

# **The Development of Migrant Organisations and the National Context: The Case of Germany**

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## ***General remarks on the research:***

- Vast and undisputed research on the chosen context factors
- Very few studies on interconnection of context factors and MOs, but several empirically based hints
- Need for validation through other country studies

## ***General remarks on the research II:***

- Systematic analysis refers to POS Theory (Koopmans/Statham, Sackmann)
- Alternative concepts: networks and social capital, social integration
- Shortcomings of each of the concepts regarding the analysis of MO development

## ***Main Findings:***

- Irrelevant factors (e.g. urban segregation)
- „Corporate laissez-faire model”
- Inclusion into German civil society
- Marginal role of residing MOs in society and lack of ethnicity as political factor
- Scepticism regarding future role of MOs (moderate effects of naturalization on political claims making, „new political symbolism“)

## ***Main findings II:***

- Ethnic homogeneous MOs resulting from cultural difference, exclusion from German civil society and the quality of the migration process itself.
- „Homeland” orientation of homogenous MOs as a result of neglected integration policy, activities of the countries of origin and existing cross-border networks
- Generative change challenges these MOs and their cross border contacts

## ***Main findings III:***

- Shift from „bilateral” to „multilateral orientation”? Decrease of cross-border activities?
- Few links of migration studies to postnational integration
- Alternative development towards transnational organisations of a „new clientele”