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LOCALMULTIDEM

Multicultural Democracy and Immigrants' Social Capital in Europe:
Participation, Organisational Networks, and Public Policies at the Local Level

SPECIFIC TARGETED RESEARCH PROJECT (STREP)

PRIORITY 7: Citizens and Governance in a Knowledge Based Society

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Table of Contents¹

Budapest.....	p. 2
London	p. 22
Lyon	p. 37
Madrid	p. 59
Milan	p. 91
Zurich	p. 109

¹ This deliverable has been put together and edited by Laura Morales, the team director of the Spanish LOCALMULTIDEM team, and coordinator of the consoriturum.

City: Budapest²

Introduction: methodological aspects

Before analyzing the data, it is important to show that in the process of classifying organisations there is a high degree of arbitrariness not only in the case of the contacted organisations (see document on definitions), but also in case of non-contacted organisations. Where personal contact could not be achieved, the activity status, and the presence of migrants in the organisation was sometimes judged based on the source of information that indicated its existence (internet website, or personal contact).

In the mapping process we have encountered in total 103 migrant organizations in Budapest, of which 91 were confirmed still active and 51 could be contacted and interviewed. According to these figures the response rate is 51 per cent.

Table 1. Mapping and mortality rate

Confirmed still active	91
Confirmed not active	4
No confirmation	8
Total	103
Mortality rate (confirmed not active / all confirmed)	4,4%
Organisations interviewed	51
Response rate (interviewed/confirmed active)	56,0%

Of the 51 interviewed organisations, 29 were detected from information coming from the official register, while 22 were located through other methods (another organisation, internet search, embassy, or personal contact).

Table 2. Source of information

<i>Mapping method</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>
official/institutional list	29	56,9
Informal/ snowball	22	43,1
Total	51	100,0

² This report has been prepared by Ildikó Zakariás and Luca Váradi, members of the Hungarian team of the Localmultidem project.

Organisational profile

Although it is extremely difficult to classify organizations according to simplified categories of origin, we have created five rather eclectic categories (based on ethnicity, geographical location of country of origin, the dominant religion of country of origin and members' religion) that might be relevant in our analyses.

Table 3. Organisations and the origin of migrants

<i>Origin</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>
Ethnic Hungarian from neighbouring countries	21	41,2
Far East (China, Vietnam, Laos)	7	13,7
Middle Eastern countries, or self-definition as mixed Muslim	7	13,7
African (partly also Muslim countries)	8	15,7
European, non-ethnic Hungarian	8	15,7
Total	51	100,0

For the 22 Ethnic Hungarian migrant organizations the questions on language use are irrelevant, as their mother tongue is Hungarian. For the rest of the 28 organizations providing an answer, half of them (14 organisations) are using mostly or only the ethnic group language, 9 are using about the same Hungarian and the ethnic group language, and 5 of them use only or mostly Hungarian.

Table 4. Language used for regular activities

<i>Language – regular activities</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>
Only country language	3	10,7
Mostly country language	2	7,1
About half country language and half ethnic group language	9	32,1
Mostly ethnic group language	6	21,4
Only ethnic group language	8	28,6
Total	28	100,0

Table 5. Language used for membership meetings

<i>Language – membership meetings</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>
Only country language	2	9,5
Mostly country language	1	4,8
About half country language and half ethnic group language	6	28,6
Mostly ethnic group language	4	19,0
Only ethnic group language	8	38,1
Total	21	100,0

Regarding membership meetings, 6 out of the 29 non-ethnic Hungarian organizations are foundations, and 2 had not provided an answer. Out of the remaining 21 organisations, 12 use mostly or only the ethnic group language, and 3 use only or mostly Hungarian.

Regarding the year of foundation, except for one, all of the organizations interviewed have been founded after 1988, as before the transition to democracy the NGO sector was extremely underdeveloped in Hungary.

Table 6. Year of foundation

		GROUP					Total
		<i>Ethnic Hungarian from neighbouring countries</i>	<i>Far East (China, Vietnam, Laos)</i>	<i>Middle Eastern countries, or self-definition mixed Muslim</i>	<i>African (partly also Muslim countries)</i>	<i>European, non-ethnic Hungarian</i>	
<i>YEAR</i>	<i>1978-1988</i>	0	0	0	0	1	1
	<i>1988-1989</i>	4	0	1	0	0	5
	<i>1990-1994</i>	6	2	0	1	2	11
	<i>1995-1999</i>	4	1	3	1	1	10
	<i>2000-2004</i>	5	2	1	2	3	13
	<i>2005-2007</i>	2	2	2	4	1	11
<i>Total</i>		21	7	7	8	8	51

All associations were asked to select which ‘labels’ described adequately their organisations. Initially, they were allowed to mention as many as they considered necessary. Table 7 shows the results. The majority of the organizations described themselves as cultural organizations. Frequently indicated categories were also immigrants, charity or social welfare, humanitarian or human rights, ethnic organizations and youth associations. 7 organisations described themselves as sports clubs, the other categories appeared for no more than 5 organisations. Animal rights, political parties, trade unions, farmer’s organizations, consumer associations, and veteran associations did not appear as self descriptions in our sample. It is interesting that less than half (19 organisations) described themselves as immigrant organizations.

Table 7. Self definition categories

<i>Self definition as...</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>% of answers</i>
self definition as cultural musical dancing theatre society	36	70,6
self definition as immigrants org	19	37,3
self definition as charity or social welfare org	18	35,3
self definition as humanitarian/ human rights org	17	33,3
self definition as ethnic org	14	27,5
self definition as youth association	13	25,5
self definition as sport club	7	13,7
self definition as peace org	5	9,8
self definition as professional org	5	9,8
self definition as religious org	5	9,8
self definition as environmental org	3	5,9
self definition as parents association	3	5,9
self definition as residents housing or neighbour org	3	5,9
self definition as patient illness or addiction org	2	3,9

<i>Self definition as...</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>% of answers</i>
self definition as retired org	2	3,9
self definition as business org	2	3,9
self definition as other hobby club	2	3,9
self definition as anti racism org	2	3,9
self definition as disabled org	1	2,0
self definition as lodge or service club	1	2,0
self definition as women org	1	2,0
self definition as direct action group	1	2,0
self definition as animal rights org	0	0,0
self definition as political party	0	0,0
self definition as trade union	0	0,0
self definition as farmer org	0	0,0
self definition as consumer association	0	0,0
self definition as association for war victims veterans	0	0,0
self definition as other club or org	17	33,3

When asked to choose only one description as the best self-definition, 16 out of 51 define themselves primarily as cultural organizations; and 13 declare themselves as primarily immigrants' organization. All the other appearing categories (youth association, religious organization, humanitarian aid or human rights organization, professional organization, sport club, peace organization, business or employers' organization, women's organisation) are indicated by no more than 3 organisations.

Table 8. Best self definition

	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>
Cultural, musical, dancing or theatre society	16	31,4
Immigrants' organisation	13	25,5
Youth association (for example, scouts, youth clubs)	3	5,9
Religious or church organisation	3	5,9
Humanitarian aid or human rights organisation	2	3,9
Charity or social-welfare organisation	2	3,9
Professional organisation	2	3,9
Sports club or outdoor activities club	1	2,0
Peace organisation	1	2,0
Business or employers' organisation	1	2,0
Women's organisation	1	2,0
Other club or association	6	11,8
Total	51	100,0

More than 50% of the organizations are active only in Hungary, while 26% of the organizations are active in Hungary and in other countries (including the 2 organisations also active at European level). There are 3 organisations that are active only in other countries, or at the European level. Regarding activities in Hungary, 5 organisations are active only in Budapest, and 3 organisations are active only in the region.

Table 9. Field of influence of organisations

<i>Field</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>
In city	4	8,0
City and other countries	1	2,0
Region	2	4,0
Region, other countries and European	1	2,0
In country	26	52,0
In country, and other countries	11	22,0
In country, in other countries and European	2	4,0
In other countries	2	4,0
European	1	2,0
Total	50	100,0

Most of the organizations – 41 out of 50 - declared that one of their areas of activity in the last 12 months comprises the domains of culture, music, and theatre, and 40 organisations were active on community development. Among the interviewed organizations, in the 12 months preceding the interview activities related to education, charity, youth and children, and international cooperation were indicated by more than 50 per cent of organizations.

Table 10. Area of activity of organisations

<i>Area of activity</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>% of answers</i>
Active on culture music theatre last 12 months	41	82,0
Active on community development last 12 months	40	80,0
Active on education last 12 months	33	66,0
Active on charity last 12 months	29	58,0
Active on youth children last 12 months	26	52,0
Active on international cooperation last 12 months	26	52,0
Active on ethnic group concerns last 12 months	22	44,0
Active on issues related to immigration last 12 months	20	40,0
Active on human rights last 12 months	18	36,0
Active on humanitarian aid last 12 months	17	34,0
Active on parents last 12 months	16	32,0
Active on family last 12 months	15	30,0
Active on neighbourhood or local demands last 12 months	15	30,0
Active on business relations last 12 months	14	28,0
Active on poverty last 12 months	13	26,0
Active on peace last 12 months	13	26,0
Active on child care last 12 months	13	26,0
Active on health last 12 months	12	24,0
Active on sports last 12 months	12	24,0
Active on research last 12 months	12	24,0
Active on discrimination issues last 12 months	11	22,0
Active on religious activities last 12 months	10	20,0
Active on employment and training last 12 months	10	20,0
Active on housing last 12 months	10	20,0
Active on labour relation last 12 months	9	18,0
Active on hobbies last 12 months	8	16,0

<i>Area of activity</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>% of answers</i>
Active on pensioners last 12 months	7	14,0
Active on women last 12 months	6	12,0
Active on politics last 12 months	4	8,0
Active on disabled last 12 months	3	6,0
Active on crime last 12 months	2	4,0
Active on consumers' interests last 12 months	1	2,0
Active on homosexuality last 12 months	0	0,0
Active on other areas	8	16,0

When asked to select the most important activity area among all those in the list - in line with the previous variable - for 12 organisations cultural activities was the most important. For 5 organisations the main activity area were ethnic concerns and community development, and for 4 organisations it is education. Issues related to immigration are the most important activity only for 1 organisation.

Table 11. Most important area of activity

	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>
Culture, music, theatre,	12	25,5
Ethnic concerns	5	10,6
Community development	5	10,6
Education	4	8,5
Business relations	3	6,4
International cooperation	3	6,4
Charity /welfare	2	4,3
Health	2	4,3
Youth, children	2	4,3
Peace	2	4,3
Humanitarian aid	2	4,3
Religious activities	1	2,1
Sports	1	2,1
Issues related to immigration	1	2,1
Other	2	4,3
Total	47	100,0

Answers on the relevant activities of the organizations reflect a major focus on membership mobilization, socializing, services to members, and advisory activities. All the other activities (social or local integration, interest representation, media contacts, services to others, recruiting members or donors, promoting volunteering, self help, fund raising, lobbying, recreation and advocacy) are indicated as relevant fields by between 20% and 40% of the organizations.

Table 12. Relevant activities of organisations

<i>Relevant activity</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>
mobilizing members	26	53,1
socializing	24	49,0
services to members	23	46,9
advisory activities	23	46,9
social or local integration	20	40,8

<i>Relevant activity</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>
interest representation	19	38,8
contacts with media	19	38,8
services to others	18	36,7
recruiting members or donors	18	36,7
promoting volunteering	16	32,7
self help	13	26,5
fund raising	12	24,5
lobby activities	11	22,4
recreation or sports activities	11	22,4
advocacy	10	20,4
other activity	7	14,3

Table 13. Most important activity of organisations

<i>Most important activity</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>
Interest representation	8	18,6
Services to members	5	11,6
Social or local integration	5	11,6
Services to others (individuals or organisations)	4	9,3
Advisory activities	4	9,3
Fund-raising	3	7,0
Recruiting members or donors	3	7,0
Lobby activities	2	4,7
Promoting volunteering	2	4,7
Mobilizing members	1	2,3
Socializing	1	2,3
Advocacy	1	2,3
Contacts with media	1	2,3
Other	3	7,0
Total	43	100,0

Size and composition

As 14 organisations were foundations or federations, questions on membership have not been relevant, and these organizations are thus left out from these analyses.

Table 14. Number of persons engaged

	<i>Members</i>		<i>Active members</i>		<i>Non-member participants</i>		<i>Paid full time</i>		<i>Paid staff part time</i>		<i>Volunteers less than 3 hs/week</i>		<i>Volunteers 3 hs or more/week</i>		<i>Clients</i>	
	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>
None	0	0,0	0	0,0	4	10,5	33	70,2	38	82,6	10	23,3	21	50,0	14	37,8
1-9	0	0,0	7	21,2	6	15,8	13	27,7	8	17,4	22	51,2	18	42,9	4	10,8
10-29	8	23,5	6	18,2	11	28,9	1	2,1	0	0,0	9	20,9	2	4,8	2	5,4
30-99	10	29,4	8	24,2	7	18,4	0	0,0	0	0,0	2	4,7	1	2,4	7	18,9
100-499	5	14,7	10	30,3	6	15,8	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	7	18,9
500-	11	32,4	2	6,1	4	10,5	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	3	8,1
Total	34	100,0	33	100,0	38	100,0	47	100,0	46	100,0	43	100,0	42	100,0	37	100,0

Questions on total and active membership were irrelevant in case of confederations or foundations (14 out of 51), thus concerned only 37 organisations. All of the associations have at least 10 members, about half of them between 10 and 100, while the third of them more than 500 members. Restricting our view to the active members, the fifth of the associations have 1-9 members, and only 2 associations have more than 500 active members.

Regarding non member participants, 45% have at least 30 non member participants, while 4 organisations (10%) have none. The majority of organizations (70%) have no full time paid staff, while 13 (28%) have 1 to 9 full-staff members. Even more, 82,6% of the organizations have no part time paid staff.

Concerning volunteering, 51% of organizations have 1-9 volunteers working less than 3 hours, and 23% have no volunteers working less than 3 hours. 43% of the organizations have 1-9 volunteers working more than 3 hs/week, while 50% of organizations do not have volunteers working more than 3 hs/week. 38% of organizations do not have clients.

Except for the questions on members and active members, a very high refusal rate (more than 50%) makes it inaccurate our description on the percentage of women in different categories. The mean percentage of women is 40% for the active members, and 44% for the members.

Table 15. Percentage of women in the different categories

	<i>N</i>	<i>Refusal rate</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Deviation</i>
Members	25	0,32	43,6	25,9
Active members	21	0,43	39,8	28,1
Non-members partic.	15	0,68	43,0	28,0
Paid staff full time	7	0,61	54,6	31,0
Volunteers less then 3	19	0,54	45,5	28,7
Volunteers 3 hs or more	12	0,60	55,4	31,1
Clients	11	0,70	35,0	20,1

For more then 50% of organizations, there are not more than 10% of the members of Hungarian autochtonous background, and about half of them have no autochtonous Hungarians at all in the organization. For 7 organisations (23%) the proportion of autochtonous Hungarians is between 10 and 50%, for 3 organisations it is about 50%, while for the remaining 4 organisations it is more than 50%.

Table 16. Percentage of members of autochtonous background

	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>
None	8	26,7
More than 0% but less than 10%	8	26,7
More than 10 but less than 50%	7	23,3
About 50%	3	10,0
Between 50 and 80%	3	10,0
Almost all members	1	3,3
Total	30	100,0

The majority of organizations (60%) have no members under 16, and none of them have 50% or more than 50% of members under 16 years old. 10 organisations (30%) have less than 10% members between 16 and 30 years old, 50% of organizations have between 10 and 50% members aged between 16 and 30; only 6 organisations have about 50% or more members whose age is between 16 and 30 years old. The majority of organizations (60%) have about 50% or more members aged between 31 and 64, and only 4 organisations have less than 10% of members aged 31-64 years old. 63% of the organizations have less than 10% members aged 65 or over; and there are only 5 organisations, where the majority of members are 65 years old or more.

Table 17. Age distribution of members of associations

	<i>Members under 16 years old</i>		<i>Members between 16 and 30 years old</i>		<i>Members between 31 and 64 years old</i>		<i>Members over 65 years old</i>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	19	59,4	4	12,5	1	3,1	9	30,0
More than 0% but less than 10%	8	25,0	6	18,8	4	12,5	10	33,3
More than 10 but less than 50%	5	15,6	16	50,0	8	25,0	6	20,0
About 50%	0	0,0	2	6,3	5	15,6	3	10,0
Between 50 and 80%	0	0,0	1	3,1	9	28,1	0	0,0
Almost all members	0	0,0	3	9,4	5	15,6	2	6,7
Total	32	100,0	32	100,0	32	100,0	30	100,0

For the majority of the organizations (75%) newcomers to the country constitute less than 10% of the members. A fifth of the organizations have between 10 and 50% of newcomers.

Table 18. Percentage of newcomers (5 years before interview) among the members

	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>
None	9	32,1
More than 0% but less than 10%	12	42,9
More than 10 but less than 50%	6	21,4
About 50%	0	0,0
Between 50 and 80%	1	3,6
Almost all members	0	0,0
Total	28	100,0

Resources

The majority of organizations have an office space, however there are 5 organisations who do not possess such a place. Regarding the ownership, there are only 5 out of 38 organisations who own their office space, and there are 16 organisations out of 38 that rent it. 11 organisations out of 39 share their office with another organization.

Table 19. Existence of office

	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>
No office	5	11,4
Has office	39	88,6
Total	44	100,0

Table 20. Office status

	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>
Shares office space	11	28,2
Owns office space	5	13,2
Rents office space	16	42,1

The majority of organizations has its own postal address (88%), email address (82%), computers (71%), website (67%), fax machine (60%), and internet connection (58%). Only 31% of organizations has its own phone number.

Table 21. Equipment of organisation

<i>Equipment</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>
own phone number	15	48	31,3
own postal address	41	47	87,2
own computers	34	48	70,8
own internet connection	28	48	58,3
own email address	40	49	81,6
own fax machine and fax number	29	48	60,4
own website	30	45	66,7

There are only 21 organisations who answered the question on the annual operating budget. Among these, the mean budget is 56,015 Euros, the minimum budget is 118 Euros, while the maximum is 329,412 Euros.

Table 22. Annual operating budget, euros

<i>N</i>	<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Std. Deviation</i>
21	118	329412	56014,94	2353	95422,424

Among the budgetary sources, the mean percentage of contribution to the budget is the highest for donations from individuals (38%), for grants from the national government (18%), and for membership fees (11%). The mean contributions of all the other sources are below 5%. In Hungary 1% of taxes payable to the central government can voluntarily be offered to civic organizations – as this category was not listed in the questionnaire, it remains unclear to what extent this source is included in the category of individual donations or in the category “other”.

Table 23. Budgetary sources

	<i>N</i>	<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Deviation</i>
returns from sales, %	36	0	25	,97	4,279
returns events or campaigns for fund raising, %	37	0	50	3,35	9,931
membership fees, %	36	0	100	10,87	24,258
donations from individuals, %	39	0	100	38,28	38,616
sponsoring, %	38	0	50	4,71	12,453
finance from federation or umbrella org, %	35	0	58	2,80	10,967
grant from city district, %	34	0	49	2,24	8,978
grant from municipality, %	34	0	20	,62	3,429
grant from regional govt, %	35	0	10	,29	1,690
grant from national govt, %	33	0	80	18,14	25,835
grant from European Union, %	34	0	70	3,82	13,710
grant from country of origin's govt, %	34	0	40	1,18	6,860
budget from other sources, %	36	0	100	7,92	22,436

The majority of organizations (95%) has a board, and the majority of associations (90%) has an assembly.

Table 24. Board (all organizations) and general assembly (associations)

	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>
Has a board	45	95,7
Has a general assembly	28	90,3

The number of board members are between 1 and 20, the mean percentage of women among them is 30%.

Table 25. Board members and percentage of women

	<i>N</i>	<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Deviation</i>
how many members form the boards	45	1	20	5,96	3,896
percentage of women	44	,00	100,00	29,8504	28,04736

In the majority of organizations the chairperson is a man, and this holds also for all subgroups of origin, except for the European, non ethnic Hungarian organizations.

Table 26. Gender of chair

<i>chair person man or woman</i>	<i>Woman</i>	<i>Total no. of organizations in group</i>
	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>
Ethnic Hungarian from neighbouring countries	19,05	21
Far East (China, Vietnam, Laos)	40,00	5
Middle Eastern countries, or self-definition mixed Muslim	0,00	7
African (partly also Muslim countries)	0,00	7
European, non-ethnic Hungarian	50,00	8
Total	20,83	48,00

Activities

22 (44%) of the organizations holds cultural events 2-5 times a year, 20% organizes them monthly, only 3 organisations has cultural events weekly. 5 organisations holds cultural events yearly, and the remaining 10 organisations (20%) less often than yearly or never. The majority of the organizations (70%) organizes social events yearly, or 2-5 times a year. 10 organisations have social events more often, while 5 less often or never. 33 (66%) organisations have intellectual events hold monthly or 2-5 times a year, while 9 organisations have intellectual events less then yearly or never. Except for 5 organisations, who hold political events 2-5 times a year, or yearly, all the other organizations hold political events less often or never. 29% of the organizations have weekly educational activities, while 33% of organizations have less often than yearly or never. All the other organizations have educational events monthly, 2-5 times a year or yearly. Regarding sports and leisure activities, 50% have less than yearly or never, while the rest organizes such events more often. 12% of the organizations have weekly religious activities, while 38 (79%) organizes religious activities yearly, less often, or never.

Table 27. Frequency of organised events

		<i>weekly</i>	<i>monthly</i>	<i>2-5 times a year</i>	<i>yearly</i>	<i>less often or never</i>	<i>Total</i>
	N	3	10	22	5	10	50
frequency of cultural events organisation	%	6,0	20,0	44,0	10,0	20,0	100,0
	N	4	6	20	15	5	50
frequency of social events organisation	%	8,0	12,0	40,0	30,0	10,0	100,0
	N	2	12	21	6	9	50
frequency of intellectual events organisation	%	4,0	24,0	42,0	12,0	18,0	100,0
	N	0	0	2	3	43	48
frequency of political events organisation	%	0,0	0,0	4,2	6,3	89,6	100,0
frequency of educational activities organisation	N	14	4	7	8	16	49
	%	28,6	8,2	14,3	16,3	32,7	100,0
frequency of sport and leisure activities organisation	N	5	3	6	11	25	50
	%	10,0	6,0	12,0	22,0	50,0	100,0
	N	6	1	3	6	32	48
frequency of religious activities organisation	%	12,5	2,1	6,3	12,5	66,7	100,0

72% of the organizations provide legal representation of immigrants less than yearly or never. Only 6 organisations (13%) provide legal representation or services weekly or monthly. 64% of the organizations provides assistance in the immigration process less than yearly or never. 39% of organizations provides information on laws and institutions other than those related to immigration less often than yearly or never; 53% of organizations provides these services monthly, 2-5 times a year or yearly. 65% of the organizations provide assistance in housing less often than yearly or never; 25 % provides assistance 2-5 times a year or yearly. 55% provides assistance in searching employment less often than yearly or never, 33% provides assistance 2-5 times a year or yearly. 49% of the organizations less often than yearly or never provides assistance to welfare, 45% provides assistance monthly, 2-5 times a year or yearly. 54% less than yearly or never provides financial assistance, 44% provides financial support monthly, 2-5 times a year or yearly. 53% of the organizations provides translation services weekly, monthly or 2-5 times a year, while 40% less frequently than yearly or never.

Table 28. Assistance or services

Frequency of providing...		<i>weekly</i>	<i>monthly</i>	<i>2-5 times a year</i>	<i>yearly</i>	<i>less often or never</i>	<i>Total</i>
	N	3	3	5	2	33	46
legal representation of immigrants	%	6,5	6,5	10,9	4,3	71,7	100
	N	4	5	5	2	29	45
assistance in immigration process	%	8,9	11,1	11,1	4,4	64,4	100
	N	4	7	11	8	19	49
information on other laws and institutions	%	8,2	14,3	22,4	16,3	38,8	100
	N	2	3	5	7	31	48
assistance in housing	%	4,2	6,3	10,4	14,6	64,6	100
	N	4	2	10	6	27	49
assistance in searching employment	%	8,2	4,1	20,4	12,2	55,1	100
	N	3	6	9	6	23	47
assistance in access to welfare syste	%	6,4	12,8	19,1	12,8	48,9	100

	N	1	7	8	6	26	48
financial support	%	2,1	14,6	16,7	12,5	54,2	100
	N	3	6	10	4	24	47
in-kind support	%	6,4	12,8	21,3	8,5	51,1	100
	N	7	9	10	3	20	49
translation or interpretation	%	14,3	18,4	20,4	6,1	40,8	100

In the 12 months before the interview 62% of organizations had not sent letters to authorities, and 19% only 1-3 times. 49% of the organizations had not hold a press conference in the 12 months preceding the interview, and 34% had only 1-3 times. 79% of the organisations had not taken part in the management of public programs, 69% of the organisations had never taken part or only 1-3 times had taken part in distributing material to influence public opinion. 14% had taken part 4-6 times, and 16% 7 or more times. 82% had not taken collected signatures, 84% had not organized public meetings, 92% had not taken part in boycotts, 92% had not taken part in building occupation. Regarding participation in the media, while 43% had not participated in local tv or radio programs, 39% participated 1-3 times, 12% 4-6 times. The patterns of participation in national media are similar.

Table 29. Frequency of political or public activities

<i>Activities</i>		<i>never</i>	<i>1-3 times</i>	<i>4-6 times</i>	<i>7 times or more</i>	<i>Total</i>
	N	30	9	2	7	48
sending letters to authorities in last 12 month	%	62,5	18,8	4,2	14,6	100,0
	N	24	17	3	5	49
press conferences or releases in last 12 months	%	49,0	34,7	6,1	10,2	100,0
	N	37	4	3	3	47
management or implementation of public programs	%	78,7	8,5	6,4	6,4	100,0
	N	18	16	7	8	49
distribution of material to influence public op	%	36,7	32,7	14,3	16,3	100,0
	N	40	7	1	1	49
collecting signatures for petition in last 12 m	%	81,6	14,3	2,0	2,0	100,0
	N	41	5	1	2	49
organising public meetings in last 12 months	%	83,7	10,2	2,0	4,1	100,0
	N	44	2	0	2	48
organising boycotts in last 12 months	%	91,7	4,2	0,0	4,2	100,0
	N	44	1	0	3	48
participating in a building occupation in last	%	91,7	2,1	0,0	6,3	100,0
	N	21	19	6	3	49
participating in local tv or radio programs in	%	42,9	38,8	12,2	6,1	100,0
	N	18	19	6	7	50
participating in national tv or radio programs	%	36,0	38,0	12,0	14,0	100,0

Boycotts, demonstrations, strikes and political campaigns are never promoted by calling upon members to participate by at least 90% of the organizations. Members are called upon to sign petitions rarely or sometimes by 23% of organizations. Members are called upon to write letters to newspapers regularly by 2 organisations, sometimes or rarely by 12 organisations, altogether

28% of organizations. Members are called upon to contact government officials rarely, sometimes or regularly by 26% of organizations.

Table 30. Call upon members to participate in political activities

		<i>Never</i>	<i>Rarely</i>	<i>Sometimes</i>	<i>Regularly</i>	<i>Total</i>
call upon members to contact government officials	N	38	8	4	1	51
	%	74,5	15,7	7,8	2,0	100,0
call upon members to write letters to newspapers	N	37	8	4	2	51
	%	72,5	15,7	7,8	3,9	100,0
call upon members to sign a petition	N	40	8	3	0	51
	%	78,4	15,7	5,9	0,0	100,0
call upon members to boycott products or organisations	N	51	0	0	0	51
	%	100,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0
call upon members to participate in demonstrations	N	47	1	3	0	51
	%	92,2	2,0	5,9	0,0	100,0
call upon members to participate in a strike	N	50	0	1	0	51
	%	98,0	0,0	2,0	0,0	100,0
call upon members to work in political candidates' campaigns	N	47	2	2	0	51
	%	92,2	3,9	3,9	0,0	100,0

Concerning promoting electoral turnout, only 2 out of 51 organisations promoted turnout at general elections (1 ethnic Hungarian and 1 European, non-ethnic Hungarian); and 6 out of 51 organisations promoted local election turnout (2 ethnic Hungarian, 2 non-Ethnic Hungarian European, and 2 Muslim)

Table 31. Promoted turnout during last general elections by groups of origin

	<i>Ethnic Hungarian from neighbouring countries</i>	<i>Far East (China, Vietnam, Laos)</i>	<i>Middle Eastern countries, or self-definition mixed Muslim</i>	<i>African (partly also Muslim countries)</i>	<i>European, non-ethnic Hungarian</i>	<i>Total</i>
Yes	1	0	0	0	1	2
No	20	7	7	8	7	49
Total	21	7	7	8	8	51

Table 32. Promoted turnout during last local elections by groups of origin

	<i>Ethnic Hungarian from neighbouring countries</i>	<i>Far East (China, Vietnam, Laos)</i>	<i>Middle Eastern countries, or self-definition mixed Muslim</i>	<i>African (partly also Muslim countries)</i>	<i>European, non-ethnic Hungarian</i>	<i>Total</i>
Yes	2	0	2	0	2	6
No	19	7	5	8	6	45
Total	21	7	7	8	8	51

11 organisations out of 51 indicated that a member stood as a candidate in elections. It is interesting that almost all -10 out of 11 - these organisations had a member elected.

Table 33. Members as candidates

<i>Member ever...</i>	% yes	N
Stood as candidate in elections	21.6	11
Been elected	90.9	10

Contacts with administrations and political institutions

Regarding contact with executives, politicians and parties, the picture is rather homogenous: in the 2 years preceding the interview, with each actor regular contact was held only by 1 or two organizations, and only in the case of FIDESZ district and metropolitan Budapest division, with the local government of Budapest, and with parliamentarians and parties on a national level. With the district level city council regular contact was held by 5 organisations.

Occasional contact was held in the 2 years preceding the interview with the majority of the actors. Regular contact was held with the district city council by 30% of the organisations. Except for the city council, for all the other executives, politicians and parties at least 80% of the organizations had no contact at all.

Table 34. Contact with executives, politicians and parties

		<i>No contact at all</i>	<i>Occasional contact</i>	<i>Regular contact</i>	<i>Total</i>
the city council executive or its members (district level)	N	28	14	5	47
	%	59,6	29,8	10,6	100,0
local parliamentarians party 1 (MSZP)	N	38	7	0	45
	%	84,4	15,6	0,0	100,0
local parliamentarians party 2 (FIDESZ)	N	38	7	0	45
	%	84,4	15,6	0,0	100,0
local parliamentarians party 3 (SZDSZ)	N	41	4	0	45
	%	91,1	8,9	0,0	100,0
local parliamentarians party 4 (MDF)	N	40	5	0	45
	%	88,9	11,1	0,0	100,0
local parliamentarians party 5 (MIÉP)	N	44	0	0	44
	%	100,0	0,0	0,0	100,0
Independents	N	44	0	0	44
	%	100,0	0,0	0,0	100,0
local political party 1 (MSZP)	N	41	4	0	45
	%	91,1	8,9	0,0	100,0
local political party 2 (FIDESZ)	N	41	3	1	45
	%	91,1	6,7	2,2	100,0
local political party 3 (SZDSZ)	N	42	3	0	45
	%	93,3	6,7	0,0	100,0
regional government (local government of Budapest)	N	35	9	1	45
	%	77,8	20,0	2,2	100,0
regional parliamentarians party 1 (MSZP)	N	40	5	0	45
	%	88,9	11,1	0,0	100,0
regional parliamentarians party 2 (FIDESZ)	N	38	6	1	45

		<i>No contact at all</i>	<i>Occasional contact</i>	<i>Regular contact</i>	<i>Total</i>
regional parliamentarians party 3 (SZDSZ)	%	84,4	13,3	2,2	100,0
	N	41	4	0	45
regional parliamentarians party 4 (MDF)	%	91,1	8,9	0,0	100,0
	N	42	3	0	45
regional parliamentarians party 5 (MIÉP)	%	93,3	6,7	0,0	100,0
	N	43	1	0	44
regional parliamentarians party 6 (OTHER)	%	97,7	2,3	0,0	100,0
	N	44	0	0	44
independent parliamentarians	%	100,0	0,0	0,0	100,0
	N	44	0	0	44
regional political party 1 (MSZP)	%	100,0	0,0	0,0	100,0
	N	40	5	0	45
regional political party 2 (FIDESZ)	%	88,9	11,1	0,0	100,0
	N	39	6	0	45
regional party 3 (SZDSZ)	%	86,7	13,3	0,0	100,0
	N	40	5	0	45
national government	%	88,9	11,1	0,0	100,0
	N	29	12	2	43
national parliamentarians party 1 (MSZP)	%	67,4	27,9	4,7	100,0
	N	38	6	1	45
national parliamentarians party 2 (FIDESZ)	%	84,4	13,3	2,2	100,0
	N	37	7	1	45
national parliamentarians party 3 (SZDSZ)	%	82,2	15,6	2,2	100,0
	N	38	6	1	45
national parliamentarians party 4 (MDF)	%	84,4	13,3	2,2	100,0
	N	38	7	0	45
national political party 1 (MSZP)	%	84,4	15,6	0,0	100,0
	N	40	3	1	44
national political party 2 (FIDESZ)	%	90,9	6,8	2,3	100,0
	N	38	4	2	44
national political party 3 (SZDSZ)	%	86,4	9,1	4,5	100,0
	N	38	6	0	44
	%	86,4	13,6	0,0	100,0

Although more frequent than with executives and politicians, contacts with the administrations also show a rather homogenous picture. Except for the Ministry of Education and Culture, all the other administration institutions have not been contacted at all in the last 2 years by at least 60% of the organizations.

Table 35. Contacts with administrations

		<i>No contact at all</i>	<i>Occasional contact</i>	<i>Regular contact</i>	<i>Total</i>
local dept related to welfare issues	N	33	11	1	45
	%	73,3	24,4	2,2	100,0
other relevant local dept	N	33	8	4	45
	%	73,3	17,8	8,9	100,0

		<i>No contact at all</i>	<i>Occasional contact</i>	<i>Regular contact</i>	<i>Total</i>
local school	N	32	10	4	46
	%	69,6	21,7	8,7	100,0
local police	N	36	9	1	46
	%	78,3	19,6	2,2	100,0
local health centre	N	41	4	1	46
	%	89,1	8,7	2,2	100,0
provincial institution 1 (BM-BÁH)	N	32	11	2	45
	%	71,1	24,4	4,4	100,0
provincial institution 2 (Regional Labour Center)	N	37	7	1	45
	%	82,2	15,6	2,2	100,0
provincial institution 3	N	42	0	1	43
	%	97,7	0,0	2,3	100,0
national institution 1 (BM-BÁH)	N	28	13	4	45
	%	62,2	28,9	8,9	100,0
national institution 2 (Social and Labour Minis)	N	31	9	5	45
	%	68,9	20,0	11,1	100,0
national institution 3 (Min. Education and Cult)	N	22	17	6	45
	%	48,9	37,8	13,3	100,0

Only one organization claimed to have had contact with trade unions. 25% of the organizations had occasional contact with European institutions, only 2 had regular contact. 23% of the organizations had regular contact with administration of country of origin, and 16% had occasional contact with them. Also politicians of country of origin had been contacted by a greater proportion of organizations: 39% had some kind of contact, half of which claimed this contact regular.

Table 36. Contact with other institutions

		<i>No contact at all</i>	<i>Occasional contact</i>	<i>Regular contact</i>	<i>Total</i>
national or regional trade unions	N	44	1	0	45
	%	97,8	2,2	0,0	100,0
European institutions	N	31	11	2	44
	%	70,5	25,0	4,5	100,0
administration country of origin	N	26	7	10	43
	%	60,5	16,3	23,3	100,0
political parties country of origin	N	27	9	8	44
	%	61,4	20,5	18,2	100,0

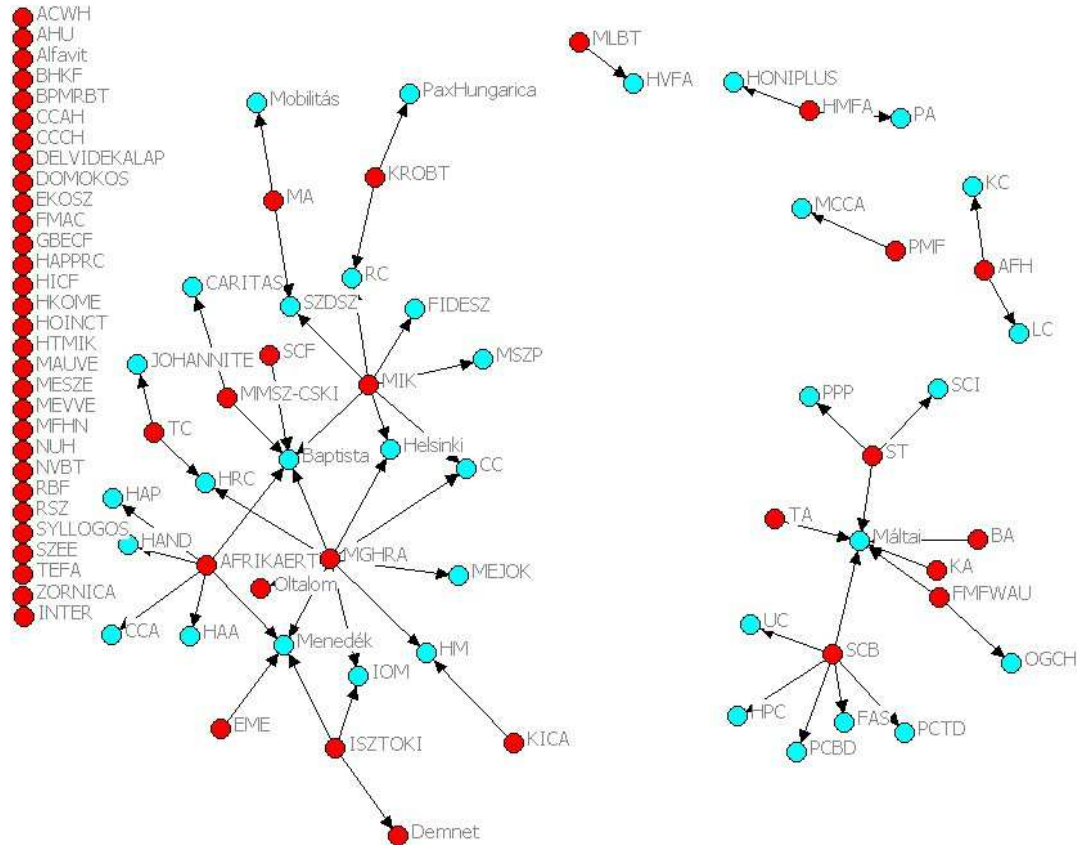
In what regards formal procedures of decision making, in all 4 cases (district, municipal, national council) there was only 1 organisation out of 45 who was invited to the decision making, and none participated. Informal procedures show similar patterns, except for 2 organisations that had participated occasionally in the work of a national committee.

Regarding contacts with autochthonous Hungarian organizations, the picture reveals rather thin networks: out of 51 organisations only the two fifths of them indicates any collaboration with an autochthonous Hungarian organization. (These are mainly ethnic Hungarian migrant organizations, collaborating with religious organizations and churches, or a few non-ethnic Hungarian organizations collaborating with human rights and religious organizations.)

Figure 2. Network picture of collaborations with Hungarian organizations in last 2 years

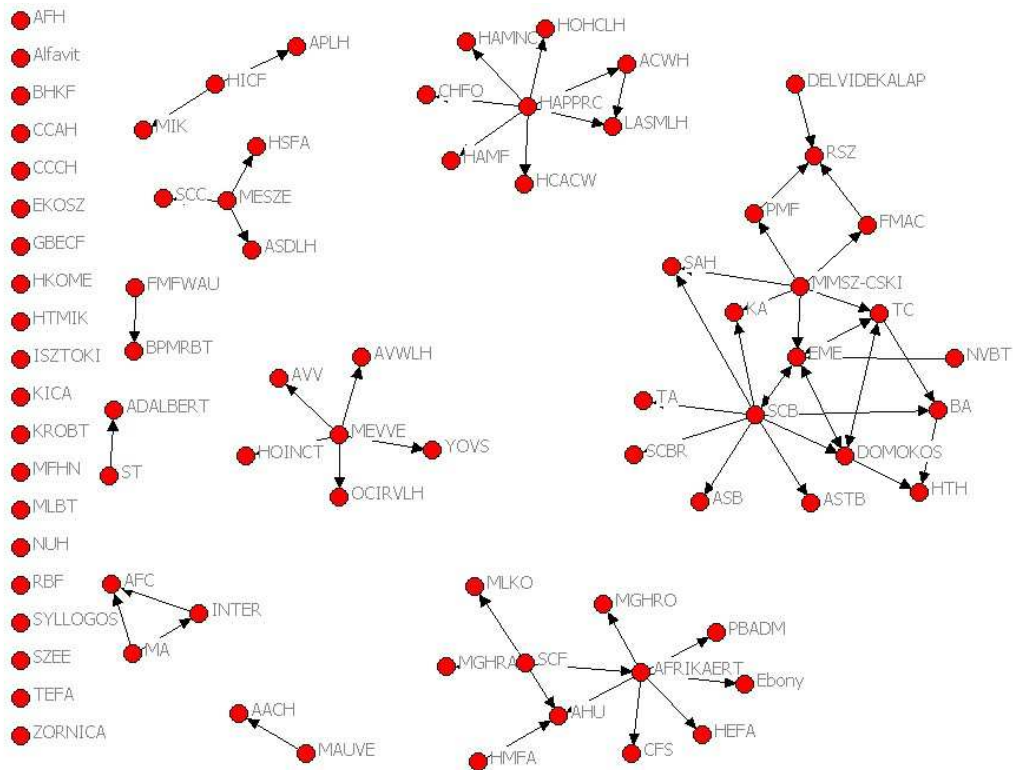
Red circles – Migrant organizations

Blue circles – Autochthonous Hungarian organisations



Finally, the network picture of collaborations among migrant organizations reveals clearly groups formed along ties of origin: the cluster of ethnic Hungarian organizations, Chinese organizations, Vietnamese organizations, African migrants' organizations, and Arabic and Syrian organizations. A considerable proportion of organizations (40%) had not collaborated with any other migrant organization in the two years preceding the interview.

Figure 3. Network picture of collaborations migrant organizations in last 2 years



CITY: London³

1. Mapping process

The mapping was limited to organisations in the North London boroughs of Camden, Islington, Hackney and Haringey. Since an exhaustive mapping of all minority organisations in the entire city was not feasible, lists were generated drawing on formal and informal sources for the selected ethnic groups, mainly, plus some additional and ethnically mixed organisations. Each borough council in North London maintains online lists of local voluntary and community sector organisations for minorities and other groups; these organisations may be service providers, of welfare or immigration advice, support groups (e.g. groups for women, elderly people or youth groups), or cultural associations. In addition, in each borough there is a local Council for Voluntary Services, which provides advice and builds capacity in the voluntary sector. These organisations also maintain online lists of the organisations which are affiliated to them, many of which have an ethnic focus. These organisations are:

CAMDEN	Voluntary Action Camden (VAC)	http://www.vac.org.uk/
ISLINGTON	Islington Voluntary Action Council (IVAC)	http://www.ivac.org.uk/
HACKNEY	Hackney Council for Voluntary Service (HCVS)	http://www.hcvs.org.uk/
HARINGEY	Haringey Association of Voluntary and Community Organisations (HAVCO)	http://www.havcoharingey.org.uk/

- a) 105 organisations mapped in-house; Ethnic Focus generated additional lists (awaiting information, mortality rate unknown)
- b) 47 organisations were interviewed
- c) 29 were identified by formal mapping, 4 informal snowball, 14 unknown

2. Organisations' profiles

a) Categories of organisation (POS13A)

		<i>f</i>	%
ETHNIC	African	1	2.1
	Arabic	1	2.1
	Bangladeshi	8	17.0
	Caribbean	13	27.7
	Indian	5	10.6
RELIGIOUS	Hindu	1	2.1
	Muslim	1	2.1
MIXED	Black and ethnic minority	9	19.1
	South Asian	4	8.5
	White and BME	2	4.3
	Refugees	1	2.1

³ This report has been prepared by Ranji Devadason, research associate of the British team of the Localmultidem project.

	Other	1	2.1
N		47	100

b) Language use (Q4801-4802)

	Regular Activities		Correspondence with members	
	<i>f</i>	%	<i>f</i>	%
Only country language	10	21.3	14	29.8
Mostly country language	9	19.1	11	23.4
About half and half	10	21.3	7	14.9
Mostly ethnic group language	4	8.5	1	2.1
DK/NA	14	29.8	14	29.8
TOTAL	47	100	47	100

c) Years of foundation (3A)

Years		
ETHNIC	African	1996
	Arabic	n/a
	Bangladeshi	1975 (x2), 1976,1978,1984,1986,1997,2007
	Caribbean	1969,1972,1975,1980 (x2), 1982,1983, 1985,1986,1999,2001,2002,2004
	Indian	1965,1967,1972,1979,1984
RELIGIOUS	Hindu	1977
	Muslim	1975
MIXED	Black and ethnic minority	1984,1988,1989,1991,1993
	South Asian	1981,1986,1996,1998
	White and BME	1973, 1982
	Refugees	1998
	Other	2002

d) Self-definition of organisation (13A)

	<i>f</i>	%
Charity /welfare	11	23.4
Pensioners, elderly	5	10.6
Religious or faith-based activities	4	8.5
Youth, children	1	2.1
Parents	1	2.1
Culture, music, theatre etc.	2	4.3
Humanitarian aid	2	4.3
Women	5	10.6

Workers' or Trade Union relations	2	4.3
Immigrants association	2	4.3
Ethnic Association	2	4.3
Neighbourhood or residents' association	1	2.1
Other	7	14.9
NA	2	4.3
	47	

Self-definition, multiple responses (1301-1329):

	<i>f</i>	%
Sports club	14	29.8
Youth club	13	27.7
Environmental organisation	5	10.6
Peace organisation	5	10.6
Humanitarian aid or human rights organisation	13	27.7
Charity or social-welfare organisation	37	78.7
Association for medical patients, specific illnesses or addictions	7	14.9
Disabled association	11	23.4
Pensioners, elderly	23	48.9
Lodge or service club	2	4.3
Political party	1	2.1
Trade Union	3	6.4
Business or employers' organisation	5	10.6
Professional organisation	5	10.6
Consumer association	4	8.5
Parents' organisation	11	23.4
Culture, music, theatre etc.	22	46.8
Hobby-related association	18	38.3
Residents' or neighbourhood association	9	19.1
Immigrants' association	16	34.0
Religious organisation	15	31.9
Women's organisation	19	40.4
War veterans	1	2.1
Anti-racist organisation	14	29.8
Direct Action Group	7	14.9
Ethnic organisation	33	70.2
Other	11	23.4

Multiple responses allowed (n=47)

e) Field of influence (Q1201-1205)

	<i>f</i>	%
Active in neighbourhood	4	8.5
Active in part of city	31	66.0
Active in London	6	12.8
Active in region	4	8.5
Active in whole country	8	17.0
Active in other countries	5	10.6

Multiple responses allowed (n=47)

f) Main areas of activity (21a)

	<i>f</i>	%
Charity /welfare	9	19.1
Health	6	12.8
Disabled	1	2.1
Pensioners, elderly	4	8.5
Religious or faith-based activities	1	2.1
Education	2	4.3
Poverty	1	2.1
Ethnic concerns	2	4.3
Sports	2	4.3
Youth, children	1	2.1
Parents	2	4.3
Culture, music, theatre etc.	2	4.3
Peace	1	2.1
Women	1	2.1
Community development	3	6.4
Politics	2	4.3
Labour (Trade Union) relations	1	2.1
Family	1	2.1
Employment and training	2	4.3
Housing	1	2.1
Other	2	4.3
	47	100

Other activities, multiple responses:

	<i>f</i>	%
Charity /welfare	38	80.9
Health	32	68.1
Disabled	16	34.0
Pensioners, elderly	28	59.6
Discrimination	21	41.7
Religious or faith-based activities	21	41.7
Education	35	74.5
Poverty	23	48.6
Ethnic concerns	37	78.7
Sports	17	36.2
Youth, children	31	66.0
Parents	25	53.2
Culture, music, theatre etc.	31	66.0
Hobbies	17	36.2
Research	10	21.7
Peace	10	21.7
Humanitarian Aid	11	23.4
Women	28	59.6
Human Rights	11	23.4
Childcare	16	34.0
Community development	34	72.3
Politics	6	12.8
Business	9	19.1

Labour (Trade Union) relations	2	55.3
Consumer interests	6	6.4
Family	28	59.6
Employment and training	26	55.3
Housing	19	40.4
Crime	17	36.2
Homosexuality	3	6.4
Immigration	20	42.6
International co-operation	9	19.1
Neighbourhood or local demands	26	55.3
Other	11	23.4

Multiple responses allowed (n=47)

N.B. Q22 about activities was not included in the British questionnaire.

3. Size and composition

a) *Number of members, staff and participants (q3501-3508)*

	0	1-9	10-29	30-99	100-499	500+	federation	NA	TOTAL
Members	0	2	3	5	18	16	3		47
Active members	0	3	9	7	17	3	3	5	47
Non-member participants	5	5	6	7	8	7	3	6	47
Paid Staff (full-time)	0	30	4	0	0	0	3	10	47
Paid Staff (part-time)	11	26	5	1	0	0	3	1	47
Volunteers (3+hrs per week)	11	25	7	1	0	0	3	0	47
Volunteers (<3 hrs per week)	5	24	7	3	0	0	3	5	47
Clients	10	3	0	0	6	16	3	9	47

b) *Women members, staff, participants etc. (Q35C01-35C08)*

	0	1-10%	10-50	50%	50-80%	100%	NA	TOTAL
Members	0	2	6	10	8	10	11	47
Active members	2	2	6	5	10	10	12	47
Non-member participants	6	3	5	6	7	7	13	47
Paid Staff (full-time)	15	0	4	6	3	10	9	47
Paid Staff (part-time)	13	0	1	6	4	12	11	47
Volunteers (3+hrs per week)	6	1	5	5	6	13	11	47
Volunteers (<3 hrs per week)	8	1	4	7	1	14	12	47
Clients	10	1	1	8	9	4	14	47

c) Percentage of women members by ethnic origin

	Mean %	N
African	25	1
Arabic/Iraqi	30	1
Bangladeshi	47	7
Caribbean	69.5	10
Indian	50	3
Hindu	40	1
Muslim	n/a	0
Black and ethnic minority	66.2	6
South Asian	50	3
White and BME	85	2
Refugees	50	1
N		35

c) co-ethnic members (Q4505-4508)

	Percentage of members					
	1-10%	10-50	50%	50-80%	100%	TOTAL
Black Caribbean	40	0	0	0	7	47
Bangladeshi	41	0	0	0	6	47
Indian	39	0	0	0	8	47
White British	40	0	0	0	7	47

d) age-groups of members (Q4501-4504)

	Percentage of members					
	1-10%	10-50	50%	50-80%	100%	TOTAL
Under 16 years	41	0	0	0	6	47
16 to 30 years	40	0	0	0	7	47
31 to 64 years	40	0	0	0	7	47
Over 64 years	40	0	0	0	7	47

e) religions of members (Q4509-4510)

Question not included in British questionnaire.

f) Recent migrants (Q4511)

		Percentage of members who are recent migrants					
		<i>1-10%</i>	<i>10-50</i>	<i>50%</i>	<i>50-80%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
ETHNIC	African	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Bangladeshi	4	0	0	0	3	7
	Caribbean	5	0	0	0	4	9
	Indian	4	0	0	0	1	5
RELIGIOUS	Hindu	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Muslim	0	0	0	0	1	1
MIXED	Black and ethnic minority	7	0	0	0	1	8
	South Asian	1	0	0	0	3	4
	White and BME	2	0	0	0	0	2
	Refugees	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Other	0	0	0	0	1	1
							40

4. Resources

a/b) ownership/renting office space (Q60a, b & d)

		Shares office space	Rents office space	Owns office space
ETHNIC	African	0	1	0
	Arabic/Iraqi	0	0	1
	Bangladeshi	1	5	1
	Caribbean	4	6	3
	Indian	0	1	4
RELIGIOUS	Hindu	0	0	1
	Muslim	0	0	1
MIXED	Black and ethnic minority	4	7	2
	South Asian	0	4	0
	White and BME	0	2	0
	Refugees	0	1	0
	Other	1	1	0
N		10	28	13
%		21.3%	60.0%	27.7%

c) Equipment (Q6201-6207)

Ownership of resources	<i>f</i>	%
Own phone number	45	95.7
Own postal address	43	91.5
Own computers	44	93.6
Internet connection	41	87.2
Email address	41	87.2
Fax machine and number	39	83.0
Website	37	78.7

d) Annual operating budget (Q71)

Annual operating budget	Euros
Max	1,280,000.00
Min	640.00
Mean	243,711.80
Median	153,600.00
Standard deviation	301,675.90
N	16

Non-responses = 31

e) Budgetary sources (Q7201-7213)

	Mean %
Returns from the sales of goods or services	8.0
Returns from events or campaigns for funds raising	8.5
Membership fees	2.5
Donations from individuals	6.1
Sponsoring from companies/firms	3.8
Finance from federation or umbrella organization	14.5
Grant from the borough council (local authority)	35.3
Grant from Greater London Authority	1.1
Grant from regional government	9.9
Grant from national government	11.9
Grant from European Union	9.9
Grant from (country of origin) government	0
Other sources	15.7

Non-responses = 39

e) Personnel (Q6301-6305)

	<i>f</i>	%
Executive board	46	97.9
Secretary	45	95.7
Treasurer	41	87.2
General Assembly	42	89.4

f) Number of members on the board (Q66)

	<i>f</i>
Max	32
Min	3
Mean	10.58
Median	10
N	45

Number of women members on the board (Q67)

	<i>f</i>
Max	12
Min	0
Mean	4.69
Median	5.0
N	45

h) Chair person's gender (Q70/POS13a)

		Man	Woman
ETHNIC	African	1	0
	Arabic/Iraqi	1	0
	Bangladeshi	7	1
	Caribbean	9	3
	Indian	5	0
RELIGIOUS	Hindu	1	0
	Muslim	1	0
MIXED	Black and ethnic minority	6	3
	South Asian	1	3
	White and BME	1	1
	Refugees	1	0
	Other	1	0
	N	35	11
	%	76.0	23.9

5. Activities

a) Events organised (Q2301-2307)

	Frequency of events organisation					
	<i>Weekly</i>	<i>Monthly</i>	<i>2-5 times/ year</i>	<i>Once a year</i>	<i>Less often or never</i>	
Cultural events	5	4	21	10	4	44
Social events	8	3	23	7	3	44
Intellectual events	1	4	22	6	11	44
Political events	2	1	3	3	22	31
Educational activities	14	4	16	2	4	40
Sport & leisure activities	20	2	7	4	8	41
Religious activities	10	3	4	2	17	36
Legal representation for migrants	2	4	2	1	23	32
Assistance in immigration	8	5	6	1	17	37
Information on other laws & institutions	7	5	8	1	13	34
Assistance in housing	15	4	1	1	16	37
Assistance in job-seeking	16	3	7	1	15	42
Assistance in welfare	19	5	9	1	8	42
Financial assistance	5	1	3	2	24	35
In-kind support	13	1	3	1	23	41
Translation services	10	4	6	3	14	37

b) Services offered by the organisation (Q2401-2409)

	Frequency of service provision					
	<i>Weekly</i>	<i>Monthly</i>	<i>2-5 times/ year</i>	<i>Once a year</i>	<i>Less often or never</i>	
Legal representation for migrants	2	4	2	1	23	32
Assistance in immigration	8	5	6	1	17	37
Information on other laws & institutions	7	5	8	1	13	34
Assistance in housing	15	4	1	1	16	37
Assistance in job-seeking	16	3	7	1	15	42
Assistance in welfare	19	5	9	1	8	42
Financial assistance	5	1	3	2	24	35
In-kind support	13	1	3	1	23	41
Translation services	10	4	6	3	14	37
Legal representation for migrants	2	4	2	1	23	32

c) Frequency of political or public activities (Q2501-2510)

Frequency of political or public activities					
	<i>Never</i>	<i>1-3</i>	<i>4-6</i>	<i>7+times</i>	
Send letters or writings to the authorities	12	14	5	10	41
Press conferences or press releases	17	14	6	4	41
Management or implementation of public programs	11	11	7	13	42
Distribution of newsletter or other written materials to influence public opinion	13	5	8	14	40
Collect signatures for a petition	24	12	1	2	39
Organise or collaborate in the organisation of demonstrations and public meetings	20	12	3	3	38
Organise boycotts to products, institutions or countries	36	1	0	1	38
Organise or participate in the occupation of a building or in a "sit in" protest	38	1	0	1	40
Participate in local radio or TV programmes	25	11	1	3	40
Participate in national radio or TV programmes	27	9	0	3	39

d) Call upon members to participate in political activities (Q3001-3007)

Call upon members to participate					
	<i>Never</i>	<i>1-3</i>	<i>4-6</i>	<i>7+times</i>	
Contact government officials	22	3	6	5	36
Write to newspapers	20	4	8	5	37
Sign a petition	17	8	9	3	37
Boycott products	30	2	5	1	38
Participate in demonstrations	27	5	4	1	37
Participate in a strike	31	1	3	1	36
To work in political candidates' campaigns	33	2	1	1	37

e) Promoted turnout by origin (Q31-32)

Promoted turnout by origin		Yes	No
ETHNIC	African	0	1
	Arabic/Iraqi	0	1
	Bangladeshi	1	7
	Caribbean	2	11
	Indian	2	3
RELIGIOUS	Hindu	1	0
	Muslim	1	0
MIXED	Black and ethnic minority (BME)	0	9
	South Asian	0	4
	White and BME	0	2
	Refugees	1	0
	Other	0	1
	N	8	39
		17.0	83.0

f) Members stood in elections (local or national) (Q33-34)

		Member stood as candidate in elections		Member elected	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
ETHNIC	African	0	1	0	1
	Arabic/Iraqi	0	1	0	1
	Bangladeshi	6	2	3	5
	Caribbean	6	7	3	10
	Indian	3	2	1	4
RELIGIOUS	Hindu	0	1	0	1
	Muslim	1	0	0	1
MIXED	Black and ethnic minority (BME)	0	8	0	7
	South Asian	1	3	0	1
	White and BME	0	2	0	2
	Refugees	1	0	0	1
	Other	0	1	0	0
	N	18	28	7	34
		39.1	60.9	17.1	82.9

6. Contact political institutions and administration

a) Contact with executives, politicians and parties

		No contact		Occasional contact		Regular contact	
		<i>F</i>	%	<i>f</i>	%	<i>f</i>	%
EXECUTIVE	Executive of the local council	12	29.3	17	41.5	12	29.3
PARTIES	Labour councillors	12	28.6	16	38.1	14	33.3
	Conservative councillors	23	54.8	11	26.2	8	19.0
	Liberal Democrat councillors	23	54.8	14	33.3	5	11.9
	Labour Party	25	61.0	10	24.4	6	14.6
	Conservative Party	31	75.6	7	17.1	3	7.3
	Liberal Democrat Party	31	75.6	8	19.5	2	4.9
PROVINCIAL	Local Strategic Partnership	16	40	15	37.5	9	22.5
REGIONAL	London Mayor's Office	18	43.9	17	41.5	6	14.6
	Greater London Authority	14	35.0	16	40.0	10	25.0
NATIONAL	Home Office	18	43.9	19	46.3	4	9.8
	Department for Work & Pensions	31	51.2	13	31.7	7	17.1
	Communities & Local Government	15	37.5	20	50.0	5	12.5

b) Contacts with local administration (Q5601-5607)

	No contact		Occasional contact		Regular contact	
	<i>f</i>	%	<i>f</i>	%	<i>f</i>	%
Social Services (welfare)	12	27.9	11	25.6	20	46.5
Local Education Authority (LEA)	14	32.6	13	30.2	16	37.2
Primary Health Care Trust	10	23.3	13	30.2	20	46.5
Local school	13	29.5	14	31.8	17	38.6
Local health centre	14	32.6	15	34.9	14	32.6
Local police	9	20.5	20	45.5	15	34.1
Housing services	12	27.9	13	30.2	18	41.9
Equalities Unit	17	39.5	14	32.6	12	27.9

N.B. Regional parliamentarians and local immigration office not included/applicable.

c) National parties and the European Union (Q5625-5628)

	No contact		Occasional contact		Regular contact	
	<i>f</i>	%	<i>F</i>	%	<i>f</i>	%
Labour MPs	18	43.9	14	34.1	9	22.0
Conservative MPs	28	68.3	9	22.0	4	9.8
Liberal Democrat MPs	29	70.7	9	22.0	3	7.3
Labour Party	29	70.7	8	19.5	4	9.8
Conservative Party	33	80.5	7	17.1	1	2.4
Liberal Democrat Party	37	90.2	3	7.3	1	2.4
Trade Unions	38	92.7	2	4.9	1	2.4
European Union	37	90.2	4	9.8	0	0
Country of origin (government)	35	83.3	6	14.3	1	2.4

d) Invitation to participate in decision-making processes (Q5701-5710)

i. formal decision-making processes

Invitations	Invited to participate		Participated	
	<i>f</i>	%	<i>f</i>	%
To be a member of a district council	15	33.3	13	28.9
To a municipal consultation on specific issues	20	44.4	16	35.6
To a regional consultation on specific	6	13.3	4	8.9
To a national consultation on specific issues	3	6.7	3	6.7

ii. informal decision-making processes

Invitations	Invited to participate		Participated	
	<i>f</i>	%	<i>f</i>	%
Occasional: to a specific problem municipal committee	26	57.8	20	44.4
To join a consultation municipal committee	14	31.1	24	53.3
Occasional: to a specific problem regional committee	11	24.4	11	24.4
To join a consultation regional committee	11	24.4	10	22.2
Occasional: to specific problem national committee	9	20.0	8	17.8
To join a national consultation committee	8	17.8	7	14.9

7. Organisational Networks

a) Member of a federation or a network (Q8-9, Q10-11)

	Networks	
	<i>f</i>	%
Member of a regional federation	24	51.1
Member of a national federation	16	34.0
Member of an international federation	4	8.5
Member of a network of organisations	6	12.8

CITY: LYON⁴

1. Methodological aspects: the mapping process

As far as the methodology of the mapping process is concerned, it is important to clarify how we have conducted the mapping. We have operated differently in two areas of the Lyon metropolitan area: in Vaulx en Velin we have chosen to target all the organizations present in the city, including both “autochthonous” and “non-autochthonous” organizations. In Lyon, Villeurbanne and Vénissieux, we focus only on Maghrebi organizations. For this report, in the case of Vaulx en Velin only the organisations of migrant-descending groups are included, and in the case of Lyon, Villeurbanne and Vénissieux these are all Maghrebi associations.

Table 1 Distribution of migrants’ organizations

	Freq.	Percent
Lyon	15	19.7
Vaulx en Velin	53	69.7
Villeurbanne	5	6.6
Vénissieux	2	2.6

Concerning the methodology of the mapping, we pay special attention to the listing established by the “*espace associative du Rhone*”, that registers the organizations at the department level. This registration is not compulsory, which can make this listing incomplete. We complete this with the listing made by the prefecture, which registers the creation and the shift of names, of composition of directorate or the board. The problem of such a listing is that it only offers limited information concerning the organization. We have thus used other sources and key informants to get the names of migrant organizations such as pro-migrant organizations in those cities (trade unions, NGOs, social centers), activists, intercultural mediators, websites, etc..

Table 2 Mapping methodology

	Freq.	Percent
Official/institutional list	49	64.5
Informal snowball	27	35.5
Total	76	100

Tables 3 and 4 show that 536 organizations were mapped in Vaulx en Velin including both autochthonous and non-autochthonous organisations. In Lyon, Villeurbanne and Vénissieux 107 Maghrebian organizations were mapped. In Vaulx en Velin, 176 organizations were confirmed still active (32.6%), whereas in Lyon & Villeurbanne and Vénissieux, 62.6 % were confirmed still active. Most organizations we had mapped were not reachable for different reasons, mostly due to the wrong address and telephone, or the lack on information concerning them and their existence. We have noticed a number of “unofficial” deaths of organizations registered. To register the collapse of an organization, the leaders must present all the required information to the prefectural service (bureau des associations). So an important number of effectively non active organizations are still present in the list managed by institutional services.

⁴ This report has been produced by Foued Nasri and Manlio Cinalli, members of the French Localmultidem team.

Table 3 Organizations mapped in Vaulx en Velin

		%
Associations confirmed still active	176	32.9
Associations confirmed not active	23	4.3
Total mapped associations	535	100
Total associations interviewed	92	52.3
Immigrant organizations interviewed	53	30.1
Incomplete interviews	4	2.73
Autochthonous organizations	35	19.9
Not interviewed associations	84	47.7
Total associations confirmed still active	176	100

Table 4 Organizations mapped in Lyon Villeurbanne and Venissieux

		%
Associations confirmed still active	67	62.6
Associations confirmed not active	7	6.5
Total mapped associations	107	100
Interviewed associations	26	38.8
Complete	22	32.8
Incomplete interviews	4	6
Not interviewed associations	41	61.2
Total Associations confirmed still active	67	100

2. Organisational Profile

Table 5 shows that immigrant organizations with mixed origins are the most numerous and represent about 22.4 % of the sampling. This category refers to a wide range of ethnic group present in the organizations. If we focus on one ethnic group it seems clear the Algerians are present in numerous organizations. Indeed if we take into account the organizations where Algerians are present as Algerians or as Maghrebis, if we add those categories, Algerians are present in 39.4% of the organizations.

Table 5 Main ethnic groups of organizations' members

Ethnic group of origin	Freq.	Percent
Mixed origins	17	22.4
Algeria	12	15.8
Mixed origins Maghreb	6	7.9

Ethnic group of origin	Freq.	Percent
Comoros	4	5.3
Mixed origins Algeria	4	5.3
Tunisia	3	3.9
Morocco	3	3.9
Maghreb	3	3.9
Mixed origins Arab countries	2	2.6
Madagascar	2	2.6
Maghreb Tunisia	2	2.6
Sub Saharan Africa	2	2.6
Antilles	1	1.3
Antilles Reunion Guyana	1	1.3
Irak	1	1.3
Cameroun	1	1.3
Centrafica	1	1.3
Maghreb Algeria	1	1.3
Maghreb Morocco	1	1.3
Mayotte	1	1.3
Mixed origins French gipsy	1	1.3
Mixed origins Africa	1	1.3
Mixed origins Muslims countries	1	1.3
Portugal	1	1.3
Somali	1	1.3
Tamil	1	1.3
Touareg	1	1.3
Turkey	1	1.3
Total	76	100.00

Most immigrant organizations in Lyon and suburbs use French both in daily activities and members meetings, about a half of them use mostly or exclusively the French language (57.9 % in daily activities; 52.1% during member meetings). It seems clear that in most cases the ethnic language is not used, at last ethnic language is used, alone, or in combination with French language in about 25 % of the cases, both in daily activities (23.6%) and member meetings (27.6%). The missing cases can bias the data but it refers to organizations as the *centre sociaux* or previously autochthonous organizations, they are considered as immigrant organizations due to the criteria of the research including a lot as second generations both in the members and the board. A lot of those organizations comprised mixed origins and are defined as so.

Table 6 Language used in daily activities and in members' meetings

	Language in daily activities		language during member meetings	
	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent
Only other language	1	1.3	4	5.3
Mostly other language	1	1.3	2	2.6
Half French, half other	16	21.1	15	19.7
Mostly French	15	19.7	5	6.6

	Language in daily activities		language during member meetings	
	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent
French	29	38.2	35	46.1
DK			1	1.3
Missing	14	18.4	14	18.4
Total	76	100	76	100

Table 7 shows the year of foundation of the immigrant organizations. The table shows that most of them are relatively recent. A more precisely attention to the decades when they were created 10 immigrant organizations were created during the eighties, 19 immigrant organizations were created during the nineties and 37 from 2000 to 2008. The most ancient organization was created and the more recent in 2008.

Table 7 Year of foundation

Year of foundation	Freq.	Percent
-9	1	1.3
-8	2	2.6
1934	1	1.3
1960	1	1.3
1965	1	1.3
1971	1	1.3
1977	1	1.3
1979	1	1.3
1981	2	2.6
1985	2	2.6
1987	2	2.6
1988	1	1.3
1989	3	3.9
1990	3	3.9
1991	2	2.6
1992	3	3.9
1993	1	1.3
1994	1	1.3
1995	2	2.6
1996	1	1.3
1997	2	2.6
1998	1	1.3
1999	3	3.9
2000	4	5.3
2001	6	7.9
2002	1	1.3
2003	3	3.9
2004	7	9.2
2005	4	5.3

2006	5	6.6
2007	7	9.2
2008	1	1.3
Total	76	100.0

Algerians are present in organizations which were created from 1965 to 2007, Tunisians in organizations which were created from 1989 to 2001 and Moroccans in organizations which were created more recently from 2000 to 2007. More precisely in the case of the Algerians, a large part of the immigration organizations within which they are included were created from 2000, specifically 10 organizations. Apart from this they are also included in 5 organizations created during the 1990s and the 1980s. The most recent immigrant organizations included are the Moroccans. From this point of view it seems important to notice those figures do not afford us sufficient insight to address them in terms of immigration wave.

Table 8 shows that immigrant organizations define themselves rather as cultural, or charity organizations, which are some relatively general self-definitions. Only 2 of them define themselves as religious organizations, and two of them as ethnic and immigrant organization. These patterns of self-identification and the weakness of a so-called specific self-identification can be linked with the importance of different national origins within an organization which makes difficult to identify an organization through ethnic, religious or immigrant criteria. Also, it makes clear the rising inclusion process of immigrants within the leadership and membership of organizations previously seen, or in other cities, as autochthonous organizations as the sport, resident or charity organizations.

Table 8 Self definitions of organizational types

Most important type of organization	Freq.	Percent
Other club or association	25	32.9
Cultural organization	15	19.7
Charity organization	8	10.5
Sport organization	8	10.5
Resident organization	5	6.6
Humanitarian organization	4	5.3
Anti-racist organization	2	2.6
Religious organization	2	2.6
Ethnic organization	1	1.3
Immigrant organization	1	1.3
Women organization	1	1.3
Business organization	1	1.3
Disabled organization	1	1.3
Youth organization	1	1.3
MISSING	1	1.3
Total	76	100.00

Table 9 shows the two main levels of action addressed by the immigrants organizations are the city and the regional level. At the same time, we can observe a relative balance between levels. Indeed, if the city and the regional level are the most targeted, the figures are relatively close: 69.7% and 61.8%. Concerning the other levels, national and other country level, the average is very close, about 18.4 % of the immigrant organizations target a specific area of the city as their field of influence, 17.1% the national level and 21.1% other countries. Those figures can also been explained by their types of activities.

Table 9 Field of influence

	Freq.	Percent
Works in area of city	14	18.4
Works at city level	53	69.7
Works at regional level	47	61.8
Works at national level	13	17.1
Works in other country	16	21.1

Table 10 shows the main area of activity is the cultural one, for 21.1% of the immigrant organizations. Concerning the main areas of activity quoted by immigrant organizations, it seems clear that, apart culture, the majority of them are oriented towards general concerns as education, neighborhood and sports for instance. Those 3 topics are quoted by 30.2 % of the immigrant organizations. Although more specific areas of activity as immigration, ethnic concerns, discrimination issues or religious activities for instance are quoted by 9.1 % of the immigrant organizations. This pattern is consistent with the self-identification and the insights raised before that make clear the relative weakness of more specific sector of activities and identification. We need to be cautious and take into account that reference to ethnicity or religion are an important space of contention in the public space, which may have an impact or shape self-identification.

Table 10 Main activity area

most important area of activity	Freq.	Percent
Culture	16	21.1
Education	9	11.8
neighbourhood	7	9.2
sports	7	9.2
disabled	4	5.3
Humanitarian aid	4	5.3
Eldery	3	3.9
family	3	3.9
Employment and training	3	3.9
Ethnic concerns	3	3.9
charity	2	2.6
other	2	2.6
Religious activities	2	2.6
Poverty	2	2.6

Health	1	1.3
Discrimination issues	1	1.3
Youth	1	1.3
Hobbies	1	1.3
Women	1	1.3
Human rights	1	1.3
Politics	1	1.3
Housing	1	1.3
Issues related to immigration	1	1.3
Not applicable	1	1.3
MISSING	0	0.00
Total	76	100

Table 11 shows the most quoted activities deals rather with the dimension of the socialization rather than political activities, to sum up, the table give some insights to sustain the idea that immigrant organizations are more oriented towards the issue of creating social link than activities which may afford means to give visibility to their eventual demands. The amount of immigrant organizations which make reference to items as socialization, sport activities, services and social integration give consistence to this pattern. Indeed, if such topics which can be related to a kind of constitution and reinforcement of social link are quoted by 73.7 % of immigrant organizations. Yet, items such as interest representation, lobby activities, contact with media or advocacy are quoted by 9.1 % of the immigrant organizations.

Table 11 Most important activity

Most important activity	Freq.	Percent
Socializing	27	35.5
Recreation or sport activities	11	14.5
Services to others (individuals or organisations)	8	10.5
Mobilizing members	6	7.9
Social or local integration	5	6.6
Services to members	5	6.6
Promoting volunteering	3	3.9
Interests Representation	3	3.9
Self-help	2	2.6
Advocacy	2	2.6
Lobby activities	1	1.3
Contacts with media	1	1.3
Other	1	1.3
Not applicable	1	1.3
MISSING	0	0.00
Total	76	100

SIZE AND COMPOSITION

Table 12 makes clear the distortion within two dimensions. The first one is related to the patterns of involvement within the organization and the second one is linked to the difference of status. First, if the number of members can be important, about 60% of the immigrant organizations comprised 10 to 100 members, the amount of active members is really smaller. About 70% of the immigrant organizations are managed by 0 to 29 members and that can attract numerous persons as the number of non members participants and benefiting persons. Second, it seems clear the immigrant organization include a few paid staff but call to numerous volunteers.

Table 12 Number of members, active members, participants, paid staff, volunteers and clients

	0	0-9	10-29	30-99	100-499	500 or more	Women (mean of % and SD)
members		10.5	21.1	30.3	15.8	7.9	47.83 (26.32)
active members		35.5	34.2	14.5	2.6		47.62 (29.40)
non member participants	17.1	13.2	22.4	11.8	18.4	1.3	55.47 (27.57)
paid staff>30h	77.6	15.8	5.3	1.3			49 (34.46)
paid staff<30h	81.6	14.5	2.6				31.5 (36.66)
volunteers >3h	18.4	57.9	15.8	5.3			41.86 (29.84)
volunteers <3h	19.7	48.7	25.0	3.9			50.22 (30.96)
benefitting persons	14.5	3.9	10.5	18.4	28.9	15.8	43.80 (31.77)

Table 13 shows the percentage of co-ethnic members and autochthonous members, while giving additional insights concerning the balance in terms of ethnic group within the organizations. We can observe that in 28.9 of organizations, there are no autochthonous members, which reveals some kind of homogeneity in terms of ethnic origins. This pattern is consistent when we assess 47.3% of immigrant organizations gather less than 10% of autochthonous within their membership.

Table 13 Percentage of co-ethnic members and autochthonous members

	None	less than 10%	less than 50%	about 50%	Less than 80%	Almost all members
Percentage of French among members	28.9	18.4	18.4	3.9	0	2.6
Percentage of co-ethnic group members	38.2	19.7	11.2	0	2	3.9

The table 14 shows the repartition of immigrant organization in terms of age, it shows that the large part of the membership of immigrant organization include in 31-64 years old category.

Table 14 Age of the members

	< 16	16-31	31-64	>64
none	48.7	11.8	2.6	38.2
Less than 10%	11.8	22.4	2.6	31.6
10- 50%	13.2	38.2	22.4	10.5

About 50%	1.3	5.3	14.5	1.3
50- 80%	7.9	2.6	23.7	1.3
Almost all members		3.9	18.4	
DK/NA	2.6	1.3	1.3	2.6
Missing	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5
Total	100	100	100	100

Table 15 shows the difference of membership along religious belonging. First, the results of this table can be biased by the importance of the absence of responses. If the leaders can have some insights, they are not capable to provide an accurate answer but rather a rough estimation. In this field, we should take for granted there is a kind of confusion between religious belonging and ethnic belonging. Concerning the main religious group (Catholics) about 31.6 % of the organizations leaders are unable to afford an answer, and 23.7 % concerning the main religious of the ethnic group (Muslims). It can be a problem for the analysis of this question. If we pay attention to the table, some figures need to be highlighted as the weak amount of so-called Catholics in immigrant organizations. About 30% of the immigrant organizations reveal that less than 10% of individuals identified as Catholics composed their membership. As far as the so-called Muslims are concerned, they are quoted by 40.8% immigrant organizations as a major part of the membership (from 50 to 100%, respectively 14.5% and 26.3%).

Table 15. Religions, main religious group and main religious group of ethnic group

	Main religious group		Main religious of ethnic group	
	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent
None	16	21.1	5	6.6
Less than 10%	6	7.9	4	5.3
Less than 50%	8	10.5	4	5.3
About 50%	2	2.6	3	3.9
Between 50 and 80%	3	3.9	11	14.5
Almost all members	6	7.9	20	26.3
DK/NA	24	31.6	18	23.7
Missing	11	14.5	11	14.5
Total	76	100	76	100

Table 16 shows an interesting pattern in terms of participation of newcomers within immigrant organizations. Indeed it shows that 40.8% of immigrant organizations do not include newcomers within their membership. To give consistence to this pattern we can observe that 68.4% of immigrant organizations included less than 10% of newcomers within their membership.

Table 16 Number of members who have joined in the last 12 months

Number of newcomers	Freq.	Percent
None	31	40.8
0- 10%	21	27.6
10- 50%	2	2.6
About 50%	1	1.3
DK/NA	10	13.2

Missing	11	14.5
Total	76	100.

RESOURCES

Table 17 shows that in France that few organizations owns their own office space about 2.6 % but about 42.1 % of them share an office with other organizations. We can suppose such a situation is partly due to the existence of common shared associative spaces allowed by municipalities.

Table 17 Office space

	Freq.	Percent
Organisations that share office space	32	42.1
Organisations that own office space	2	2.6
Rented office	32	42.1

Table 18 shows the level of equipment of immigrant organizations. About 50% of them get the telephone and a computer. If 63.2% of the immigrant organizations get an email address, only 34.2% have the internet connection and 28.9% have their own website. 65.8% of immigrant organizations have a postal address and 34.2 % have a fax machine.

Table 18 Equipment

	Freq.	Percent
Telephone	39	51.3
Post address of organization	50	65.8
Computer	41	53.9
Internet connection	26	34.2
e-mail address	48	63.2
Organization has fax	26	34.2
Organization has its own website	22	28.9

The average annual budget is about 260,317 euros. In this field, organizations such as the “*centres sociaux*” included in immigrant organizations due to their membership get some important budget. Small organizations and especially immigrant organizations are less funded by the institutions as revealed by the next table.

Table 19 Annual operating budget

	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Budget	76	83310.05	260317.12476	0	1600000

Table 20 shows the budgetary means of immigrant organizations and highlights the main funding sources. We can define two sorts of budgetary means: the proper resources of immigrant organizations as return from the sales (3739.7 euros), membership fees (2371.4 euros), and public funding through the different levels. In this field the more important are the grants from municipality (8299.5 euros), from the national government (the state) (4380.1) and the regional government (1203.9 euros). Finally, we can mention the role of sponsoring (4757.5 euros).

Table 20 Budgetary Sources: means

	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.
Returns from the sales	73	3739.712	23531.664
Returns from events or campaigns for fund raising	75	228.640	1664.711
Membership fees	75	2371.440	8247.439
Donations from individuals	75	735.973	3139.364
Sponsoring	75	4757.573	40407.286
Finance from federation or umbrella organization	75	37.3067	346.748
Grant from municipality	75	8299.546	37603.110
Grant from regional government	75	1203.973	5492.052
Grant from national government	75	4380.186	34673.913
Grant from European union	75	-2.693	3.976
Grant from country of origin's government	75	-2.693	3.976
Other sources	75	453.973	1554.276

Table 21 shows that 93.4 % of immigrant organizations have a board and 97.4 % a general assembly.

Table 21 Has a board and/or a general assembly

	Freq.	Percent
Leading group	71	93.4
general assembly	47	97.4

Table 22 shows that the mean of members in the board is about 10 persons, form 3 to 30. We can observe the mean of women in the board is 3.79.

Table 22 Members in the board

	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Members in the board	71	10.24	6.237	3	30
Women in the board	71	3.79	4.943	0	29

The table 23 shows the chair's person gender by origins. Concerning the general balance of gender chair person, we notice that 58 immigrant organizations are led by a man and 18 by a

women. We observe that mixed origins organizations include the most numerous female chair's personnes, 9 against 8 mixed organizations led by men. The Algerian organizations comprise 12 organizations 8 organizations are led by men, 4 by women. These two categories include the most important of women chair person.

Table 23 Chair person's gender by origin

Ethnic group of origin	Man.	Woman	Total
Mixed origins	8	9	17
Algeria	8	4	12
Mixed origins Maghreb	6	0	6
Comoros	4	0	4
Mixed origins Algeria	3	1	4
Tunisia	3	0	3
Morocco	3	0	3
Maghreb	3	0	3
Mixed origins Arab countries	2	0	2
Madagascar	2	0	2
Maghreb Tunisia	1	1	2
Sub Saharan Africa	1	1	2
Antilles	1	0	1
Antilles Reunion Guyana	0	1	1
Irak	1	0	1
Cameroun	1	0	1
Centrafrica	1	0	1
Maghreb Algeria	1	0	1
Maghreb Morocco	1	0	1
Mayotte	1	0	1
Mixed origins French gipsy	1	0	1
Mixed origins Africa	1	0	1
Mixed origins Muslims countries	1	0	1
Portugal	0	1	1
Somali	1	0	1
Tamil	1	0	1
Touareg	1	0	1
Turkey	1	0	1
Total	58	18	76

ACTIVITIES

Table 24 gives some valuable insights concerning the weekly activities of immigrant organizations and the particular place of weekly educative activities: 27.6% of immigrant organizations organise weekly educative activities. The second insight of such a table is to provide some information concerning yearly activities or activities organized several times a year. The mean frequency of that cultural (48.7%), social (48.7%) and intellectual activities (34.2%) is several times a year. Consistent with the self identification and the area of activities (table and) political and religious activities appear as the less important activities. Indeed, 85.5 % of immigrant organizations rarely or never set up political events and religious activities (86.8%).

Table 24 Frequency of events' organization

	every week		every month		several times a year (2-5)		every year		rarely or never	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Organise cultural events	4	5.3	12	15.8	37	48.7	6	7.9	17	22.4
Organise edu. Events	21	27.6	7	9.2	7	9.2	5	6.6	36	47.4
Organise social events	1	1.3	8	10.5	37	48.7	15	19.7	15	19.7
Organise intellectual events	2	2.6	6	7.9	26	34.2	19	25.0	23	30.3
Organise political events	2	2.6	2	2.6	4	5.3	3	3.9	65	85.5
Organise sport activities	7	9.2	4	5.3	12	15.8	17	22.4	36	47.4
organise religious activities	4	5.3	1	1.3	4	5.3	1	1.3	66	86.8

This table shows how provisions of services related to immigration or in terms of assistance is not a widespread activity of immigrant organizations. Indeed more than 50% of immigrant organization rarely or never provides some service which can be seen as quite specific (from legal representation to assistance or financial support). 82.9 % of immigrant organizations rarely or never provide legal representation or financial support (78.9%). Weekly, the most important rate concerns the grant of assistance related to the immigration process (17.1%) and assistance for welfare system (17.1%) through information in a more informal fashion.

Table 25 Kind of services offered by the organization

	every week		every month		several times a year (2-5)		every year		rarely or never	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Providing legal representation	6	7.9	2	2.6	3	3.9	2	2.6	63	82.9
Providing assistance in immigration process	13	17.1	4	5.3	9	11.8	5	6.6	45	59.2
Providing information	12	15.8	6	7.9	8	10.5	9	11.8	41	53.9
Providing assistance housing	6	7.9	9	11.8	7	9.2	4	5.3	50	65.8

Providing assistance research employment	8	10.5	5	6.6	13	17.1	6	7.9	44	57.9
Providing assistance welfare system	13	17.1	8	10.5	10	13.2	6	7.9	39	51.3
Providing financial support	5	6.6	3	3.9	7	9.2	1	1.3	60	78.9
Providing in-kind support	6	7.9	2	2.6	13	17.1	7	9.2	48	63.2
Providing translation	5	6.6	3	3.9	9	11.8	6	7.9	53	69.7

Table 26 shows the weakness of the political and public activities of immigrant organizations. It seems clear that immigrant organizations do not use tradition means of contentious politics and other means which can make them more visible in the public space. Suffice to say that 60.5 % of immigrant organization never delivery information notes, 57.9 % never organize some press conference or 59.2% never participate to local radio/TV program. Concerning the political activities, we can observe that 73.7% of immigrant organization never collect signatures for a petition, 77.6 % never organize public meetings, boycott (94.7%) or occupation (97.4%). These patterns are consistent with the main activities quoted in table which refers to more socialization concerns (in term of social link). Concerning the repertoire of action, it seems that sending letters to authorities is the more often mean used by immigrant organizations.

Table 26 Frequency of political or public activities

	Never		1-3 times		4-6 times		7 times and more	
	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent
Letters to authorities	28	36.8	27	35.5	9	11.8	12	15.8
Press conferences or releases	44	57.9	23	30.3	4	5.3	5	6.6
Implement or manage public programs	67	88.2	3	3.9	1	1.3	5	6.6
Distribution of information notes	46	60.5	17	22.4	7	9.2	6	7.9
Collect signatures for a petition	56	73.7	12	15.8	4	5.3	4	5.3
Organise public meetings/demonstrations	59	77.6	12	15.8	2	2.6	3	3.9
Organise boycotts	72	94.7	2	2.6	1	1.3	1	1.3
Organise occupation of buildings	74	97.4	1	1.3			1	1.3
participation in local radio/TV-programs	45	59.2	18	23.7	6	7.9	7	9.2
Participation in national radio/TV-programs	69	90.8	7	9.2				

Table 27 shows the call upon members to participate in political activities. It seems clear immigrant organization do not call upon their members to participate in political activities. Suffice to say 67.1 % of immigrant organizations never ask their members to sign a petition, to boycott products (92.1%) to participate in demonstrations (71.1%) or in a strike (92.1%). This pattern is consistent with the position towards political activities marked by a very weak

participation. Finally, we can notice 94.7 % of immigrant organizations never ask their members to work in election campaigns albeit table show that 27.6% of immigrant organization include member who stood in any election. It can give some insight towards the link with political activities which are seen as a private affair, it make the immigrant organization as apolitical body whereas members can be individually active.

Table 27 Call upon members to participate in political activities

	Never		Rarely		Sometimes		Regularly	
	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent
Ask to contact gov. Officials	50	65.8	8	10.5	8	10.5	9	10.5
Ask to write letters to newspapers/magazine	61	80.3	6	7.9	4	5.3	5	6.6
Ask to sign a petition	51	67.1	7	9.2	14	18.4	4	5.3
Ask to boycott products or organizations	70	92.1	1	1.3	4	5.3	1	1.3
Ask to participate in demonstrations	54	71.1	5	6.6	12	15.8	5	6.6
Ask to participate in a strike	70	92.1	5	6.6	1	1.3		
Ask to work in election campaigns	72	94.7	1	1.3	2	2.6	1	1.3

Table 28 Member stood as a candidate in any election / member even been elected

	Freq.	Percent
Has member stood as candidate in elections	21	27.6
Elected organizational members	8	10.5

Table 29 shows that 25 organizations have promoted turnout during the last elections. About 14 of these 25 organizations include individuals form Maghreb countries.

Table 29 Promoted turnout by origins

Ethnic group of origin	Yes	No	Total
Mixed origins	4	13	17
Algeria	3	9	12
Mixed origins Maghreb	3	3	6
Comoros		4	4
Mixed origins Algeria	2	2	4
Tunisia	1	2	3
Morocco	2	1	3
Maghreb	2	1	3
Mixed origins Arab countries	0	2	2
Madagascar	0	2	2
Maghreb Tunisia	0	2	2
Sub Saharan Africa	0	2	2
Antilles	1	0	1
Antilles Reunion Guyana	0	1	1
Irak	0	1	1
Cameroun	0	1	1
Centrafica	1	0	1
Maghreb Algeria	1	0	1
Maghreb Morocco	0	1	1
Mayotte	1	0	1
Mixed origins French gipsy	1	0	1
Mixed origins Africa	1	0	1
Mixed origins Muslims countries	0	1	1
Portugal	1	0	1
Somali	1	0	1
Tamil	0	1	1
Touareg	0	1	1
Turkey	0	1	1
Total	25	51	76

3. Contacts with administrations and political institutions

Table 30 shows the weakness of the contacts with the political parties. It seems the local council and the parliamentarians are the main bound with policies. In this field, the local level is more important in terms of links with municipal policies and politics. Indeed 52,6% of immigrant organizations have contacts with the local council (34.2% occasional and 18.4% on a regular basis). Concerning the local parliamentarians, the major contacts concerns political groups which are included into the municipal team, and they have contact also on the basis of the occupation of

these local parliamentarians as a director of a municipal service rather than his ‘political color’. The figures of the contacts with local political parties give constituency to his patterns.

Table 30 Contacts with executives, politicians and parties

	No contact at all		Occasional contact		Regular contact		DK	
	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent
Contact with the city council executive or its members	36	47.4	26	34.2	14	18.4	0	
Contact with local parliamentarians party 1	44	57.9	23	30.3	7	9.2	2	2.6
Contact with local parliamentarians party 2	45	59.2	20	26.3	9	11.8	2	2.6
Contact with local parliamentarians party 3	64	84.2	10	13.2	0		2	2.6
Contact with local parliamentarians party 4	65	85.5	8	10.5	1	1.3	2	2.6
Contact with local parliamentarians party 5	60	78.9	14	18.4	0		2	2.6
Contact with local parliamentarians party 6	73	96.1	1	1.3	0		2	2.6
Contact with local parliamentarians party 7	74	97.4	0		0		2	2.6
Contact with local parliamentarians party 8	65	85.5	9	11.8	0		2	2.6
Contact with local parliamentarians party 9	74	97.4	0		0		2	2.6
Contact with local parliamentarians party 10	74	97.4	0		0		2	2.6
Contact with local parliamentarians party 11	69	90.8	4	5.3	1	1.3	2	2.6
Contact with local parliamentarians party 12	74	97.4	0		0		2	2.6
Contact with local parliamentarians party 13	70	92.1	4	5.3	0		2	2.6
Contact with local political party 1	61	80.3	12	15.8	3	3.9	0	
Contact with local political party 2	60	78.9	13	17.1	3	3.9	0	
Contact with local political party 3	72	94.7	3	3.9	1	1.3	0	
Contact with regional government	41	53.9	29	38.2	6	7.9	0	

Contact with regional parliamentarians party 1	59	77.6	13	17.1	3	3.9	1	1.3
Contact with regional parliamentarians party 2	74	97.4	1	1.3	0		1	1.3
Contact with regional parliamentarians party 3	53	69.7	18	23.7	4	5.3	1	1.3
Contact with regional parliamentarians party 4	69	90.8	6	7.9	0		1	1.3
Contact with regional parliamentarians party 5	71	93.4	4	5.3	1	1.3	1	1.3
Contact with regional parliamentarians party 6	75	98.7	0		0		1	1.3
Contact with regional parliamentarians party 7	74	97.4	1	1.3	0		1	1.3
Contact with national gouvernement	68	89.5	7	9.2	1	1.3	0	
Contact with national parliamentarians party 1	70	92.1	5	6.6	1	1.3	0	
Contact with national parliamentarians party 2	73	96.1	3	3.9	0		0	
Contact with national parliamentarians party 3	62	81.6	11	14.5	3	3.9	0	
Contact with national parliamentarians party 4	72	94.7	3	3.9	1	1.3	0	
Contact with national parliamentarians party 5	74	97.4	2	2.6	0		0	
Contact with national parliamentarians party 6	72	94.7	4	5.3	0		0	
Contact with national parliamentarians party 7	76	100	0		0		0	
Contact with national parliamentarians party 8	73	96.1	3	3.9	0		0	
Contact with national parliamentarians party 9	76	100	0		0		0	
Contact with national parliamentarians party 10	74	97.4	2	2.6	0		0	
Contact with national political party 1	73	96.1	3	3.9	0		0	
Contact with national political party 2	73	96.1	3	3.9	0		0	
Contact with national political party 3	72	94.7	4	5.3	0		0	

Table 31 shows the relationship of immigrant organizations with institutions. It seems immigrant organizations have more links with local institutions rather than provincial and national, but at the local level, the institutions with which they have contacts are dedicated to o-called suburbs and immigration issues, as the *grand projet de ville* (urban renewal) or direction of associations. At the local level, 44.3 % of immigrant organizations have contacts (occasional and regular) with the *grand projet de ville* and 69.8% with the direction of associations. It gives constituency to the idea of local level as the main level of relationship with institutional and political organizations affords some insight on the shape of these contacts. In this field the national level does not seems as a sustainable target.

Table 31 Contacts with the Administration

	No contact at all		Occasional contact		Regular contact	
	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent
Grand Projet de ville	42	55.3	15	19.7	19	25.0
Direction de l'aide sociale	58	76.3	13	17.1	5	6.6
Direction de la vie associative	23	30.3	24	31.6	29	38.2
Direction de la vie scolaire (écoles)	55	72.4	17	22.4	4	5.3
Police municipale	69	90.8	5	6.6	2	2.6
Centre de santé	59	77.6	12	15.8	5	6.6
Grand Lyon	49	64.5	18	23.7	9	11.8
Conseil Général	42	55.3	25	32.9	9	11.8
Préfecture	43	56.6	25	32.9	8	10.5
Conseil regional	37	48.7	32	42.1	7	9.2
Préfet de Region	58	76.3	16	21.1	2	2.6
Ministère des affaires sociales	68	89.5	6	7.9	2	2.6
Acès	56	73.7	14	18.4	6	7.9

Table 32 shows that the contacts with trade unions and the EU institutions are very limited. Concerning the administration of country of origins, the contacts are more important since 36.9% of immigrant organizations have contacts (occasional and regular) with these institutions. Some of them are present in the city. Immigrant organizations have also few contacts with parties of country of origins, (10.5% of them have contacts).

Table 32 Contacts with other institutions

	No contact at all		Occasional contact		Regular contact	
contacts with trade unions	71	93.4	4	5.3	1	1.3
contacts with EU institutions	71	93.4	4	5.3	1	1.3
contacts with administration of country	48	63.2	18	23.7	10	13.2

of origin						
contacts with parties country of origin	68	89.5	6	7.9	2	2.6

Table 33 shows that immigrant organizations are contacted at the local level but a very few of them are called to be member of council at any level.

Table 33 Formal procedures of decision making

	Freq.	Percent
Called to be member of district council	14	18.4
Called to be member of municipal council on specific issues	3	3.9
Called to be member of regional council on specific issues	1	1.3
Called to be member of national council on specific issues	0	
Participated in the district council	13	17.1
Participated in municipal council on specific issues	3	3.9
Participated in regional council on specific issues	1	1.3
Participated in national council on specific issues	0	

Table 34 shows the informal procedures of participation. It shows that the local level through municipal committees, is important since we can see the numerous figures.

Table 34 Informal procedures

	Frequency	Percent
Occasional invitation to specific problem municipal committee	15	19.7
Called to join consultation municipal committee	14	18.4
Occasional invitation to specific problem regional committee	3	3.9
Called to join consultation regional committee	3	3.9
Occasional invitation to specific problem national committee	1	1.3
Called to join consultation national committee	0	
Participated in specific problem municipal committee	14	18.4
Participated in consultation municipal committee	13	17.1
Participated in specific problem regional committee	3	3.9
Participated in consultation regional committee	3	3.9
Participated in specific problem national committee	1	1.3
Participated in consultation national committee	0	

4. Organizational networks

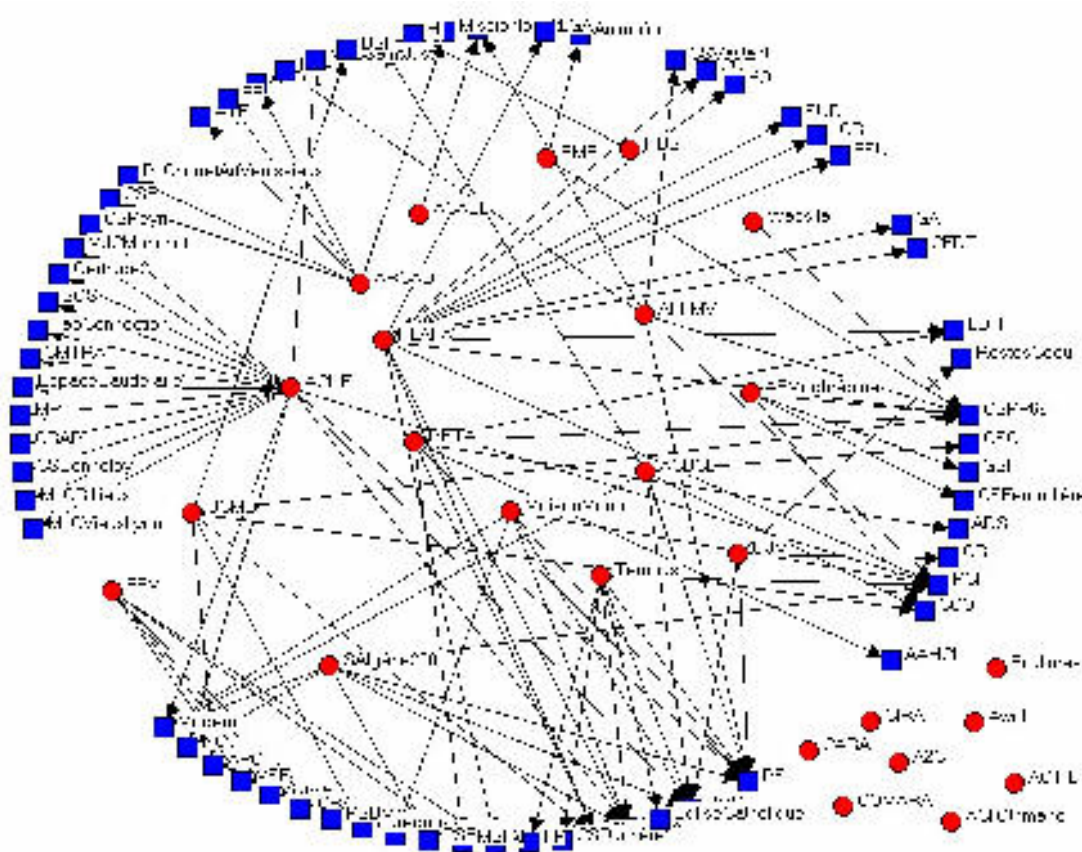
Table 35 shows that 15 immigrant organizations are member of a regional federation, and 15 are member of an international federation. It shows that 23 immigrant organizations are part of a network.

Table 35 Member of federation or network

	Freq.	Percent
Member of regional federation	15	19.7
member of national federation	15	19.7
member of international federation	6	7.9
member of a network	23	30.3

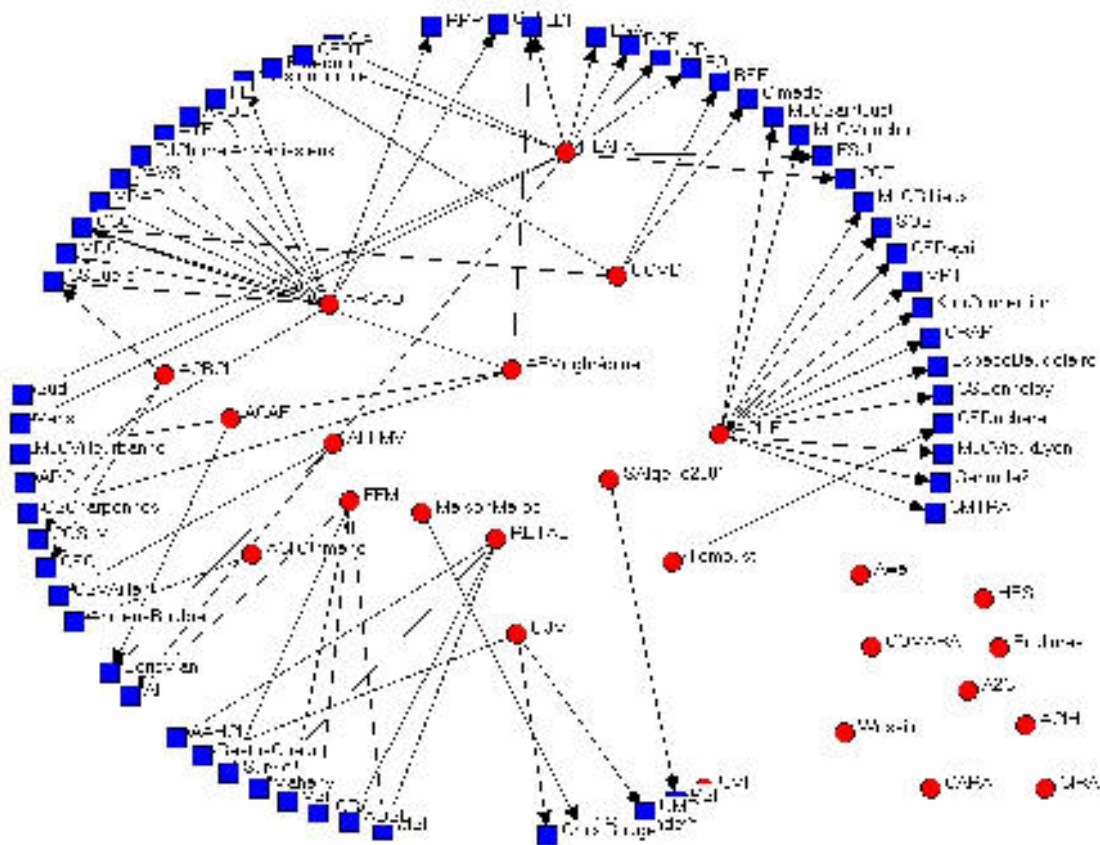
Lastly, we can move to the graphic representation of organizational networks. Figure 1 shows that immigrant organizations have very different network patterns in terms of contacting with other organisations. Some of them are totally isolated from the main network, whilst others are indeed central in the overall network.

Figure 1 Organisations they have had more contact with



Consistently with figure 1, immigrant organizations have built quite a lot of co-operative ties with autochthonous organizations. Once again, there is a strong variation in terms of centrality amongst different immigrant organizations.

Figure 2 Autochthonous organisations they have collaborated with in the last two years



CITY REPORT: MADRID⁵

1. METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS

The Madrid data were mostly collected in 2008, but the final dataset combines information gathered through a pilot study done in the city in 2003-2004 – which was updated during 2007-2008 -- and full new data from around other 45 organisations collected in 2008.

The data collection was organised around two different stages. First, we elaborated a census or list of all existing migrant organisations – as no reliable single list was available – and, at a second stage, we organised interviews with organisational leaders and administered a face-to-face structured questionnaire of approximately one hour and fifteen minutes of duration.

This mapping census of migrants' associations of all origins was created by combining the available information from various official registers, embassies, privileged informants (NGOs, trade unions, etc.), and systematic searches on the internet. We then sifted these initial lists by considering ineligible those organisations who did not meet our working definition of “migrant association” and by excluding those that had disappeared in previous years.

‘Mortality’ and response rates are actually an important issue at this first stage. Official registers and directories in Spain are not regularly updated; that is, associations need to register in order to gain legal existence but they are not obliged to update their information regularly, nor do public administrations set any ‘expiry’ date of registration to keep the information updated. This means that initial lists always are problematic, as they include many associations that no longer exist. However, we have estimated how many of them were no longer active, when attempting to locate them for an interview: 11 per cent of migrants' associations have disappeared in Madrid. Nevertheless, this ‘mortality’ rate only includes the organisations for which we have a clear confirmation that they are no longer active while there is a large number of them for which we could get no confirmation but were suspected to be inactive. In fact, out of the 67 associations interviewed in Madrid in 2003-2004, ten were no longer active (15 per cent) in 2008, while for an additional six we could get no final confirmation and were suspected inactive.

Table 1. Mapping process and Mortality rate

Mapping Information	
Total immigrant organisations in mapping	417
Confirmed still active	199 (48%)
Confirmed not active	24 (6%)
No confirmation	194 (47%)
<i>Mortality rate</i> (confirmed not active / all confirmed)	11%
Total organisations interviewed	109
<i>Response rate</i> (total active/ total interviewed)	54.7%

⁵ This report has been produced by Elisa Rodríguez, a member of the LOCALMULTIDEM team, under the guidance and supervision of Laura Morales, the coordinator of the Spanish team.

Table 2. Total interviews and mapping method

<i>Mapping method</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>n</i>
Official/ institutional list	82.6	90
Informal snowball	16.5	18
Missing	0.9	1
Total	100	109

In total, we have interviewed 109 organisations. As we have already pointed out, some of them were previously interviewed in 2003. Most of them have been updated (which means that they have answered a new questionnaire, updating some relevant information). Besides, there are 46 new interviews conducted in 2008. Most of the organisations are found through formal processes, using official or institutional lists. However, 16.5% of them were mapped using informal contacts or snowball processes. This means that we have been able to capture as well a portion of the real associational field that is not recorded in official registers because it is less institutionalised.

2. ORGANISATIONAL PROFILE

Most of the 109 organisations interviewed in Madrid are of Latin American background, which reflects also their distribution in the mapping census of immigrant organisations where they also are a majority. However, it is important to point out the relatively high number of non-Moroccan African organisations (in Table 3, Moroccan organisations are included in the African category, but looking across national origins provides this information). Africans are more organised than expected, according to their population.

The Muslim category has been created for cross-national associations that define themselves exclusively as “Muslim” rather than choosing one specific national or regional origin. This does preclude that some other associations here considered as African (Moroccan, for instance) can also be thought of as Muslim organisations, as we will see later on.

Table 3. Origin of the interviewed organisations

Origin	%	N
EU-15 & Australia	9.2	10
Mixed origins	9.2	10
Latin American	60.6	66
African	10.1	11
Eastern Europe	6.4	7
Other	2.8	3
‘Muslim’	1.8	2
Total	100	109

Due to the high proportion of Latin American organisations in the sample, there are only 40 organisations that do not have Spanish as their mother tongue. Our results indicate that, first, Spanish is more widely used for membership meetings than for the regular activities of the

organisations; and, second, concerning the regular activities' language, Spanish is not generally used as the common language. We distinguish three patterns among organisations:

- 37.5 % prefer Spanish as their working language,
- Around a quarter of the organisations uses both Spanish and their own language
- 40% of the organisations prefer their ethnic group language for their activities

Table 4. Language used by non Spanish speakers associations

	Language used for regular activities	Language used for membership meetings
Only country language	10.0	12.8
Mostly country language	27.5	23.1
About half country language and half ethnic group language	22.5	30.8
Mostly ethnic group language	27.5	20.5
Only ethnic group language	12.5	12.8
Total (N)	(40)	(39)

Table 5. Year of foundation

<i>Year of foundation</i>	<i>EU-15</i>	<i>Mixed Origins</i>	<i>Latin American</i>	<i>African</i>	<i>East Europe</i>	<i>Muslim</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>All origins</i>
1930-1984	80	10	9.1	18.2	0	0	0	15.6
1985-1989	0	10	3	18.2	0	0	0	4.6
1990-1994	20	0	13.6	18.2	14.3	50	0	13.8
1995-1999	0	20	24.2	9.1	0	0	33.3	18.3
2000-2004	0	40	36.4	18.2	57.1	50	66.7	33.9
2005-2008	0	20	13.6	18.2	28.6	0	0	13.8
(N)	(10)	(10)	(66)	(11)	(7)	(2)	(3)	(109)

The analysis of the year of foundation reflects pretty much the evolution of the arrival of immigrants to Spain. Therefore, in the overall, most of the organisations are recent and have been created between 2000 and 2008 (around 44%) and the period from 2000 to 2004 is the one in which more organisations were created.

This same pattern is confirmed when we split the data in terms of the origin of the organisations. EU-15 organisations are the longest lasting ones: 80% of them were created before 1984. On the opposite case we find the Eastern European organisations, one of the more recent inflows in Spain. This is shown in the creation of their organisations: 86% of them have been active for less than 8 years.

Most of the organisations tend to define themselves as organisations whose primary aim is to defend migrants' interests. In this sense, more than 40 per cent of the organisations choose as most appropriate to define them two categories: immigrant organisation (association in defence of all migrants' interests) or ethnic organisation (association focused on a specific subset of migrants).

The second category to be chosen is that which defines them as a cultural association. 19 per cent of the organisations present themselves as cultural organisations, either musical, dancing or theatre societies, or in defence of their cultural traditions. The rest of the definitions in the list are chosen by a minor number of organisations.

Table 6. Best organisational definition

<i>Definition that best suits the organisation</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>
Immigrants' organisation	30.3	33
Cultural, musical, dancing or theatre society	19.3	21
Ethnic association	10.1	11
Humanitarian aid or human rights organisation	8.3	9
Professional organisation	6.4	7
Other club or association	4.6	5
Sports club or outdoor activities club	3.7	4
Charity or social-welfare organisation	3.7	4
Business or employers' organisation	3.7	4
Religious or church organisation	3.7	4
Political party	0.9	1
Parents' association	0.9	1
Residents', housing or neighbourhood association	0.9	1
Women's organisation	0.9	1
Not applicable	2.8	3
Total	100	109

We also offered organisations the opportunity to define themselves in multiple ways; so that they could choose not only one but all the definitions that they considered to be applicable to them. The results previously shown and discussed in Table 6 are also corroborated in this case. More than half of the organisations chose to define themselves as an immigrants' organisation. In addition, 22 per cent of the organisations opted for defining themselves as ethnic organisations. The definition as a cultural association comes in second place, very close to the first as immigrants' organisations (around 48% of the organisations chose it). Two other important categories in the list are humanitarian aid and human rights organisations (a third of the organisations considered themselves to be one of them), and charity and social welfare

organisations (20 per cent). The latter two types of associations are very much related to the kind of activities organisations are engaged in, as we will comment on further in this report.

Table 7. Organisational Definition

<i>Self definition as...</i>	<i>%</i>
Immigrants' organisation	51.4
Cultural, musical, dancing or theatre society	47.7
Humanitarian aid or human rights organisation	33.9
Ethnic association	22.0
Charity or social-welfare organisation	20.2
Sports club or outdoor activities club	13.8
Professional organisation	11.0
Other club or association	9.2
Women's organisation	8.3
Peace organisation	7.8
Anti racism organisation	6.4
Direct action group	6.4
Business or employers' organisation	6.4
Youth association	6.4
Religious or church organisation	5.5
Patient, illness or addiction organisation	3.7
Organisation for the disabled	3.7
Environmental organisation	2.8
Parents' association	2.8
Lodge or service club	1.8
Other hobby club	1.8
Political party	0.9
Organisation for retired people	0.9

Concerning the area of activity, most of the organisations are in some sense nation-wide associations: around 44 per cent are active in the whole country (combining those who are only active in the country and those who are active both in the country and in other areas). It is also important to point out the local or regional rooting of many of them: around a quarter are in some way active in the city, and a similar percentage (24%) are active in the region. On the other hand, the internationalisation rate is very low, and only 9 per cent of them is also active in other countries.⁶

⁶ Only one Argentinean association declared to be active only in other countries and not in Spain. It was interviewed in 2003-2004 but in 2008 was no longer active.

Table 8. Area of influence

<i>Field of influence</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>
Active only in a part of the city	0.9	(1)
Active only in the city	16.5	(18)
Active in the city and in the country	7.3	(8)
Active in the region	15.6	(17)
Active in the region and in the country	8.3	(9)
Active in the country	19.3	(21)
Active in the country and in other countries	9.2	(10)
Other combinations	22.9	(25)
Total	100	(109)

To finish with the organisational profile, we are including some tables on the activities carried out by the organisations. In a first question, organisations could choose every area they have been active in the last 12 months. Cultural activities rise to the top of the list: nearly three quarters of the organisations carried out some kind of cultural activity. They are followed by the activities concerning immigration issues (two thirds of the associations named them). Education also is a very common activity area, and it is mentioned by 60 per cent of the associations. The least frequently chosen are broad areas such as crime and some related to third generation values such as homosexuality, consumer's interests or environmental and animal rights.

Table 9. Activity area, multiple responses possible

<i>Activity area last 12 months</i>	<i>%</i>
Culture, music, theatre, etc.	73.4
Issues related to immigration	66.1
Education	59.6
Discrimination issues	48.6
Ethnic concerns	45
International cooperation	45
Human Rights	44
Charity /welfare	43.1
Employment and training	42.2
Women	39.4
Humanitarian aid	36.7
Sports	34.9
Community development	31.2
Labour relations and professional activities	29.4

<i>Activity area last 12 months</i>	<i>%</i>
Youth, children	28.4
Poverty	26.6
Family	26.6
Health	25.4
Politics	22.9
Hobbies	22.9
Research	22.9
Peace	22
Parents	21.1
Religious activities	17.4
Business relations	17.4
Housing	17.4
Labour relation	15.6
Offering accommodation services	14.7
Pensioners	13.8
Economic development	13.8
Child care	11.9
Other	11
Neighbourhood or local demands	11
Environmental and animal rights	8.3
Disabled	7.3
Consumers' interests	7.3
Crime	6.4
Homosexuality	4.6

When asked to choose only one area of activity as the main one among all they have engaged in, most of the organisations chose again cultural activities as their main activity area. Issues related to immigration also repeat in the second place, and it is chosen by 17 per cent of the organisations. In third and fourth place, far from the first two main activities, we find charity and welfare activities and specific ethnic concerns, both of them chosen by less than 10% of the organisations. In fact, ethnicity loses some of its previously signalled importance when coming into the details of organisational activity.

Table 10. Main activity area

<i>Main activity area</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>
Culture, music, theatre,	21.2	22
Issues related to immigration	17.3	18
Charity /welfare	9.6	10
Ethnic concerns	7.7	8
Education	6.7	7
Human rights	6.7	7
Employment and training	5.8	6

<i>Main activity area</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>
Other	3.8	4
Politics	2.9	3
Health	1.9	2
Religious activities	1.9	2
Youth, children	1.9	2
Community development	1.9	2
Business relations	1.9	2
Labour relation	1.9	2
Discrimination issues	1.0	1
Poverty	1.0	1
Sports	1.0	1
Humanitarian aid	1.0	1
Women	1.0	1
Family	1.0	1
International cooperation	1.0	1
Total	100	104

Apart from wide activity areas, we have also asked for more specific types of activities undertaken in the last 12 months. In this case we found a higher dispersion among associations; they do not always coincide in choosing their most important activity. Consequently, the activity which is considered by most of the associations as their main activity (social or local integration) is only mentioned by 15% of the organisations. Other activities that are frequently mentioned are services to members (14%), and services to other individuals or organisations (10%). However when we consider all the activities that had been developed in the last 12 months, and not only the most important one, their order changes (see table 12). 55% of the associations report contacts with the media among their main activities, and around a half also include recreation and sport activities. Nevertheless, contacts with media are considered as the most important organisational activity by only 5% of the associations. This means that even if contacting the media becomes one of the current association's activities, it is not yet considered to be more important than other traditional activities (services, integration).

Table 11. Most important activity in the last 12 months

<i>Most important activity</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>
Social or local integration	14.7	16
Services to members	13.8	15
Services to others (individuals or organisations)	10.1	11
Recreation or sport activities	8.3	9
Advocacy	7.3	8
Lobby activities	4.6	5
Interest representation	4.6	5
Socializing	4.6	5

<i>Most important activity</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>
Advisory activities	4.6	5
Contacts with media	4.6	5
Other	3.7	4
Fund-raising	2.8	3
Recruiting members or donors	1.8	2
Mobilizing members	0.9	1
Self-help	0.9	1
Refusal	4.6	5
Total	100	109

Table 12. All relevant activities in the last 12 months

<i>Relevant activity last 12 months</i>	<i>%</i>
Contacts with media	55
Recreation or sport activities	51.4
Services to members	46.8
Social or local integration	48.6
Services to others (individuals or organisations)	45
Advisory activities	41.3
Self-help	41.3
Advocacy	38.5
Recruiting members or donors	35.8
Interest representation	33
Socializing	33
Promoting volunteering	32.1
Fund-raising	29.4
Lobby activities	28.4
Mobilizing members	27.5
Other	11.9

3. SIZE AND COMPOSITION

Migrant organisations in Madrid are not big structures and they are little institutionalised, even if they cater for a large public or constituency. Nominal membership can even be sizeable (more than a half of the associations report to have more than 100 members), but when it comes to an active engagement their following considerably decreases. Thus about the same proportion (more

than a half) of associations can only count on less than 29 active members to carry out their activities.

We are hence referring to quite informal structures. This is especially shown by the low numbers of paid staff: three quarters of the associations do not have any paid staff, and therefore depend on the volunteers or on their own members' activity. Around three quarters of the associations report at least one volunteer who works in the association more than 3 hours per week.

Table 13. Membership and human resources, row percentages

<i>Number of...</i>	none	1-9	10-29	30-99	100-499	500 and more
Members	1	3.0	18.8	25.7	29.7	21.8
Active members	2	17.3	35.7	23.5	15.3	6.1
Non members participants	16.7	7.3	26.0	17.7	17.7	14.6
Paid staff, full time	75.2	21.8	2.0	1.0	-	-
Paid staff, part time	77	18.0	4.0	1.0	-	-
Volunteers, less 3 hours/week	45.6	38.8	10.7	2.9	1.9	-
Volunteers, more 3 hours/week	35.1	46.4	13.4	5.2	-	-
Clients	25.8	4.3	7.5	10.8	17.2	34.4

In general terms, women are equally represented between members, clients and participants. However, they are under-represented in the category of paid staff. Only around one out of four hired workers is a woman. However, it is important to point out that there is much variation across the associations, as the large standard deviations show. This suggests the need to consider other variables in further analysis.

Table 14. Female presence

<i>Percentage of... who are women</i>	Mean	Media n	Min	Max	SD
Members	49.6	50	0	100	23.8
Active members	48.1	50	0	100	26.1
Non members participants	48.2	50	0	100	28.6
Paid staff, full time	27.4	0	0	100	41.3
Paid staff, part time	23	0	0	100	39.8
Volunteers, less 3 hours/week	40.3	40	0	100	39.4
Volunteers, more 3 hours/week	42.2	40	0	100	37.4
Clients	45.6	50	0	100	28.4

The analysis of the membership composition shows interesting results in terms of ethnicity. Are migrant organisations ethnic organisations? The results prove that the answer in Madrid is mostly yes: 70% of the organisations declared that almost all their members are co-ethnics (for instance,

Ecuadorians in the case of an Ecuadorian association), while the presence of Spaniards is relatively low, and three quarters of the associations reported none or less than 10% of autochthonous Spaniards.

The age composition reflects that of the overall migrant population: a residual presence of children and retired people. In the case of children, this low proportion is also due to the fact that in many organisations children can not be formally members, even if they attend the organisational activities with their parents. The membership base is made of adults and young adults.

Table 15. Presence of co-ethnics and autochthonous Spaniards, column percentages

<i>Percentage of organisations with ...</i>	<i>Co-ethnic members</i>	<i>Autochthonous Spaniards</i>
None	1.1	20
More than 0% but less than 10%	1.1	56
More than 10 but less than 50%	8.6	14
About 50%	8.6	9
Between 50 and 80%	10.8	0
Almost all members	69.9	1
Total	(93)	(100)

Table 16. Age composition of the membership, column percentages

<i>Percentage of organisations whose members are</i>	<i>Under 16 years old</i>	<i>Between 16 and 30 years old</i>	<i>Between 31 and 64 years old</i>	<i>Over 64 years old</i>
None	60	4	2.6	37.6
More than 0% but less than 10%	33	19	5.3	50.5
More than 10 but less than 50%	4	41	23.7	6.9
About 50%	3	17	23.7	2.0
Between 50 and 80%	-	11	26.3	2.0
Almost all members	-	7	15.8	-
DK /NA	-	1	2.6	1.0
Total (n)	(100)	(100)	(38)	(101)

Concerning religion, the sample is split in two main groups: Catholics and Muslims. However, we have also found organisations which declare a different religion (Protestant). The presence of Catholic members is especially important among Latin American associations (more than half reported that almost all their members are Catholic). It is less relevant in the case of African associations; they actually are the most interreligious group: 20% of their associations are mostly

composed by Catholic members but 36% are mostly composed by Muslims (this might be Moroccans, because they are included in the African group as we mentioned before). The percentages of don't knows and refusals, actually hide organisations that are not interested in religion or that are not aware of the religion of their members. The presence of Muslim members is residual in non African or Muslim organisations, in accordance to the low percentages of inter-ethnic mixing.

Table 17. Catholic members by predominant origin of members, column percentages

<i>Percentage of catholic members</i>	<i>EU-15</i>	<i>Mixed Origins</i>	<i>Latin American</i>	<i>African</i>	<i>East Europe</i>	<i>Muslim</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>All origins</i>
None	0	12.5	4.3	20	0	50	66.7	10
More than 0% but less than 10%	0	12.5	0	20	0	50	0	5
More than 10 but less than 50%	40	12.5	2.1	0	0	0	0	5
About 50%	20	12.5	8.5	10	0	0	0	8.8
Between 50 and 80%	0	0	10.6	10	0	0	0	7.5
Almost all members	40	12.5	55.3	20	20	0	0	40
DK/ Refusal	0	37.5	19.1	20	80	0	33.3	23.8
(N)	(5)	(8)	(47)	(10)	(5)	(2)	(3)	(80)

Table 18. Muslim members by groups

<i>Percentage of Muslim members</i>	<i>EU-15</i>	<i>Mixed Origins</i>	<i>Latin American</i>	<i>African</i>	<i>East Europe</i>	<i>Muslim</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>All origins</i>
None	80	25	76	18.2	25	0	33.3	57.8
More than 0% but less than 10%	20	12.5	8	18.2	0	0	0	9.6
More than 10 but less than 50%	0	12.5	0	0	0	0	0	1.2
About 50%	0	12.5	0	9.1	0	0	0	2.4
Between 50 and 80%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Almost all members	0	0	0	36.4	0	100	33.3	8.4
DK/ Refusal	0	37.5	16	18.2	75	0	33.3	20.5
(N)	(5)	(8)	(50)	(11)	(4)	(2)	(3)	(83)

Finally, we have analysed the presence of members who are newcomers to the country, that is, those who have been in Spain for less than 2 years. And the results show a non negligible proportion: around a quarter of the association reported that between 10 and 50% of their members were newcomers. A quarter of the associations are also newcomers' association, as they are mostly composed by recent migrants in Spain.

Table 19. Members newcomers to the country

<i>Percentage of newcomers to the country</i>	<i>% of associations</i>	<i>N</i>
Not applicable	2	2
None	5.9	6
More than 0% but less than 10%	21.6	22
More than 10 but less than 50%	24.5	25
About 50%	11.8	12
Between 50 and 80%	12.7	13
Almost all members	19.6	20
DK/NA	2	2
Total	100	102

4. RESOURCES

The rather informal structure of migrant organisations in Madrid is confirmed by the information on their resources. Hardly any organisation owns its office space, around a half of them rents it, and more than a third actually shares their office space with another organisation.

Table 20. Office space

	<i>% yes</i>	<i>N</i>
Shares office space	37.6	41
Owens office space	5.5	6
Rents office space	51.4	55

The picture is not very different in terms of equipment. Even if the majority of the organisations has a phone number and an address (postal and electronic), the computer materials are far from being generalised. Around a half of the organisations do not have either computers or internet connection, which again means that they depend on the generosity of individual private members.

Table 21. Equipment

<i>Equipment</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>
Has its own email address	83.5	91
Has its own postal address	78.0	85
Has its own phone number	63.3	69
Has its own computers	54.1	59
Has its own internet connection	52.3	57
Has its own fax machine and fax number	45.9	50
Has its own website	36.7	40

We have found very relevant differences in terms of the annual operating budget (see the standard deviation, SD). Some of the larger organisations in the sample bias the mean substantially to a very high value (almost fifty thousand Euros), and hence the median value provides a more accurate picture of the typical association. The budget is therefore much more reduced, less than ten thousand Euros per year.

In this regard, the main sources of income are members (27%) and donors (21%). This shows once again that most of the associations depend on informal support structures. Returns from sales are at a substantial distance from the previous two with 9% of the budget coming from this source.

Among the financial support from various public and governmental institutions, the support received from the Regional government stands out, as their grants are the fourth main source of income for the organisations. On the contrary, economic support from the government of the country of origin is almost inexistent.

Table 22. Budget

<i>Annual operating budget (in Euros)</i>	
Mean	49124.48
Median	9480
SD	121542.7
Min	0
Max	878400
N	74

Table 23. Budgetary sources

<i>Budgetary sources</i>	<i>Mean %</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Max</i>	<i>N</i>
Membership fees	26.9	34.5	0	100	102
Donations from individuals	21.9	34.3	0	100	102
Returns from sales	9.2	21.2	0	100	102
Grant from regional government	9.0	23.6	0	100	102
Returns from events or campaigns for fund raising	8.5	18.9	0	96	102
Sponsoring	6.6	16.0	0	90	102
Grant from national government	5.0	20.1	0	100	102
Grant from municipality	3.0	10.5	0	60	102
Finance from federation or umbrella organisation	1.3	10.4	0	100	102
Grant from EU	0.5	4.0	0	40	102
Grant from city district	0.4	2.3	0	19	102
Grant from country of origin's government	0.3	1.3	0	8	102
Other sources	5.1	16.2	0	100	102

In terms of their internal functioning, almost all the associations interviewed have a board, which is not surprising considering that the presence of a board is required to register the organisation in public registers. The board is composed on average by 7.5 members, a half of which are women. 89% of the associations also have a general assembly.

Table 24. Board

	<i>% yes</i>	<i>N</i>
Has a board	92.7	109
Has a general assembly	89	109

Table 25. Board Composition

	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>N</i>
Members in the board	7.5	4	100
Women members of the board	3.4	2.2	100

In spite of the equal presence of women in the boards, the chair persons or main leaders are usually men, even within the most feminised groups (Latin American associations, for instance). In the overall, only 30% of the associations have a woman in the top rank of the organisation. This is especially glaring in the case of African organisations, as none of them have a chair woman. The Eastern European group is the only group that tends to parity in the formal leadership, with 43% of chair women.

Table 26. Chair person by group

	<i>Man</i>	<i>Woman</i>	<i>N</i>
EU-15	77.8	22.2	(9)
Mixed Origins	80	20	(10)
Latin American	65.6	34.4	(64)
African	100	0	(9)
East Europe	57.1	42.9	(7)
Muslim	0	100	(1)
Other	100	0	(3)
All origins	70.9	29.1	(104)

5. ACTIVITIES

In this section we will analyse some variables concerning the different activities of the organisations as well as their frequency. We will pay special attention to the set of public and political activities.

In general terms, associations are most inclined to organise cultural, social and intellectual events, at least once a year. Although the frequency may not be intense (in the case of the social events over a third of the associations only organise them yearly), the number of associations that do not organise any of these events is small, less than 18% of the sample.

On the other hand, political events are quite rare for most of the associations, around two third of them never or hardly ever organise them. Only 15% of the associations reported to organise any kind of political activity at least once a month. Something similar happens with religious activities: migrants' associations are not very prone to include religious activity in their agendas. Educational events are a particular case. Around a third of the associations do not organise them, but among the ones that do it, the frequency is high, and they become the most frequently organised activity. This obviously corresponds to the nature of the event (courses and lessons need continuity). Therefore, one out of three associations organises educational activities at least once a month.

Table 27. Frequency of events organised, row percentages

	<i>Weekly</i>	<i>Monthly</i>	<i>2-5 times a year</i>	<i>Yearly</i>	<i>Less often or never</i>
Cultural events	8.3	24.8	22	17.5	17.4
Social events	2.8	19.3	24.8	34.5	14.7
Intellectual events	11.9	28.4	17.4	25.7	16.5
Political events	3.7	11.9	.9.2	11.0	64.2
Educational events	21.1	11.9	13.8	18.3	33.9

	<i>Weekly</i>	<i>Monthly</i>	<i>2-5 times a year</i>	<i>Yearly</i>	<i>Less often or never</i>
Sport and leisure activities	12.8	6.4	11.9	15.6	52.3
Religious activities	2.8	1.8	4.6	7.3	81.7

We have also asked for more specific services provided by the association in order to specify the scope of the organisational activities. Three of the items in the table below (see table 28) are focused on immigrants (immigrants' legal representation, assistance with the immigration process and regularisation, translation and interpretation), the rest are more general and might be provided for a wider public.

Concerning the immigrant-focused services, the most frequently provided is at the same time the most vague or broad: 70% of the associations reported to provide assistance in the immigration process (legal and administrative assistance, etc.). Legal representation is provided by around a half of the associations, while translation services are rarer. This finding matches the fact that the majority of associations are composed of Spanish speakers, but also with the context of ethnic grouping, with a very low number of interethnic organisations, as we have already mentioned.

There is actually a fourth item that could be considered immigrant specific, such as "information on other laws and institutions" of Spain. This service is almost as frequently provided as the assistance in the immigration process and it is even more spread among associations (only 23% do not provide it).

Table 28. Frequency of service providing

<i>Frequency of providing</i>	<i>Weekly</i>	<i>Monthly</i>	<i>2-5 times a year</i>	<i>Yearly</i>	<i>Less often or never</i>
Assistance with immigration process	43.1	18.5	6.2	1.5	29.2
Assistance in searching employment	40.0	16.9	6.2	4.6	29.2
Information on other laws and institutions	38.5	16.9	13.8	6.2	23.1
Assistance with access to welfare system	32.3	18.5	12.3	3.1	32.3
Legal representation of immigrants	26.2	4.6	20	1.5	46.2
Assistance with housing	17.2	10.9	7.8	4.7	57.8
Translation or interpretation	15.4	-	6.2	3.1	73.8
Financial support	4.6	3.1	10.8	3.1	75.4
In-kind support	-	6.3	10.9	10.9	70.3

The Localmultidem project is especially interested in the political involvement of migrants. Therefore, we have included a set of questions specifically focusing on public and political activities. Although the frequency of organising political events is very low (see table 27), the proportion rises when breaking down the item into more specific activities.

It strikes from the data the high frequency of contacting media: almost 90% of the organisations have participated in a local radio or TV program, and only a third has not participated in a national TV or radio program. Besides contacting the media, sending letters to the authorities and press conferences or releases are the most usual public activities of the associations in Madrid. More than three quarters of them reported to have done them at least once in the last 12 months. More collective public activities, such as organising public meetings or petitioning, are rarer. The most radical activities (building occupations and boycotting) are only displayed by a minority of the organisations (between 12% and 16% of them).

Table 29. Frequency of political or public activities

<i>Frequency of (in the last 12 months)</i>	Never	1-3 times	4-6 times	7 times or more
Sending letters to authorities	23.1	29.6	13	32.4
Press conferences or releases	22.2	27.8	22.2	25
Management or implementation of public programs	27.5	31.2	12.8	24.8
Distribution of documents to influence public opinion	34.6	26.2	11.2	24.3
Collecting signatures for petitions	63	22.2	5.6	5.6
Organising public meetings	50.9	27.8	9.3	9.3
Organising boycotts	88	4.6	0.9	3.7
Participating in a building occupation	84.3	8.3	0.9	3.7
Participating in local TV or radio programs	10.6	36.4	18.2	33.3
Participating in national TV or radio programs	33.3	39.4	12.1	12.1

Furthermore, in general terms, organisations in Madrid are not very inclined to call upon their members to participate in political activities. It is very unusual among associations to ask their members to participate in a strike (more than three quarters never did it), to boycott products or organisations (only 14% have ever requested it) and to work in political campaigns (87% of the associations never asked their members to do so). However, associations are less reluctant to call upon their members to participate in some other activities, such as contacting government officials, writing letters to newspapers or signing a petition. In these cases, more than half of the organisations reported to have called upon members to participate in these activities.

Contacting government officials is the activity into which associations most often mobilise their members: one out of five organisations declares to regularly call upon members to participate in this type of activity. Finally, the sample is divided in terms of joining demonstrations. Around

half of the organisations calls upon members to participate in demonstrations while the other half never does it.

Table 30. Call upon members to participate in political activities

<i>Call upon members to...</i>	Never	Rarely	Sometim es	Regularly
Contact government officials	46.7	10.3	21.5	20.6
Participate in demonstrations	51.4	6.5	23.4	17.8
Sign a petition	43	10.3	28	16.8
Write letters to newspapers	40.2	16.8	28	13.1
Boycott products or organisations	86	3.7	1.9	7.5
Participate in a strike	76.6	10.3	4.7	7.5
Work in political candidates' campaigns	86.9	4.7	2.8	3.7

Promoting turnout is not a frequent activity among organisations either. Just 16% of them promoted turnout during the general elections in 2004. Only the percentages for Eastern European and Latin American associations' rise above the average. The interest has risen in four years: for the general elections in 2008 the proportion of associations which declared to have promoted turnout increased by 10 points. This lack of engagement in the elections is nevertheless understandable in the Spanish context. In Spain, only nationals (or EU nationals in local elections) are allowed to vote. For organisations that are mainly composed by and focused on immigrants it may be thus logical not to feel very concerned about elections, especially when a large majority of immigrants are as yet not Spanish nationals given the recent inflows of immigration to Spain.

However, local elections seem to provoke more interest. 41% of the organisations reported some kind of activity to promote turnout during the last local elections. In this sense, it is important to point out the mobilisation of Eastern European associations (80%). Romanians and Bulgarians were already allowed to vote but needed to be registered, hence the high organisational concern about this particular election. A striking result is the one provided by the African organisations, which were also very concerned by local elections (71% of them promoted turnout) even though there were no changes for the African population and they were not allowed to vote, unless they were naturalised. In any case, these percentages must be interpreted with caution, as the total number of organisations (n) included in these analyses is very small.

Table 31. Promoting turnout, percentages for main origin

<i>Promote Turnout</i>	<i>UE-15</i>	<i>Mixed origins</i>	<i>Latin American</i>	<i>African</i>	<i>East Europe</i>	<i>Muslim</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>All origins</i>
General elections 2004	0	10	21	10	28.6	0	0	16.3

<i>Promote Turnout</i>	<i>UE-15</i>	<i>Mixed origins</i>	<i>Latin American</i>	<i>African</i>	<i>East Europe</i>	<i>Muslim</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>All origins</i>
(N)	(10)	(10)	(66)	(10)	(7)	(2)	(3)	(104)
General elections 2008	0	28.6	24.4	42.9	20	100	0	25.8
Local elections	0	42.9	36.6	71.4	80	0	0	40.9
(N)	(3)	(7)	(41)	(7)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(66)

To conclude the section of political activities, we analysed the presence of former candidates in the associations. In 21 associations (19% of the sample) we have found members who have stood as a candidate at least once in any kind of elections (local, national, regional or in the country of origin). More than half of these candidate members were actually elected.

Table 32. Members as candidate in elections

<i>Member ever...</i>	<i>% yes</i>	<i>N</i>
Stood as candidate in elections	19.3	21
Been elected	54.5	12

6. CONTACTS WITH ADMINISTRATIONS AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS

In addition to enquiring about their political activities, we have analysed the contacts with political institutions, such as administrations, political parties and executives. In general terms, associations in Madrid do not have much contact with political institutions and when they do, it is an occasional contact. Regular contact is very rare in any case: the most frequent contact is with the Regional Government with which 12% of the organisations reported to have a regular contact. For the rest of the institutions, the percentage of associations reporting regular contact is under 10%.

Executives are the branches of Government most often contacted, at any level (local, regional or national), and much more so than parliamentarians and parties. This is not necessarily related to the party ideology, the national executive being Socialist and the regional and local governments, from the centre-right wing party (PP). 32% of the associations reported some contact with the City council executive, 30% reported some contact with the Regional Government and 22% with the National Government. The links seem thus more widespread at the closest level, the local one, although this is not necessarily translated into frequent or regular contact.

This more common attachment to the local level is reproduced in the rest of the contact patterns. Organisations have more contact with parliamentarians and parties at the local level, than at the regional or the national level. The contact is also more common with the two largest parties (PP and PSOE) and much less so with the third party, the left-wing coalition IU.

Concerning the patterns of contact with one or the other party, it is the following: organisations tend to have more contact with parliamentarians from the party who rules at each level (PP parliamentarians at the local and regional level, PSOE parliamentarians at the national level). However, considering only the parties headquarters (and not their elected representatives), the Socialists (PSOE) are at all levels the most contacted by associations.

Table 33. Contacts with executives, politicians and parties

<i>Contact with...</i>	No contact at all	Occasion al contact	<i>Regular contact</i>
<i>Local level</i>			
City council executive or its members	66.1	23.9	8.3
Local parliamentarians PP	69.4	20.4	7.4
Local parliamentarians PSOE	71.3	23.1	4.6
Local parliamentarians IU	80.6	14.8	1.9
Local political party PP	76.6	15	6.5
Local political party PSOE	74.1	19.4	5.6
Local political party IU	82.4	11.1	4.6
<i>Regional level</i>			
Regional government	68.5	18.5	12
Regional parliamentarians PP	78.7	13	6.5
Regional parliamentarians PSOE	73.1	16.7	8.3
Regional parliamentarians IU	85	8.4	4.7
Regional political party PP	81.5	12	5.6
Regional political party PSOE	76.9	16.7	5.6
Regional political party IU	88.8	8.4	1.9
<i>National level</i>			
National government	75.2	16.5	5.5
National parliamentarians PP	80.6	12	5.6
National parliamentarians PSOE	79.6	13.9	4.6
National parliamentarians IU	83.2	10.3	4.7
National political party PP	81.5	13	4.6
National political party PSOE	77.8	17.6	3.7
National political party IU	86.9	10.3	1.9

Turning to contacts with public administrations, the local administration is the closest of all three levels of public administration considered and, therefore, it is again the most contacted. Around a half of the associations had some contact with the local departments related to immigrant issues and to welfare issues. In one out of four cases, this contact was regular. However, we must point out that the contact is much more reduced when we consider other local bodies or institutions that are not the main departments. The percentage of associations with some kind of contact with

schools, local police and local health centres are under 30%. In addition to the two local departments we have mentioned, there is another important one in terms of contact: the regional department of welfare issues, to which almost half of the associations reported some contact.

Table 34. Contacts with Spanish Public Administrations

<i>Contact with...</i>	No contact at all	Occasion al contact	<i>Regular contact</i>
Local department related to immigrant issues (<i>Programa de atención a la inmigración e interculturalidad</i>)	48.1	25.9	25
Local department related to welfare issues (<i>Area de Servicios Sociales</i>)	50.9	23.1	25
Other relevant department (<i>Area de promoción de la Igualdad y el Empleo</i>)	69.4	13	16.7
Local school	72.2	14.8	12
Local police	70.4	19.4	9.3
Local health centre	73.1	14.8	11.1
Regional Department of Welfare issues	53.7	22.2	22.2
Regional Department of Labour)	69.4	13	15.7
Regional Department of Education	69.4	18.5	11.1
Ministry of labour and social affairs	60.2	20.4	18.5
Ministry of internal affairs	67.6	21.3	10.2
Ministry of Education and Culture	75	14.8	9.3

Finally, we have also asked about contacts with other institutions: European institutions, national or regional trade unions and political parties and Administrations from their country of origin. The main finding at this stage is the spread of the contacts with the homeland Administration: 55% of the associations have some contact with it. In addition, for 36% this was a regular contact. The political parties in the countries of origin are less contacted, but still more than a third of the associations have some kind of link with them. European institutions are still unfamiliar to immigrant associations: 77% did not have any contact with them, and only 5% of the organisations claim to have a regular contact with EU administration.

Table 35. Contacts with other institutions

<i>Contact with...</i>	No contact at all	Occasion al contact	Regular contact
National or regional trade unions	66.1	21.1	11.9
European institutions	77.1	16.5	4.6
Country of origin Administration	43.1	19.3	35.8
Country of origin political parties	63.3	17.4	17.4

To conclude the section on political contacts, we included a set of questions about the participation in both formal and informal procedures of decision making. Specifically we wanted to find out whether the organisations have ever been invited to participate in different procedures or not and, in case they were, if they finally accepted to participate. We have separated these procedures in two groups (formal and informal), in which we have included all the levels (local, regional and national).

Table 36. Invitation and participation in decision making

<i>Procedures of decision making</i>	Called to be member	Participat ed (over those invited)
<i>Formal procedures</i>		
District council	24.8 (27)	85.2 (23)
Municipal council on specific issues	37.6 (41)	80.5 (33)
Regional council on specific issues	31.2 (34)	79.4 (27)
National council on specific issues	27.5 (30)	80 (24)
<i>Informal procedures</i>		
Specific problem municipal committee	23.9 (26)	92.3 (24)
Consultation municipal committee	24.8 (27)	85.2 (23)
Specific problem regional committee	13.8 (15)	93.3 (14)
Consultation regional committee	17.4 (19)	94.7 (18)
Specific problem national committee	13.8 (15)	86.7 (13)
Consultation national committee	17.4 (19)	89.5 (17)

The results show that associations are more frequently called to join formal procedures or bodies than informal ones. Again, the local level is the one with which the organisational links are stronger: 38% of the associations have been invited to join a municipal council. The percentage is lower for regional (31%) and national councils (27%). The distinction between the local level and the other two is even sharper for invitations to join informal procedures or consultations. Around 24% of the associations have received an invitation to join a municipal committee or group called to solve a specific problem. However, the proportion drops ten points for regional or national committees or groups.

Another finding concerns associations' willingness to participate. Table 36 shows the high rates of participation once they have been invited. Associations are even more eager to participate in informal procedures at any level: acceptance rates are not lower than 85%. If they have the chance to participate in the process of decision making, organisations tend to take advantage of the opportunity.

7. ORGANISATIONAL NETWORKS

The last section of the report is dedicated to the organisational networks. The interviews also provided us with some networking information that we have analysed with social network analysis software.

Associations in Madrid are not very inclined to federate or to be part of "formal" networks of associations. Only 30% of them are affiliated to a national federation, while inclusion in regional and international federations are less frequent (only between 11% and 13% of the associations are part of one of them). One out of four associations also declares to be attached to a network or platform of organisations.

Table 37. Federations and networks

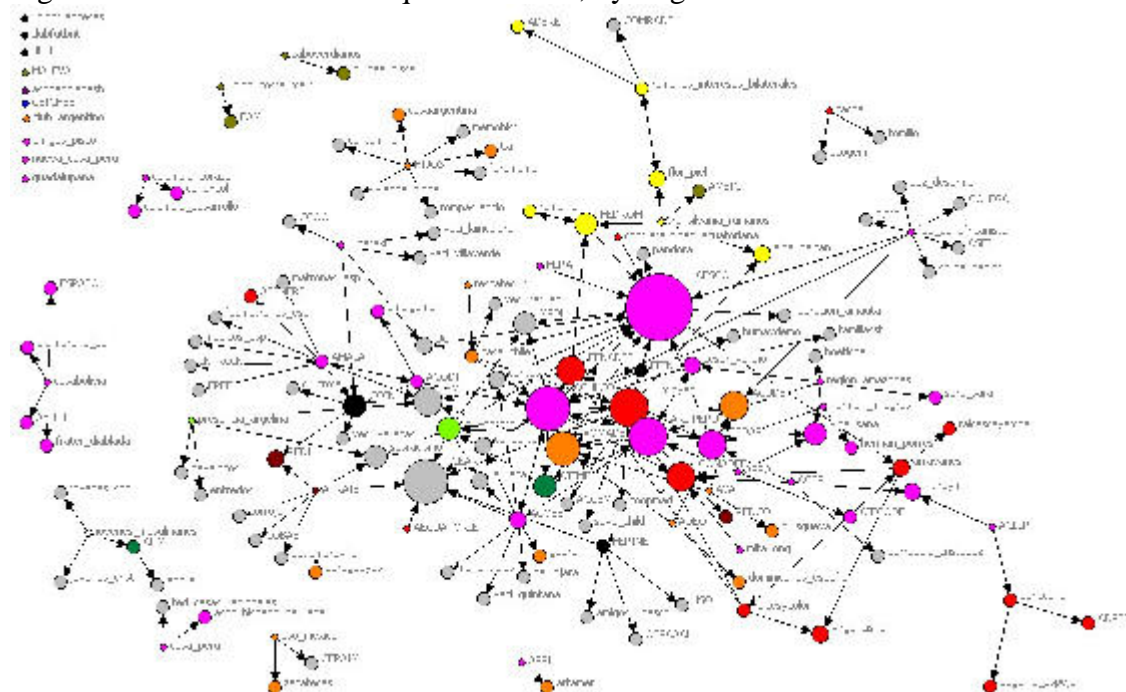
<i>Member of</i>	<i>% yes</i>	<i>N</i>
Regional federation	11	(12)
National federation	30.3	(33)
International federation	13	(14)
Network of organisations	25.7	(28)

When we turn our attention to the patterns of organisational connection with other organisations, we find a relatively well integrated network that provides multiple opportunities for connecting associations of different national origins among them, but also with autochthonous organisations. Figure 1 shows the picture of the network structure for the links with the organisations with

which the interviewed migrant associations had most frequent contact.⁷ This first figure only identifies organisations by the national origin of the majority of their members (colours) and by the number of times they have been mentioned by another organisation (size of nodes).

As we can see, the most ‘central’ or ‘prestigious’ organisations (i.e. those most frequently mentioned) are generally organisations of migrants of a Latin American background. In particular, Colombian (AESCO and ACULCO), Ecuadorian (Rumiñahui, FENADEE and CONADEE), Peruvian (ARI-Perú and FEDAP) and Dominican (VOMADE and ACUDE) are the most frequently cited as partners for frequent contact. These Latin American organisations are the ones that structure the network, as they not only link Latin American associations of various origins among themselves, but also with organisations of other migrant backgrounds – in particular, Romanian and Maghrebi.

Figure 1. Network of most frequent contacts, by origin.



<i>Legend</i>	<i>Colour</i>	<i>Origin</i>
	Grey	Autochthonous
	Dark green	Moroccan
	Red	Ecuadorian
	Pink	Andean
	Light green	Other Maghrebi
	Blue	Chinese
	Orange	Other Latin American
	Purple	Bangladeshi
	White	Mixed Muslim
	Golden green	African

⁷ Interviewed organisations could name up to 10 organisations spontaneously, and they could name both migrant and autochthonous organisations.

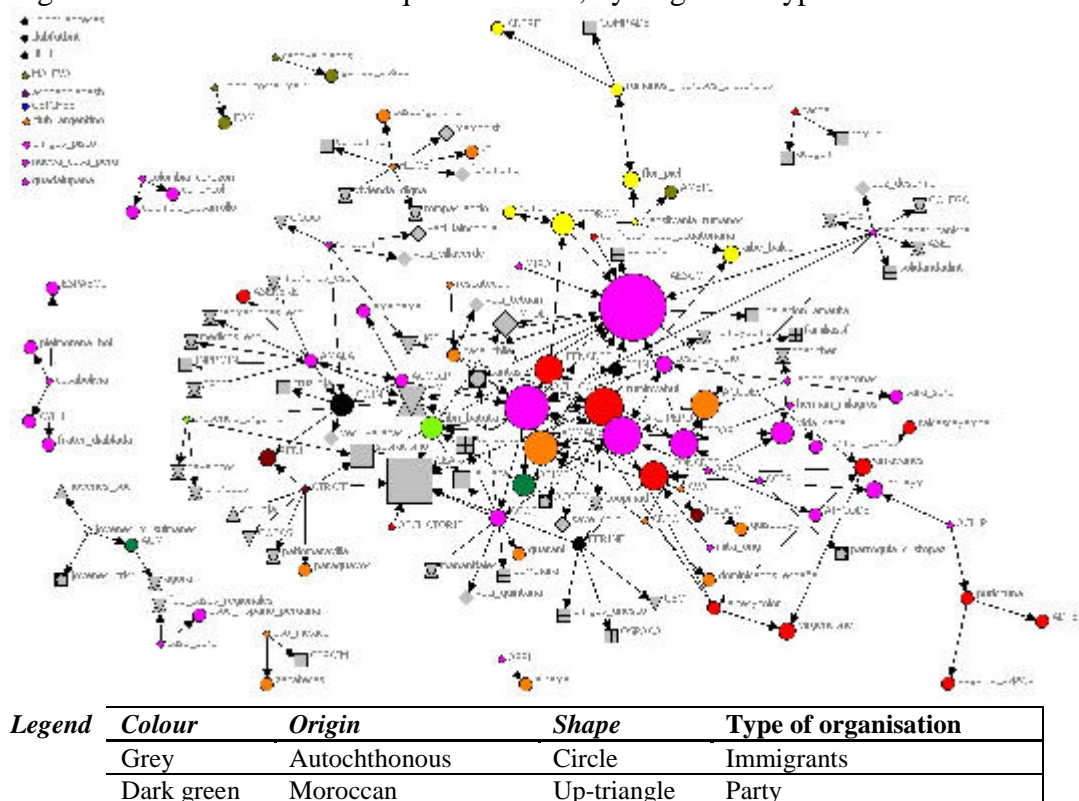
Yellow	East European
Brown	Multiple regional origins
Black	Other origins

Although interaction with autochthonous organisations among the most frequent partners is quite common, there are not many autochthonous organisations that seem to act as prevalent ‘hubs’ to structure the networks of relations. Only CEAR (Spanish Committee for the Assistance of Refugees) stands out as quite central in the network.

In this regard, Figure 2 distinguishes the autochthonous organisations also by their type (with shapes). Pro-migrant organisations are more often in central positions and more commonly among those cited, as also are Human rights organisations. It is very interesting to note that the major political parties are fully absent from the network, and that the main trade unions – CCOO and UGT – are not very prominent as the most habitual partners of the migrant organisations interviewed.

All in all, the network is most structured by migrants organisations and their interaction with a large number of autochthonous civil society organisations where pro-migrant associations prevail, together with human rights and development NGOs. And although ‘bonding’ is very common – as we find a relevant number of migrant organisations that are only connected with other migrant organisations – ‘bridging’ links are also very common.

Figure 2. Network of most frequent contacts, by origin and type.



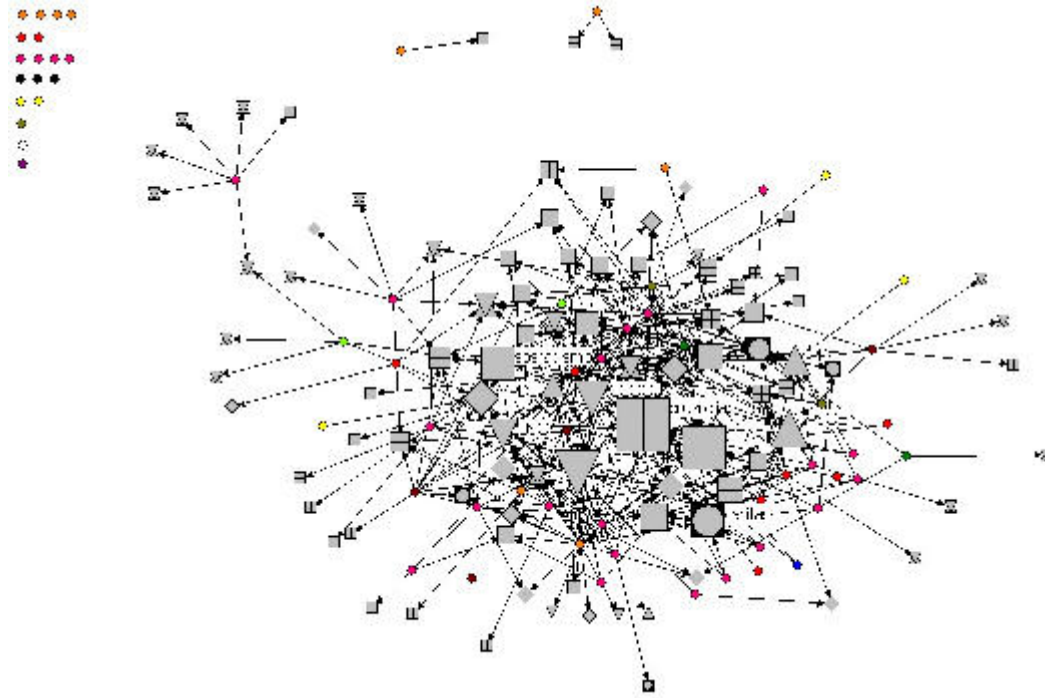
<i>Legend</i>	<i>Colour</i>	<i>Origin</i>	<i>Shape</i>	<i>Type of organisation</i>
	Red	Ecuadorian	Down-triangle	Trade Union
	Pink	Andean	Diamond	Peace, Human rights or neighbourhood org
	Light green	Other Maghrebi	Square	Pro-migrants NGO
	Blue	Chinese	Box	Other NGO
	Orange	Other Latin American	Circle in box	Religious organisation
	Purple	Bangladeshi	Double triangle	Other autochthonous org
	White	Mixed Muslim		
	Golden green	African		
	Yellow	East European		
	Brown	Multiple regional origins		
	Black	Other origins		

The outlook of the interaction with autochthonous organisations changes somewhat when we ask explicitly about the nature of the relations that the interviewed migrant organisations have with a list of up to 70 autochthonous organisations of various types.⁸ If we focus our attention on project or event collaborations – a medium to strong tie between two organisations – we find a relatively dense and cohesive network of exchanges between migrant and autochthonous organisations (Figure 3). This is favoured by the fact that a relatively small number of autochthonous organisations concentrate a large number of the links with migrant organisations. Only 10 autochthonous organisations have been mentioned as collaborators by 10 or more migrant organisations (out of 65 that were interviewed), and they alone concentrate already 132 links (out of 366 existing)! We have identified these in the graph: Cruz Roja, UGT, CEAR, PSOE, CCOO, Caritas, SOS Racismo, MPDL, PP and USO.

Pro-migrant (such as CEAR and SOS Racismo) and assistential NGOs (such as Caritas) are quite central to this network of collaborations, in line with their relevance in the overall network of main contacts in Figures 1 and 2. But specifying the type of exchange with autochthonous organisations brings in to the picture the main trade unions and political parties, that were relatively absent from the core network of migrant organisations. Hence, these results indicate that – while not part of their core network of reference – trade unions and parties are indeed major partners of the projects and events that migrant organisations carry out in Madrid.

⁸ We asked respondents whether, for each of the organisations listed, they had had with them in the previous 12 months any (a) meetings, consultations or exchange of information, (b) collaboration in projects or events, (c) sharing of resources, (d) personal links through members, (e) sharing leadership, and (f) major disagreements.

Figure 3. Network of collaborations with autochthonous organisations, by origin and type.

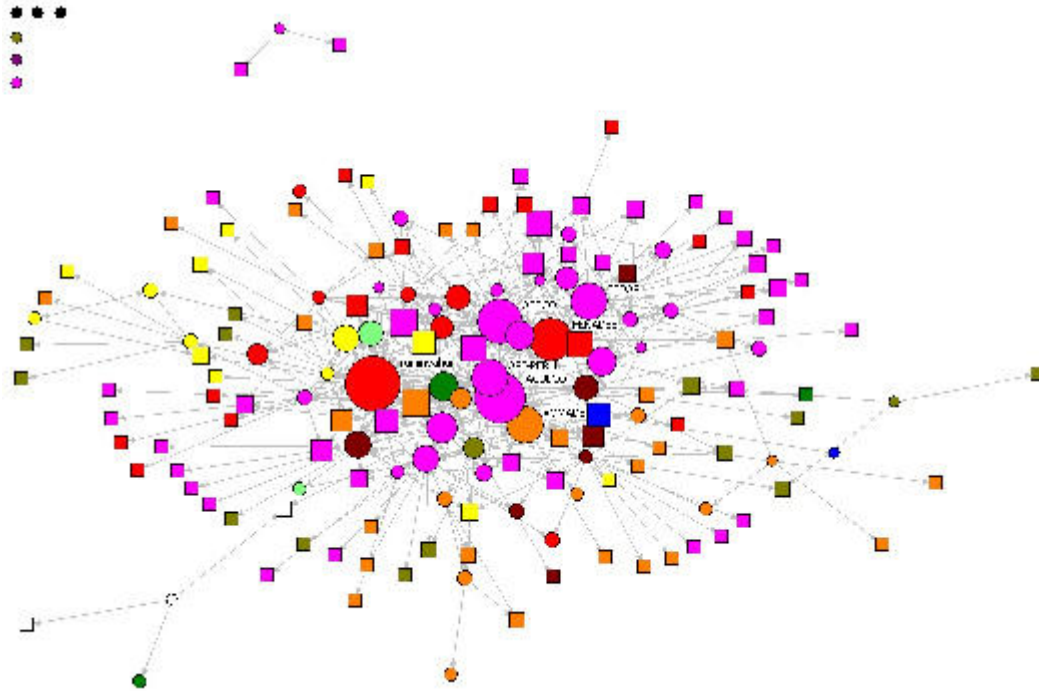


<i>Legend</i>	<i>Colour</i>	<i>Origin</i>	<i>Shape</i>	<i>Type of organisation</i>
	Grey	Autochthonous	Circle	Immigrants
	Dark green	Moroccan	Up-triangle	Party
	Red	Ecuadorian	Down-triangle	Trade Union
	Pink	Andean	Diamond	Peace, Human rights or neighbourhood org
	Light green	Other Maghrebi	Square	Pro-migrants NGO
	Blue	Chinese	Box	Other NGO
	Orange	Other Latin American	Circle in box	Religious organisation
	Purple	Bangladeshi	Double triangle	Other autochthonous org
	White	Mixed Muslim		
	Golden green	African		
	Yellow	East European		
	Brown	Multiple regional origins		
	Black	Other origins		

Besides the EU-15 nationals, there is no evidence that any specific origin group is systematically isolated from interactions with autochthonous organisations. And, although Latin American organisations tend to be more often in central positions due to their numerous links with autochthonous organisations, migrant groups of other regions are also well integrated into this network of exchanges.

To end this section on migrants' organisational networks, we analyse the collaboration exchanges that these organisations engage in among themselves (Figure 4). Again, the picture is one of a dense and relatively well integrated network that combines some clustering around origin with a multiplicity of links that bridge over ethnicity. Again, only a few organisations (seven) emerge as the 'hubs' of exchanges within the network – named in the Figure – and all of them are of Latin American and mostly Andean origins. With 10 or more links having named them, they concentrate 98 out of 446 edges (22%). However, quite a few non-Latin American organisations are also quite central in this web of collaborations. For example, the Moroccan organisation ATIME (in dark green), a few East European (in yellow), the Chinese ACHE (in blue), and a few organisations of mixed regional origins (in brown).

Figure 4. Network of collaborations with other migrants' organisations, by origin and participation in survey.



<i>Legend</i>	Colour	Origin	Shape	Type of organisation
	Dark green	Moroccan	Circle	Interviewed
	Red	Ecuadorian	Square	Not interviewed
	Pink	Andean		
	Light green	Other Maghrebi		
	Blue	Chinese		
	Orange	Other Latin American		
	Purple	Bangladeshi		
	White	Mixed Muslim		
	Golden green	African		
	Yellow	East European		
	Brown	Multiple regional origins		
	Black	Other origins		

8. CONCLUDING SUMMARY

This report summarises the main findings of the organisational survey carried out in Madrid. We have interviewed 109 organisations in two stages: a pilot study conducted in 2003-2004 which was updated in 2008, plus 46 fully new interviews conducted in 2008.

Most of the organisations are of Latin American background, reflecting the distribution of the migrant population in Madrid. The year of foundation of the organisations also reflects the immigration waves in Spain. Around a half of the organisations are very recent (created between 2000 and 2008) and the period from 2000 to 2004 is when more organisations were created.

When asked to self-define their organisations, more than 40 per cent of them chose as most appropriate the category of 'immigrant' or 'ethnic' association. That is, they considered themselves as associations in defence of all migrants' interests or focusing on a specific subset of migrants. However, cultural activities are considered the most important activity by most of the organisations, followed by immigrants' issues. This is reflected in the specific services organisations provide, which are again focused on immigration: 70% of them reported to provide assistance in the immigration process. Providing information on other Spanish laws is also widespread.

The answers about specific areas of activity are less homogenous. The most mentioned are 'social and local integration' and 'services to members'. It is striking that contacting the media becomes one of the most common associational activities. However, it is not yet considered to be more important than other traditional activities (services, integration). A final conclusion about the activities of migrants' associations in Madrid is that they are not very transnational in their focus. Their activity remains local, regional or, at the most, national. Only 9% of them undertake as well any activity in other countries.

There are two main conclusions we can draw concerning the size and composition of the organisations. The first one is that migrant organisations in Madrid are not big structures and that they are little institutionalised. This is reflected in the low figures of active members, and in the fact that only one out of four associations can afford having paid staff. The second one is that migrant organisations prove to be ethnic organisations: 70% of the organisations declared that almost all their members are co-ethnics. Finally, we have pointed out the non negligible presence of newcomers: a quarter of the organisations have between 10% and 50% of members that are newcomers to the country (less than 2 years in the country). In addition, around a quarter of them are mainly composed by newcomers. Concerning the gender composition, women are equally represented among members and in directing boards, but they are under-represented in terms of paid staff. Chair persons are, however, usually men (71%).

The rather informal structure of migrants' organisations in Madrid is confirmed by the information we have gathered on their resources. Hardly any organisation owns its office space, around a half of them rents it, and more than a third actually shares their office space with another organisation. Furthermore, computer materials are far from being generalised: around a half of the organisations do not have computers or an internet connection. We have found substantial differences in terms of the annual operating budget. Given that some of the larger organisations in the sample bias the average substantially, the median value provides a more

accurate picture of the typical association: a budget of less than ten thousand Euros per year, the sources of which are mainly informal. In this regard, the main sources of income are indeed based on informal support: members and donors. Only the grants allocated by the Regional Government emerge as a rather important formal source of funding.

We have especially focused on analysing public and political activities of the associations as well as on their contacts with public institutions and Administrations. In general terms, associations are quite inclined to organise cultural, intellectual or social events. In contrast, political events are quite rare for most of the associations. Around two thirds of them never or hardly ever organise them and only 15% reported to organise any kind of political activity at least once a month. However, they do organise or participate in public activities, although they are reluctant to call upon their members to participate in any of them. Besides contacting the media (mentioned by 90% of the associations), sending letters to the authorities, and press conferences or releases are the most common public activities of the associations of immigrants in Madrid. More than three quarters of them reported to have done them at least once in the previous 12 months.

Promoting turnout is not a frequent activity among organisations either. Just 16% of them promoted turnout during the general elections in 2004. The interest in electoral mobilisation has nevertheless risen in four years: for the general elections in 2008 the proportion of associations that declared to have promoted turnout increased by 10 points. Local elections seem as well to provoke more interest: 41% of the organisations reported some kind of activity to promote turnout during the last local elections

Concerning the contacts with Administrations, we have detected two patterns. First, executives are the branches of Government most often contacted at any level. Second, the links seem more widespread at the local level, although this is not necessarily translated into frequent or regular contact. For example, around a half of the associations has contacts with the local departments related to immigrant and welfare issues.

Besides contacts with Administrations, we have also analysed contacts with political parties. In this sense, organisations tend to have more contact with parliamentarians from the party who rules at each level (either the Socialists or the right-wing party). However, considering only the parties headquarters (and not their elected representatives), the Socialists are at all levels of government the most contacted.

We have also found an important spread of contacts with the ‘homeland’ Administration: 55% of the associations have some contact with it. In addition, for 36% this was a regular contact. On the other hand, European institutions are still distant for immigrant associations in Madrid: 77% did not have any contact with them.

To conclude on political contacts and engagement, our study also shed some light on the participation of immigrant association both in formal and informal procedures of decision making. Results show that associations in Madrid are more frequently called to join formal procedures or bodies than informal ones. And associations are willing to participate: acceptance rates are not lower than 85%. Again, the local level is the one with which the links are stronger.

Finally, our initial analyses of the outlook of networking patterns by migrants' organisations in Madrid suggest that they are relatively well integrated into a fairly cohesive structure of exchanges that does not hugely cluster by ethnicity and that links autochthonous and migrants' organisations into closely knit webs of exchanges. Only the associations formed by EU-15 citizens are systematically isolated from these networks.

CITY: Milan⁹

1. Methodological aspects: the mapping process

Table 1 shows that 155 migrant organizations were detected at the mapping stage. We could only get in contact with 65 organizations (58%) since most organizations we had identified were not reachable: most of them (83%) could not be contacted because of a wrong address and/or telephone number, 11% were not active, and 6% were excluded because they did not fulfill the criteria used in the selection of organizations, namely, they were based and operated outside the Municipality of Milan. Out of the 65 contacted organizations, we were finally able to interview 46 organizations. Among the 19 organizations we did not interview, 15 organizational leaders still did not have time to be interviewed after 3 attempts to secure an appointment, 2 refused, and 2 were excluded after being interviewed. The ‘mortality’ rate (proportion confirmed not active of all with a confirmed situation) was thus: $90/155 = 0.58$

Table 1 Mapping and contact process of immigrant associations in Milan

	a.v.	%
Contacted associations (confirmed still active)	65	41.9
Not contacted associations (confirmed not active)	90	58.1
Total mapped associations	155	100
Interviewed associations	46	70.8
Not interviewed associations	19	29.2
Total contacted associations	65	100

The mapping method was exhaustive. We first contacted all organizations in Milan who were registered on official registers, such as the Register of associations of the Municipality of Milan and of the Region Lombardia. However, we could not simply rely on the official registers. Registration of associations is in fact not compulsory and, due to the relatively recent wave of migration of some migrant groups at the time of the interviews, many migrant organizations in Milan had been only recently founded and were still not well structured and formalized. We thus used other sources and key informants to get the names of migrant organizations such as pro-migrant organizations in Milan (trade unions, NGOs, social centers, political parties), intercultural mediators, consulates and tourism entities of foreign countries, places of worship for migrants, websites, etc.

⁹ This report was produced by Katia Pilati, research associate of the Italian team of the Localmultidem project.

2. Organisational Profile

Patterns of immigration to Italy and Milan have not historically privileged any specific group of immigration. Consistently with this, immigrant organizations in Milan show quite a high heterogeneity of ethnic groups from which members originate. Two ethnic groups prevail, Filipinos and Egyptians. Among interviewed organizations, 8 organizations result to count Filipinos among the three largest groups, 7 Egyptians and 4 Ecuadorians.

Table 2 Main ethnic groups of organizations' members

Ethnic group of origin	Freq.	Percent
Philippines	6	13.04
Eritrea	3	6.52
Bangladesh	2	4.35
Ecuador	2	4.35
Croatia	2	4.35
Sri Lanka	2	4.35
Senegal and other African countries	2	4.35
Ex-Yugoslavia	1	2.17
Ex-Yugoslavia, Peru, Brasil	1	2.17
Albania	1	2.17
Brasil	1	2.17
Chile	1	2.17
Chile, Argentina, Marocco	1	2.17
China	1	2.17
Dominican Republic	1	2.17
Ecuador, Maghreb, Romania	1	2.17
Egypt	1	2.17
Egypt, Morocco	1	2.17
Egypt, Morocco, Bangladesh	1	2.17
Tunisia, Egypt, Morocco	1	2.17
Somalia, other African countries, Egypt	1	2.17
Spain, Peru	1	2.17
Ethiopia	1	2.17
Morocco	1	2.17
Algeria, Morocco, Egypt	1	2.17
Moldova	1	2.17
Peru, Ecuador, Dominican Republic	1	2.17
Philippines, Latin American countries, African countries	1	2.17
Philippines, Peru	1	2.17
Poland	1	2.17
Senegal	1	2.17
El Salvador	1	2.17
MISSING	1	2.17
Total	46	100.00

Most immigrant organizations in Milan use a foreign language during their members' meetings. Only 10% of organizations use Italian when communicating in members' meetings. Yet, the rate of organizations using Italian in daily activities is higher.

Table 3 Language used in daily activities and in members' meetings

	Language in daily activities		Language during member meetings	
	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent
Mostly other language	19	41	25	54
Half Italian, half other	17	37	13	28
Mostly Italian	-	-	1	2
Only Italian	8	17	5	11
Total	44		44	

As table 4 shows, most immigrant organizations in Milan were recently formed. Most of them were founded after 1998 and 20 organizations were created after 2000. If we look at Table 5, which takes into account the year of foundation by the ethnic groups primarily studied in the project -- Filipinos, Egyptians and Ecuadorians -- we see that, although Filipinos and Egyptians are two groups pertaining to the oldest wave of migration to Milan, only one of their organizations was formed in 1974 whereas the other organizations were all created after 1993. Consistently with Ecuadorians being a group of a more recent wave of immigration, their organizations were founded more recently.

Table 4 Year of foundation

Year of foundation	Freq.	Percent
1974	2	4.35
1980	1	2.17
1985	1	2.17
1991	2	4.35
1992	2	4.35
1993	1	2.17
1994	2	4.35
1996	3	6.52
1997	3	6.52
1998	6	13.04
1999	3	6.52
2000	2	4.35
2001	5	10.87
2002	5	10.87
2003	5	10.87
2004	2	4.35
2005	1	2.17
Total	46	100.00

Table 5 year of foundation by ethnic group

Filipino organizations	Egyptian organizations	Ecuadorian organizations*
1974	1974	1994
1994	1993	1998
1997	1998	2001
1999	2001	2005
2000	2002	
2001		
2002		
2003		

* Properly speaking these are organizations whose members include immigrants with Filipino, Egyptian and Ecuadorian origin among the 3 major ethnic groups that compose the organization.

Table 6 shows that most immigrants' organizations define themselves above all either as cultural or religious organizations. Only 5 of them define themselves as immigrant organizations. Yet, because of the many missing values in answering this question, the picture may be unclear. We thus take a look at the following Table 7, which describes categories that organizations have cited when asking to cite more than one definition. In this case, more than 50% of them define themselves as human rights organizations and sports organizations, 46% define themselves as youth organizations. Religious organizations is still a category which prevails among self-definitions that interviewed leaders give of their organizations. In contrast, less than 30% define the organization as a cultural organization or as an immigrant organization.

Table 6 Self definitions of organizational types

Most important type of organisation	Freq.	Percent
Cultural organization	8	17.39
Religious organization	8	17.39
Immigrants' organization	5	10.87
Peace organization	4	8.70
Human rights organization	4	8.70
Women's organization	3	6.52
Charity organization	2	4.35
Sport organization	1	2.17
Farmers' organization	1	2.17
Anti-racist organization	1	2.17
MISSING	9	19.57
Total	46	100.00

Table 7 Most common types of self-definitions (cut-point: at least 30 % of organizations)

Freq.	Percent
-------	---------

Human rights organisation	31	67.39
Sport organisation	26	56.52
Youth organisation	21	45.65
Religious	19	41.30
Women's	17	36.96
Anti-racism	17	36.96
Ethnic organization	17	36.96

Table 8 shows that most organizations work at the city level and in more than one neighbourhood: in fact, only 7 organizations work only in a specific area of the city. About 40% of organizations operate at the national level and 30 % of organizations also in other countries.

Table 8 Field of influence

	Freq.	Percent
Works in area of city	7	15.22
Works at city level	43	93.48
Works at regional level	30	65.22
Works at national level	19	41.30
Works in other country	13	28.26

Table 9 shows that the main areas of activity cited by immigrant organizations of all categories listed in the questionnaire are religious activities and immigration. This pattern is consistent with answers in Table 6 regarding the most important types of self-definitions that organizations mentioned, namely religious, cultural and immigrant organizations. Yet, as it happened for the previous figures on self-definitions, the high number of missing values may blur the picture. Consequently, we can take a look at the categories chosen when organizations could cite more than one activity in which they were engaged. In this case, Table 10 shows that they are still very active on religion but less than 30% of them are active in immigration issues. Most cited activities include charity activities, health and discrimination activities.

Table 9 Main area of activity

Most important area of activity	Freq.	Percent
Religious activities	8	17.39
Immigration	6	13.04
Culture	4	8.70
Women	3	6.52
Sports	2	4.35
Human rights	2	4.35
International cooperation	2	4.35
Charity	1	2.17
Education	1	2.17
Peace	1	2.17
Humanitarian aid	1	2.17
Community development	1	2.17

Politics	1	2.17
MISSING	13	28.26
Total	46	100.00

Table 10 Activities in which at least 30 % of organizations are active

	Freq.	Percent
Active in charity	29	63.04
Active in health	22	47.83
Active on discrimination issues	26	56.52
Religious activities	21	45.65
Active in education	30	65.22
Active in poverty issues	26	56.52
Active in sports	30	65.22
Active with youth, children	29	63.04
Active with parents	20	43.48
Active in peace issues	25	54.35
Active in humanitarian aid issues	29	63.04
Active in women issues	23	50.00
Active in human rights	27	58.70
Active in community development	21	45.65
Active in labour relations	22	47.83
Active in family issues	26	56.52
Active in employment and training	16	34.78
Active in housing	15	32.61
Active in international cooperation	15	32.61

Size and composition

Table 11 shows that more than half of the organizations have more than 100 members and around 39% declare that more than 100 members are active members. Around 90% of organizations mentioned they have no paid staff. Most work within the organization is performed by volunteers: 42% of organizations have less than 10 volunteers working in the organization for more than 3 hours and 33 % declared to have volunteers for less than 3 hours per week. More than 25% of organizations have more than 100 persons who benefit from the activities of the organization. As regards the presence of women in the specific aforementioned categories, across all categories we have looked at, they are always fewer in numbers than men.

Table 11 Number of members, active members, participants, paid staff, volunteers and clients

0	0-9	10-29	30-99	100-499	500 or more	Women (mean of % and SD)
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members			6.5	15.2	45.6	28.3	46.4 (27.35)
active members	13.0		26.1	21.7	37.0	2.2	46.5 (28.23)
non member participants	10.9	6.5	10.9	8.7	37.0	13.0	37.4 (27.47)
paid staff>30h	95.6	4.4					1.9 (13.1)
paid staff<30h	88.9	8.9	2.2				2.2 (14.9)
volunteers >3h	17.8	42.2	24.4	11.1			28.0 (31.24)
volunteers <3h	26.7	24.4	33.3	6.7			39.5 (35.32)
benefitting persons	17.8	4.4	2.2	8.9	26.7	11.1	31.3 (26.10)

Table 12 shows that the presence of Italians in these organisations is relatively low. Most organizations have less than 10% of Italians and around 30% have none. Only 2.3% of organizations have more than 50% of Italians among their members. Consistently with the selection procedure adopted to interview immigrant organizations, this means that these organizations have a directory board mainly composed of immigrants. This table also shows that most immigrant organizations are mainly composed of one single ethnic group. When organizations are mixed, the second ethnic group consists of less than 50% or less than 10% of members. Fewer organizations have a third major ethnic group, only 15 % of immigrant organizations.

Table 12 Percentage of co-ethnic members and autochthonous members:

	None	less than 10%	less than 50%	about 50%	more than 50%	Almost all membe rs
percentage of Italians among members	29.55	40.91	22.73	2.27	2.27	
percentage of biggest ethnic group		4.35	13.04	8.7	19.57	47.83
percentage of second biggest ethnic group		13.04	15.22	2.17		
percentage of third biggest ethnic group		8.7	8.7			

Most organizations have seen new members joining the organization during the year preceding the interview (89% of organizations had newcomers). As Table 13 shows 34.1% had less than 20 newcomers . Yet there is a substantial number of organizations, around 20 % which counted more than 100 newcomers.

Table 13 Number of members who have joined in the last 12 months

Number of newcomers	Freq.	Percent
0-19	15	34
20-39	8	18
40-59	5	11
60-79	2	5
100 or more	9	20
Missing	5	11
Total	44	100

Table 14 shows that most organizations have more than 50% of members who are of Catholic religion. Only 5 immigrant organizations in Milan among those who answered the item, have most members who are of Muslim religion and only 3 organizations have mostly Buddhist members.

Table 14 Main religious group

Main religious group	Freq.	%
Catholic	21	48
Islam	5	
Buddhist	3	
Baptists	1	
Copto-Orthodox	1	
Evangelists	1	
Orthodox	1	

* This information derives from the subset of organizations that have more than 50% of their members professing the corresponding religion.

Resources

Table 16 shows that 34% of organizations share their office space whereas only 18% of organizations own their own office. 42% of organizations need to rent an office.

Table 16 Office space

	Freq.	Percent
organisations that share office space	15	34
organisations that own office space	8	18
rented office	17	42

Table 17 shows different types of equipment organizations may be endowed with. Whereas 95% of organizations have a postal address, only 72% have a telephone and less than 70% have a fax. Around 80% have an e-mail address, around 60% of them have an internet connection but only 37% of organizations have their own web page.

Table 17 Equipment

	Freq.	Percent
telephone	32	73
post address of organization	42	95
Computer	29	66
internet connection	26	59
e-mail address	35	80
Organization has fax	30	68
organization has its own website	16	37

Among organizations which answered the question on their budget, the average annual operating budget is 55,627 euros (Table 18). Yet, Table 19 shows that only two organizations had a budget of more than 50,000 euros in 2004, whereas most of the organizations among those which declared their budget had less than 10,000 euros in 2004.

Table 18 Annual operating budget

	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
budget	18	55,627.78	144,936	0	500,000

Table 19 Estimated budget (year 2004)

	Freq.	Percent
less than 1,000	3	8.6
1,000-2,499	4	11.4
2,500-4,999	1	2.9
5,000-9,999	3	8.6
10,000-49,999	2	5.7
50,000-100,000	2	5.7

Table 20 shows that most of the budgetary sources derive from returns from sales and, second, from grants sent by the government of the country of origin. The third important resource is membership fees. No financial resources derive from the city district or the national government. Only the regional government has participated in financing some organizations' activities.

Table 20. Budgetary sources: mean

	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Returns from the sales	30	12,856.7	61,522.8	0	335,000
Returns from events or campaigns for fund raising	29	582.8	1249.0	0	5,000
Membership fees	29	7,210.3	30,550.4	0	165,000
Donations from individuals	29	3,262.1	13,885.9	0	75,000
Sponsoring	30	500	1,259.4	0	6,000
Finance from federation or umbrella organization	29	0	0	0	0
Grant from city district	29	0	0	0	0
Grant from municipality	29	420.7	1,568.7	0	7,000
Grant from regional government	29	2,344.8	8,503.259	0	45,000
Grant from national government	29	0	0	0	0
Grant from european union	29	396.6	1,867.9	0	10,000
Grant from country of origin's government	29	11,172.4	59,400.62	0	320,000
Other sources	28	282.1	817.0	0	4,000

Almost all organizations have a board of directors and a general assembly (Table 21). The board is composed in average of 10.3 members (Table 22), and most organizations have only one woman on the board (Table 22a).

Table 21 Has a board and/or a general assembly

	Freq.	Percent
Board of directors/leadership	41	93.2
General assembly	43	97.7

Table 22 Members in the board: Mean q66 and percentage of women in the board: q67

	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Members in the board	41	10.3	9.2	3	55

Table 22a Number of women in leading group

	Freq.	Percent
0	1	2.4
1	13	30.9
2	4	9.5
3	7	16.7
4	4	9.5
5	3	7.1
6	4	9.5
7	1	2.4
8	1	2.4
9	1	2.4
12	1	2.4
18	1	2.4
55	1	2.4
Total	42	100

As to the chair's gender by ethnic group of origin, table 23 shows that among Filipino organizations half of the organizations are led by men and half by women. The 4 organizations mainly composed of Ecuadorians are instead all run by men. As to organizations including Egyptian members, 4 of them are run by men and 2 by women.

Table 23 Chair person's gender (absolute values and % in parenthesis)

	Filipino organizations	Egyptian organizations	Ecuadorian organizations
Male	4 (50)	4 (66.7)	4 (100)
Female	4 (50)	2 (33.3)	-

Activities

Most activities practiced by immigrant organizations in Milan concern religious and educational activities. Respectively 28 and 26% of organizations organize such types of activities every week. Cultural and social events are organized every month whereas political events are those which are organized the least frequently, rarely or never (Table 24).

Table 24 Frequency of organisation of different type of events

	every week		every month		several times a year (2-5)		every year		rarely or never	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Cultural events	4	8.7	13	28.3	8	17.4	17	37	3	6.5
Educational events	12	26.1	9	19.6	5	10.9	8	17.4	11	23.9
Social events	8	17.4	13	28.3	12	26.1	12	26.1	1	2.2
Intellectual events	2	4.4	9	19.6	6	13.0	15	32.6	14	30.4
Political events	1	2.2	2	4.4	1	2.2	7	15.2	35	76.1
Sport activities	7	15.2	4	8.7	3	6.5	17	37	15	32.6
Religious activities	13	28.3	4	8.7	2	4.4	6	13	21	45.7

Consistently with the fact that political activities are almost never organized, table 25 shows that the practice of political or public activities is very rare. More than 85 % of organizations never organized a boycott or occupied buildings. If we exclude protest activities, political activities are instead performed more often: more that 20 % of organizations collected signatures for a petition or implemented and managed public programmes and participated in press releases or conferences.

Table 25 Frequency of political or public activities

	never		Sometimes		quite often		often	
	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent
Letters to authorities	25	54.4	6	13.0	11	23.9	4	8.7
Press conferences or releases	17	37	10	21.7	12	26.1	7	15.2
Implement or manage public programs	16	34.7	12	26.1	9	19.6	8	17.4
Distribution of information notes	23	50.0	8	17.4	7	15.2	7	15.2
Collect signatures for a petition	31	67.4	10	21.7	3	6.5	2	4.4
Organise public meetings/demonstrations	19	41.3	11	23.9	7	15.2	9	19.6
Organise boycotts	40	87	3	6.5	2	4.4	1	2.2
Organise occupation of buildings	43	93.5	2	4.4	0		1	2.2
Participation in local radio/TV-programs	22	47.8	8	17.4	10	21.7	6	13.0
Participation in national radio/TV-programs	26	56.5	6	13.0	10	21.7	4	8.7

Although immigrant organizations do not seem to organize protest activities such as boycotting products, Table 26 shows that they regularly call their members to participate in boycotting.

Similarly, more than 80% of them also advocate for their members to work in election campaigns. However, Table 26a shows that only 5 organizations took part in electoral campaigns.

Table 26 Call upon members to participate in political activities

	Regularly		Sometimes		Rarely		Never	
	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent
Ask to contact gov. Officials	21	45.65	4	8.70	10	21.74	11	23.91
Ask to write letters to newspapers/magazine	13	28.26	7	15.22	18	39.13	8	17.39
Ask to sign a petition	23	50.00	5	10.87	13	28.26	5	10.87
Ask to boycott products or organizations	38	82.61	2	4.35	4	8.70	2	4.35
Ask to participate in demonstrations	27	58.70	3	6.52	8	17.39	7	15.22
Ask to participate in a strike	34	73.91	3	6.52	5	10.87	4	8.70
Ask to work in election campaigns	38	82.61	1	2.17	5	10.87	1	2.17

Table 26a Organization took part in electoral campaign

	Freq.
Mixed immigrant organizations	2
Egyptian organizations	2
Chilean organization	1

Table 27 shows that 5 organizations have members who stood as candidates in elections and 4 out of those 5 have members who were also elected.

Table 27 Member stood as a candidate in any election / member even been elected

	Freq.	Percent
Has member stood as candidate in elections	5	10.87
Elected organisational members	4	8.70

3. Contacts with administrations and political institutions

Table 28 shows that most organizations in Milan never had any contact with political institutions, regardless of the territorial level. When organizations did contact institutions they mostly did at the local level: most contacts that organizations built, regardless if regular or occasional, have been with the center-left political parties, local parliamentarians or with the regional government.

Table 28 Contacts with executives, politicians and parties

	No contact at all		Occasional contact		Regular contact	
	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent
Contact with the city council executive or its members	37	80.43	5	10.87	4	8.70

	No contact at all		Occasional contact		Regular contact	
	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent
Contact with local parliamentarians party 1 (left local parliamentarians)	40	86.96	3	6.52	3	6.52
Contact with local parliamentarians party 2 (right local parliamentarians)	44	95.65			2	4.35
Contact with local parliamentarians party 3 (not specified party)	43	93.48	2	4.35	1	2.17
Contact with local political party 1 (center-left political party)	39	84.78	5	10.87	2	4.35
Contact with local political party 2 (center-right political party)	42	91.30	4	8.70		
Contact with local political party 3 (not specified political party)	43	93.48	1	2.17	2	4.35
Contact with regional government	39	84.78	4	8.70	3	6.52
Contact with regional parliamentarians party 1 (center-left regional parliamentarians)	45	97.83	1	2.17		
Contact with regional parliamentarians party 2 (center-right regional parliamentarians)	42	91.30	1	2.17	3	6.52
Contact with regional parliamentarians party 3 (not specified regional party)	44	95.65	1	2.17	1	2.17
Contact with national government	43	93.48	1	2.17	2	4.35
Contact with national parliamentarians party 1 (left national parliamentarians)	43	93.48	2	4.35	1	2.17
Contact with national parliamentarians party 2 (right national parliamentarians)	45	97.83	1	2.17		
Contact with national parliamentarians party 3 (not specified identified national parliamentarians parties)	43	93.48	1	2.17	2	4.35
Contact with national political party 1 (left national political parties)	44	95.65	1	2.17	1	2.17
Contact with national political party 2 (right national political parties)	44	95.65	2	4.35		
Contact with national political party 3 (not specified national political Parties)	43	93.48	2	4.35	1	2.17

Table 29 shows that contacts with the administrative offices were more frequent. More than 70% of organizations had contacts with the migration office, around 30 % of organizations had

contacts with the local police and the working office, around 35% with the local schools and around 40 % with the housing offices.

Table 29 Contacts with the Administration

	No contact at all		Occasional contact		Regular contact	
	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent
City migration office	10	21.74	15	32.61	21	45.65
City working office	36	78.26	4	8.70	6	13.04
City health offices	38	82.61	4	8.70	4	8.70
City housing offices	28	60.87	9	19.57	9	19.57
Local school	30	65.22	9	19.57	7	15.22
Local police	31	67.39	6	13.04	9	19.57
Provincial office of culture	45	97.83			1	2.17
Provincial office of sport	45	97.83			1	2.17
Provincial office of civil rights	44	95.65			2	4.35
President of the province	45	97.83	1	2.17		
Provincial social services	44	95.65	2	4.35		
Not identified provincial office	40	86.96	4	8.70	2	4.35
Provincial left parliamentarians	40	86.96	3	6.52	3	6.52
Regional security dept	45	97.83	1	2.17		
Regional office of sport	45	97.83	1	2.17		
Regional social services	45	97.83	1	2.17		
National ministry of internal affairs	44	95.65	2	4.35		
National migration office	45	97.83	1	2.17		
National gender related issues department	45	97.83			1	2.17

As regards contacts with other institutions, a few organizations also had contacts with the main trade unions, especially CGIL and CISL (Table 30).

Table 30 Contacts with other institutions

	No contact at all		Occasional contact		Regular contact	
contacts with CISL, trade union	40	86.96	4	8.70	2	4.35
contacts with UIL, trade union	44	95.65	1	2.17	1	2.17
contacts with CGIL, trade union	39	84.78	4	8.70	3	6.52

contacts with not identified trade union	43	93.48	2	4.35	1	2.17
contacts with not identified trade union	44	95.65	2	4.35		
contacts with EU institutions	43	93.48	1	2.17	2	4.35
contacts with parties country of origin	41	89.13	2	4.35	3	6.52

Tables 31 and 32 show that participation in formal and informal procedures of decision making by immigrant organizations is very rare. They are rarely invited to take part in decision making structures or processes, and consequently the even more rarely participate in them.

Table 31 Formal procedures of decision making

	Freq.	Percent
Called to be member of district council	1	2.17
Called to be member of municipal council on specific issues	2	4.35
Called to be member of regional council on specific issues	2	4.35
Called to be member of national council on specific issues	1	2.17
Participated in the district council	1	2.17
Participated in municipal council on specific issues	1	2.17
Participated in regional council on specific issues	0	
Participated in national council on specific issues	0	

Table 32 Informal procedures

	Frequency	Percent
Occasional invitation to specific problem municipal committee	0	
Called to join consultation municipal committee	0	
Occasional invitation to specific problem regional committee	0	
Called to join consultation regional committee	0	
Occasional invitation to specific problem national committee	0	
Called to join consultation national committee	0	
Participated in specific problem municipal committee 3	0	
Participated in consultation municipal committee	0	
Participated in specific problem regional committee	1	2.17
Participated in consultation regional committee	0	
Participated in specific problem national committee	0	
Participated in consultation national committee	0	

4. Organisational networks

Around 10% of the interviewed organizations are members of regional federations, whereas around 30% of organizations are members of national federations, international federations and part of a network.

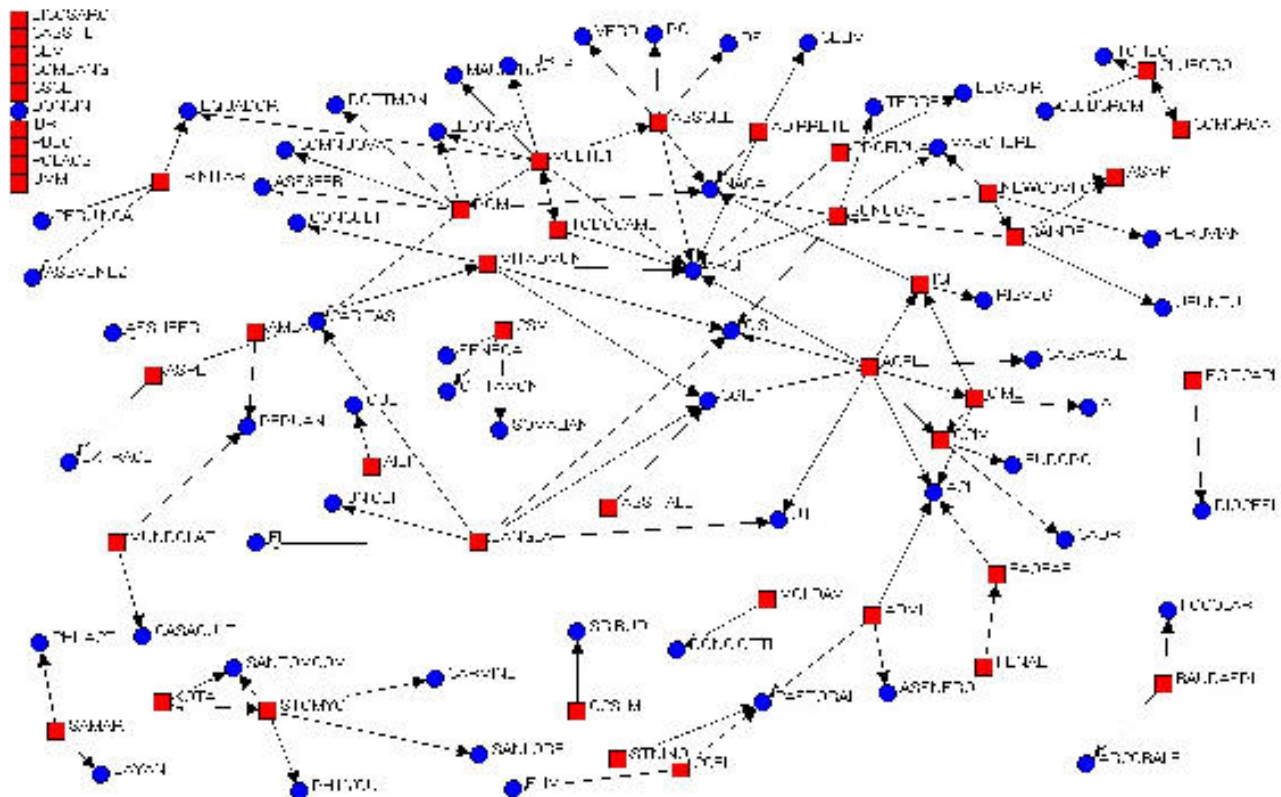
Table 33 Member of federation or network

	Freq.	Percent
Member of regional federation	5	10.87
Member of national federation	14	30.43
Member of international federation	14	30.43
Member of a horizontal network	15	32.61

N=46

Figure 1 depicts the links that immigrant have with those organization with which they had more contact in the previous two years. The figure shows that immigrant organizations have very different network patterns. Whereas around one fourth of them is totally isolated from the main network, some of them are central and have both incoming and outgoing ties. A few Italian organizations are also central in the network. As we will see in the next figure, autochthonous organizations play a central role in the organizational field of immigration.

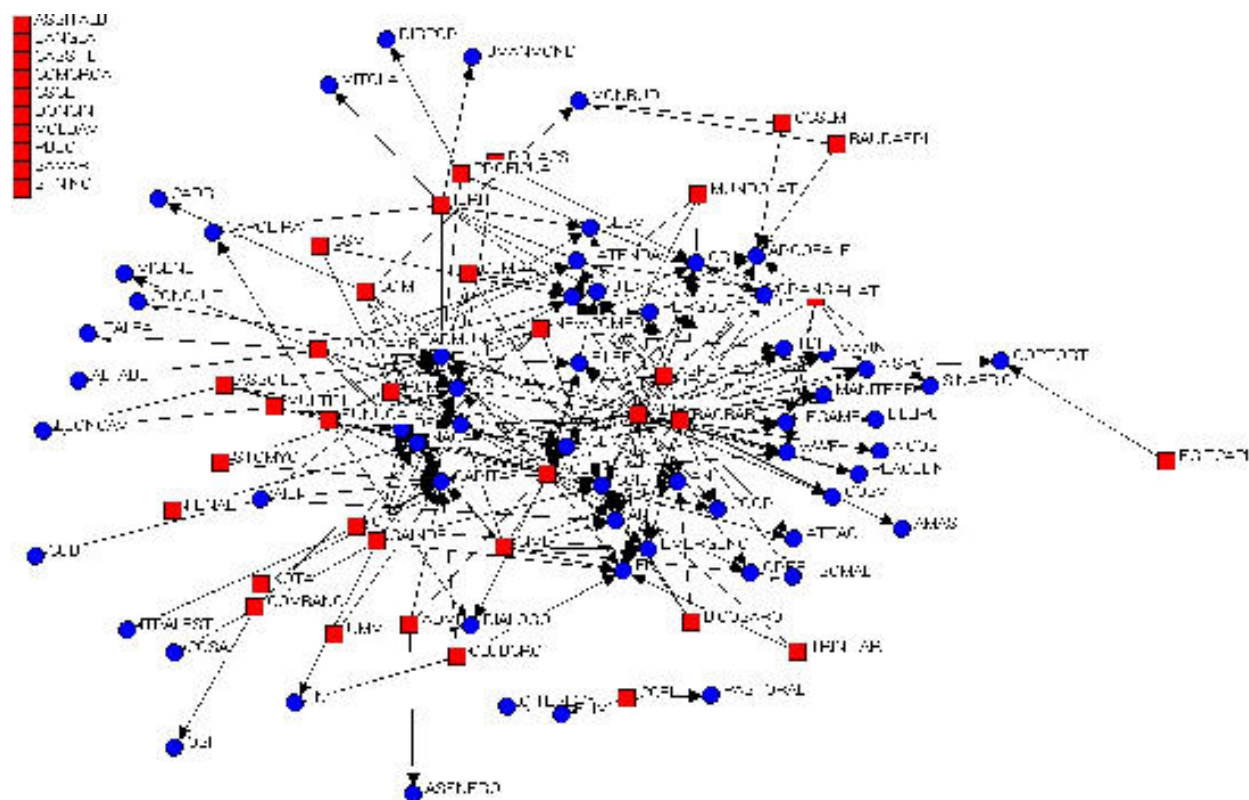
Figure 1 Organisations with which they have had more contact



Note: squares= immigrant interviewed organizations; circles= named organizations, whether immigrant or autochthonous.

Consistently with the previous picture, immigrant organizations have built quite a lot of contacts with autochthonous organizations (Figure 2) especially compared to the links established with other immigrant organizations (see Figure 3). The most central Italian organizations are either trade unions (like CISL), leftist-oriented cultural organizations (like ARCI), or charity organizations linked to the Catholic domain (like CARITAS).

Figure 2 Autochthonous organisations they have collaborated with in the last two years: q52 (network picture)

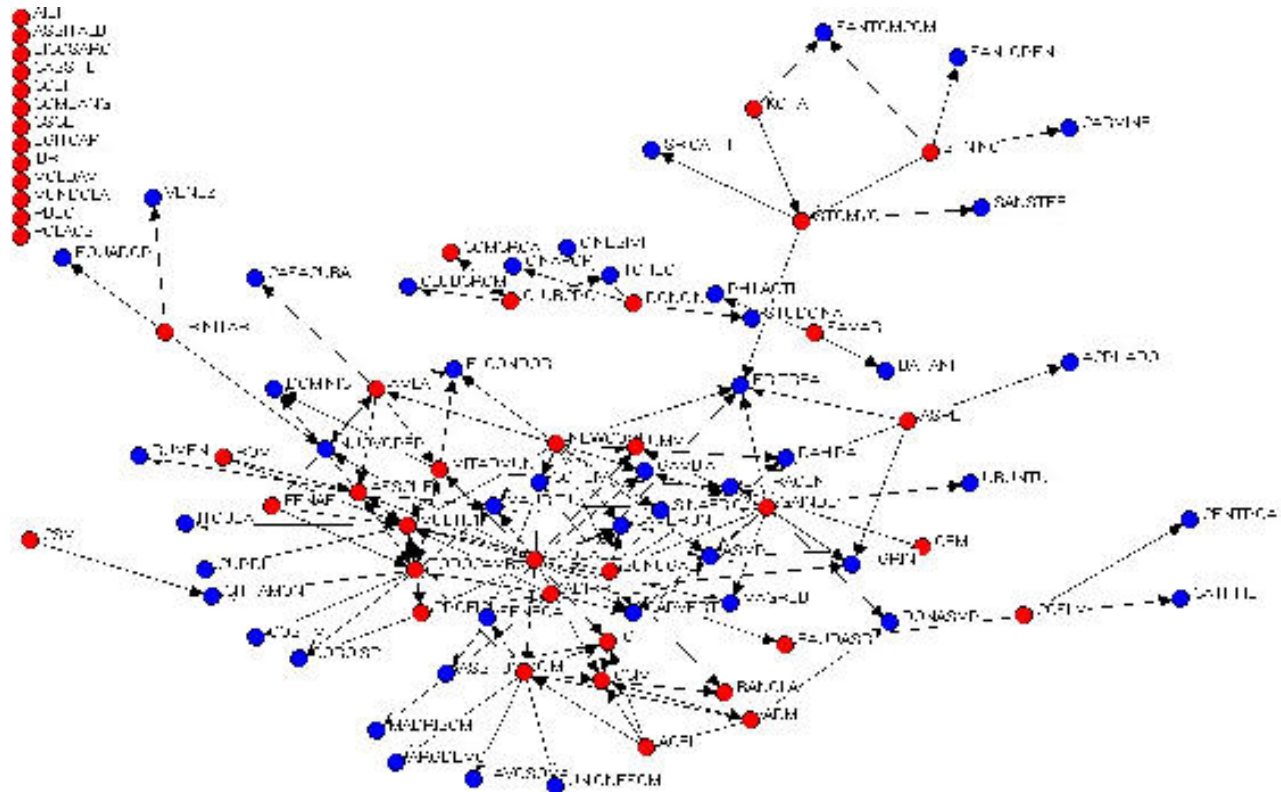


Note: squares= immigrant interviewed organizations; circles= named autochthonous organizations.

Figure 3, in turn, depicts the relationships built by the interviewed immigrant organizations with other immigrant organizations whether we could interview them or not. Again, there are very different networking patterns. A few isolated organizations reproduce the previous figures, highlighting that the isolation does not only concern the absence of links with autochthonous organizations but it also refers to the absence of links with other immigrant organizations. When linked, these organizations have exclusively connections with organizations of their own ethnic group. This is often the case for Filipino organizations. In contrast to this, the picture shows that

there are a bunch of organizations which are instead rather central, both in the network with autochthonous organizations and with respect to links built with other immigrant organizations.

Figure 3 Immigrant organisations they have collaborated with in the last two years: q53 (network picture)



Note: red circles = interviewed immigrant organizations; blue circles = non-interviewed immigrant organization (among non interviewed organizations, some organizations which were mentioned as representing one ethnic group were just considered as a single organizations whereas they may in fact constitute more than one organization).

CITY: ZURICH¹⁰

Introduction

The objective of this report is to give a descriptive overview of migrants' organizations in Zurich based on first results of the organizational survey. In Zurich the project focuses on three migrant groups: Italians, Kosovars and Turks. Nevertheless, the organizational survey has been extended to all migrant groups present in Zurich. This report will first describe the mapping process and some methodological aspects of the survey. It will then examine the interviewed organizations: their profile, activities, size, resources, political activities and finally the relationships these organisations develop with other migrant organizations as well as with local, regional and national institutions.

1. METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS

To retrieve migrants' organizations in Zurich we relied on different sources. Since associations do not have to register with the administration in Switzerland, there is no readily accessible exhaustive list, which we can rely upon. Consequently, organizations were selected from different sources:

- Directory of migrant organizations published by the Office for Integration of the City of Zurich (Integrationsförderung Stadt Zurich)
- Chamber of commerce register
- Directories of associations published by private firms
- Internet searches
- Consulates of the most important immigrant groups in Zurich
- Interviews with informants
- Snowballing method through short interview with the already identified associations

By combining these different sources, 218 migrant organizations (from all origins) could be identified in Zurich.

The mapping took place between February and April 2008. Over 200 migrant organisations were identified in the City of Zurich (table 1). Over half of them, (65%) are still active, but we could find no confirmation of activity for 28% of the mapped organisations. We were able to contact 123 associations. Of the associations still active, 12 refused the interview and 12 cancelled the interview (by no-shows mainly). 12 associations were not eligible. Finally, we contacted but could not set an appointment for an interview for an additional 48 associations.

In a first stage we prioritised conducted the survey with Italian, Kosovar (Albanese), Former-Yugoslavian and Turkish organizations, given that these are the three ethnic groups included in other parts of the project for the case of Zurich. We then extended the survey to all other migrant group associations that were identified during the mapping process. We finally interviewed 39

¹⁰ This report has been produced by Nina Eggert, a research associate of the Swiss Localmultidem team.

organisations out of the 142 still active ones, which is a response rate of 27%. Interviews were conducted between May 2008 and January 2009.

Table 1: Mapping and mortality rate

Total immigrant organisations in mapping	218
Confirmed still active	142 (65.3%)
Confirmed not active	6 (2.8%)
No confirmation	61 (28.0%)
<i>Mortality rate</i> (confirmed not active / all confirmed)	4.2%
Total organisations interviewed	39
<i>Response rate</i> (total active/ total interviewed)	27.5%

Table 2 describes the detection method for the 39 interviewed organisations. Most of them were retrieved through institutional lists. In the Zurich case, it is the list provided by the City Office for Integration, which is regularly updated. There is no official associations' register in Zurich since registration is not compulsory.

Table 2: Total of interviewed organisations

<i>Mapping method</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>
Official/ institutional list	71.8	28
Informal snowball	28.2	11
Missing	0	0
Total	100	39

2. ORGANISATIONAL PROFILE

Most of the interviewed organizations are of groups of South European origin (11 Italian and 3 Spanish organizations) (table 3), followed by East European organizations (mainly Kosovar organizations or from other Former-Yugoslavian countries). An additional 20% of the interviewed organizations are of groups of Muslim background (5 Turkish organizations and 3 from mixed national origin). Finally, some organizations from other origins are from Tibet and Sri Lanka.

Table 3: Origin of organisations

<i>Origin</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>
EU-15	35.9	14
Mixed origins	2.6	1
Latin American	0	0
African	2.6	1
Eastern Europe	28.2	11

<i>Origin</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>
Other	10.3	4
Muslim	20.5	8
Total	100	39

Since Zurich is a German-speaking city, all interviewed organizations have a different language of origin. Table 4 shows what languages organizations use in their regular activities. Over 50% of the interviewed organizations use only their ethnic group language in membership meetings and 25% mostly their ethnic group language. For regular activities, less than 50% use only their ethnic group language. Organizations tend to use more the country language in their regular activities than in membership meetings. Finally, only a few organizations use only the country language (less than 10%) for regular activities as well as for membership meetings.

Table 4: Language used in organisations' activities

	<i>Language used for regular activities</i>	<i>Language used for membership meetings</i>
Only country language	8.8	9.4
Mostly country language	2.9	3.1
About half country language and half ethnic group language	23.5	9.4
Mostly ethnic group language	20.6	25.0
Only ethnic group language	44.1	53.1
Total (N)	100 (34)	100 (32)

The year of foundation of migrants' organizations in Zurich tends to reflect the different immigration waves to the city. Indeed, most of the European organisations were founded before 1984. Italians and Spaniards belong to the first wave of immigration to Switzerland and started to migrate after WWII as guest workers. In this period, Italians organized on the base of their regional origin but also in trade unions. Muslim organizations were founded later. Indeed, the earliest period of foundation for Muslim organizations is after 1985. Finally, most of the East European organizations, represented by Former-Yugoslavian and Kosovar organisations, were founded in the 1990s, which corresponds to the period of the Yugoslavian war. Kosovars were well organized at that time and many political organizations organized resistance from Switzerland. Many of the Kosovar associations stem from those political parties. Although not all are nowadays active, some political parties remained active and focus their activities on the reconstruction of Kosova, even more in the last year after gaining of independence for Kosovo.

Table 5: Year of foundation

<i>Year of foundation</i>	<i>EU-15</i>	<i>Mixed Origins</i>	<i>African</i>	<i>East Europe</i>	<i>Muslim</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>All origins</i>
1930-1984	78.6	0	0	27.3	0	50.0	41.0
1985-1989	0	0	0	0	37.5	25.0	10.3

<i>Year of foundation</i>	<i>EU-15</i>	<i>Mixed Origins</i>	<i>African</i>	<i>East Europe</i>	<i>Muslim</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>All origins</i>
1990-1994	0	0	100	45.5	12.5	0	17.9
1995-1999	7.1	0	0	9.1	25.0	0	10.3
2000-2004	0	100	0	0	12.5	0	5.1
2005-2008	14.3	0	0	18.2	12.5	25.0	15.4
Total (N)	100 (14)	100 (1)	100 (1)	100 (11)	100 (8)	100 (4)	100 (39)

Table 6 shows the best self-definition of interviewed migrant organisations. Over 25% of associations in Zurich define themselves as religious associations. This is mainly because the response rate of religious associations was higher than for other associations. Migrants' associations in Zurich, thus define themselves as mainly cultural, sport or parents organizations. They identify as migrants associations only to a lesser extent, as only 7.7% define themselves as primarily immigrants' associations.

Table 6: Self-definition of organisations

<i>Best definition</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>
Sports club or outdoor activities club	10.3	4
Peace organisation	2.6	1
Humanitarian aid or human rights organisation	5.1	2
Charity or social welfare organisation	5.1	2
Pensioners' or retired persons organisation	2.6	1
Political party	2.6	1
Professional organisation	2.6	1
Parents' organisation	10.3	4
Cultural, musical, dancing or theatre society	12.8	5
Immigrants' organisation	7.7	3
Religious or church organisation	25.6	10
Women's organisation	2.6	1
Ethnic organisation	2.6	1
Other club or association	7.7	3
Total	100	39

Nevertheless, even if self-definition as an immigrants' association is mentioned as best self-definition only by few associations, almost 60% of the organisations considers it as one of the relevant categories for their self-definition (table 7). Indeed, it is the most mentioned self-definition when multiple 'labels' or 'identities' are allowed. The same proportion of associations define themselves as cultural organisations. The share of self-definition as ethnic organisations is much lower as only 25.6% consider their association as an ethnic association.

Human rights and charity organisations are also frequent self-definitions (35.9%) as well as religious (33.3%) or parents' organisations (30.8%). Finally, we find almost no associations defining themselves as animal rights, disabled, farmers', business, or professional organisations or as political parties.

Thus, not all interviewed associations define themselves as immigrant organisations. Although it is an important aspect of their self-definition the best self-definition shows that immigrant

associations give priority to other identities in their self-definition such as sports, cultural or religious organisations.

Table 7: Self definition

<i>Self definition as...</i>	<i>%</i>
Cultural, musical dancing theatre society	59.0
Immigrants organisation	59.0
Humanitarian human rights organisation	35.9
Charity or social welfare organisation	35.9
Religious or church organisation	33.3
Parents organisation	30.8
Ethnic organisation	25.6
Youth association	23.1
Sports club	17.9
Anti-racism organisation	17.9
Peace organisation	15.4
Retired organisation	15.4
Women organisation	15.4
Other club or organisation	15.4
Patient illness or addiction organisation	12.8
Residents housing or neighbour organisation	10.3
Direct action group	10.3
Environmental organisation	5.1
Trade union	5.1
Other hobby club	5.1
Animal right organisation	2.6
Disabled organisation	2.6
Political party	2.6
Farmer organisation	2.6
Business organisation	2.6
Professional organisation	2.6

The associations of migrants identified during the mapping process are all located in the City of Zurich. And, as table 8, shows most of the interviewed associations actually concentrate their activities at the local level (table 8). Indeed, 74.4% are active in the city and in the region. Less than half of the associations are active at the national level and only 15.4% are active in other countries. The scope of their activities is mainly regional.

Table 8: Field of influence

<i>Field of influence</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>
Active in the city	74.4	(29)
Active in the region	74.4	(29)
Active in the country	46.2	(18)
Active in the region and in the country	38.4	(15)
Active in the city and in the country	33.3	(13)

Active in other countries	15.4	(6)
Active in the country and in other countries	15.4	(6)
Active only in a part of the city	2.6	(1)

Associations were asked in what sectors or areas they are active. Table 9 shows the main activity area. Religious activity is the main one for 22.2% of the interviewed associations. Apart from religious activities, associations tend to concentrate their action on four main areas: charity and welfare, sports, culture and issues related to immigration. Only one association considers politics as its main area of activity.

Table 9: Main activity area

<i>Main activity area</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>
Religious activities	22.2	8
Charity/ Welfare.	11.1	4
Sports	11.1	4
Culture, music, theatre	11.1	4
Issues related to immigration	11.1	4
Ethnic concerns	8.3	3
Women	5.6	2
Family	5.6	2
Pensioners, elderly	2.8	1
Youth children	2.8	1
Parents	2.8	1
Hobbies	2.8	1
Politics	2.8	1
Total	100	36

The specific activities the associations have undertaken in the last twelve months prior to the interviews are more heterogeneous (table 9). Here, again, the most important area of activity is related to culture, music and theatre, as 70.3% of the associations mention it. The second most mentioned activities are those related to immigration issues and to youth and children (62.2%), whereas 51.4% of the associations claim to have organised activities related to ethnic concerns. Associations are also very active in areas such as education (56.8%) and family (51.4%). They are less active on humanitarian aid and human rights (43.2%) and even less in politics, as only 29.7% of the associations declare to be active in this area in the last twelve months. Ethnic associations in Zurich are thus mainly active in areas related to culture and issues related to immigration.

Table 10: Activity area last 12 months

<i>Activity area last 12 months</i>	<i>%</i>
Culture, music, theatre	70.3

<i>Activity area last 12 months</i>	<i>%</i>
Youth/children	62.2
Issues related to immigration	62.2
Education	56.8
Ethnic concerns	51.4
Family	51.4
Charity/ Welfare.	48.6
Parents	48.6
Pensioners	46.2
Sports	43.2
Humanitarian aid	43.2
Human rights	43.2
Employment and training	43.2
Discrimination	37.8
Women	37.8
Health	35.1
Poverty	32.4
Community development	29.7
Politics	29.7
Child care	23.1
Disabled	21.6
Hobbies	21.6
International cooperation	21.6
Neighbourhood or local demands	21.6
Labour relations	18.9
Peace	16.2
Housing	13.5
Research	10.3
Business relations	8.1
Consumers' interest	5.4
Crime	5.4
Homosexuality	2.7

Table 10 shows the type of activities of associations. Most associations declare socializing as their most important activity. For 12.8% of them services to members is the most important activity and 10.3% declare recreation or sports activity as the most important one. Recruiting members or donors is mentioned by 10.3% of associations. Less than 10% declare social or local integration. Finally few associations mention activities such as interest representation, services to others, mobilizing members or lobby activities as the most important ones. No association is concentrating mainly its efforts on the promotion of volunteering, advocacy or contacts with the media.

Table 10: Most important activity

<i>Most important activity</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>
Socializing	20.5	8
Services to members	12.8	5
Recreation or sport activities	10.3	4
Recruiting member or donors	10.3	4
Advisory activities	7.7	3
Social or local integration	7.7	3
Other	7.7	3
Interest representation	5.1	2
Services to others	5.1	2
Mobilizing members	2.6	1
Self help	2.6	1
Lobby activity	0.7	3
Fund raising	0	0
Promoting volunteering	0	0
Advocacy	0	0
Contacts with media	0	0
Total	100	39

Table 11 shows the relevant activities of associations over the last twelve months. The most important activities for ethnic associations in Zurich are socializing (76.9%), followed by advisory activities or social/local integration. Although no association considers the promotion of volunteering and the recruitment of members or donors as its main activity, over 50% of them have performed these activities in the last twelve months. Over 40% of associations are also active in interest representation and mobilizing members. Finally, few associations are active in lobby activities or advocacy.

Table 11: Relevant activity last 12 months

<i>Relevant activity last 12 months</i>	<i>%</i>
Socializing	76.9
Services to members	53.8
Advisory activities	59.0
Social or local integration	59.0
Recreation or sport activities	51.3
Recruiting member or donors	51.3
Promoting volunteering	51.3
Interest representation	43.6
Mobilizing members	43.6

Contacts with media	43.6
Self help	33.3
Services to others	33.3
Fund raising	33.3
Lobby activities	25.6
Advocacy	17.9
Other activity	12.8

3. SIZE AND COMPOSITION

We now describe the size and composition of migrants' associations in Zurich. Table 12 presents the number of members of different types. No association has less than 10 regular members, and the number of members ranges between 100 and 499 members for most associations. One third of the associations count more than 500 members and 15.2% have over 500 active members. But most associations have between 30 and 99 active members. If associations can count on a relatively high number of members and active members, only few can afford paid staff. Associations who can afford paid staff tend to rely on part-time staff.

Table 12: Membership

<i>Number of...</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>1-9</i>	<i>10-29</i>	<i>30-99</i>	<i>100-499</i>	<i>500 and more</i>
Members	0	0	3.0	24.2	39.4	33.3
Active members	0	3.0	18.2	42.4	21.2	15.2
Non members participants	6.9	3.4	6.9	13.8	41.4	27.6
Paid staff, full time	77.8	19.4	2.8	0	0	0
Paid staff, part time	61.1	36.1	2.8	0	0	0
Volunteers, less 3 hours/week	25.7	17.1	31.4	11.4	8.6	5.7-
Volunteers, more 3 hours/week	28.6	40.0	22.9	5.7	2.9	0 -
Clients	54.5	3.0	6.1	3.0	9.1	24.2

The gender distribution within organizations differs according to the role of its members. Table 13 shows the mean percentage of women according to the type of membership. Half of the members are women, as well as volunteers. But the share decreases for people volunteering over 3 hours a week (37.3% are women). We find the lowest share for those volunteering over three hours a week.

Table 13: Share of women within organizations

<i>Mean % of women</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Max</i>	<i>SD</i>
Members	51.3	50	20	98	17.7
Active members	53.8	50	10	100	21.9
Non members participants	46.7	50	10	70	17.3
Paid staff, full time	17.6	0	0	50	24.5
Paid staff, part time	25.0	25	0	50	25.0

Volunteers, less 3 hours/week	49.5	50	0	100	26.1
Volunteers, more 3 hours/week	37.3	31.5	0	100	33.7
Clients	45	50	0	60	18.5

Table 14 shows the age distribution of members within migrants' associations. Few associations have members under the age of 16, as almost 40% declare to have no members with less than 16 years of age. For those who have members less than 16 years old, the share is mostly under 50%. In 39.4% of associations the share of members between 16 and 30 years old lies between 10 and 50%, and 15.2% have between 50 and 80% of their members of that age. Adults between 31 and 64 years old represent between 50% and 80% of the membership for about a third of the interviewed associations (33.3%). Finally, 45.5% of associations have less than 10% of members in the age of retirement and 6.1% have almost only retired members.

Table 14: Age of members

<i>Percentage of members</i>	<i>Under 16 years old</i>	<i>Between 16 and 30 years old</i>	<i>Between 31 and 64 years old</i>	<i>Over 64 years old</i>
None	39.4	9.1	0	21.2
More than 0% but less than 10%	15.2	27.3	9.1	45.5
More than 10 but less than 50%	30.3	39.4	36.4	15.2
About 50%	6.1	3.0	6.1	3.0
Between 50 and 80%	3.0	15.2	33.3	3.0
Almost all members	0	3.0	6.1	6.1
DK /NA	6.1	3.0	9.1	6.1
Total (n)	(33)	(33)	(33)	(33)

Associations were also asked about the religious affiliation of their members (tables 15 and 16). The religious affiliation of members is a sensitive question. Most associations refused to answer the question or did not even know about the religious affiliation of their members, except for religious organizations. Indeed, over 40% of the interviewed organizations did not answer the question about religious affiliation. For the organizations that answered the question, those formed by migrants of a different religion than Christian denominations don't usually have more than 10% of members who are Christian. We find the opposite pattern for the majoritarian religion of the given ethnic group. Except for associations from European countries, over 50% of the membership belongs to the main religious group of the given ethnic group. Thus immigrant associations in Zurich are rather homogeneous in terms of the religious affiliation of their members.

Table 15: Members of main religious group

<i>Percentage of main religious group</i>	<i>EU-15</i>	<i>Mixed Origins</i>	<i>African</i>	<i>East Europe</i>	<i>Muslim</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>All origins</i>
None	27.3	0	0	40.0	33.3	75.0	36.4
More than 0% but less than 10%	0	0	0	0	33.3	25.0	9.1

More than 10 but less than 50%	9.1	0	0	0	0	0	3.0
About 50%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Between 50 and 80%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Almost all members	27.3	0	0	0	0	0	9.1
DK/ Refusal	36.4	100	100	60.0	33.3	0	42.4
(N)	(11)	(1)	(1)	(10)	(6)	(4)	(33)

Table 16: Members of ethnic group religion

<i>Percentage of religious group of ethnic group s</i>	<i>EU-15</i>	<i>Mixed Origins</i>	<i>African</i>	<i>East Europe</i>	<i>Muslim</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>All origins</i>
None	27.3	0	0	0	0	0	15.2
More than 0% but less than 10%	0	0	0	0	0	25.0	3.0
More than 10 but less than 50%	9.1	0	0	0	0	25.0	6.1
About 50%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Between 50 and 80%	0	0	0	10	16.7	0	6.1
Almost all members	27.3	0	0	40	50.0	50.0	30.3
DK/ Refusal	36.4	100	100	50	33.3	0	39.4
(N)	(11)	(1)	(11)	(10)	(6)	(4)	(33)

Finally, we asked associations whether some members are newcomers to the country (less than 2 years of residence). The share of members that are newcomers is rather low. Ethnic associations are mainly composed of long-term residing members. Only few have newcomers as members and when some newcomers to the country are members of an organization it is only to a small extent, i.e. never over 50% of the membership.

Table 17: Newcomers to the country

<i>Percentage of newcomers to the country</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>
None	30.3	10
More than 0% but less than 10%	33.3	11
More than 10 but less than 50%	15.2	5
About 50%	0	0
Between 50 and 80%	0	0
Almost all members	0	0
DK/NA	21.2	7
Total	100	33

4. RESOURCES

The first resource we look at is the office space. Associations were asked whether they own or rent their office space. Many organizations don't own their office space (table 18). Over 60% rents it (when it has one) and 20% shares its office space with other organizations.

Table 18: Office space

	% yes	N
Shares office space	20.5	39
Owns office space	15.4	39
Rents office space	63.6	33

Nevertheless, migrants' associations in Zurich are relatively well endowed with useful equipment such as e-mail, websites and postal addresses (table 19). When organizations don't have office spaces, they usually have a post-office box. These equipments do not require much financial resources, and almost all associations have a postal address, e-mail address and/or a website. The share of organizations that have their own computer or their own Internet connection is lower: 66% and 59% respectively. Finally organizations tend not to invest in fax-machines as much as in computers and Internet connection.

Table 19: Equipment

Equipment	%	N
Has its own phone number	53.8	39
Has its own postal address	82.1	39
Has its own computers	66.7	39
Has its own internet connection	59.0	39
Has its own email address	92.3	39
Has its own fax machine and fax number	38.5	39
Has its own website	87.2	39

Table 20 and 21 show the annual operating budget and the budgetary sources. The median budget is around 18,000 euro. The main source are membership fees (37.8%). Associations function mainly with their own resources. They can count on returns from events or campaigns and sometimes even sales. No associations get public grants from Swiss public administrations. Only few associations get public subsidies in Switzerland, and Zurich has no specific policy for sustaining migrant organisations. Public funds are usually granted on the basis of project applications, and migrants' organizations can get public subsidies for specific projects related to integration, and they are encouraged to collaborate with autochthonous associations. Thus, associations have to rely on their own resources for functioning and sometimes get grants from their country of origin.

Table 20: Annual operating budget

Annual operating budget (in euros)	
Mean	92836.4
Median	18375.0
SD	177383.1
Min	625
Max	625000
N	28

Table 21: Budgetary sources

Budgetary sources	Mean %	SD	Min	Max	N
Returns from sales	3.9	8.6	0	30	29

<i>Budgetary sources</i>	<i>Mean %</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Max</i>	<i>N</i>
Returns from events or campaigns for fund raising	12.1	26.7	0	100	28
Membership fees	37.8	36.6	0	100	16
Donations from individuals	6.2	17.6	0	70	26
Sponsoring	0.9	2.7	0	10	29
Finance from federation or umbrella organisation	3.23	17.7	0	97	30
Grant from city district	0	0	0	0	34
Grant from municipality	0	0	0	0	31
Grant from regional government	0	0	0	0	33
Grant from national government	0	0	0	0	33
Grant from EU	0	0	0	0	34
Grant from country of origin's government	3.1	16.7	0	90	29
Other sources	7.3	24.4	0	99	34

Most of the interviewed organizations are general associations according to the Swiss law on associations (Civil code art. 60 and following). This is the only requirement to be able to apply for public subsidies. According to this law, associations need to have a board and a general assembly, a President and a Secretary. The Committee (board) is elected by the general assembly, which is usually held once a year. Thus nearly all associations have a board and a general assembly (table 22). Among the interviewed associations, the mean number of members of the board is 9.1 and women are under-represented in boards (table 23).

Table 22: Board

	<i>% yes</i>	<i>N</i>
Has a board	100	39
Has a general assembly	97.4	39

Table 23: Board size and composition

	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>N</i>
Members in the board	9.1	6.5	38
Women members of the board	3.2	2.6	37

Table 24 shows the gender distribution of the chairperson. Chairpersons are mainly men for associations of all origins. In the associations of migrants of European origin we observe a slightly higher share of women than in associations from other origins. The lowest share of women as chairpersons is to be found in associations from Eastern Europe.

Table 24: Chairperson's gender by region

	<i>Man</i>	<i>Woman</i>	<i>N</i>
EU-15	71.4	28.6	(14)
Mixed Origins	80	20	(10)
African	100	0	(1)
Eastern Europe	81.8	18.2	(11)
Muslim	75.0	25.0	(8)
Other	75.0	25.0	(4)
All origins	76.9	23.1	(39)

5. ACTIVITIES

We previously presented the areas of activities of associations; we now examine the frequency of organisation of events, providing services and performing political activities. Table 24 shows the frequency of the organisation of events. Cultural events are mainly organised between 2 and 5 times a year (46.2%) and 20.5% of associations organise such events once a month. The frequency of social events is similar than for cultural ones as well as intellectual events. Political events are organised less frequently. Indeed, almost 80% of associations organise political events less often than once a year or never, and only 10% organise such events on a monthly basis. Educational events and religious events are mainly organised weekly.

Table 24: Frequency of organisation of events

<i>Frequency of organisation</i>	<i>Weekly</i>	<i>Monthly</i>	<i>2-5 times a year</i>	<i>Yearly</i>	<i>Less often or never</i>
Cultural events	7.7	20.5	46.2	10.3	15.4
Social events	17.9	20.5	38.5	10.3	12.8
Intellectual events	10.5	10.5	36.8	21.2	21.1
Political events	0	10.3	7.7	2.6	79.5
Educational events	33.3	7.7	12.8	12.8	33.3
Sport and leisure activities	10.3	2.6	28.2	17.9	41.0
Religious activities	25.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	66.7

Immigrants' associations can provide different types of services: services related to the process of immigration, as well as services related to the everyday life for immigrants in the country of residence. The frequency differs according to the type of service. The general picture given by table 25 is that most associations do not provide services very frequently. Indeed, over 50% of associations declare to provide each of the listed services less often than yearly or never, except for information on laws and institutions not related to immigration, and for translation and interpretation. Few associations offer legal representation of immigrants. Information on laws and institutions is the most frequently provided service as 23.1% of the associations provide it weekly. Translation or interpretation is also provided weekly.

Table 25: Frequency of providing services

<i>Frequency of providing</i>	<i>Weekly</i>	<i>Monthly</i>	<i>2-5 times a year</i>	<i>Yearly</i>	<i>Less often or never</i>
Legal representation of immigrants	2.6	5.1	2.6	2.6	87.2
Assistance in immigration process	15.4	17.9	7.7	10.3	48.7
Information on other laws and institutions	23.1	20.5	15.4	10.3	30.8
Assistance in housing	10.3	10.3	15.4	7.7	56.4
Assistance in searching employment	17.9	10.3	12.8	7.7	51.3
Assistance in access to welfare system	17.9	5.1	17.9	10.3	48.7
Financial support	0	7.9	18.4	10.5	63.2
In- kind support	5.3	2.6	2.6	13.2	76.3
Translation or interpretation	20.5	15.4	10.3	10.3	43.6

As mentioned earlier, few associations define themselves as political organisations, and less than 30% performed political activities in the last twelve months. Table 26 shows the frequency of different political activities of associations. The frequency of political activities of associations is low; indeed, many associations never perform any political activity. Thus, associations rarely participate in political activities and the frequency differs according to the type of activity. No association has organized a boycott or participated in a building occupation in the last twelve months. When participating, associations tend to participate between 1 and 3 times a year, by sending letters to authorities or implementing public programs (30.8%). And 15.5% declare to send letters to authorities over 7 times a year.

Finally, associations tend to participate more frequently in local tv or radio programs than in national ones.

Table 26: Frequency of political or public activities:

<i>Frequency of (in the last 12 months)</i>	<i>Never</i>	<i>1-3 times</i>	<i>4-6 times</i>	<i>7 times or more</i>
Sending letters to authorities	41.0	30.8	12.8	15.4
Press conferences or releases	53.8	25.6	10.3	10.3
Management or implementation of public programs	48.7	30.8	17.9	2.6
Distribution of documents to influence public opinion	61.5	15.4	10.3	12.8
Collecting signatures for petitions	66.7	25.6	5.1	2.6
Organising public meetings	71.8	12.8	12.8	2.6
Organising boycotts	100	0	0	0
Participating in a building occupation	100	0	0	0
Participating in local tv or radio programs	53.8	25.6	10.3	10.3
Participating in national tv or radio programs	71.8	20.5	2.6	5.1

Furthermore, associations do not call much upon members to participate in political activities. Over 60 percent of associations in Zurich never call their members to contact government officials, to write letters to newspapers, or to sign a petition. The share is close to 90% for participating in a strike, boycotting products or working in the campaign of a political candidate. Nevertheless, when calling their members to participate, the privileged form of participation is signing a petition, as 12.8% of the organizations declare to ask regularly their members to do so, contact government officials or write letters to newspapers.

Table 27: Call upon members to participate in political activities:

<i>Call upon members to...</i>	<i>Never</i>	<i>Rarely</i>	<i>Sometimes</i>	<i>Regularly</i>
Contact government officials	67.6	13.5	10.8	8.1
Write letters to newspapers	61.5	15.4	15.4	7.7
Sign a petition	66.7	12.8	7.7	12.8
Boycott products or organisations	92.3	2.6	5.1	0
Participate in demonstrations	79.5	5.1	7.7	7.7
Participate in a strike	94.7	2.6	0	2.6
Work in political candidates' campaigns	89.7	2.6	0	7.7

Associations were also asked whether they promoted turnout during the last general and local elections (table 28). For all origins, the promotion of turnout is higher for local elections than for national elections, although foreigners don't have voting rights at the local level in Zurich. Nevertheless, there is a difference according to the origin. Associations from the European Union are more active promoting turnout at the local level, whereas associations from other origins are more oriented towards the promotion of turnout at national elections.

Table 28: Turnout promotion

<i>Promote Turnout</i>	<i>UE-15</i>	<i>Mixed origins</i>	<i>African</i>	<i>East Europe</i>	<i>Muslim</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>All origins</i>
Last general elections	30.8	100	0	9.1	0	50.0	16.3
(N)	(13)	(1)	(1)	(11)	(8)	(4)	(104)
Last local elections	84.6	100	0	9.1	0	0	40.9
(N)	(13)	(1)	(1)	(11)	(8)	(4)	(66)

Furthermore, for 28.9% of the interviewed associations, some members stood as candidates, and 12.8% were actually elected.

Table 29: Members as candidates

<i>Member ever...</i>	<i>% yes</i>	<i>N</i>
Stood as candidate in elections	28.9	38
Been elected	12.8	11

6. CONTACTS WITH ADMINISTRATIONS AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS

Contacts with administrations and political institutions are a central aspect for the political integration of migrant organizations. To be able to make their claims heard, ethnic associations, as potential mobilizing actors, need to gain access to decision channels. Thus, associations were asked about the existence of contacts with executives, politicians and parties (table 30) as well as about the frequency of such interactions. Only few associations have contacts with these institutions and contacts are more frequent with local institutions than with regional or national ones. 10.3% of the interviewed associations have occasional contacts with the City council, and 12.8% have regular contacts with it. The political party associations have the most contact with is the Socialist Party (SP) at the three levels, although the contacts are more frequent at the local and national levels.

Table 30: Contacts with executives, politicians and parties

<i>Contact with...</i>	<i>No contact at all</i>	<i>Occasional contact</i>	<i>Regular contact</i>
City council executive or its members	76.9	10.3	12.8
Local parliamentarians CVP (Christian Democrats)	92.3	5.1	2.6
Local parliamentarians FDP (Liberal Party)	89.7	7.7	2.6
Local parliamentarians SP (Socialist Party)	79.5	10.3	10.3
Local parliamentarians SVP (Agrarian/Extreme right Party)	92.3	5.1	2.6

<i>Contact with...</i>	<i>No contact at all</i>	<i>Occasional contact</i>	<i>Regular contact</i>
Local political party CVP	94.9	2.6	2.6
Local political party FDP	92.3	5.1	2.6
Local political party SP	84.6	10.3	5.1
Local political party SVP	92.3	5.1	2.6
Regional government	89.7	7.7	2.6
Regional parliamentarians CVP	94.9	2.6	2.6
Regional parliamentarians FDP	94.9	2.6	2.6
Regional parliamentarians SP	89.7	2.6	7.7
Regional parliamentarians SVP	94.9	2.6	2.6
Regional political party CVP	92.3	5.1	2.6
Regional political party FDP	92.3	5.1	2.6
Regional political party SP	84.6	7.7	7.7
Regional political party SVP	94.9	2.6	2.6
National government	97.4	2.6	0
National parliamentarians CVP	97.4	0	2.6
National parliamentarians FDP	94.9	2.6	2.6
National parliamentarians SP	89.7	7.7	2.6
National parliamentarians SVP	92.3	2.6	5.1
National political party CVP	94.9	0	2.6
National political party FDP	97.4	0	2.6
National political party SP	89.7	0	10.3
National political party SVP	97.4	0	2.6

Contacts with the Administration are more frequent than with political parties or governments (table 31). Almost 50% of the interviewed organizations have a regular contact with the local department related to immigration issues, which is the City Office for the Promotion of Integration and over 30% have an occasional contact with the Office. The contact with the regional Department of Integration is less frequent. But Integration is a local competence, and local departments related to integration are those implementing integration policies. Furthermore, the subsidiarity principle implies that Switzerland relies much on the civil society, and this is particularly true for integration. Thus local Integration Offices collaborate frequently with and rely much on immigrant associations for policy implementation. Indeed, the national government grants each City with funds to be distributed to associations for integration programs. Immigrants' associations are encouraged to collaborate with autochthonous associations and are granted these subsidies on a project-basis. Finally, associations have only few contacts with the national administration, except for the Federal Department for Migration.

Table 31: Contacts with the Administration

<i>Contact with...</i>	<i>No contact at all</i>	<i>Occasional contact</i>	<i>Regular contact</i>
Local department related to immigrant issues	17.9	33.3	48.7
Local department related to welfare issues	73.7	13.2	13.2
Stadtentwicklung Zurich (City Development)	81.6	10.5	7.9
Local school	81.6	5.3	13.2
Local police	87.2	7.7	5.1
Local health centre	89.7	5.1	5.1
Regional Department of Integration	56.4	17.9	25.6
Regional Department of Social Affairs	89.7	7.7	2.6

Regional Department of Labour	94.9	2.6	2.6
Federal Department of Migration	66.7	15.4	17.9
Federal Department of Social Affairs	92.3	5.1	2.6
Federal Department of Eco and Labour	87.2	7.7	5.1

Finally, contacts with other types of institutions are also less frequent. Contacts with Trade Unions do not seem to be a priority for migrants' associations, but those being in contact with trade unions have regular contacts with unions. Contacts with the European Union mainly occur on an occasional basis. The most regular contact is with the administration of the country of origin, with which 23% of the associations have a regular contact and 12.8% an occasional contact. Ethnic associations also have contacts with political parties of their country of origin, but to a lesser extent than with the administration.

Table 32: Contacts with other institutions

Contact with...	No contact at all	Occasional contact	Regular contact
National or regional trade unions	89.7	0	10.3
European institutions	87.2	10.3	2.6
Country of origin's Administration	64.1	12.8	23.1
Country of origin's political parties	71.8	15.4	12.8

Associations can be invited to participate in formal as well as informal decision-making procedures at different levels. Only few associations have been called to participate in formal decision making procedures and only at the local level, and those who have been called actually participated (table 33). Associations are, nevertheless, more frequently called to participate in informal decision-making procedures (table 34). The share of associations that have been called is also higher at the local level where 10.3% of the interviewed associations have been invited and 75% participated. At the regional level 7.7% have been invited to participate and at the national level only 2.6%.

Table 33: Invitation and participation in decision-making procedure (formal)

Formal procedures of decision making	Called to be member	Participated
District council	2.6 (39)	100 (1)
Municipal council on specific issues	5.1 (39)	100 (2)
Regional council on specific issues	0 (39)	0 (0)
National council on specific issues	0 (39)	0 (0)

Table 34: Invitation and participation in decision-making procedure (informal)

Informal procedures of decision making	Called to be member	Participated
Specific problem municipal committee	10.3 (39)	75.0 (4)
Consultation municipal committee	10.3 (39)	75.0 (4)
Specific problem regional committee	7.7 (39)	100 (3)
Consultation regional committee	7.7 (39)	66.7 (3)
Specific problem national committee	2.6 (39)	100 (1)
Consultation national committee	2.6 (39)	100 (1)

7. ORGANISATIONAL NETWORKS

Another way of analyzing the types of contacts or links immigrants' organisations forge is to look at the networks they are embedded in. We will here present the networks of wider relations to autochthonous associations as well as to other migrant associations. First we asked whether associations are part of federations or networks of associations. One third of the interviewed associations are part of a federation at the local, national and international level. The share of associations being part of a network is lower.

Table 35: Member of a federation or network

<i>Member of</i>	<i>% yes</i>	<i>N</i>
Regional federation	33.3	(13)
National federation	30.8	(12)
International federation	33.3	(13)
Network of organisations	15.4	(6)

One way to get a first overview of associations' relations and their embeddedness in networks is to look at the network pictures of their links to other associations. As organizations are embedded in different networks of relationships, we asked associations about their relations to other organizations. First they were asked to list up to ten associations (Swiss or ethnic) with which they collaborated most in the last 2 years. Then we asked about different relations with autochthonous and migrant organizations. The next figures (figures 1, 2 and 3) show the directed graphs of these networks and are aimed at providing a general overview of the networks of collaboration of immigrants associations in Zurich.

Figure 1 shows the links of the interviewed associations to the organisations they collaborated the most with in the last 2 years. It is a highly fragmented network. Without the isolates, we observe 7 components. This picture suggests that associations have their own collaboration networks and that few or no associations link these subgraphs one to another.

Figure 1 : Organisations with which the collaborated the most (q51)

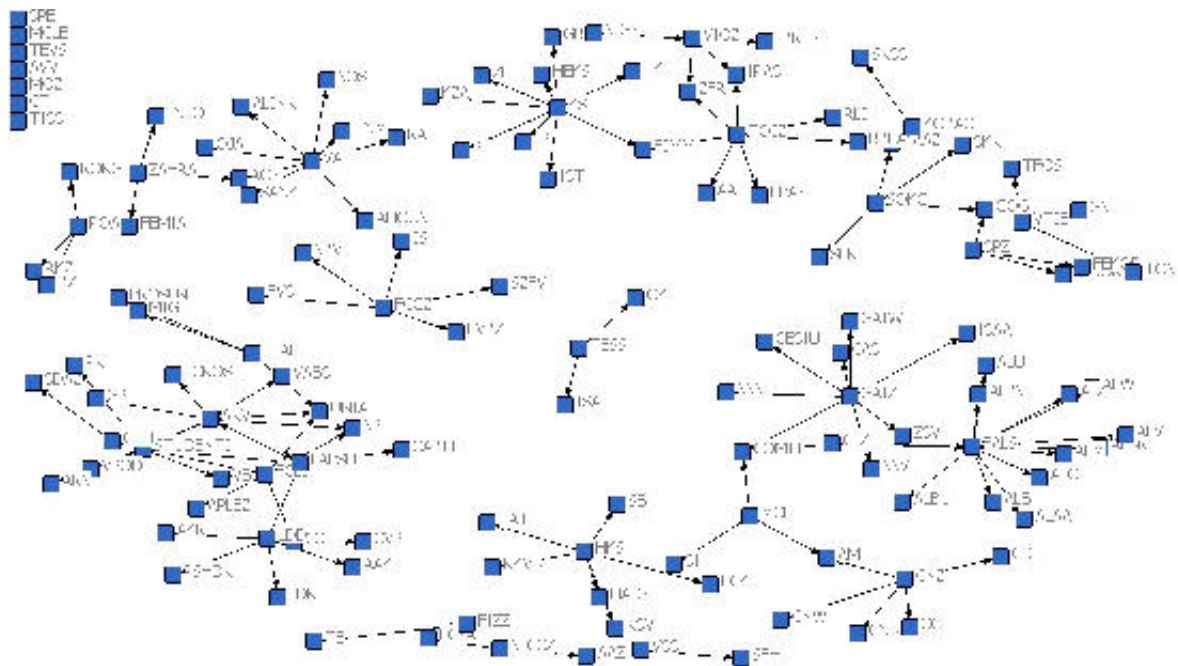
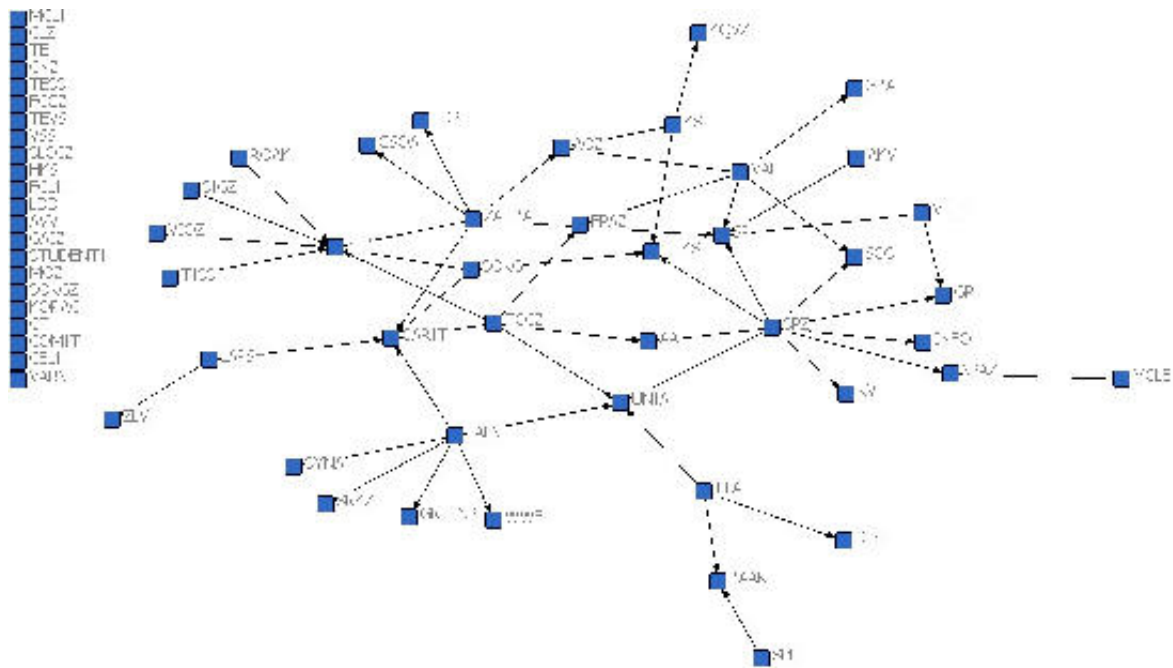


Figure 2 shows the project collaboration network with autochthonous associations. The picture shows that immigrants associations collaborate mainly with four autochthonous organisations: Caritas, the Socialist Party, Unia (a trade union), and the Zurich Forum for Religions (an organisation discussing religious diversity and cohabitation). These associations receive the most ties from immigrant associations. Finally, the high number of isolates (22) shows that many immigrant associations do not collaborate at all on projects with autochthonous organisations.

Figure 2 : Project collaborations with autochthonous organisations



Finally, figure 3 shows the project collaboration ties of immigrants associations among themselves. The number of isolates is lower than for collaborations with autochthonous associations (11 associations are not collaborating on projects with any association). We find 4 components in this network (excluding the isolates).

Figure 3 : Project collaboration migrant organisations

