

Ethnic differences in education and diverging prospects for urban youth in an enlarged Europe

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EDUMIGROM: a comparative investigation in ethnically diverse communities with second-generation migrants and Roma

The project explores:

- how far existing educational policies, practices and experiences in markedly different welfare regimes protect minority ethnic youth against marginalisation and eventual social exclusion, or for that matter, how they contribute to the processes of 'minoritisation'
- how schools contribute to reducing, maintaining, or deepening inequalities in young people's access to the labour market, further education and training, and also to different domains of social, cultural, and political participation in old and new member states



- to study how everyday interactions in urban communities generate distinctive school practices;
- to examine the discourses, patterns, and performances of *identity formation*;
- to study how educational practices and identity formation contribute to *claims on citizenship*;
- to formulate evidence-based *policy recommendations* and influence *educational practices*.



Comparative perspectives and methodology

- Similarities: *second-generation immigrants* in the western half of the continent and *Roma* in CEE
- Levels: cross-country comparative inquiries, macro-level studies, community-level fieldwork, school-level fieldwork, personal level data collection
- Methods:
 - Survey among students of school-leaving age;
 - Focus-group discussions (students, teachers, parents);
 - In-depth personal interviews (students, teachers, parents);
 - Classroom observations;
 - Targeted structured interviews with education officials, civil society representatives, local agents involved in influencing inter-ethnic relations within the community.





The EDUMIGROM research project

- assists structural reforms in education to facilitate primary and secondary-level compulsory education for all
- enhances citizens' rights through formulating policies to disentangle intersectional inequalities of class, gender and ethnicity
- informs educational policies for inclusion in the context of Europe's varying welfare states