Department
Migration and Globalization

Report on the Origins and Progress
2008 to 2017
Introduction

This report provides insight into the origins and the development of the Department of Migration and Globalization at the Danube University Krems between 2008 and 2017. It is dedicated to those who have contributed to its implementation, its growth and reputation. Above all, I am indebted to Hofrat Dr. Joachim Rössl, the then director of the department Culture and Science of the Federal State of Lower Austria, for his perpetual support and trust. Without his foresight, the topic of migration would have never received the attention and concomitant funding needed to establish the department. In addition to him, a large number of people and institutions have supported me and my team in the endeavour to raise the knowledge about migration processes and to promote the individual and institutional capacity to cope with the challenges flowing from them. They have recognized the signs of the times and promoted research into migration and integration and the corresponding study programmes. We have understood the funding and support as a socio-political mandate. Accordingly, we entered into dialogue with policy makers and public administration, social partners and their actors as well as the civilian population. We have established the department as a meeting place of the various stakeholders and engaged them in an open discourse directed towards problem solving within the framework of transdisciplinary research and co-development. This report pays tribute to our achievements and sheds light on some major steps along the way.

The report follows a stepwise approach; it presents the historical development of the department along a timeline. At the beginning was the endowed chair for Migration, Integration and Security, at the Danube University Krems in 2008, positioned in the former Department for European Integration and Business Law. The following year, a department in its own right was established, the Department Migration and Globalization. In the beginning the focus was on research, largely supported by third-party funds, while successively developing study programmes. The research fields as well as study programmes diversified over time. The core topics were on education, labour and health issues, always in the context of migration and globalization; religion, security, youth, housing, regional development and the European Union followed as themes of teaching and learning as well as research.

The report closes with a look ahead: as I retire I hand over the management of the department to my successor Professor Mathias Czaika. I wish him success and hope that he will receive the same trust and support as I did.

Krems, August 2017
Gudrun Biffl
Department Migration and Globalization, Danube University Krems
Migration and Globalization at a Glance

**Security**
- Discussion of Asylum and Security Aspects; data and analysis of human trafficking; installation and management of institutional interfaces.
- EU-Project: Fighting Human Trafficking

**Religion and Culture**
- Research into Islam - European Context; inter-religious dialogue between Abrahamitic and other Religions; the religious landscape in Lower Austria
- Study into the diversity of the Muslim creed in Lower Austria
- Study programme Interreligious Dialogue: Encounter of Jews, Christians and Muslims

**Housing**
- Analysis of the social dimension of space; linking dwellings and social cohesion; inclusion of migration issues in urban and rural studies.
- EU-Project: Building Inclusive Urban Communities
- Study course: Diversity and Housing Management
Youth

Analysis of migrant youth and their educational and occupational choices; research into youth culture

> Migrant Youth and Apprenticeships – Structures, Barriers, Potentials

Health

Work induced health issues; health and retirement – Migration context

> Understanding drug dependence of migrants in Austria - implications for prevention

> Study programme: Migrant Health: Addressing New Challenges in Europe

Labour

Labour market analyses and Migration; Recognition of qualifications and skills acquired abroad

> OECD-SOPEMI Report „Migration and Labour Integration in Austria”

> Study programme: Managing Migration and Integration

Globalization

The EU and free mobility: challenge for social policy and opportunities for economic growth; EU as a major player of Globalization

> Public discourse arena: Globalization Forum and Globe.Lounge

> Study programme: Intercultural Management in the European Union

Education

Promotion of innovation in Education Systems; Conceptualising integrated Schools with large numbers of migrants: support for parents, schools and communities

> Influence of social networks on educational and professional planning of migrant youth in Vienna and Vorarlberg

> Study programme: Provocation-Pedagogy

Fundamentals

Statistical Monitoring of Migration; development of sustainable Migration Policy; Cost-Benefit Analysis of refugee migration; inclusion of migration in regional planning; economic and societal impact of a welcoming policy towards migrants – analysis and planning tools

> Conceptualisation of an immigration model for Austria

> Study Programme: Integrated regional development planning for communities and regions
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Mission Statement

Our focus is on migration in a globalising world, a central theme of modern societal development. Our research and teaching are directed towards the promotion of mutual understanding between migrants and host societies, thereby contributing to social cohesion and the quality of life of all. We engage in basic as well as applied research and offer council and advice to policy makers, business, civil society and the media. Our study programme is bridging science and practice, providing our students with the tools and competences needed to adequately address the challenges of their professional lives. Our team offers expertise in various disciplines aimed at doing justice to the complexity and diversity of migration issues.

This mission statement is guiding us in our research, our teaching and our activities as consultants. We are nudging migration and integration policy makers into innovations and alternative thinking and are instrumental in piloting them. We are thinking and working across scientific disciplines and are linking science and practice in a transdisciplinary way. Integration for us means building bridges between migrants and the host societies on the one hand and institutions on the other, without forgetting the increasingly important role of source countries and transnationality in managing migration internationally.
Development of the department

At the beginning was a two-year endowment for a chair in migration, integration and security, sponsored by the Federal State of Lower Austria. In April 2008, after a competitive selection process, the chair was filled by Gudrun Biffl - Heinrich Kern was then Rector of the Danube University Krems. The chair was positioned in the Department for European Integration and Business Law, with Manfred Straube as department head. In 2009, a department in its own right was established, the department for Migration and Globalization, with Gudrun Biffl as head of department. She established three centres, the Center for Migration, Integration and Security, the Center for Migration and Health and the Center for Religion and Globalization, to highlight the three specialty fields of research and teaching. In November 2009, the University decided to create a permanent professorial position on migration, and the then Rector of the University, Jürgen Willer, issued a call for applications. Biffl applied again and was successful in the competitive selection procedure. Accordingly, Gudrun Biffl received the tenured position as professor and department head in April 2010.

After two years of consolidation and the establishment of various migration-related university courses the Center for Europe and Globalization was created in 2013. This was a response to the increasing dynamics of free mobility within the European Union (EU) flowing from EU-enlargement and the end of transition regulations of labour mobility. Internal university restructuring gave the Center an additional focus by transferring regional development, an important issue of EU-cohesion policy, from the department of E-Governance in Business and Public Administration to the newly established Center. In 2014 another internal university reshuffle led to the transfer of the study programme of intercultural studies from the Department of Continuing Education and Education Management to the migration department, specifically the Center of Migration, Integration and Security. The restructuring of courses and topics within the University allowed every department to focus on its unique selling proposition and specific expertise. In 2016, the department introduced a new research field - social space analysis and migration - as increasingly diverse urban settings tend to present challenges for the management of housing and peaceful communal life.

In May 2016, in view of the pending retirement of Gudrun Biffl, a call for the professorial position on migration was opened for tender. Mathias Czaika (Director of IMI (International Migration Institute) and Associate Professor of Migration and Development, Oxford University) received the call. He took up the position as professor and department head in September 2017.
The organization chart on the following page provides information on the organizational and personnel structure of the Department at the time of the handover from Biffl to Czaika. The Center Migration, Integration and Security is headed by Friedrich Altenburg. Altenburg is also responsible for the coordination of all teaching courses of the department. The Center Migration and Health is run by the head of department, Gudrun Biffl. The Center Religion and Globalization is headed by Ernst Fürlinger. The Center Europe and Globalization is directed by Tania Berger together with Thomas Pfeffer as her deputy.

The scientific personnel are composed of specialists of various disciplines; while each researcher tends to have a focus on a specific migration topic or issue, all tend to work together in interdisciplinary teams the composition of which may change with the research question and topic.

The head of administrative and organisational management is Silvia Spielauer. The main task of the organisational assistance personnel is to provide administrative support to the organisation and running of teaching programmes and seminars. In addition, they are involved in the management of research projects and the organisation of conferences and other events.

The current number of staff (August 2017: 22 persons) is the highest since the founding of the department. Apart from them, some 20 additional persons have been working in the department since its establishment in various tasks and at some point in time.
Development of the department

Organizational Chart

Administration

Head
Silvia Spielauer

Center
Migration, Integration and Security

Head
Mag. Friedrich Altenburg, MSc

Alexandra Zeilinger

MMag. Isabella Skrivanek

Manuela Fraberger

MMag. Aga Trnka-Kwiecinski

Adriana Harm, M.

MMag. Manfred Zentner

Marzena Michalik, B.A.

Mag. Michael Fasching, Bakk.

Mag. Renate Porstendorfer

Dr. Manfred Kohler
Development of the department

Head of Department
Prof. Mag. Dr. habil. Gudrun Biffl

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<th>Center</th>
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<td>Head</td>
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<td>Prof. Mag. Dr. habil. Gudrun Biffl</td>
<td>Ass. Prof. Mag. Dr. theol. Ernst Fürlinger</td>
<td>Dipl.-Ing. Dr. Tania Berger</td>
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<td>Mag. Anna Faustmann</td>
<td>Senad Kusur, MA</td>
<td>Dr. Thomas Pfeffer</td>
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<td>Dr. Lydia Rössl</td>
<td>Mag. Hakan Külc</td>
<td>Mag. Othmar Karas, M.B.L.-HSG, MEP</td>
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<td>Astrid Lehner, MA</td>
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Personnel Development

Scientific Personnel

The employment of personnel cannot be separated from the evolving focus of research and teaching. Accordingly, we will focus on the interaction of research and teaching with staff policy between 2008 and 2017.

In 2008, the nucleus of the later department of migration and globalization consisted of Gudrun Biffl in addition to her research assistant, Andreas Steinmayr (today Assistant Professor at the Ludwig Maximilian University in Munich), and the organizational assistant, Renate Porstendorfer. In the early days of the department the focus was on the development of a master course in Migration Management and Migration Studies, a study programme which continues to be the core programme of the department until today. It will be explained later in the chapter on study programmes that this master programme has been adapted several times and modularised to make it more flexible and to facilitate combinations of modules with other university courses of the department. Also, the name changed and was turned into Migration and Integration Management. In addition to the development of university courses and seminars, basic and applied research was initiated with a focus on the impact of migration on labour markets; apart from the tasks intrinsic to universities, the department entered into co-operations with important stake holders and institutional actors in the field of migration and integration of migrants in Austria in view of transdisciplinary research and co-creation of migration and integration policy measures.

In July 2009, we lost Steinmayr to the University of St. Gallen for doctoral Studies, as the Danube University at that time was not allowed by Law to offer PhD-Studies. Steinmayr graduated from the PhD-Programme in Economics and Finance with highest distinction in 2014. His successor in the department migration and globalization was Petra Aigner, who had received her PhD in Sociology of Migration from Trinity College Dublin, Ireland. Also she left the department after a relatively short period of time (in 2010) because of the offer of a position as assistant professor in the Johannes Kepler University in Linz, with the requirement of obtaining the ‘Habilitation’ (State doctorate, post-doctoral lecture qualification in) within six years.

The successful bid for an EU-research project in Migration and Health brought two senior researchers to the department, Dr. Ursula Karl-Trummer and Dr. Sonja Novak-Zezula. They were responsible for the co-ordination (lead function) of the project on health care for irregular migrants (Healthcare in Nowhereland, co-funded by the European Commission, DG SANCO through the Public Health Executive Agency; the Austrian Federal Ministry for Science and Research; the Fund for a Healthy Austria). While being employed in the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Medical and Health Sociology, they had been successful in procuring the project-funding – but as the specific Boltz-
mann Institute closed down in March 2008, they had to look for another eligible research institute to host them. This was the Danube University. Their employment marked the beginning of the Center for Migration and Health in the Department of Migration and Globalization.

Before establishing the Center Religion and Globalization in 2010, Ernst Fürlinger was hired in 2009. He moved from the Department for Continuing Education and Education Management to our department in order to help us develop a master course on Islam in Europe. The master course was successfully executed once only as adaptations were considered necessary to respond to new needs of learners and practitioners in that field. The adaptations have not been undertaken until now. Instead, other courses were developed, as will be explained later in detail in the chapter on study programmes. The increasing need for information on the Islamic creed and its diversity meant that more personnel was employed to undertake research and to assist with the rising teaching load.


The scientific personnel mentioned above represents tenured core staff. In addition, researchers are employed on a temporary basis, either to replace researchers who are on maternity/paternal leave or to help carry out specific research projects. Among them are Michael Fasching, Manfred Kohler, and Astrid Lehner. In addition, the PhD-Student Hakan Kilic is employed for a three-year study period of the PhD-Programme in Migration Studies. Accordingly, the scientific personnel consist of fifteen persons in August 2017, in addition to the professorial post.

**Administrative Personnel**

The scientific personnel are augmented and supported by organizational and administrative assistants. Also, in this case, their numbers increased over time and the composition evolved with the changing structure of the work load of the department. At the time of writing this report, six organizational assistants were employed in the department, the majority as part-timers. With the exception of two assistants (Renate Porstendorfer and Adriana Harm), who were recruited from outside the Danube University, all others transferred from other departments or Service Centers to the department Migration and Globalization. In addition, ever so often trainees and internships were supporting our team during summer months.
Graph 2: Personnel development, head count and full-time equivalent: 2008-2017

Source: DUK; internal calculations of the department.

Deployment of Personnel between Research and Teaching

The deployment of personnel between research and teaching can be taken from graph 3. It can be seen that research activities take up a large proportion of working hours in the department. Our own research findings have an impact on key aspects of teaching and enrich our study programme.

All scientific personnel in the department are expected to combine research and teaching. It has to be pointed out that in addition to doing research, a large amount of time goes into designing research projects, applying for third-party funding and, if successful in a bid, carrying out at times substantial co-ordination and administrative work. Support services of the university as well as the organizational support of the department are crucial for effective and efficient research and teaching.

Diversity of Personnel

The sex ratio of the department staff is fairly even with a slight surplus of women over men: 13 women versus 9 men (60% women). There is, however, a concentration of women in the area of organizational and administrative assistance (100%),
while only 44% of the 16 persons who make up the scientific personnel (including the professorial position) are women. The age composition overall is also fairly even, with a certain concentration on 30 to 39-year olds. We are aiming at the inclusion of a wide age spectrum to profit from the experiences, strengths and expertise of all ages.

We are convinced that a balanced age and sex composition are conducive to a good and respectful atmosphere in the department. It facilitates learning from and between gender and generations and promotes communication. In addition, we are promoting the employment of migrants (first and second generation). At the time of writing the report, 23% of total staff (5 persons) were themselves migrants or descendants of first generation migrants: two from Poland, one from Bosnia-Herzegovina, one from Turkey and one from Romania.

Since the department is committed to a fairly wide and universal coverage of issues on migration, integration and globalization, a large number of scientific disciplines is enriching the team (economics, sociology, pedagogy/mathematics, architecture, religious studies, history, political science, communication science, cultural anthropology). Accordingly, research undertakings are often inter- and cross-disciplinary in design. This means that scientific questions and hypotheses are examined from the perspective of various scientific disciplines, employing mixed research methods. When working in an interdisciplinary mode, an understanding for the different research methods and analyses is developing, which allows to go beyond traditional single-discipline research strategies and problem solutions.
Career Development of Personnel

It is our utmost concern to support the individual and professional development and further education of our staff members. This may take the form of thesis-agreements, offering periods of time-off to work on the thesis – until today five researchers have taken advantage of this opportunity. It is also possible to take educational leave of absence for personal and occupational further education – in the last couple of years three researchers have taken time off on this basis. Beyond that, various courses of further education have been offered and taken up by 17 staff members between 2014 and 2017. The most widely taken up ones were: English (academic writing, general & business English), Moodle-Administration, Turnitin-Training (software to detect plagiarism), Microsoft Office (various programmes), presentation techniques (scientific context), career-mentoring and coaching, mentoring and intercultural mediation, non-discriminatory job interview trainings, Self-Care, Bias-Sensitization, Resilience or the art to respond to crises, Gender aspects in research and teaching, quantitative and qualitative research methods, first aid courses, publication-index-management, Imperia-Schooling, working with complex documents, Library usage methods, DUK-online Schooling, U7-research repository, guidance for study programme management, Training in Online-Tutoring with e-learning.
Budget Development

As mentioned in the beginning, the department Migration and Globalization owes its existence to the funding of the Federal State of Lower Austria. Not only the personnel costs were covered by the endowment but also the cost of premises as rooms were scarce in the Danube University Krems then. It was Hofrat Rössl who helped out financially whenever there was a well-argued need – he arranged for us to access rooms in the ‘Grey House’ of Campus West, at the end of the Philosopher’s Track, in 2008. The necessary furniture was also provided. With increasing numbers of staff, space got scarce and we could move to the ground floor of the ‘House of Lower Austria’, a building adjacent to the core buildings of the Danube University Krems on the main campus. It is also the property of the State of Lower Austria.

The department could eventually move to the 2nd floor (Trakt J2) of the main building of the Danube University Krems, a consequence of spatial remodelling of the historic building. More rooms were created by inserting walls into the large historic rooms. This refurbishment was part of the structural reform of the university, building an organizational pyramid by introducing an administrative layer between the rectorate and the individual departments, i.e., the faculties and their heads, the deans. The organizational reform brought departments together within a faculty, also spatially, which promoted communication between the departments and offered synergies. In 2010, the first step involved the creation of five faculties, in due course the number of faculties was reduced to the current three faculties.

As mentioned earlier, the establishment of the department followed a stepwise approach. Accordingly, 2009 was the first year with a full annual budget. The revenue of the department, excluding allowances from the State of Lower Austria, amounted to 428,000 Euro, 90% of which were earnings from research projects. This was also the year in which the Dialogue-Forum was implemented. This Forum is until today the main event of the Department for Migration and Globalization. It is an EU-funded Project which entails a dialogue between Science, Politics and Civil Society, as will be explained in detail in a later chapter. Over the years it has become a favourite meeting place for the main stakeholders and actors in the area of migration and integration in Austria.

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1 In 2010 Biffl was elected dean and remained in that function until October 2015. In addition to being head of the Department of Migration and Globalization, Biffl became head of the Department Knowledge and Communication Management in January 2011. The latter was also part of the faculty for Business and Globalization which Biffl was heading as dean. Her successor of the Department Knowledge and Communication Management was Gerald Steiner in January 2015. He also followed Biffl as dean of the faculty in 2016.

2 This event is funded by the DG Migration and Home Affairs of the European Commission - AMIF (Asylum, Migration and Integration), which aims at the promotion of an efficient management of migration and the implementation of effective integration measures of non-EU citizens. https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/financing/fundingsmigration-asylum-borders/asylum-migration-integration-fund_en
Austria is co-funding this project; at the time when the integration agenda and the Secretary of State for Integration were situated in the Ministry of the Interior (bmi), the major co-funding came from this ministry; with the transfer of the integration agenda to the Ministry of Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs (bmeia) the co-funding moved to that ministry, indicating that the dialogue is seen as an important integration instrument. In addition, the Ministry of Education contributes to the funding, and at times also the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour. This project involves original research as well as substantial co-ordination and planning typical for complex events. In addition, it is a summer school and as such a module of the study programme. This is why it is featured in the following graph along with events and teaching courses.

Graph 5: Revenues 2015-2017 in %
Source: DUK, Controlling & internal department calculations

Graph 6: Direct Expenses 2015-2017 in %
Source: DUK, Controlling & internal department calculations

The revenues of the department are basically composed of revenues from study programmes and events, from research and from ‘other sources’, among them consultancies but also subsidies. We abstain from naming the sponsors as the providers of subsidies change, with the exception of the constant funds of the State of Lower Austria. Over the last three years the revenues of the department amounted to some 1.4 million Euros. About 40 to 50% are from ‘other sources’, some 36 to 46% result from study programmes and events and 7 to 18% represent the earnings from research. In this context it has to be mentioned that research projects are seldom fully funded, meaning that they rarely cover the full personnel and non-personnel costs. This is one reason why it is important to have other sources of income, apart from research. Therefore, study programmes received more attention since 2012, resulting in the increasing role of teaching in the revenues of the department.
If one wants to understand the functioning of the department one has to take the counterpart of revenues, the expenses, also into account. Also the expenses are composed of three major cost elements: staff costs, expenses for external lecturers, and expenses for material. In the last three years the staff costs of the department have oscillated between 74 and 79% of all expenses. External lecturers accounted for some 12% and material costs for some 13% of total expenses. Between 2015 and 2017 the direct expenses remained always somewhat below the revenue.

Such a surplus can fairly quickly vanish and turn into a deficit, if people lose interest in a particular topic and fail to apply in sufficient numbers for a study course. Accordingly, one has to continually invest in content adaptations or even in the creation of new study programmes in order to keep up with the times and the resulting needs for further education and training. The investment in study programmes was a major focus of work in the department between 2013 and 2014.

One should not forget, however, that the cost-information provided above refers to direct costs only, not taking the overhead costs resulting from services provided by the university into account, e.g. controlling and human research services, library, research service center and other support services. The expenses for these services amounted to 20 to 23% of the budget of the department in the last couple of years. This means that the department could not achieve a balanced budget were it not for direct subsidies and a financial contribution by the Federal government to the Danube University Krems as the university is one of the 22 public universities of Austria.
Focus of Research

Research in the department follows a three-pronged approach: the execution of basic research as well as applied research on the one hand and dialogue on the other, as they all complement each other. The research results enrich our study programme, thereby fulfilling a dual purpose. They are timely findings which support people in the host society who are engaged in the promotion of the integration of migrants in their everyday dealings and actions. Thus, our research is aiming at providing knowledge, skills and competencies for the different occupations and social groups in their everyday work and life to better cope with new exigencies of our increasingly diverse societies. In addition, we aim at raising the societal and institutional know-how about migration and integration processes. As to the third pillar, the dialogue: it is directed towards institutional and individual actors and stakeholders. The objective of engaging them in a dialogue is to build-up their capacities, to expand their competencies and to create incentives to change organizational structures and processes such that challenges emanating from migration as well as opportunities flowing from migration may be discerned and mastered more effectively.

The emphasis and focal point of research varies between the centers. In what follows we address some of the key issues and areas of research and provide examples of some research projects typical for the one or other center. In case of interest one may gain more insight by turning to our website³.

Focus of research in the various centers

The research focus in the Center Migration, Integration and Security is on the dialogue between science, politics and civil society on the one hand, and on the analysis of migration and integration processes on the other. Migration and integration processes are phenomena, which impact on our everyday lives, be it in schools, in the workplace, in our residential areas, in societal developments or in public debates. Migration and integration involve issues which affect us today and will continue to do so in the future.

Our basic as well as applied research is aiming at empowering people and institutions to cope and act effectively in difficult and new settings of our societies. The focus of research in the center is on education, labour, social and human security.

³ www.donau-uni.ac.at/mig
The Center Migration, Integration and Security has three focal points of research:

1. Analysis of migration with a strong basic research element aiming at the provision of scientific advice to migration policy makers,
2. Analysis of integration with a focus on education and labour, gender and generation aspects, particularly also youth, combining basic and applied research,

The Center Migration and Health has basically two focal points of research:

1. Health behaviour of migrants and the implications for the system of health service provision, and
2. Work-induced harmful effects on physical and mental health of migrants and natives and implications for workplace health promotion.

It has to be pointed out that there are important links between migration, health and the health system. On the one hand, migrants make up an increasing proportion of the health and care personnel, on the other they are patients and clients with special needs as well as demands on the health system. The Center Migration and Health addresses both sides of the phenomenon. Our applied research contributes to quality improvement in the provision of health and care services, to greater efficiency and equity of health promotion on the work site, to the promotion of equal opportunity in health and social service provision, and to the development of a sustainable work sphere for all.

The Center Religion and Globalization is building bridges between two increasingly important phenomena in our mobile societies: Religious beliefs, which are accompanying migrants from their source countries to their new homes, and globalization processes which are also intertwined with migration. As a consequence, our societies become in many ways more international and transnationally oriented, be it in economic and political as well as cultural and religious terms. International mobility and migration contribute to the rising religious diversity of our societies, they respond to global developments and crises. Migrants themselves are contributing to the increasing globalization of societies. Accordingly, the center has two focal points of research:

1. The analysis of regional change of the religious landscapes and the concomitant societal challenges, and
2. the effect of the growing prominence of the Islamic creed in Europe with a focus on the construction of mosques and freedom of faith.

The center sees herself as intermediary between science and practice. It is our objective to contribute to a peaceful communal life by actively addressing religious as well as secular groups in our societies both via research as well as teaching.

The focal point of the Center Europe and Globalization is the European Union and her interaction with processes of globalization. The European Union is facing challenges to...
remain an important political and economic power or even increase its role in a globalised world. Only then will the EU be able to face up to the challenges if she thinks globally and acts locally. In view of increasing interdependencies, we all are required to act accordingly: politicians, business, scientists, artists as well as civil society. The center addresses these issues by focussing on three different research themes:

1. the analysis of free mobility within the European Union and the inflow of migrants from third countries,
2. the role of migration in processes of urbanization in Europe as well as the development of Mega-Cities in the Global South,
3. the analysis of social space in urban and rural areas in the context of communal life in heterogeneous societies.

It is the objective of this center to become an international center of excellence in the heart of Europe by becoming a place of dialogue, co-operation, as well as inter- and transdisciplinarity. In so doing the aim is to contribute to the resolution of conflicts, to co-create hubs of action and to raise awareness of the opportunities only a United Europe may open up.

Selection of Research Projects of the Centers

In what follows we present a selection of research projects which were undertaken in one or the other of the four centers. They are representative of the focus of research of the respective center. In view of the large number of research projects undertaken between 2008 and 2017 (in total 78), only a small selection will be highlighted.

Research projects of the Center Migration, Integration and Security

A typical example of a research project which is directed towards the configuration, amendment or re-orientation of migration policy in Austria is the Feasibility Study for an Austrian Immigration Concept in the year 2013. It has been carried out in co-operation with our research partner, the economic research institute EcoAustria. The study outlined the corner stones of a strategy for labour migration from third countries to Austria. In addition, it suggested implementation measures for an immigration model, which is responsive to labour market needs.

In the year 2015 a study with a focus on Economic Cost-Benefit-Calculations of business and labour migration to Upper Austria (immigration of foreigners and return migration of natives) has been undertaken. The research has again been the result of a co-operation with the economic research institute EcoAustria. According to the model-based calculations, an institutional support of skilled migrants aiming at their settlement in the region, a so called ‘welcoming culture’, will clearly and substantially promote economic growth of the region on a sustainable basis with a positive spill over for the Federal State. Such an arrangement will not only augment and improve labour force participation but impacts also positively on wage and productivity levels. It does not
only have a positive impact on business and migrants but also on the native popula-
tion. But the support structures have to fulfil many purposes and respond to a variety
of requirements and demands. Among them are the balance of work and family life -
including options for „dual career“-models, the provision of efficient regional mobility
services, the presence of adequate education and training possibilities, reception cen-
ters providing first-hand support upon arrival, availability of web-based information
platforms offering information and advice on all topics relevant for a ‘good’ life, the
pooling of services and co-ordination of service providers to ensure a holistic support
structure, provision of services to SMEs (small and medium sized enterprises) as well
as the promotion of a positive attitude and acceptance of newcomers to the region,
be they foreigners or natives.

In the year 2016 a basic research study was undertaken for the Ministry of the Interior
which was to serve as orientation for the report of the Migration Council. The Title
was: Austrian Migration Policy: Vision and Development of a Migration-Monitoring-
System. The tenet was that, in a developed country, an important task of migration
policy is to contribute to the productive and innovative capacity of the economy and
society at large. In addition, the wellbeing of the society should not be compromised
but instead promoted. It was also acknowledged that migration policy has to fulfil hu-
manitarian objectives as well, in accordance with international principles. The Austrian
position is that migration and integration policy have to be harmonised and jointly
agreed upon. This is a precondition for successful participation in all aspects of life, it
offers security for all and ensures a peaceful communal life. In Austria, participation
is largely shaped by corporatist economic and societal institutional structures which
endeavour to avoid confrontation but instead seek an agreement which reconciles
the various interests. Migration policy has to be able to react adequately to changing na-
tional and international ramifications by employing migrants in such a way that they
help cushion the social shocks emanating from economic restructuring. In order to
stand one’s ground in times of revolutionary technological change, it is necessary to
develop a vision on how to go about ensuring a well-developed welfare state and a
high quality of life for all. This vision has to involve economic as well as societal strat-
egies and developments. The study draws up such a vision consisting of two scenarios,
one focussing on short term actions the other on long-term orientations. The imple-
mentation of measures of both scenarios, which have to be seen as complementary
and which give migration a prominent a place, could be crucial for sustainable eco-

nomic growth and wellbeing in Austria.

In the area of research into integration an important basic research study addressed
the issue of Recognition of foreign qualifications as well as competencies acquired
abroad. The study was undertaken in 2012 and funded by the Ministry of the Interior.
This seminal study has triggered the development of the Austrian Law on the Recogni-
tion of Qualifications obtained abroad, which came into effect in 2016. The research
focussed on questions pertaining to the acknowledgement and recognition of foreign
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qualifications and the registration and validation of skills and competencies acquired abroad. The aim of the study was to foster the employment of migrants commensurate with their qualifications and skills and to promote the economic and societal participation as well as social mobility of migrants. Even though the focus was above all on the personal and career advancement of migrants, the issues involved affect the Austrian education and qualification system in general as well. Questions of recognition and validation are not only to be addressed for purposes of a more efficient use of human resources and the resulting positive impact on economic growth but also in view of fundamental changes of education and qualification systems flowing from the internationalization of education and labour markets. The latter implies the need for more transparency of educational contents and information on the competences and skills acquired in the various segments of the European education systems. This study saw many more flowing from it and core aspects were published in international peer-reviewed journals. Apart from that it contributed to the development of (electronic) finger boards and recognition guides to the various offices in charge of recognition of qualifications and skills in Austria. One important example is the platform for occupational skill recognition.

In the year 2013, the department investigated aspects of discrimination in the Austrian labour market, specifically aiming at **Understanding and Overcoming Discrimination in Recruitment Processes**. The study was funded by DG-Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion, the programme being – PROGRESS (2007-2013). The objective of this project was: to address inequalities and discrimination in recruitment processes of Austrian employers by identifying them, trying to understand their rationale and by proposing options to reduce them. The investigation was a prerequisite for understanding the everyday practice of recruitment and its various rationales; in the second step the practices were challenged and options were offered to address discrimination. The study examined also to what extent Austrian and EU-Antidiscrimination Laws were applied and to what extent they managed to impact on recruitment habits. The analysis did not only document everyday recruitment practices but identified also gaps in current regulations on equal treatment and opportunity.

Also, integration policy was the focus of research, e.g., with **Austrian and EU-Integration Policy in Comparison: The Explanatory Power of MIPEX**. Within the framework of endeavours on the part of the European Commission (EC), to render migration and integration policies within the EU more transparent, the MIPEX (Migrant Integration Policy Index) was developed. The latter is an interactive instrument of analysis and a reference system of policies, which are assumed to have an impact on the integration of migrants. According to the MIPEX, Austria has - in international comparison - a somewhat underdeveloped integration policy system. Our study examines the aspects which may lead to such a pessimistic assessment. One aspect of the study is addressing

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4  [www.berufsanerkennung.at/](http://www.berufsanerkennung.at/)

5  [www.mipex.eu/](http://www.mipex.eu/)
the analytical question of the measurability and the kind of measures employable to allow a judgement on the integration of migrants. Another refers to the reasoning behind the desire, and presumably also the need, for valid indicators of integration. As the overall objective of the European Commission is to ensure the sustainability of economic growth and social cohesion in every EU-Member States, the integration of migrants is an important and even crucial factor towards this end. Accordingly, the Commission is looking for a monitoring device based on indicators, to identify the challenges and steps taken by each EU-Member State which affect the integration of migrants. The experiences of the European Commission with the open process of co-ordination of policies, which – according to the principle of subsidiarity – remain in the realm of each member state, indicate that it is necessary to agree on indicators first, which allow to assess/measure policy objectives. However, the ways via which one may attain the integration and equal treatment of migrants may differ between countries. This may even be expected, as every EU-Member State (MS) has a long history of development of organizational structures, laws and regulations which, in their interaction, are ensuring the wellbeing of their societies. The integration of all EU-MS in a common market and a common labour and social space implies that gaps may develop in one or another country calling for country-specific institutional adaptations as EU-integration is progressing. The ensuing reform process has to be balanced such that, at the end of the process, there are no states or regions which are winners, respectively losers. This is why the EU-Member States have decided to identify output indicators, e.g., the employment and unemployment rate, the participation rate of pre-school children in play schools (Barcelona objectives) or the like, rather than input indicators which laws tend to be. Since EU-Member States have developed their own, often very specific, incentive systems to govern and to influence the behaviour patterns of their populations, the ways to improve the integration of migrants may differ between the MS. This is why one may come up with wrong conclusions relative to the integration of migrants if one does not undertake in-depth analyses of the mode of function and effectiveness of specific regulations and laws within a complementary institutional and regulatory social system. This is why we suggest to be cautious and not to mechanistically apply the MIPEX to countries without looking at their economic and institutional ramifications holistically.

The Center Migration, Integration and Security has for some time put an emphasis on youth research. The focus of the study on The influence of social networks on educational and occupational decisions of youth in Vienna and Vorarlberg represents a linkage between education and the labour market. In the postmodern industrial and service societies of today, youth sees herself confronted with flexible lifestyles and perspectives, symbolised by the emergence of new occupational fields and types of employment, by new family patterns and partnerships and by a transformation of traditional roles and patterns of financial and other dependence by gender and generations. These developments may result in a certain disorientation of youth. The research indicates that unstable life-perspectives can no longer provide the support

The influence of social networks on educational and occupational decisions of youth in Vienna and Vorarlberg
needed for children and youth to get a sense of orientation and direction. The study also discloses a greater self-reliance of youth as traditional ‘authorities’ (Family, School, Work, Religion) are no longer able to show the way or to take decisions for them. Greater life options go hand in hand with a loss of security and a high probability of failure. This raises the question if all youth is equally affected by this trend or if there are differences in the perceptions and orientations between migrant and non-migrant youth. In view of the limited social mobility of educational patterns in Austria, which does not only affect migrants but also natives, the decision on the ‘right’ educational and occupational path is a challenge. This even more so as the job specifications and the occupational skill requirements at the entry port into the labour market are in flux in the wake of dynamic technological change and economic restructuring. Decision making is even harder as stable employment perspectives are becoming rare. This development boosts processes of individualisation and raises the awareness of having to rely at some stage on one’s own income from a job and occupation, independent of gender. This factor is often at the root of conflicts within the family as ideas about gender roles and the division of labour in the family and the society may clash. One aspect which weighs heavily on migrant youth and impacts on their educational and occupational choices are early family responsibilities. The latter result from two major factors: the first is that the high proportion of migrant youth with poor family background obliges many children and youth to contribute to the family income as early as possible; the second is that a high proportion of migrant youth marries at a relatively young age and has children earlier than native youth which tends to prevent migrant youth from engaging in higher education and instead foster entry into the labour market as unskilled labourers.

In the study Migration and Apprenticeships: On the reasons for the limited uptake of apprenticeships in Austria the question is raised why some migrant youth decide to take up an apprenticeship and why such a large proportion does no, quite in contrast to native youth. To answer this question, migrant youth were interviewed in vocational schools and vocational programmes outside of enterprises, as well as educators and parents, in Vienna and Vorarlberg. The focus was directed towards youth with Turkish, Bosnian-Serbian-Croat and German mother tongue. The study was to contribute to an education policy discourse and to provide information to teachers in vocational schools and to policy makers with an interest in that topic.

Gender issues are also a research focus of this center. The study Women and the Economic Crisis: Integrating Social Services to Safeguard Social Wellbeing and to Promote Economic Growth has found wide international acclaim (presentation before the European Parliament). The insufficient supply of social services, in particular of child care and affordable care and assistance for the sick, disabled and elderly, is one reason for the unequal sharing of unpaid house work and paid market work between women and men. Demographic change resulting from ageing and from migration represent chal-
Challenges for social service provision and differ by region: While some regions are confronted with substantial outmigration and concomitant population ageing, others experience substantial internal and external immigration and consequently population growth. The research suggested that major cost savings in the provision of social services are possible while at the same time improving the quality of service provision and working conditions of the service providers if integrated into a larger regional socio-economic development strategy. The development of a well-functioning and integrated social services network can act as a stabiliser of local economic growth and wellbeing.

In the area of security research one project is to be highlighted: Joint efforts of police and health authorities in EU-Member States and in Third Countries to combat and prevent trafficking in human beings and to protect victims. This project was funded by the European Commission (Internal Security of the Directorate General Home Affairs) and carried out in co-operation with PAYOKE V.Z.W, a Belgian NGO focussing on the support of victims of human trafficking. The overarching objective of the project was to contribute to the development of competencies and best practice examples for better medical protection of victims of trafficking in human beings. In so doing the aim was to actively support the witnesses and victims of the crime in their collaboration with the police, the justice system, health authorities, border guards and NGOs. The victims of human trafficking - women, men and children – may be exposed to various forms of exploitation, e.g., prostitution, economic exploitation, begging, forced criminal acts or organ trafficking. It is therefore of utmost importance that border controls, the police, health authorities and governments are provided with the theoretical knowledge and practical know-how necessary to identify victims of trafficking and to be able to protect them against all kinds of exploitation. Persons who are in contact with potential victims on a daily basis have to be educated and trained such that they are able to offer medical support and victim protection. Towards this end a training programme has been developed for police, border guards, NGOs and health occupations. In addition, pocket sized information cards have been developed as well as comprehensive manuals for practitioners and political actors. They are to provide information on how to go about helping victims of trafficking in EU-Member States and in Third Countries. Reports, conference contributions and other information may be accessed from the project website.6

Research Projects of the Center Migration and Health

The first and biggest single research project of the center focussed on Health Care in NowHereland: Improving Services for Undocumented Migrants in the EU. The project period was from 2008 to 2011. The project has been funded, as has been mentioned earlier, by the Public Health Executive Agency – today Executive Agency for Health and

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Consumers – in addition to the Austrian Ministry of Science and Health Fund Austria. This project involved six universities and research centers in various EU-MS as well as HOPE (European Hospital and Healthcare Federation), ICMPD (International Centre for Migration Policy Development), IOM (International Organization for Migration), WHO (European Office for Integrated Health Care Services) and United for Intercultural Action – all under the guidance and coordination of the research team of the Department Migration and Globalization. In view of an estimated 2.8 to 6 million irregular migrants in Europe in 2008\(^7\), the issue of their access to health and health care services is important for at least two reasons: the first one is that irregular migrants do not have access to comprehensive health care due to their precarious legal status while – and this is the second reason – often coming from regions of the world with at times dangerous and contagious diseases (tuberculosis, HIV...). The combination of these factors may result in an added health risk for people in the host society. The objective of the project was to contribute to the knowledge base regarding legal and financial regulations relative to this target group as well as the development of sustainable and viable solutions within the EU. The findings of the research are laid down in a book which has been presented before the European Parliament on January 31, 2012.

Another research project of the center, which has been carried out in co-operation with the Austrian Institute of Economic Research (WIFO), focussed on mental stress and its consequences, with a focus on the workplace and potential differences between migrants and non-migrants. The interdependencies between mental stress in the workplace and health problems are complex and multi-layered. Data necessary for carrying out research in this regard are fragmentary, particularly in Austria. Surveys focus either on the workload or on the health status of workers respectively the population at large, but never on a combination or interaction of the two. Our analyses were based on the following data sources: the European Survey on Working Conditions, the Austrian labour force survey (2007), the Austrian health survey (2006/2007) and longitudinal data on drug prescriptions documented by the health insurance fund of Upper Austria. Since mental health problems are documented differently in the various data sources and since, in addition, no information is available on the duration of drug use and the intensity of strain on mental health the research results can only provide a first glimpse into the problem at hand. The analysis can, however, point the way for further research, the necessity of which being beyond doubt. Mental strain and stress on the workplace are increasing and so are expenses for the individual, the society, business and the health system. The outcome of the research resulted in the amendment of the Law on Health and Safety on the Workplace in 2013. As a result of the amendment, workplace-psychologists may be commissioned by the employers to evaluate workplaces. In addition, prevention of factors leading to mental stress on the workplace received more attention.

\(^7\) Today the numbers may be higher due to the rise of refugee migration.
In the year 2014, the center Migration and Health worked on: *Understanding addiction of migrants in Austria and implications for work on prevention*. The increasing diversity of the population flowing from migration has, among other factors, implications for the work on prevention of addiction. While one may not assume that migration triggers addictive behaviour, the interaction of migration-specific experiences and difficult living conditions in Austria may have an influence on the prevalence of addiction. In addition, it has to be considered that every culture knows specific forms of drug-use or has behaviour patterns conducive to specific types of addiction, which may be ‘taken along’ into the new host country. Accordingly, people in the Middle and Far East have a long tradition of consuming opiates while Europeans, and indeed also Austrians, tend to consume alcohol and see in it an element of their culture. There is no information on the extent and the composition of addiction on ethnic-cultural grounds or by source country of migration in Austria. What we do have are experiences of and knowledge on aspects of addiction from practitioners, be they counsellors or therapists. Beyond that, attention tends to focus on drug use and less on other forms of addiction like gaming (e.g., computer game addiction, in particular online role-playing games) or the addictive use of everyday media, e.g., mobile phones or television. It is deplorable that Austria does not engage in research on addictive behaviour of migrants; of particular concern ought to be refugees and their traumata, which refugees tend to want to overcome by taking drugs. The study on migration and addiction showed that there is a great need for information on drug use of migrants and behaviour patterns which are conducive to addiction. Knowledge is often a precondition for the development of adequate support and work on the prevention of addictions.

In August 2017, a study on *Perspectives of work and life of older migrants and non-migrants with health impairments* was completed. The focus of research was on ways to ensure the re-employment of older workers (over 45), who have a reduced employability as a consequence of health problems. This is an important topic in view of workforce ageing and the need for an increasing awareness regarding combinations of work and health care for older workers with health impairments. In that sense, not only employers but also public services are faced with challenges resulting from an ageing population. One implication of ageing are rising costs flowing from an ageing population per se (quantitative effect) as well as their increasing diversity, i.e., an ageing migrant workforce (qualitative effect). It is above all the latter aspect which renders individualised provisions more difficult and costlier. This results from health aspects being intertwined with socio-economic and ethnic-cultural circumstances of individuals and groups of persons. In order to shed light on the latter, this study was undertaken. The study provides insight into the individual life perspectives and desires of older migrants and non-migrants who have health impairments. The study closes with proposals for action on the part of stakeholder institutions, pursuing the objective of re-employment of older workers after medical rehabilitation and usually also occupational reorientation.
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Migration and health professions – challenges and strategies

At the time of writing this report, the center was working on a project relating to Migration and Health Professions – Challenges and Strategies. The institutions providing health and health care services are facing a variety of challenges emanating from the influx of migrants, be they in the realm of medicine, sociology or legal ramifications. A major aspect concerns the provision of an adequate supply of further education courses for social workers as well as health and health care professionals to appropriately address the challenges. The research project identified specific local needs and practical, everyday grievances of the employees via qualitative interviews and quantitative surveys. On the basis of their answers the content of further education courses and skill upgrading could be elaborated and designed, and recommendations given to their employing institutions.

Research Projects of the Center Religion and Globalization

The focus of work in the center is on the organization of conferences which are also containing original research undertaken by the center, focussing on one or another aspect of the conference topic. More on the conferences in the specific chapter of the report. The study on the Diversity of Muslims in Lower Austria marked the beginning of research in the center; it was published as a book in the publication series of the department. The settlement of Muslims enhanced the religious and cultural plurality of people in Lower Austria; at the same time, the diversity within the Muslim creed and their organisational expressions expanded as labour migration was increasingly augmented by refugee migration. On the basis of original research, the publication offers insight into this important religious group in Lower Austria for the first time.

Another study on the theme of Islam in Austria was on Conflicts around the construction of mosques in Austria; which was also published as a book. From the perspective of religious studies, the book provides a systematic presentation of conflicts in the wake of the construction of mosques in Austria. Examples of several conflicts in various Federal States of Austria between 2003 and 2008 are presented in detail and analysed. This study looked also into similar experiences of neighbouring countries, the outcome of which led to the organization of a conference, as conflicts around the construction of mosques and minarets continue to be an issue until today. In the book Public Nuisance? Conflicts around the construction of mosques in Germany, Austria and Switzerland the experiences with conflicts around the construction of mosques and minarets are compared. In order to help understand the underlying dynamics, the analytical perspectives of various disciplines are presented, in particular relative to the participation of social and political groupings and their respective contentions. The book informs in detail about the central points of conflict around the Muslim creed and the immigration of Muslims in the German speaking countries of Europa.

The study on Religious Communities in Lower Austria in the context of Migration and Globalization was undertaken between 2012 und 2017; it was funded by the government of Lower Austria. The objective was, to establish on the basis of questionnaires
to be filled out by every commune in Lower Austria, the actual size and composition of religious communities in Lower Austria. In addition to the establishment of a detailed religious landscape of Lower Austria, the study presented an outline of the focus of the beliefs of the major legally acknowledged creeds. The focus of the portraits of the religious communities and beliefs was on the role of migration in their establishment in Austria and specific traditions flowing from that mobility.

Research Projects of the Center Europe and Globalization

One of the first research projects with a focus on themes around Europe and migration was on Migrant Workers in Austria and Europe: Challenges for Industrial Relations, in particular Trade Unions. In Austria as well as the EU in general, the focus of union policy relative to migrants is on traditional industrial labour. Specific requests which are particularly relevant for migrants, e.g., measures against discrimination, the promotion of equal opportunity and minority rights, as well as the reduction of vertical and horizontal segregation, are hardly an issue of union policy. Since migrants do not have an institutionalized voice or representation of their interests – neither citizens of another EU-Member State nor of Third countries – they may be exposed to exploitative work practices in many EU-MS. In addition, many migrants work in the informal sector without anybody giving them voice. The large supply of migrant labour prepared to work for lower wages and suboptimal working conditions has contributed to a certain erosion of working conditions for all and in so doing to the weakening of unions. Quite in contrast to these European developments, American unions have increasingly turned to migrants, also irregular ones, as new clients, in particular workers in care services (hospitals, nursing homes and private care at home), in cleaning and security services and as unskilled workers in the public sector. By giving voice to these groups of workers, migrants could and did not undercut wages and working conditions of the regular workforce as in Europe. In view of the growing importance of internal migration within the EU, flowing from free mobility of labour, and increasing numbers of migrants from third countries, it is important to analyse the impact of migration on working conditions and the welfare systems in the EU Member States. Quick and clear decisions have to be taken on these issues as migration and decent jobs are vital for social cohesion and a successful economic development.

The more recent study referred to as Social space analysis: concepts and proposals for the implementation of Integration in Lower Austria focussed on the local impact of migration in living quarters. The demographic developments put housing policies under pressure. On the one hand the demand for housing is rising in conurbations, in particular in the vicinity of Vienna, and on the other hand rural regions are losing populations as a result of out-migration. At the same time the proportion of migrants rises in practically all regions, above all in urban areas. The study focusses on the numbers and the composition of immigration to be expected in Lower Austria in the near future and the implications for the supply of housing. In addition, the infrastructural needs are considered, above all the provision of social services and public goods – all of which...
have to be planned and take migration, and the need for integration measures, into account.

Building on the above study, the public sector planners of housing and infrastructure requested us to draw up a planning document for Lower Austria. This project was a perfect example of co-creation between urban planners and university researchers. The objective was to develop a concept of a housing network involving conflict mediation and community work as well as the typical actors in the realm of housing service provision and the general housing community. The primary task of the network is to ensure a peaceful communal life in the housing compound, involving respect amongst generations and ethnically as well as culturally diverse inhabitants. The department Migration and Globalization acted as a mediator between the various actors in the area of housing and as provider of inputs relating to options for problem resolution. The latter were to be derived from evidence-based research and scientific findings. One objective was to unite the various levels of public administration responsible for one or the other aspect of housing and social policy around the table, in addition to business and non-profit organisations, the social partners, interest groups, building and property managers, social and community workers, intercultural mediators as well as the engaged civil society. The development instrument of co-creation was chosen in order to give greater transparency to housing issues, to raise the participation of citizens, to encourage joint actions and to tap into the innovative potential of our societies. In so doing we wanted not only to promote the commitment of individuals in a housing context but also business as well as social and environmental actors in a quest to put housing and social space policies on a sustainable development path. In this sense the project represents an example of social innovation which aims at promoting the collaboration between various stakeholders to the better of all. The stakeholders introduce their specific resources, e.g., knowledge, information, competencies and experiences, and work together with public administration and the civil society. In view of the inclusion of citizens and science from the very beginning of the endeavour, i.e., in the planning phase, this is a perfect example of co-creation and transdisciplinarity.

Countries of the Global South are the focus of two research projects which will continue into the following years. The project *Building Inclusive Urban Communities* involves four Indian and three European universities, one of them being the Danube University Krems, aiming at augmenting the study of architecture and urban planning by aspects of social inclusion, sustainability and participation. This is above all to enable students in India to revitalise informal settlements and city areas by building on the social cohesion and vitality of the dwellers and introducing adequate housing infrastructure, e.g., access to utilities, and social infrastructure, e.g., child care and sports facilities. The objective is to rehabilitate and refurbish informal settlements and include them in a city planning concept of four mega-cities in India. Rapid urbanisation often implies that economically weak population groups can only find accommodation in informal city quarters with an unsatisfactory supply of infrastructure. Accordingly,
the Indian government has given priority to the objective of „Housing for all” and is planning to achieve this goal by 2022. This objective is only feasible if well trained architects and city planners can turn slums into socially viable and sustainable city quarters.

The project Social Inclusion and Energy Management for Informal Urban Settlements (SES) is focussing on informal settlements in large Cities in Ethiopia. The rapid urbanisation in Ethiopia will result in a scarcity of urban housing by 2022, affecting some three million people. This forecast implies a large amount of urban poverty which may lead to social unrest. In order to counter these potential developments, large numbers of well-trained architects and city planners will have to be at hand. They will have to be able to address the complex challenges of drawing up sustainable social housing and developing integrated urban communities. In order to promote the exchange between the universities and policy makers, the SES-project builds on a close co-operation between Ethiopian universities and the city authorities of Addis Abeba, Gondar and Mekelle. The European partners are the University of Twente, the Technical University of Darmstadt and the Danube University Krems, the latter also being the project co-ordinator.
Study programme

Diversity changes the face of societies in Austria and in Europe. It enriches our lives and renders them more complex at the same time. We see the challenges of societies flowing from migration as topics of concern and responsible action, and the actors and professions engaging with migrants as our target groups for learning and skill upgrading. Globalization, migration and exchange between cultures require the acquisition of new skills and deeper understanding of contexts. Teaching with us is based on basic theoretical knowledge complemented by evidence-based research. This means that we introduce our own basic and applied research results into our study programme and teaching. In so doing we want to entice our students to look at their everyday work from a new angle and perspective. We want them to pose new questions and provide different answers to concrete problems and challenges.

The diversity flowing from migration is not only our focus of research but also our central theme of teaching. With our study programme we want to contribute to a better understanding of migratory processes as well as provide people with the skills needed to better cope with the challenges flowing from them. In view of the legal mandate of the Danube University Krems as a university of continuing education, we do not only address university graduates but also and above all people without a university degree, who have already worked and who realise that they need additional skills and know-how to address new situations resulting from migration.

The recognition of competencies acquired on the job commensurate with university degrees and a modest price policy reduce barriers of entry to our post-graduate university courses. The commitment of our team to teaching and to supporting our students well into their master thesis ensures successful studies. A major objective of our teaching is to ensure that our students are able to apply the acquired knowledge and skills in their everyday work. We encourage them to keep a critical distance and apply an analytical approach in their everyday dealings. Our modularised study programme allows the flexible combination of modules tailored to the individual needs of the student. In addition to a core curriculum, the students may choose from a large portfolio of electives suited for a wide spectrum of professions.

Globalization is also an issue in our study programme, both in terms of content and external lecturers. The European Union is a favourite point of reference relative to historical, political and cultural aspects as well as globalization with its implications for the economy, work, education, demography, culture and the media.
Our Students

The typical student of the department Migration and Globalization is a woman, has a university degree and 25 years of professional experience; in addition, she has the Austrian citizenship. There is, however, a remarkable diversity of the student population as can be taken from the figures above and below. Every 6th student does not have the Austrian citizenship. In the summer term of 2017, the students were from 13 different source countries, among them many European countries, but also from Turkey, China, Somalia and Jordan. If we take migrants into account as well, the diversity is even more pronounced.

Gender

If we take all study programmes together, the proportion of women among students amounts to 75%. This is the typical sex-composition of social services as well as education, the professions most often engaged with migrants in their everyday work. Probably not surprising, the share of women is highest in the course ‘Provocation-Pedagogy’ with 90%; this is a course addressing the teaching profession. The share of men is higher in all other study programmes, indicating that migration-specific diversity has also male connotations. This is above all true for the course ‘Neo-Salafist Islamism':
Fundamentals – Analysis – Prevention’. In this course, half of the students are men. The majority of the students is working as youth workers with a focus on Muslim youth.

**Age and Professional Experience**

Age and years of professional experience are highly correlated: most of the students have between 15 and 25 years of professional experience; only a fairly small proportion is just beginning to enter the labour market. As a result, the age spectrum of the students is quite wide. This implies a dialogue between students and teachers on an equal level. It entails mutual learning and fruitful exchange between theoretical knowledge and practical experience.

The composition of the students illustrates the important contribution of the Danube University, and specifically the department Migration and Globalization, to lifelong learning. This is all the more important as we are offering support and continuing education for professions with a large potential of frustration, a high risk of burn-out, and consequently considerable job fluctuation.

**Educational Background**

Even though about half of our student population has a university degree, the other half has a very diverse educational and professional background, as can be taken from the above figure.

By recognising skills and competencies acquired otherwise than in universities, the department contributes to the social permeability of academic education. This is all the more important as Austria is a country characterised by socio-economic segmentation and an ‘inheritance’ of educational paths and attainment. In view of that, our teachings represent some kind of applied diversity management geared towards the promotion of equal opportunity and fairness.
Study Courses

As mentioned earlier, the study programme of the department had its beginnings with the core course on Migration Management and the course Islam and Migration in Europe, in 2010. This number has been expanded step by step by the department by master courses as well as certified programmes. In addition, courses addressing issues linked to migration were transferred from other departments to our department, e.g., Provocation Pedagogy and Intercultural Competences, where they were adapted and upgraded.

The study courses provide insight into the burning issues linked to migration and globalization while at the same time informing about our strategic positioning of the study programme. In that vein, the department reacted to social challenges by developing innovative teaching concepts, e.g., by creating the course on interreligious dialogue or the course on Neo-Salafism – the latter was to help combat Islamist radicalisation, particularly of youth. In the meantime, the department counts more than 400 graduates since 2010. The distribution of students among the various study courses can be taken from the above graph.

In what follows we present succinctly the courses currently in operation.
Migration and Integration Management (since 2010)

With the growing dynamics of immigration to Austria and Europe, politicians as well as social actors are increasingly wondering about the consequences of the ethnic, cultural and religious pluralism of societies. Migrations have an impact on the demographic, socio-economic and cultural composition of the population just as well as on international relations. This fact brings about uncertainties both for individuals as well as institutions and the society at large. From this flows a need for information and an ensuing public discourse based on scientific findings about migration processes and their impact on the host society in the various domains.

The study course is aiming at the promotion of the integration of migrants and on the improvement of mutual understanding between natives and migrants. To this end, not only basic knowledge is provided but also specific skills and competences. Depending on the individual needs, the curriculum allows a deepening of learning in various fields which can be chosen among the electives. The course is offering know-how conducive to mastering everyday life at work and in the community, thereby contributing to a better understanding for each other and to social cohesion. The latter is a precondition for sustainable economic growth and wellbeing.

Social Work and the Integration of Refugees (since 2017) 8

The short cycle university course Social work towards the Integration of Refugees provides the students of social work with the professional skills, competencies and communication methods necessary for the execution and enhancement of respectful refugee work in the asylum system, while in addition providing an understanding for refugee processes. We offer a deepened analysis of causal factors of the increasing refugee inflows to Europe, their impact on welfare systems and on political positioning. We also address the current mode of counselling and assistance for asylum seekers, refugees accepted on the basis of the Geneva Convention and refugees receiving subsidiary protection.

A special feature of this course is the option to learn about Supervision, Intervision and Reflection from experts in the field.

Intercultural competencies (since 2002)

An informed and sensitive behaviour towards people from other cultures will increasingly become a criterium for successful dealings and communication in business, politics as well as social and humanitarian aspects of work and life. Accordingly, the study course prepares for a new occupational field but allows an upgrade and content augmentation of various professional disciplines at the same time: intercultural expert

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8 In co-operation with the Center Management in the Health System of the Faculty Health and Medicine.
knowledge and competencies combined with the acquisition of knowledge in interdisciplinary discourse and communication, decision making, the organisation and provision of trainings relative to international and intercultural communication are core themes of the study course.

The objective of the study programme is the acquisition of knowledge about pertinent, current interdisciplinary findings and the development of personal competencies to facilitate cultural understanding. In addition, method training in intercultural communication and applied basics of intercultural co-operation and management techniques are provided.

**Provocation Pedagogy (since 2008)**

Teaching is becoming increasingly difficult and complex as expectations and demands on schools are rising and becoming more diverse. Often, teachers as well as pupils and parents are confronted with behaviour, they judge as provocative or which does represent an actual provocation. The handling of such situations represents an individual as well as institutional challenge. The „provocations“ generate stress and in so doing affect the immune system - Burn-out und Bore-out are possible consequences. Such behaviour is a burden for learners as well as teachers. This is why schools and other learning institutions, as well as teachers, have to develop coping mechanisms: teachers have to learn to react to various forms of „provocations“ and stressful situations adequately – to build on them and turn them into productive use in a learning situation and in the class-room is the core objective of the study course. A rich repertoire of techniques and possible reactions to „provocations“ are being provided which facilitate everyday life of teachers – not only in school but also in the private sphere.

The methods and techniques applied in the study course are based on philosophical findings and practices of psycho-therapists. Some of the methods being trained refer to transformations and the de-escalation of difficult situations in schools as well as counselling. As we take the limited time resources of teachers and other employees of institutions in the education, health and social services sector into account, the course is largely run on the basis of e-learning.

**Interreligious Dialogue: Encounter between Jews, Christians and Muslims (since 2014)**

In societies marked by religious and cultural diversity, competencies regarding interreligious communication are becoming key skills in many different occupations, in particular in schools, the workplace, in municipalities as well as religious communities. The relevance of interreligious dialogue for a peaceful communal life and interaction cannot be overestimated: this is a way of building bridges of communication and trust between different societal groups – it is a way of establishing ties between the respective ‘others’ without wanting to convince and dominate them but rather developing a mutual understanding between them.
The dialogue is focusing on the complex relationship between the religious traditions of Judaism, Christianity and the Islam. They are in reciprocal interaction as well as being in search of demarcation lines between them. The study course offers academic, critical and differentiating further education which is very relevant for religious practice as well as communication between various social groups. It is aiming at finding a balance between the theoretical foundations of a dialogue and instilling the practical competencies to engage in an exacting interreligious learning processes on local level.

**Neo-Salafistic Islamism (since 2015)**

Radical Salafist and jihadi groupings, organisations and networks, which act on a transnational basis, have for some decades been an important factor of global politics and crises. The phenomenon of jihadi Salafism exhibits currently a new step of globalisation, by employing the Internet and social Media systematically to recruit people worldwide for the armed Jihad, i.e., war against people of different faith.

The study course provides knowledge about the historic evolution, the strategies and ideologies of radical, militant Salafists and Jihadis, in order to promote the understanding and allow a classification of the current happenings in a competent and differentiated way. It discusses the role of the internet and social media for the propaganda and recruitment processes by Jihadi organisations. The factors leading to and the progress of radicalisation of youth in the context of neo-Salafist mobilisation are analysed from a psychological and psycho-analytical perspective and on the basis of empirical research findings.

The focus of the study course is on the discussion of prerequisites, ramifications, types and methods of prevention practice and measures of de-radicalisation in this field.

**Integrative Regional Development (since 2013)**

Globalization, international competition, demographic change, rural exodus and Mega-Cities are not only buzzwords. They are real and impact on the regions we live in; they affect our environment as well as economic opportunities. Integrative Regional Development has the potential to create ramifications to respond to those challenges on a local level. The active, innovative and forward-looking management of these processes is an important task of the policy area of regional strategic planning and development.

The focus of the study programme is on providing fundamental theoretical knowledge as well as instilling an understanding for complex interdependencies in the area of regional planning and development. In addition, the students are trained to design development plans and to draw-up viable solutions for implementation.
Study programmes currently not on offer

In addition to the above study courses, the Center Religion and Globalization has developed two more courses, which have been carried out once only: Islam and Migration in Europe (11 Students/7 graduates) and Spiritual Supervision in a globalising society (14 Students/12 graduates).

Both courses are focussing on the increasing religious plurality of our societies, which are flowing from migration and globalization processes.

Reflections and the way to go

The above study programmes are largely centred around organising integration. By providing professional knowledge and skills they are enhancing the individual occupational competencies and often open up new career options.

In our research projects as well as via talks with professionals in the field we identified more issues and topics relevant for lifelong learning programmes, in particular

- Implications of migration and transculturality in the health and care sector,
- Planning and Management of Social Space and Housing,
- Migration Pedagogy,

in which the department developed study programmes, which for one reason or another were not implemented. These topics are new and would necessitate the creation of specific occupational profiles or else the expansion of current ones for the courses to be taken up and finding application in the labour market.

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9 In this area the department has developed a master programme in collaboration with five other international partner universities, funded by ERASMUS. The programme never saw the light as not enough student numbers could be attracted.
PhD Migration Studies

On the origins ...

Given the experiences referred to earlier, namely the loss of the best young researchers if one cannot offer a PhD in Migration Studies or tenured scientific career positions, Biffl contributed to awareness raising of the need for such regulations and also to their eventual implementation. This was possible via her activities in the various functions and committees, in particular as dean of the Faculty Business and Globalization and as member of the University Senate. Consequently, the objective to obtain the legal right to offer PhD-programmes and to implement scientific tenure track positions were laid down in the development plan of the Danube University of Continuing Education, an agreement between the University and the Ministry of Science. Also, the recognition that migration research represented a unique, important and timely feature of the university got special mention in the development plan.

Without wanting to jump the line, a quick mention in passing: the PhD-Programme in Migration Studies was accredited in spring 2015 and launched with the first students in fall 2015. Also, tenure tracks for scientific high potentials have been implemented in the year 2016, as can be taken from the announcement of the rector, Friedrich Faulhammer, of January 1, 2016.

PhD-Studies at the Danube University Krems

The efforts on the part of the rectorate and the relevant committees of the Danube University Krems led to the university being granted the right to offer PhD-Study programmes by the National Assembly in 2014. The right was given subject to constraints, namely the provision that PhD-Programmes could only be offered in areas in which the university could prove expert knowledge and competence. In addition, the PhD-Programmes have to be accredited by an acknowledged accreditation agency within the framework of an internationally recognized accreditation procedure. And the study programmes have to be evaluated after 8 years.

The months following the decision, the department drew up a PhD-Curriculum in Migration Studies, with the support of the Faculty, the University Division of Legal Affairs and Educational Law and the Rectorate. The programme has been accredited by the Agency of Quality Assurance and Accreditation (AQ Austria) in 2015, together with the PhD-Programme on Regenerative Medicine of the Faculty Health and Medicine.

The two PhD-Programmes of the Danube University Krems are among the first in Austrian Public Universities, which have been accredited according to international standards.

The right to confer Doctoral Degrees enabled the Danube University Krems to qualify and train their own young academics. In addition, the scientific infrastructure of the
campus can be utilized more intensively. Another positive aspect of the PhD-Programmes is the boost in reputation of the university, making it more attractive to renowned professors to consider taking up a job in the university. It also enables the university to position herself better in the international competitive university arena.

**PhDs at the centre of research focus**

The two PhD-Programmes are positioned in the research centres of Regenerative Medicine and Migration. In these two areas the Danube University Krems has a strong research profile and a good reputation of the study programmes.

The composition and structure of the PhD-Study Programme is tailored according to scientific excellence in research. The students – in each case five to eight per cohort – are employed on the basis of research projects funded by third-parties. The students can transfer and integrate the knowledge and competencies acquired on the project to their scientific work on the PhD. The PhD-Studies are characterised by responsible supervision and a strong project orientation, augmented by open elements of methodology and didactics, e.g. a Summer School and scientific colloquia.

**Special Features of the PhD Migration Studies**

The PhD-Programme Migration Studies has some special features relative to other more traditional doctorates. Firstly, the European Qualification Framework serves as a point of reference (PhD: Level 8), secondly it has a structural grid of committees (PhD-Commission, PhD-Coordinator and PhD-Committee); furthermore, it is not focussing on one discipline only but instead aims at developing the capacity for interdisciplinary collaboration and discourse. With the PhD in Migration Studies the Danube University Krems reacts to a societal research need to advance the knowledge levels about migration, to raise the understanding for migration processes and to promote the capacity of individuals and institutions to develop proposals geared to resolving the challenges emanating from migration, which are going to gain momentum and become more complex via globalization processes. In that vein the PhD-Programme conforms to the European Bologna Development Process: «[...] doctoral programmes and research training ... are designed to meet new challenges and include appropriate professional career development opportunities.»

The PhD-candidates are being empowered to advance the research field of migration in addition to acquiring the capacity to work in academe as well as the wider field of migration. Among them are adequate jobs in think tanks, in international and national institutions, in organisations representing interest groups, in NGOs and internationally

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active enterprises. In so doing, the PhD in Migration Studies follows the recommendations of the European University Association for new doctoral programmes.

The PhD-Programme Migration Studies has an interdisciplinary orientation, as migration research is not an independent, self-contained discipline but much rather a research topic of various academic disciplines. The aim of interdisciplinarity is to develop joint positions, methods of research and concepts beyond the borders of a singular discipline. The PhD-Programme Migration Studies is the first of its kind in Austria. It builds bridges between the various scientific disciplines and thought patterns; in so doing, it opens up new avenues of research and options for action.

The PhD-Study Programme differs from classical doctoral programmes by the provision of scientific guidance by a multidisciplinary team of scientists rather than one or two supervisors of a single discipline. This is the strength of the PhD-Programme, since a 1:1 ratio of support is not able to transmit the degree of complexity of migration processes. In addition, the curriculum is transparent and fixed, it follows strict didactic rules, which accompany the various discipline-specific fundamentals employed in the research undertaking. Students of Migration Studies thus receive considerable support in order not to get lost in the complexity of the topic under analysis. They learn to develop the research on their own while at the same time acquiring interdisciplinary knowledge and competencies (on competence level 8).

### Structural Support

Research on the PhD thesis receives methodological as well as content-support in colloquia which are organised every six months. Every single colloquium serves as a point of reflexion and discussion of the effective status quo of the thesis. Accordingly, the content is determined by the student needs at the particular point in time. The colloquia represent the strategic framework within which the students obtain regular, differentiated, interdisciplinary technical and methodological guidance by the PhD-Committee. This is to ensure a binding rhythm of work on their research, independent of the availability of one single person (e.g., in case of sickness of the supervisor), and the timely completion of the thesis. This is also the time and place where the students receive crucial support in conceptualising and structuring the thesis and on the appropriate choice of research methodology. In addition, this is where the students are advised on the drawing up of conference contributions or the preparation of papers in peer-reviewed journals flowing from the theme of their dissertation. Thus, the colloquia have a specific and very important function in the curriculum. They do not represent a lecture in the narrow sense of the term but are much rather an instrument of regular support in the independent research of the respective PhD-candidate. They are also an instrument of quality assurance relative to student research, and safeguarding a timely study progress and a study period of three years.

In order to ensure differentiated guidance, structured support during the research process as well as a timely progress in (quality assured) research, committees have been
implemented. These are the PhD-commission, the PhD-coordination unit and the PhD-committee. These committees watch over the observance of the structures given to the PhD-Programme, ensure an adequate guidance of the students, guarantee the necessary supply of resources and make sure that the national and international co-operations of the Danube University Krems in science and research can be used optimally by the students. In addition, the PhD-candidates can profit from the highly developed management system of quality assurance of the Danube University, the research excellence of the relevant scientist in the Faculty of Business and Globalization and their rich experience in obtaining third-party funding for their research.

**Topics of the PhD in Migration Studies**

The focus of the PhD in Migration Studies is on Europe and the specific role of globalisation. The research fields are largely on the macro and meso level of migration research (Migration Theories, Politics, Organisations and Institutions, Communication and Systems Analysis, Religion, Democracy, Globalisation, Gender, Networks), without ignoring the micro level (e.g., research on inclusion) altogether.

At the moment of writing the report six PhD-Candidates are enrolled. One research focus is on the integration of refugees into work in Austria in international comparison; another focus is on return migration of migrants or ethnic minorities to the source countries of their parents or even ancestors (roots migration), and a third topic is on migrant youth activities outside of school and their impact on integration in Austria. These three topics are centred and worked out in the Department Migration and Globalization. Three more research topics are focussing on the themes of social peace and the inner stability of nation states. One student is focussing on legal underpinnings and thus on migration legislation. The research is undertaken in cooperation with the University of Maastricht; another student is focussing on the interaction of health and migration – in cooperation with Harvard University-Health Studies, and a third focus is on data analysis and networks with supervision coming from the department for e-governance and administration of the Faculty of Business and Globalization at the Danube University.
Dialogue Forum – Summer School

The dialogue forum - summer school is the core instrument and event of the department Migration and Globalization to communicate with the stakeholders, politicians, public administration, NGOs and the civic society on migration and integration issues. It is not only a way of organizing a public discourse and dialogue between the above groups but also a means of promoting networking and a better understanding of positions of the various interest groups and ideologies. It keeps us occupied the whole year round, beginning with the planning phase in early spring until the four to five days of the event in summer and the work thereafter for the production of the conference-proceedings in December.

The dialogue forum - summer school exists since the summer of 2009. It is the occasion at which high ranking politicians (e.g., Barbara Prammer - as President of the National Assembly of the Houses of Parliament, Maria Fekter - as Minister of the Interior, Sophie Karmasin as Minister of Family and Youth Affairs, Rudolf Hundstorfer as Minister of Labour, Social Affairs and Consumer Protection, Sebastian Kurz as Secretary of State on Integration and later as Minister of Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs), as well as important representatives of the Austrian social partnership, members of government of the Federal States and the Labour Market Service charged with matters of integration, NGOs and migrant associations, come together to engage in a dialogue with scientist from Austria and from outside of Austria and with practitioners on challenges of the day in the field of migration and integration. In organising this event, the department initiates and supports networking between the relevant institutional actors of integration policy in Austria.

To promote young researchers of migration and integration a “Call for papers” relative to the respective themes of the dialogue forum has been introduced in 2011. The papers were evaluated by a selection committee, presented at the dialogue forum and eventually published in the conference proceedings. In 2011, a “Call for Innovations” and a “Call for best practice examples” in the area of work on integration were also introduced. The winners of the Call could present their work and achievements at the conference, usually in specific workshops. Their contributions were also published in the conference proceedings. The success of the calls and the positive reception by the participants resulted in the preservation of this approach until today.

In the first six years, i.e., from 2009 to 2015, the dialogue forum was taking place in the Water Castle of Ort in Gmunden on the Traunsee. This exceptionally beautiful place has been made available by the city of Gmunden without charge, as a generous gesture and appreciation of the relevance of the topic. Until today we are grateful for this support, as it constituted an important start-up aid for our concept of dialogue between important actors of the planning and execution of integration policies. In the summer of 2015, the dialogue-forum was transferred to the premises of the Danube University Krems.
The dialogue forum has two ambitions: to bring to the knowledge and discuss up-to-date studies and research outcomes, and to provide the framework for dialogue, interaction, exchange and networking. Accordingly, in the morning sessions, recognised experts from Austria and abroad are presenting their findings on the respective topics (a selection of themes and speeches are included in the Appendix); in the afternoon, various forms of presentations and discourses are organised, e.g., Workshops, Panels, Roundtables, World Café, Speed Networking as well as a boat ride on the lake aiming at promoting mutual discussions, the development of new perspectives as well as the formulation of strategies to resolve problems and address challenges. In this way, experts on theory and practice may enter into a structured dialogue and discourse. Thus, the exchange of knowledge between the actors of the various administrative levels and decision makers and the widening of the information and knowledge base can be promoted.

Beyond that, the dialogue forum is an interactive platform, allowing Austrian decision makers and actors in the area of integration to present their experiences and make their competencies known to the integration community. The development, validation and practical application of concepts and measures of integration of migrants, above all those of third countries, via the dialogue forum contribute to the improvement of intercultural communication and competencies. The dialogue forum contributes to their visibility and raises the knowledge base on the work on integration in Austria.

The conference proceedings are an important instrument to strengthen the knowledge base on migration and integration in Austria compared to countries abroad. The book contains contributions by the speakers, the heads of workshops as well as Call-Winners and treats the topics and issues of the respective days from various perspectives. This way conflicting and at times also inconsistent points of view are being revealed together with common understandings and knowledge. In addition, the wide spectrum of possible ways to address migration and integration issues are being highlighted.

The media are informed about the main concerns of every dialogue forum. Addressed are local as well as international media. The website11 and the reports of the various media represent a bridge between the dialogue forum and the population at large. Dissemination activities involve the website, press releases, and contact with the press over much of the duration of the project. Press releases are intensified some two months before the actual event. Often, during the event, representatives of radio and television are in situ, as well as journalists of various media.

As has been mentioned above, the dialogue forum has given itself the objective to facilitate the access of results and outcomes of the event for the population. Also, the transfer of knowledge and competencies is at the core of the agenda of the dialogue forum. Accordingly, dissemination methods receive particular attention. The team

11 www.dialogforum-integration.at/
involved in the dialogue forum employs various methods of dissemination in the course of the year. The focus is on documentation and sustainability of dissemination of knowledge. Important instruments of dissemination of the outcomes of the event and of marketing and public relations are, apart from the website, the newsletter, the conference proceedings, press releases, electronic media reports, networking activities and word-of-mouth advertising. In order to ensure sustainability, the dialogue forum website is serviced the year round. Contents and the documentation of the event can be accessed by the general public. The conference proceedings, which represent a peer-reviewed publication, are another means of presenting verified findings, and are available at no cost to the public. An important claim of the dialogue forum is to ensure sustainability. This means that the dialogue forum exists beyond the time frame of planning and executing the event; it represents a constant hub of exchange of knowledge and activities in the area of migration and integration management in Austria. Another aspect refers to the stability and continuity of the event and activities. In 2017, the dialogue forum has been planned and executed the ninth time in a row. The analysis of the evaluation reports of the participants revealed that a high proportion joined the event repeatedly. In this way, the discourse about important topics on integration and the networking and interaction of actors in the Austrian scene can be strengthened.

Networking among the participants, speakers and Call-Winners extends to other projects in the area of migration and integration. In so doing, the dialogue forum contributes to the exchange on and the visualisation of good practice examples of integration. This promotes the cooperation between various actors on local and state level. Thus, the dialogue forum allows us to contribute to the aim of the National Action Plan on Integration in Austria.

The participation in the dialogue forum allows employees in the various institutions to gain insight not only into university research but also into work in public administration, NGOs and volunteers in the area of integration. The understandings thus gained can be employed in bottom-up and top-down processes of guidance in the everyday integration of migrants.

The dialogue forum has gained reputation in the migration community as a forerunner of public discourse on integration in Austria. It closed a gap in the communication on integration efforts. The established platform and the promotion of it as an instrument of networking play an important role in the effective integration of third country migrants in Austria. The insights gained from the event as well as the exchange and networking at the occasion empower the participants and actors of integration; this is a crucial factor for the sustainability of the implementation of integration policies in Austria.
Events and Conferences

Since its beginnings, the Department Migration and Globalization has acted as organiser or co-organiser of more than 40 scientific conferences and symposia open to the public. Among them are three conference series and various individual events on special topics.

Dialogue Forum Migration & Integration (Since 2009)

This conference has been organised annually since 2009, as described in detail in the previous chapter. In 2017, it was carried out for the 9th time. Its foremost aim is the provision of an arena of exchange between actors in politics and public administration, business and civil society and the scientific community. A regular publication flows from it, allowing the re-reading of information and research results.

Symposion Dürnstein (since 2012)

In the first two years, this event has been organised by the association Wachau-Culture, thereafter by the Research and Education limited liability Company of Lower Austria. The Danube University has acted as co-organiser, with the department Migration and Globalization as its representative and co-designer of programme-inputs. In addition to providing one or the other presentation, the department did the proof-reading and design of the publication, and acted as co-editor of the proceedings. The objective of the symposium is to create a space of encounter and reflexion on important topics for local and global societies from various vantage points and disciplines (see the following titles of the publication series):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Society, State, Violence. What holds us together</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Trust in our times of uncertainty. Options for the Future</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Visions of Happiness. The reality of utopia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>The crisis and the Good Life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Risk factors of security-focused thinking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Homeland - Christian - Occident. What values are we talking about?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Topics of Symposion Dürnstein, 2012-17

Globalization Forum (since 2014)

This event series had its beginnings in Krems with the initiation of a co-operation with the Austrian Institute for International Affairs (OIIP). As a result of the collaboration with the House of the European Union in Vienna, it has been transferred to Vienna, which allowed us to reach a larger audience. It is the aim of the event series to reflect upon topics emanating from globalisation which have an important impact on Europe and Austria. So far, the events have taken place seven times.
Events and Conferences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Event Title and Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>European Structural &amp; Investment Funds (ESIF) to ensure the competitiveness of Regions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>November</td>
<td>Europe and Development-Co-operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>How much Security does Europe need?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>October</td>
<td>Refugee Flows to Europe. What can Europe do? What must Europa do?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>From Cradle to Crisis? Challenges for democracies in Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>October</td>
<td>Europe and the East: Borders, Hopes and Challenges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>Europe: Tensions between Globalisation and Regionalisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>Challenges, Opportunities and Ambitions of the European Union</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Topics of the Globalisation Forum, 2014-17

Individual Events

In addition to the above three conference series, the department organised a number of individual events, conferences on specific topics and conference contributions all of which representing one or the other focus of research of the department.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Event Title and Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>March</td>
<td>Public Discourse in Democracy. Strategies against Hatred – Opportunities for Communication in Pluralistic Societies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>July</td>
<td>Turkish Migration Conference (joint organisation with the University of Vienna)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>April</td>
<td>The Global Dimension of Migration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>March</td>
<td>Cultural heritage and economic performance of the Amber Road today (within the framework of the Amber Road Network)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>October</td>
<td>The Art of Community Building in Housing with special reference to Migration and the Integration of Refugees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>March</td>
<td>Symposium „Migration and Addiction“. Prevention of Addiction in a heterogeneous Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>February</td>
<td>Symposium Migration. Epidemiologic and Medical Aspects (jointly organised with the Medical University Vienna and the Medical Association Vienna)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>October</td>
<td>The Future of Transatlantic Collaboration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>Controversial Visibility. Conflicts around the construction of mosques in Switzerland, Germany and Austria in Comparison (Cooperation with Swiss partners)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>International Conference „Global Kids“</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>November</td>
<td>Understanding Discrimination on the Labour Market and overcoming it (in the framework of the PROGRESS-Project)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>November</td>
<td>Sensitivity relative to Migration in Property Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>November</td>
<td>Housing and the Regional Dimension of Integration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>Freedom of Religion. A classic human right in controversy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3: Topics of individual events, 2011-17
Conference Presentations

In addition to participating in conferences at the Danube University Krems, researchers of the department have given presentations at various national and international conferences before professional audiences as well as the general public. It can be taken from the above figure that between 20 and 60 such presentations were given annually. The above add-up to 251 presentations between 2010 and 2016. In the year 2016 three quarter of the presentations were the result of explicit invitations.

To gain some insight into the themes and target groups of the presentations, here an abridged version for the year 2016. About half of the presentations were given by Gudrun Biffl. The other half is spread over all researchers of the department with an above average proportion accruing to Thomas Pfeffer and Tania Berger. About half of the talks of Gudrun Biffl were directed towards the general, interested public, in the spirit of “Taking Science to People”. Examples are: How Refugees and Migration Change our Societies (Robert Jungk Library for Issues of the Future), About the development of a migration landscape in Austria (Days of Action. Refugees, Migration and Democracy), From the female guestworker to the co-citizen of today (Chamber of Labour of Lower Austria), Science Talk in the topic of Migration (ORFIII-TV, Ministry of Science). The other half is directed to a professional audience in the wider field of Migration and Integration. The presentations of the other department researchers tend to focus on professional audiences.
Social Participation

The department Migration and Globalization does not only interact with actors in the field of planning and implementation of measures regarding migration and integration but assumes also social responsibilities. This can be taken from the presentations before professional audiences as well as the active participation in various Austrian and international committees.

This area of work of the department can have a direct social impact and it is this what motivates members of the department to do it. The activities are spanning over a wide gamut of tasks and it is at times challenging to keep a distance; this necessitates constant reflection and joint work among peers.

This kind of social participation is reflected structurally in the participation of various members of the department in committees and councils of institutions, of which some of the main are presented in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Committee/Council</th>
<th>Person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BMEIA</td>
<td>Expert Council on Integration</td>
<td>G. Biffl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMEIA/OIF</td>
<td>Network Accreditation</td>
<td>T. Pfeffer, I. Skrivanek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMI</td>
<td>Migration Commission</td>
<td>G. Biffl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMJF</td>
<td>National Correspondent for Youth in international Committees</td>
<td>M. Zentner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OECD</td>
<td>Migration Research Group, SOPEMI correspondent</td>
<td>G. Biffl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Commission</td>
<td>Radicalisation Awareness Network (RAN)</td>
<td>E. Fürlinger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Austria</td>
<td>Consulting committee of the National Centre on Early Aid</td>
<td>A. Faustmann</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commission of the Bishops’ Conference of the European Union</td>
<td>Working Group on Asylum and Migration</td>
<td>F. Altenburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EcoAustria Economic Research Institute</td>
<td>Scientific Council, deputy president</td>
<td>G. Biffl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Migration Network: Austria</td>
<td>Steering Committee</td>
<td>G. Biffl</td>
</tr>
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<td>Sir Peter Ustinov Institute</td>
<td>Scientific Council</td>
<td>G. Biffl</td>
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Table 4: Membership in Committees and Councils of Institutions

The social impact of our work is particularly obvious if our research leads to the drawing up of specific legislation or the amendment of already existing legislation. This was the case of the research on mental health pressures of work which contributed to the amendment of the law on health and safety at work in 2013. Another case was the legislation on the accreditation of skills acquired abroad in 2016 which was strongly influenced by our research on this topic. Also, the Integration Act, which came into effect 2017, was strongly influenced by the proposals of the council on integration in the Ministry of Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs, of which Biffl is a member, responsible for the area of occupation and labour as well as statistics.
Engagement in the Danube-University Krems

Social and scientific engagement within the Danube University is a part of everyday life and work for every member of the department. In so doing, they are involved in the constant enhancement of the University in research, teaching and administration. This can be taken from the participation in the various committees and steering groups of the university. In that vein, the department provided the dean of the Faculty Business and Globalization (G. Biffl between 2010-2015), three staff members were or continue to be members of the University Senate, voted into this position by the respective curia (G. Biffl, T. Berger, A. Faustmann). In addition, a staff member of the department is currently chairing the Working Committee for Equal Treatment (F. Altenburg since 2016) and others are or were members of this committee (G. Biffl till 2016 deputy chair, T. Berger); Gudrun Biffl was in addition the chair of the Honours Committee of the University until 2016. Beyond that various staff members are participating in many other working groups and committees of the Danube University Krems.
Important Institutional Cooperations

It can be taken from the chapter on research that the Department Migration and Globalization entered into cooperation-agreements with different institutions to fulfil various objectives and purposes. One important example is the Cooperation with OIIP (Austrian Institute for International Affairs) of 2013. This co-operation was to support the newly created Center Europe and Globalization in the provision and dissemination of information on the role of Europe for our wellbeing. To this end, the political scientists of OIIP complemented our own experts in the development of study programmes on EU-issues and the presentation of specific topics in the Globalisation Forum and the Globe Lounge. In addition, the staff of the department, respectively the center, were augmented by the member and previous vice president of the European Parliament, Othmar Karas, to gain first-hand insight into the decision-making processes of the EU. The cooperation with OIIP, which was financially supported by the Ministry of Science, Research and Business, augmented our research capacity in international affairs. The cooperation was a pre-requisite for the roll-out of the research on Europe and Migration from a globalisation-perspective, which was decided upon in the development plan of the Danube University Krems. The topics addressed refer to countries and regions which are important for Austria and Europe from an economic and political-strategic point of view. These countries and regions are above all the USA, the Balkans, the Black Sea Region, Turkey and Africa.

The co-operation with EcoAustria-Institute of Economic Research has been established to expand our research competences in economics. As can be taken from the chapter on research, this cooperation allowed us to engage in very important basic and conceptual research. The studies represented a crucial background for decisions on migration and integration policy development.

The most recent co-operation was with NÖ.Regional, the objective being to translate some of our research outcomes into local regional development plans and projects. Also, the co-operation with the association Centre for Migration Research (ZMF) followed a strategic positioning. The centre is part of the research network on interdisciplinary regional studies (first). The cooperation expands the research competence of the department Migration and Globalization in the area of oral history of migration which widens the spectrum of participation in national and international research projects.
Publications

Number of scientific publications

The productivity of the department Migration and Globalization in terms of research output and scientific publications is above average in comparison to other departments of the Danube University Krems. In the year 2016, the members of the department produced 41 scientific publications, i.e., 8% of the scientific publications of the Danube University, while the staff numbers of the department account for 4% only.

68% of the publications were articles or chapters in edited volumes, followed by 14% of the publications in scientific journals. In addition, 12% of the publications were chapters or articles in textbooks and specialised technical books. The total of 218 publications of the department can be taken from the Website of the Danube University Krems\textsuperscript{12}.

Publication Strategy & Publication Format

The international market of scientific publications is full of paradoxes: both the production and dissemination of scientific learning are largely funded by the public sector while the returns from the scientific publications are privatised, as the ‘market’ is controlled by a small oligopoly of international publishing houses which is reaping the profit. As a consequence, access to scientific findings has become increasingly expensive for the public over the last three decades.

Even though scientific publications have been established and published by universities for centuries, the production of publications is increasingly outsourced to commercial publishing companies. But digitalisation allows us to increasingly re-establish the age-old responsibility of universities for scientific publications.

The publication strategy of the department Migration and Globalization reflects this new development. It is not content with having her scientific output exclusively published by external publishers (book chapters and Journal Articles) but is increasingly taking responsibility for publishing and editing its scientific research findings and bringing the copyright back to the Danube University.

\textsuperscript{12} https://tinyurl.com/publications-mig
The strategy of the department is to make our publications available to a wide spectrum of the population at little or no cost. Accordingly, the department commits herself to adhering to the principles of an Open Access Policy in all her publishing activities.

To achieve this objective, the department has established the technical infrastructure and the professional competencies. The system of quality assurance relative to content lies with the Editorial Board of the department, which decides on every publication edited and published by the department. The publication formats include the monograph and the book series of the department treated in detail in the following chapter.

Of crucial importance is the collaboration with the library of the Danube University with whom the publishing house Edition Donau-Universität Krems (Edition Danube University) has been developed jointly. The division of roles is as follows: Edition Donau-Universität is the media-proprietor and the publishing house and the department Migration and Globalization is the editor and bears responsibility for the content of the various print versions. A defined process of quality assurance articulates the various steps and levels of responsibility in the publication process.
Monograph Series and periodic Expertise

The funding agencies of research tend to require the studies to be published, often in their own publication outlets. The same holds for institutional awarding agencies of expertise. But just as often the reports only go to the institution demanding an expertise or research study. The department Migration and Globalization is addressing this situation by demanding every institutional agency requesting a study or expertise to agree to its publication in our department series. While not every institution or agency is willing to concede this right, most of them do. Accordingly, the department is publishing the studies open for publication in a standardised way, online, in the monograph series. These studies may be accessed via the department Website for download at no cost. Between 2009 and 2016 eleven research reports have been published in the Monograph Series, eight OECD-SOPEMI-Reports and five Expertise on the settlement of foreigners in Austria.

Publication of Books

Conference contributions or research outcomes of larger research projects often result in their publication in edited volumes. Until today, such publications are mostly outsourced, often at significant printing cost and a loss of the copyright to the publisher. The department is endeavouring to keep the copyright in the Danube University and the best way to do that is to have the books published in the publishing house of the Danube University, Edition Donau-Universität Krems. The production tends to be passed on to producers of books-on-demand. Since the department does not have the intention to make a profit of its publications, it is able to offer three different formats in parallel: a paperback or e-book at net cost price, or else a pdf-version for free download. These publications have a Creative Commons Licence, which includes the legal right of Open Access.
Graph 16: Examples of book-publications of the department Migration and Globalization

Beyond that, books continue to be published by various other publishing companies. Over time a certain partnership has been built-up with omninum publishing. They are publishing the majority of our textbooks used in the various study programmes, e.g., the course Migration and Integration Management: „Migration Management Vol. 1 – Main features of the Management of Migration and Integration“ and „Migration Management Vol. 2 – Housing and its Interaction with Migration and Integration“ (Eds. Gudrun Biffl & Nikolaus Dimmel); also the book on the access of irregular migrants to the health systems in Europe: „Migration and Health in NowHereland: Access of undocumented migrants to work and health care in Europe“ (Eds. Gudrun Biffl & Friedrich Altenburg), as well as the majority of the books in the series of the Dialogue Forum: „Migration & Integration“ (Eds. Gudrun Biffl & Lydia Rössl).
Outlook

In September 2017 Prof. Mathias Czaika assumes responsibility of the Department Migration and Globalization as its head. He is economist just as the parting head of department, Prof. Gudrun Biffi. His research focus has been on the political economy of migration, meaning that his interests are centred on the emergence of particular patterns of migration policy and on the outcomes of various instruments of migration policy on international migration flows. He is, above all, interested in the interaction of development policy and development cooperation and the outcome relative to migration. It is this area of politics and research which is going to get increasing attention in Austria and Europe in the coming years as a result of substantial migration flows to Europe, particularly from Africa. This implies that the international visibility of the department is going to remain high. But the profile will be somewhat different from today in response to the changing challenges emanating from migration.

The new management of the department is going to bring about an increasing research exchange with one of the most important European Research Universities, the Oxford University, Czaika’s former work-place. This is going to stimulate research as well as teaching in the department Migration and Globalization. In that sense, an increasing internationalisation of research and teaching can be expected.

At the same time, the support of the Austrian institutional actors in the work on migration and integration is not going to diminish, not least because of the established contacts and co-operation of the department and her staff.

In view of the rising importance of migration in the policy arena as well as in research, the topic of migration and globalization will play a prominent role in the development plan of the Danube University Krems. This will result in an increasing visibility of the department and the Danube University Krems. But it will also increase the responsibility to contribute to a peaceful and cohesive society and to improve the communication between science and the population at large.
Appendix

In the following major themes and presenters of the Dialogue Forum between 2009 and 2017 are presented

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