120'000.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	600'000.00 0.00	600'000.00
<b>Reserve</b>										<b>262'000.00</b>
<b>Budget</b>	D'Amato Gianni	Cash								262'000.00
<b>Project(s) without workpackage</b>		<b>13'745'536.63</b>	<b>1'014'328.88</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1'055'734.50</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>15'815'600.01</b>
GLOBAL-GOVERNANCE	Chétail Vincent	Cash 442'143.00 in Kind 520'000.00	101'692.89 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	56'164.11 0.00	0.00 0.00	600'000.00 520'000.00	1'120'000.00

Signature of NCCR Director: 

Project	Project leader	Gross salaries	Social charges	Equipment	Consumables	Travel	Miscellaneous	Credit	Total Cash Total in Kind	Total
NARRATIVES	Gianni Matteo	Cash 446'810.82 in Kind 1'038'800.00	109'194.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	43'994.82	0.00	600'000.01	1'638'800.01
EMIGRATION	Arrighi de Casanova Jean-Thomas	Cash 391'320.00 in Kind 677'040.00	97'830.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	110'850.00	0.00	600'000.00	1'277'040.00
LONGITUDINAL	Viarengo Martina	Cash 424'078.00 in Kind 647'040.00	97'538.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	78'384.00	0.00	600'000.00	1'257'860.00
ATTITUDES	Manatschal Anita	Cash 397'860.43 in Kind 1'783'900.00	81'103.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	121'035.90	0.00	600'000.00	2'383'900.00
HIRING-DECISIONS	Hangartner Dominik	Cash 497'140.00 in Kind 456'400.00	79'542.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	23'317.60	0.00	600'000.00	1'116'400.00
AGENCY	Nedelcu Mihaela	Cash 428'350.20 in Kind 967'040.00	80'018.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	91'631.37	0.00	600'000.00	1'587'040.00
DATA-POLITICS	Söderström Ola	Cash 371'285.20 in Kind 1'100'480.00	90'964.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	137'749.94	0.00	600'000.00	1'700'480.00
IMAGINATION	Zittoun Tania	Cash 393'104.98 in Kind 447'040.00	93'375.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	113'519.20	0.00	600'000.00	1'047'040.00
LEGACIES	Klauser Francisco	Cash 391'320.00 in Kind 647'040.00	95'873.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	112'806.60	0.00	600'000.00	1'247'040.00
PRECARIZATION	Kurt Stefanie	Cash 477'344.00 in Kind 800'000.00	76'375.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	46'280.96	0.00	600'000.00	1'440'000.00

Project	Project leader	Gross salaries	Social charges	Equipment	Consumables	Travel	Miscellaneous	Credit	Total Cash Total in Kind	Total
		16'333'860.63	1'324'004.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	2'705'734.50	0.00		20'625'600.01

**NCCR:** On the Move **Report:** Phase III Budget  
**Director:** Gianni D'Amato **Period:** 01.06.2022 - 31.05.2026  
**Home Institution:** Université de Neuchâtel - NE **Year:** 9 - 12  
**Start Date:** 01.06.2014 **Status:** in preparation

Criteria:

### Allocation to projects

Project leader	Project title	Relation % P.I.- WP	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Total		%	
							SNSF Funded	Not SNSF Funded		
<b>Management</b>										
Wichmann Nicole	Office	Cash in Kind	1'117'000 495'000 52'000	1'122'000 500'000 52'000	1'152'000 505'000 52'000	1'157'000 510'000 52'000	3'200'000 920'000 0	1'348'000 1'090'000 208'000	4'548'000 2'218'000 10.8	22.1
Lombard Annique	Knowledge and technology transfer	Cash in Kind	200'000 0	200'000 0	200'000 25'000	200'000 25'000	800'000 0	0 50'000	850'000 4.1	4.1
Stünzi Robin	Education	Cash in Kind	160'000 0	160'000 0	160'000 0	160'000 0	640'000 0	0 0	640'000 3.1	3.1
Camenisch Aldina	Equal opportunities	Cash in Kind	60'000 0	60'000 0	60'000 0	60'000 0	240'000 0	0 0	240'000 1.2	1.2
Sayed Inka	Communication	Cash in Kind	150'000 0	150'000 0	150'000 0	150'000 0	600'000 0	0 0	600'000 2.9	2.9
<b>Reserve</b>										
D'Amato Gianni	Budget	Cash	65'500 65'500	65'500 65'500	65'500 65'500	65'500 65'500	262'000 262'000	0 0	262'000 1.3	1.3
<b>Project(s) without workpackage</b>										
Chétail Vincent	GLOBAL-GOVERNAN CE	Cash in Kind	3'871'516 175'902 130'000	4'062'493 137'747 130'000	4'087'669 142'343 130'000	3'793'921 144'009 130'000	6'600'000 600'000 0	9'215'600 0 520'000	15'815'600 1'120'000 5.4	76.7

Signature of NCCR Director: 

Project leader	Project title	Relation % P.I.- WP	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	SNSF Funded		Total	%
							SNSF Funded	Not SNSF Funded		
Gianni Matteo	NARRATIVES	Cash in Kind	145'376 259'700	149'080 259'700	153'333 259'700	152'210 259'700	600'000 0	0 1'038'800	1'638'800	7.9
Arrighi de Casanova Jean-Thomas	EMIGRATION	Cash in Kind	147'600 169'260	151'350 169'260	155'100 169'260	145'950 169'260	600'000 0	0 677'040	1'277'040	6.2
Viarengo Martina	LONGITUDINAL	Cash in Kind	19'000 207'860	158'750 150'000	252'757 150'000	169'493 150'000	600'000 0	0 657'860	1'257'860	6.1
Manatschal Anita	ATTITUDES	Cash in Kind	194'452 410'200	190'733 457'900	168'656 457'900	46'159 457'900	600'000 0	0 1'783'900	2'383'900	11.6
Hangartner Dominik	HIRING-DECISIONS	Cash in Kind	142'587 163'200	148'457 163'200	154'419 95'000	154'537 95'000	600'000 0	0 516'400	1'116'400	5.4
Nedelcu Mihaela	AGENCY	Cash in Kind	144'157 246'760	148'144 246'760	152'132 246'760	155'567 246'760	600'000 0	0 987'040	1'587'040	7.7
Söderström Ola	DATA-POLITICS	Cash in Kind	111'580 275'120	170'568 275'120	159'556 275'120	158'296 275'120	600'000 0	0 1'100'480	1'700'480	8.2
Zittoun Tania	IMAGINATION	Cash in Kind	165'506 111'760	169'443 111'760	173'381 111'760	91'670 111'760	600'000 0	0 447'040	1'047'040	5.1
Klauser Francisco	LEGACIES	Cash in Kind	145'331 161'760	149'066 161'760	152'801 161'760	152'802 161'760	600'000 0	0 647'040	1'247'040	6.0
Kurt Stefanie	PRECARIZATION	Cash in Kind	134'404 210'000	153'696 210'000	155'932 210'000	155'969 210'000	600'000 0	0 840'000	1'440'000	7.0

Project leader	Project title	Relation % P.I.- WP	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	SNSF Funded	Total Funded	Not SNSF Funded	Total	%
			5'054'016.14	5'249'993.40	5'305'169.24	5'016'421.23	10'062'000	10'563'600	20'625'600	100.0	
<b>Total</b>											