



# MAGYC

Migration Governance and Asylum Crises

Submission of peer  
reviewed journal  
articles (EUBA – 3x,  
UNIMI – 2x, SOAS – 1x)

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**MAGYC:** The MAGYC (**Migr**Ation **G**overnance and **AsYlum C**risis) project seeks to assess how migration governance has responded to the recent “refugee crises” and has since been influenced by it, and how crises at large shape policy responses to migration. This four-year research project (2018–2022) brings together twelve international partners: the Hugo Observatory from the University of Liège (Coordinator), Sciences Po, the University of Economics in Bratislava, the GIGA institute of Global and Area Studies, Lund University, the IDMC, SOAS University of London, the University of Milan, the Lebanese American University, the University of Macedonia, Sabanci University, IfPO/CNRS.

**Website:** [www.themagycproject.com](http://www.themagycproject.com)



This project has received funding from the European Commission's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme under Grant agreement number 822806.

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**Publication available on:**

This document will not be available online

**Suggested citation:** Paula Puskarova et al. (2022), *Submission of peer reviewed journal articles*, MAGYC project

**Version History:**

Version No.	Date	Changes
1	31/10/2022	Initial version submitted as deliverable to the European Commission

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**Article 3** – *Central European Leaders' Attitude Towards the Migration and the Migration Crisis (Peter Csanyi - Rudolf Kucharcik)*

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## MAGYC

### [Submission of peer reviewed journal articles]

#### Introduction

The presented deliverable consists of six separate manuscripts produced by three MAGYC Consortium partners involved in Work Package 5, namely the University of Economics in Bratislava (EUBA; WP5 Lead), University of Milan (UNIMI), and SOAS University of London (SOAS). In accordance with the Grant Agreement, three papers have been produced and submitted by the EUBA team, two by UNIMI and one by SOAS.

As per outlined in WP5, these papers shed light on the way in which human agency (the particular characteristics of the individuals) and structural constraints (the particular characteristics of the socio-economic local context, but also the organizational, political and diasporic contexts of the newcomers) interact to ease/difficult the integration of these newcomers on the one hand and, reversely, to influence/or not some transformations in the local labor market and the political reigning environment on the other. We stressed in particular the strong (while geographically uneven) effects of the economic crisis and austerity policies which further exacerbated the country's uneven geography in terms of immigrants "local ethnic niches" (e.g. industrialized/advanced service sector in the North vs informal/rural South), but also the availability – in some contexts – of informal structures and resources via the social capital embedded in diasporic networks. The papers combine a spectrum of qualitative data collection and analysis with quantitative micro-data modelling.

Applying the Adult Education Survey from 2016, **Vitalos and Toth** (EUBA, Paper 1) estimate the returns to language skills for immigrants in 13 countries from Western Europe. The authors find that the inclusion of English skills of immigrants increases the estimated returns to proficiency in the local language.

**Kunychka and Raneta** (EUBA, Paper 2) investigate various determinants of income poverty among migrants and refugees. Utilising the EU-SILC dataset, the authors analyse different aspects and social parameters of poverty among immigrants in the European Union. It was found that the overall poverty is more than two times higher among migrants compared to local citizens.

The manuscript by **Csanyi and Kucharcik** (EUBA, Paper 3) Visegrad Four

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approach to irregular migration and asylum governance while illuminating the pathways towards emerging cross-country variance in refugees experiences. Even though the Visegrad Group countries hold distinct positions towards migration, they share some common features such as a denial of being an asylum country and the absence of a related public policy.

Another presented article (UNIMI, Paper 4) compares forms of (im)mobility of refugees and asylum seekers in three Northern Italian cities. Drawing on qualitative data, it sheds light on everyday forms of (im)mobility (**Dimitriadis and Ambrosini**). Results show that people's capacity to overcome barriers depends upon individual characteristics and informal networks, and is shaped by particularities of local contexts.

**Dimitriadis** (UNIMI, Paper 5) further investigates the engagement of refugees and asylum seekers in informal and precarious jobs from the perspective of civil society actors', concluding by discussing the outcomes of integration programmes and informal/precarious employment in terms of long-term integration.

The manuscript by **Adamson, Dag and Craven** (SOAS, Paper 6) draws attention to how transnational factors have direct impacts on the integration possibilities and trajectories for newly-arrived Kurdish refugees in Europe, utilizing data from over 200 interviews with refugees and asylum-seekers. The research suggests the need to move beyond local and national-level models of integration to one which is also transnational and multi-scalar.

Confirmations of submissions to the journals are attached as Annexes.