

PNCDI III - Programul 4 Proiecte de Cercetare Exploratorie - 2016

General Information



Preliminary Registration Code	PCE-2016-0526
Final Registration Code	PN-III-P4-ID-PCE-2016-0245
Project Title (Romanian)	Remiterea osmozei. Schimbarea valorilor sociale în țara de origine datorită emigrării
Project Title (English)	Remitted Osmosis. Changing social values at origin due to emigration
Project Acronym	REMOSM
Project Executive Summary (Romanian)	<p>Dacă imaginăm culturile drept lichide, separate de membrane subțiri, migranții internaționali ce trec dintr-o parte a vasului în alta pot fi priviți drept agenți ai schimbării, ce trec dintr-o cultură în alta. Până de curând, o literatură centrată în jurul destinației fluxurilor migratorii (de Haas & Vezzoli, 2011:2) a discutat în principal de schimbările suferite de imigranți. Întărind ideea osmozei, al doilea potențial flux a fost practic ignorat, atenția acordată schimbărilor din țara de origine fiind redusă. Cercetătorii remiterilor sociale sunt cei ce și-au asumat această sarcină în ultimele decenii. Este direcția în care se îndreaptă și proiectul de față, adăugând o explicație derivată din sociologia valorilor. Într-un aranjament transnațional, ne așteptăm ca emigranții să ofere celor rămași acasă o expunere mediată la culturile țarilor în care trăiesc. Testăm în ce măsură o astfel de influență schimbă valorile non-migranților, și manifestările acestora - atitudini și comportamente. Așteptăm ca atât non-migranții cât și migranții de retur să fie influențați de culturile participării civice și politice, ale satisfacției cu viața, ale valorilor muncii și ale solidarității din țările de destinație. Propunem cazul României, datorită ratei ridicate a migrației și a capacității de a colecta date panel (repetând parțial un sondaj din 2012). Evităm astfel endogeneitatea și putem testa stabilitatea în timp a efectelor studiate. Suntem astfel în postura privilegiată de a compara cantitativ diferite fluxuri migratorii și să evaluăm schimbările în timp (posibilitate rară, dacă nu singulară cu datele existente în lume). de asemenea, comparăm migranți și non-migranți care au contacte în afara României cu grupul de control al celor ce nu au astfel de contacte, de asemenea o întreprindere rară datorită lipsei datelor. În fine, tratăm atitudinile față de emigrare ca moderator al remiterilor osmotice. Sondajul va fi parte a EVS/WVS 2017.</p>

<p>Project Executive Summary (English)</p>	<p>If one imagine cultures as liquids, separated by a thin membrane, then migrants from a side of the bowl to another are agents of change, allowed to pass from a culture to another by osmotic actions. Until recently, a destination-driven literature (de Haas & Vezzoli, 2011:2), explored mainly the changes that immigrants experience postmigration, paying little attention to the effects on stayers - those not to migrate from a country of origin. The task was undertaken by scholars on transnationalism and social remittances in the past few decades. This project joins this stream of literature, adding a conceptual explanation derived from sociology of values. in transnational arrangements, emigrees are expected to provide stayers with mediated exposure to institutions and norms in the society of destination. We test the extent to which such influence changes social values, and their manifestations - attitudes and behaviors. The project continues the interest of the team in the changes of immigrants, and switches the perspective to countries of origin. Both stayers and returnees are likely to be influenced by the cultures of civic and political participation, working values, life satisfaction, and solidarity from the countries of destination. The case of Romania is proposed, due to its large migration and to the capacity to collect panel data (partly repeating a survey from 2012), thus avoiding endogeneity and testing stability of the effects over time. This puts us in the privileged position to compare different flows of migration in a quantitative way and to assess changes over time (which is an extremely rare opportunity, if not unique in the existing literature). We also compare return migrants with stayers who have contacts abroad and with the counterfactual group of those that have no contact at all, again a novel endeavor. Finally, we consider the attitudes towards emigration as moderators of remitted osmosis. The survey will be part of EVS/WVS 2017.</p>
<p>Project Duration (month)</p>	<p>30</p>
<p>Total Funding Requested (LEI)</p>	<p>848.532,00</p>
<p>Total Funding Requested (EUR)</p>	<p>188.562,67</p>

Project Leader and Host Institution

Host Institution			
Institution Details		Project Leader	
Country:	Romania	Last Name:	Voicu
CUI:	4267150	First Name:	Bogdan
Institution name:	INSTITUTUL DE CERCETARE A CALITATII VIETII	Previous Last Name:	
County:	Bucuresti - Sector 5	CNP:	1720510293103
City:	Bucuresti, Bucuresti - Sector 5	Birth Date:	10/05/1972
Street:	Calea 13 Septembrie	Doctor:	YES, since: 01/06/2004
Street no.:	13	Phone:	+
Other address details:	Calea 13 Septembrie 13, sector 5 București, 050711	Email:	bogdan@iccv.ro
Zip code:	50711		
Institution type:	I-AR		
Institution website:	www.iccv.ro		

ANEXA 1 - Cererea de finanțare (se va completa în limba engleză)

Documentul folosește caractere Times New Roman de 12 puncte, spațiere între linii de 1.5 și margini de 2 cm. Orice modificare a acestor parametri (cu excepția figurilor, tabelelor sau a legendelor acestora) precum și depășirea numărului de pagini stabilit pentru fiecare secțiune duce la declararea automată a cererii de finanțare ca neeligibilă. Textul gri conține instrucțiuni de completare pentru candidați și va fi eliminat și înlocuit cu informația cerută. Se va menține textul negru, care marchează informațiile și secțiunile obligatorii ale cererii.

A. Informații generale

Titlul proiectului (maximum 200 caractere):

Abstract (maximum 2000 de caractere inclusiv spațiile):

Directorul de proiect și instituția gazdă:

Nume:

Nume anterioare (dacă este cazul) :

Prenume:

Data nașterii:

Doctor din anul:

Telefon:

Adresa de e-mail:

Numele instituției:

Adresa instituției:

Componența echipei de cercetare (membrii nominalizați din echipă)

Domeniile în care se încadrează proiectul ¹(conform Anexei 4).

(Domeniul principal ales reprezintă domeniul propunerii de proiect.)

Domeniul principal:

Subdomenii:

Aria de cercetare principală:

Aria de cercetare secundară:

Aria de cercetare secundară:

Cuvinte cheie:

1:

2:

3:

4:

5:

Durata proiectului: min. 18 luni, max. 30 luni

Buget total solicitat: max. 850.000 lei sau max. 1.000.000

¹ Pentru propunerile de proiecte încadrate greșit de către directorul de proiect, există posibilitatea reîncadrării pe domenii, de către UEFISCDI, la propunerea experților evaluatori.

APPENDIX 1 - The funding application (to be completed in English)

B. Phase I – Short description of the research project & scientific profile of the project leader

B1. Abstract of the project proposal (*maximum 2 pages*)

This proposal brings together perspectives from various fields of social sciences in general and sociology in particular. We use the existing literature on social remittances, transnationalism, assimilation theories and the acculturation perspective in migration studies. We put them in the context of the literature on value formation and change. Specific theories for the fields that we address (political participation, civic participation, life satisfaction, work values, attitudes towards solidarity) complete the picture.

The goal is to identify to which extent the international migration leads to changes in migrants' origin societies. The question we address is **whether, and in what conditions, the exposure to the culture of the host society enables immigrants to remit values, behaviors, attitudes**. This may happen by continuous contact with friends and relatives who live in the society of origin, or by returning after living abroad for a longer or shorter period. Second, and more important, **we also ask how stable such changes are**.

A structured mechanism is considered. Individuals and communities in the countries of origin experience mediated exposure to the culture and institutions of the host society. Immigrants' contact with the origin structures a flow of practices that changes their friends' and relatives' views and behaviors through a partially similar process. These transformative trends contribute to challenging norms and institutions of various domains (e.g. family, work, education) and lead to social change.

ORIGINALITY, CONTRIBUTION TO LITERATURE, AND EXPECTED IMPACT

1. The study of social remittances brought culture back into the attention of migration studies (Levitt and Lamba-Nieves, 2011). However, we found very little connection within the existing literature between social remittances and the quite vast body of publications on social values. Our work will fill this gap, providing a better conceptualization and allowing understanding how acculturation, assimilation and reintegration complement the institutionalization and the socialization assumptions, to set up a framework for social change. This continues a previous project of the team, but moves it to a more complex approach, and includes a straightforward testing of causality, due to the panel approach.
2. It results a better understanding of the theory on value formation and change, a newly rediscovered realm of study (Hitlin & Vaisey, 2014).
3. Previously collected data give a first assessment of international migration, looking both at stayers (those who never migrated) and at returnees (those who returned from migration), in a country which recently became a country of emigration (Romania). We re-interview the sample, in 2017, to check for the stability of the observed changes, and to assess to which extent the changes are sensitive to time erosion. The approach allows controlling for endogeneity, and having a counterfactual group. To our knowledge, no panel study of return migrants and stayers is available for analysis.
4. We explicitly consider two types of social remittances: the direct ones (the case of returnees), and the

ones mediated by migrated friends and relatives. Control for financial remittances is present as well.

5. Considering the time spent in migration, the intensity of transnational contact, and the time from returning are almost unstudied pathway. (Lack of appropriate data hindered up to now such approach).

STATE OF ART

The projects builds up upon theories in sociology of values to support four types of hypothesis: stability of values over time (Jagodzinski, 2004; Mannheim, 1952; Ryder, 1965); their formation during early socialization, driven by economic and social conditions (Ester et al., 1994; Ester et al., 2006; Featherstone, 2011; Hitlin & Piliavin, 2004; Inglehart 1971, 1997; Jagodzinski, 2004); the change during adulthood, due to exposure mechanisms, in which wide-spread institutions are internalized as personal values (Arts, 2011; Beck & Beck, 2001; Gundelach, 1994; Inkeles, 1969); the reaction of values to changes in economic and material conditions (Inglehart & Baker, 2000; Inglehart & Welzel, 2005; Welzel, 2014). We add insights from the assimilation theories (Alba & Nee 1997, 2003; Esser, 2010; Portes et al., 2005, which can be seen as a particular case of the institutionalization assumption. Theories in psychology, in particular regulatory focus theory (Higgins, 2011) and the dual-process model (Barrouillet, 2011; Vaisey, 2009) support the idea of change during adulthood, and create the background for assessing the changes due to migration.

As vast natural experiment (Dinesen, 2013), immigration was used to show that immigrants change their values and behaviors while keeping their original heritage with respect to voting, civic participation, trust, basic human values, gendered inequality in education, etc. (Dronkers & Kornder 2013; Rudnev 2014; Voicu & Vasile 2014, Voicu & Comşa 2014, Voicu & Tufiş 2016). Consequently, socialization and institutionalization complement each other in explaining value formation and change. In many ways, this is the basic idea of the acculturation perspective in migration (Berry, 2009). After migration, adaptive mechanisms lead migrants to change, but they also selectively retain norms of their cultural heritage.

This project reverses the focus and considers exposure as source for value change. First, for return migrants, one may ask which types of values they remit. Due to contagion with the host's culture, when returning, they are bearers of the institutionalization effects, and should bring values from the countries were they had immigrated. Would re-socialization into the culture of origin change this? Would the effect be the same no matter which type of value one analyses? Second, do the stayers change due to mediated exposure to foreign cultures? Do contact frequency and attitudes towards emigration moderate the impact?

METHODOLOGY

We propose a survey that will coincide with the 2017 common EVS/WVS wave. It is designed as panel study, for the 2012 Romanian WVS wave. Data collected in 2012 measures the contacts with friends and relatives living abroad and information on past migration history. 50% of the initial sample either was a returnee or is in contact with a migrated fellow. We repeat the data collection in 2017 and analyze the changes given new contacts, decreased intensity of exposure, unbalanced exchange of goods and financial resources, etc. Multiple membership groups multilevel models and the panel approach are used for analysis.

APPENDIX 1 - The funding application (to be completed in English)

B2. Curriculum Vitae of the Project leader (*maximum 2 pages*);

Education, degrees, study stages:

- Habilitation: defended 1st of November, 2013 – Romanian Academy.
- PhD (2004), MA (1998) and BA (1997) in sociology, all at the University of Bucharest
- BA in Economic Cybernetics and Foreseeing (1996), Bucharest Academy for Economic Studies.
- Various other training and study stages, most of them in quantitative methodology (Ann Arbor, Köln, Differdange, Trento, Suwon, Mannheim, Zagreb, etc.). Doctoral stage – University of Umeå, Sweden (2000);

Employment track:

- Romanian Academy, Research Institute for Quality of Life (1996-present). Currently: 1st degree researcher (equivalent to full professor). Member of the scientific board.
- Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu. Department of Sociology (since 2001; 2013-present – Full Professor).
- Other academic employers (research): LISEP Luxembourg, visiting professor (2011-2012).
- Other academic employers (teaching, associated Professor): University of Bucharest (1999-2008), Eastern University, Pennsylvania (2003), Bucharest School for Political Science and Public Administration (2010-2011; Lecturer within the Doctoral School).
- Non-academic employers: consultant for various bodies, including EACEA, The Romanian Presidency, The World Bank, UNDP, EBRD, UNICEF, UNESCO, Soros Foundation, USAID, Romanian Ministry of Education, European University Association, Renault, OMV-Petrom, various NGOs, etc. (1997-2013)

Publications:

- 15 papers in ISI journals, 3 authored books, 6 edited books, one edited journal issue, 34 other papers in peer-reviewed journals, 44 chapters in books, 54 reports (authored, coordinated or co-authored).
- H-Index: 14 (computed using Harzing's Publish or Perish); 769 citations, according to Google Academic (25.06.2016). A selected list of publications is enclosed

Grants:

- Starting 1996, coordinator of 10 research grants, recipient of other 13 mobility or conference organizing grants, member in other 14 teams. 3 mentored post-doc grants.

Professional affiliations:

- Member of ESRA (European Survey Research Association), ESA (European Sociological

Association), SSR (Romanian Sociologists Society) etc.

- Member in the advisory or editorial board of various journals (*Journal of Social Research & Policy*; *Social Change Review*; *Calitatea Vieții*). Peer-reviews for various other journals including 'European Sociological Review', 'Journal of European Social Policy', 'Czech Sociological Review', 'Social Indicators Research', 'International Sociology', 'Sociological Perspectives', 'Social Compass', 'Acta Sociologica', etc.
- Member of the *Romanian Group for the Study of Social Values* (since 1999). Principal Investigator for *World Values Survey Romania* (2004-present). Field director: *European Values Study* (2008).

Other:

- I occasionally publish in the *Dilema veche* weekly publication (9-10 articles a year).
- Member in various governmental bodies. Most recent: *Commission for Prognosis in Higher Education*.
- Various mentored postdoc students, doctoral commissions, grant-evaluation bodies ...

Selected publications (other than the 5 requested in the next section)

- B. Voicu, C. D. Tufiș. 2016. [Migrating trust. Contextual determinants of international migrants' confidence in political institutions](#), *European Political Science Review*. doi:10.1017/S1755773915000417
- M. Voicu, B. Voicu. 2016. Civic Participation and Gender Beliefs. An Analysis of 46 Countries, *Czech Sociological Review* 52 (3): forthcoming.
- B. Voicu, M Vasile. 2014. [Do "Cultures of Life Satisfaction" Travel? A Cross-European Study of Immigrants](#), *Current Sociology* 62(1): 81-99.
- B. Voicu. 2013. [A Cross-Country Comparison of Student Achievements: the Role of Social Values](#). *International Journal of Sociology of Education*, 2(3), 221-249.
- B. Voicu, M Șerban, A Deliu, E Tudor. 2013. [Acquiescence effects in measuring attitudes towards immigrants: The case of Romania](#). *Calitatea Vieții* 3/2013: 311-340.
- B. Voicu, M Șerban. 2012. [Immigrant participation in voluntary associations across Europe](#), *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* 38 (10): 1569-1587.
- M Șerban, B. Voicu. 2010. [Romanian migrants to Spain: in or outside the migrant networks - a matter of time?](#), *Revue d'études comparatives Est-Ouest*, 41(4): 97-124.
- B. Voicu, M Voicu. 2009. [Volunteers and volunteering in Central and Eastern Europe](#), *Sociology. Slovak Journal of Sociology* 41(6): 539-563.
- B. Voicu, M Voicu, eds., 2007. *Values of the Romanians: 1993-2006. A Sociological Perspective*, Iași: Institutul European. [English edition](#): 2008.

APPENDIX 1 - The funding application (to be completed in English)

B3. The list of maximum 5 representative publications of the project leader, within last 10 years (2006 – present).

[RED] Bogdan Voicu. 2015. [Priming Effects in Measuring Life Satisfaction](#), *Social Indicators Research*. 124 (3): 993-1013.

[YELLOW] Bogdan Voicu. 2014. [Participative Immigrants or Participative Cultures? The Importance of Cultural Heritage in Determining Involvement in Associations](#), *VOLUNTAS: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations*, 25(3): 612-635.

[RED] Bogdan Voicu, Ionela Vlase. 2014. [High-Skilled Immigrants and Social Integration in Times of Crisis. A Cross-European Analysis](#), *International Journal of Intercultural Relations*. 42: 25-37

[RED] Bogdan Voicu & Mircea Comşa. 2014. [Immigrants' Participation in Voting: Exposure, Resilience, and Transferability](#). *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 40(10): 1572-1592.

[RED] Mălina Voicu, Bogdan Voicu, Katarina Strapcova. 2009. [Housework and gender inequality in European countries](#), *European Sociological Review* 25(3): 365-377.

*[RED] indicates that the journal is in the UEFISCDI's red area. For the last paper in the list, I am indicated as corresponding author within the paper. Several other papers in my list of publications (see previous section) are also in the "red area". A full list of publications and other activities is available on my website: <http://web.BogdanVoicu.ro>

APPENDIX 1 - The funding application (to be completed in English)

C. Phase II – The scientific profile of the project leader

C1. Significant and representative scientific achievements (maximum 2 pages)

This project is a natural continuation of the work done in the recent years by the team, and in particular by the project leader. The core research question was if immigrants change after they migrate. Using a similar conceptual background, we have concluded that they do, but not in all aspects. More, there are fields in which exposure to host society completely overwrites the traces of early socialization. Papers published in international peer-reviewed journals reported such findings for the case of cultures related to social trust (Voicu, 2015), civic participation (Voicu, 2014), political participation (Voicu & Comşa, 2014), confidence in institutions (Voicu & Tufiş, 2016), life satisfaction (Voicu & Vasile, 2014), working values (Voicu, 2016, manuscript – part of a forthcoming book). They accounted for changes given the initial socialization, controlling for the exposure to different cultures, time spent in migration, age when migrating, etc.

The nature of the contribution to knowledge was four-folded. First, it is the simultaneous analysis of more than a single destination or a single origin, and the global treatment of all European migration flows, depicting common patterns. Second, I put together theories from migration studies (assimilation and transnationalism) and from sociology of values, two streams of literature that rarely communicated, although if, paradoxically, they use each other's premises, and may serve as testing tool for the other. Third, I addressed the issue of postmigration value change in different fields of research (participation, trust, subjective wellbeing, work values), contributing to a clearer understanding of migrants' integration in all of these areas. Fourth, the cross-classified multilevel approach that was proposed was quite innovative with respect to sociology of values, and almost unknown to migration studies.

Each of the mentioned papers received 5-10 citations in the first two years after publication, which denotes to have been relatively well assessed by the academic community. I continue to receive for review papers to cite these works. Some are more advanced, other need more improvement before publication, but their presence is another sign of increasing impact of the work that I have described. I conclude that this part of my career can be described as an achievement.

Currently, I am about to finish writing a short book that resumes the findings and propose an integrative view. Core to the book is the concept of two-way value osmosis. It defines the processes through which values are changing after migration. The exposure mechanisms are carefully addressed and discussed as basis for assimilation. The socialization hypothesis is also present, since its effects do not disappear, at least with respect to certain values, attitudes, and behaviors. The book refers to the above-mentioned fields, related to cultures of participation, cultures of trust, cultures of life satisfaction, and cultures of work. Without ignoring individual-level variation, which is controlled for, these themes are referred as socially-embedded, and the change of individuals to travel from a society to another as

migrants shows that cultures actually travel. Migrants are agents of change, to make permeable the “cultural membranes” and to lead to osmosis. A preliminary analysis is done for return migrants and stayers in Romania, which are in contact with migrated fellows. This is also **the main theme of this application**. The past work does not allow proper assessment of the changes in the society of origin given migration. Preliminary results show significant covariance for returnees and “almost significant” for stayers, with respect to their working values seen as related to the culture of working in the countries of destinations. However, such associations may be a simple reflection of the selection mechanism of destinations. Panel data is required. In addition, the focus on return migration should also deal with time-dependent changes. Financial remittances were not considered, and are part of this proposal.

The current project tries to complete the analysis of value change under the conditions of international migration. In a world where migrants keep contact with their origin, the findings have immediate practical consequences and applications. For instance, they may trigger different voting behaviors or expectations from basic institutions such as family of the welfare system. Both Gundelach, 1994 and Beck & Beck-Gernsheim, 2001 define these institutions as basic patterns that people observe and internalize as personal values. When such institutions are confronted with changing expectations, they start changing and may lead to deep changes within the society.

An even more tangible consequence is the one that I describe in a paper with Dragoş Radu to be presented in the IMISCOE conference in Prague (next week, considering the time of writing this application). It deals with the impact of the stock of emigrants on the turnout and expressed voting preferences in the presidential ballot, at locality level. We show that the presence of a large group of immigrants changes the vote results depending if the candidate is perceived as favorite or challenger. However, we worked only at aggregate (locality) level. A more refined analysis should consider the intensity of contacts, and the destinations of migrants as well. This is part of the current application.

I felt that using this section to simply list my achievements in terms of published papers and their impact factors, accomplished projects, grants won, supervised students, research networks, and so on is meaningless. Such important details are already available in other sections of this application, and can be easily retrieved from [my webpage](#). One may easily note the expertise, proved by international publications, in all fields proposed for the project, and the proficiency with various analysis techniques.

Part of the application reveals *a completely new research field*: attitudes towards emigration (ATE). The topic is almost uncovered in the literature, except for voting rights. A couple of years ago, my colleague Monica Şerban (part of the current application) and I started to explore the field, considering it as important determinant for the capacity of transnational connection to maintain or transfer values through mediated exposure. We tested a questionnaire module. Preliminary results, presented in several conferences are encouraging. A paper dedicated to measuring the ATE is currently under review. The plan is to use ATE as predictor for capacity of transnational relations to mediate value osmosis.

APPENDIX 1 - The funding application (to be completed in English)

C2. Defining elements of the outstanding scientific achievements of the project leader in the last 10 years, 2006 – present (maximum 3 pages)

1. Articles (main author and corresponding author) (selected)

1. Malina Voicu & Bogdan Voicu. 2016. Civic Participation and Gender Beliefs. An Analysis of 46 Countries, *Czech Sociological Review* 52 (3): forthcoming (accepted – Aprilie 2016).
2. Bogdan Voicu & Claudiu D. Tufiş. 2016. Migrating trust. Contextual determinants of international migrants' confidence in political institutions, *European Political Science Review*. (doi:10.1017/S1755773915000417)
3. Bogdan Voicu. 2015. Priming Effects in Measuring Life Satisfaction, *Social Indicators Research*. 124 (3): 993-1013.
4. Bogdan Voicu, Ionela Vlase. 2014. High-Skilled Immigrants and Social Integration in Times of Crisis. A Cross-European Analysis, *International Journal of Intercultural Relations* 42: 25-37.
5. Bogdan Voicu & Mircea Comşa. 2014. Immigrants' Participation in Voting: Exposure, Resilience, and Transferability. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 40(10): 1572-1592.
6. Bogdan Voicu, Marian Vasile. 2014. Do "Cultures of Life Satisfaction" Travel? A Cross-European Study of Immigrants, *Current Sociology* 62(1): 81-99.
7. Bogdan Voicu. 2014. Participative immigrants or participative cultures? The importance of cultural heritage in determining involvement in associations, *Voluntas: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit*, 25(3): 612-635.
8. Monica Şerban, Bogdan Voicu. 2010. Romanian migrants to Spain: in or outside the migrant networks - a matter of time?, *Revue d'études comparatives Est-Ouest*, 41(4): 97-124.
9. Mălina Voicu, Bogdan Voicu, Katarina Strapcova. 2009. Housework and gender inequality in European countries, *European Sociological Review* 25(3): 365-377.
10. Bogdan Voicu, Mălina Voicu. 2009. Volunteers and volunteering in Central and Eastern Europe, *Sociologia. Slovak Sociological Review* 41(6): 539-563.

2. Books/ chapters (including monographs) : (selected)

BOOKS

1. Bogdan Voicu. 2010. *Social Capital in Romania at the beginning of the Milenium: Traveller in the no-friends land?*, Iaşi: Lumen (in Romanian language).
2. Bogdan Voicu. 2005. *The Pseudo-Modern Penury of the Romanian Postcommunism. Volume I. Social change and individual actions*, followed by *Volume II. Resources*, Iaşi: Expert Projects. (in Romanian language).

EDITED BOOKS

3. Bogdan Voicu, Horațiu Rusu, Adela Elena Popa, eds. 2015. *Este România altfel? Societatea și sociologia... încotro?* [Is Romania Different? Society and sociology ... whereto?], online: Sibiu, Editura ULBS & print: București, Editura Tritonic.
4. Bogdan Voicu, coord. 2009. *Early school-leaving. Potential prevention measures* [in Romanian language], București: Vanemonde.
5. Bogdan Voicu, Mălina Voicu, ed., 2007. *Values of the Romanians: 1993-2006. A Sociological Perspective*, Iași: Institutul European. English edition: 2008.
6. Mălina Voicu, Bogdan Voicu, coordinators. 2006. *Satul românesc pe drumul către Europa* [Romanian village on its way to Europe], Iași: Polirom.

CHAPTERS IN BOOKS

7. Bogdan Voicu, Horațiu Rusu, Mircea Comșa. 2013. Atitudini față de solidaritate în România, [Attitudes towards solidarity in Romania], pp. 17-44 in Lucian Marina, ed., *Ocupare și incluziune socială* [Employment and social inclusion], Cluj-Napoca: Cluj University Press.
8. Bogdan Voicu. 2012. The impact of presidential elections on life satisfaction, pp. 243-266 in Mircea Comșa, Andrei Gheorghită, and Claudiu Tufiș, eds. *Romanian 2009 Presidential Elections*, Cluj: Presa Universitară Clujeană [in Romanian language]
9. Bogdan Voicu. 2010. Values and the sociology of values, pp. 249-294 in Lazăr Vlăsceanu, coord., *Sociology*, Iași: Polirom. (în Romanian language)
10. Bogdan Voicu. 2008. Social values, working time and the future of society, pp. 141-158 în Otto Neumaier, Gottfried Schweiger, Clemens Sedmak, eds., *Perspectives on Work: Problems, Insights, Challenges*, Munster, Hamburg, London: LIT Publisher Group.

3. Patents

None.

4. Scientific presentations

At least 7-8 presentations in international conferences every year.

5. Research projects (selected)

COORDINATED GRANTS

- 2011-2016: CNCS grant PN-II-ID-PCE-2011-3-0210 *Social change under the impact of international migration: value patterns, civic and political participation, life satisfaction.*
- 2007-2010: coordinator of the project *Social change across European societies*, grant ID-56/2007 of the National Council for Scientific Research (CNCSIS)

- 2006-2007: coordinator of the project *Values and social development – Romania in European context*, grant AT-102/2006 of the National Council for Scientific Research
- 2005-2006. *World Values Survey*. Principal investigator for Romania. (partnership with the Soros Foundation)

MOBILITY, PUBLISHING AND CONFERENCE GRANTS (COORDINATED): 9 projects since 2006.

MENTORED POST-DOCTORAL PROJECTS:

- 2011-2013, Romanian Academy, Research Institute for Quality of Life: Marian Vasile, with a research on *Different ways to better life. International comparisons of life-satisfaction determinants over time*, CNCS grant no. PN-II-RU-PD-2011-3-0117.
- 2011-2013, Romanian Academy, The Institute of Sociology: Ozana Oancea-Cucu, with a research on *The celebration of Christmas. A qualitative analysis of the festive feeling from the longitudinal sociological perspective*, CNCS grant no. PN-II-RU-PD-2011-3-0131.
- 2011-2013, “Lucian Blaga” University of Sibiu, Department of Sociology: Horațiu Rusu, with a research on *What builds social solidarity in Europe? Exploring values and social practices through the identity lenses*, CNCS grant no. PN-II-RU-PD-2011-3-0132.

COORDINATED CONTRACTS (WITH PRIVATE COMPANIES, NGOS, GOVERNMENT)

- Coordinator sociologist expert, for CCSAS and EWB, within the project *Developing the institutional capacity to provide public information services for the immigrated Romanian citizens*, contracted for the Romanian Ministry of Work and Social Protection. (October-December 2014)
- *Ex post evaluation of the 2000-2006 ESF support to the Open Method of Coordination in Social Protection and Social Inclusion*, analysis of the European Social Found projects across the EU. Coordinator of the RIQL team, within a consortium led by Istituto per la Ricerca Sociale (Bologna/Milano), at the request of the European Commission - Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities DG. (January-August 2010)
- *EUA Trends 2010*, survey of the European higher education institutions for the European Universities Association (October 2008 – July 2009).
- Coordinator of *Need Assessment in 14 Romanian Villages*, case studies in 14 rural localities, with recommendation for community development projects, at the request of OMV-Petrom (April-August 2008).
- Coordinator of *Understanding of the Romanian society values, with emphasis on the middle-class*, secondary data analysis for Renault France (August – December 2006).

APPENDIX 1 - The funding application (to be completed in English)

D. Research project description (*maximum 10 pages and maximum 2 pages bibliography*)

D1. Issues

As mentioned in the section B1, the projects addresses at least 5 important issues for social sciences and for society, focusing on careful tested causality given the panel design, in order to address:

1. A better conceptualization and testing of the functioning of social remittances, in particular considering counterfactual groups and more than a single origin-destination flow.
2. A more complex explanation of value formation and change
3. A test of the stability in time of the observed impacts of social remittances on social values
4. A distinct assessment of impact of returnees and emigrees
5. An assessment of various moderators of the social remittances, including intensity of contact with emigrees, time spent in migration by returnees, etc.

One should add to the list the practical implications:

6. The results of our study will inform upon the effects of international migration on countries that send many migrants abroad. Such countries include most of the Eastern Europe societies, but also the UK (with a large number of medics to emigrate, for instance), France (with a large emigration to the UK), etc. In particular, the impact on political participation can be used as a way to boost presence in voting; the impact on civic participation can inform policies based on the involvement of the non-governmental sector; an early view on changes in work values can prevent disruptive effects due to employment policy within the whole society; etc.

We operationalize these issues for several research fields: work values, civic participation, political participation, life satisfaction, gender values, and attitudes towards emigration. The fields are chosen such to cover various spheres of life, and to reflect the expertise of the team members.

D2. Objectives

The main goal is three-folded: to assess the changes induced by international migration into the societies of origin; to contribute to better understanding value formation and change; to contribute to the development of knowledge related to social remittances.

Each of the issues mentioned in the above section specify this goals and are rather understudied. As argued, a quantitative approach of social remittances is not easy to be done in the absence of data. The panel approach increases the quality of the data we propose. The link between theories from sociology of values and those from migration studies is another innovative contribution.

STATE-OF-THE-ART

The project puts together various theoretical perspectives. The space does not allow us to detail all of them, and we have already explained in part B1 the mechanisms that brings them together. In the

following, we stress the main directions that we can use to make compatible the main conceptual approaches that we consider.

Value formation and change

Two types of theories are salient in the field of value formation and change (Arts, 2011). The first is the socialization hypothesis; the second is the institutionalization assumption. Both base on internalizing values from the social norms, through socialization, and this is the crucial element that helps our project to develop. The socialization hypothesis (Inglehart, 1997) places the formation of values in the childhood, the formative years being the ones when one internalize values, depending on the abundance of resources and the certainty of the social environment. The institutionalization assumption (Gundelach, 1994) locates similar elements in the interaction with institutions that may happen during the entire life. Salient institutions, like family, the welfare arrangements, or the conceptions of the nation provide consistent patterns to be internalized by those living within a society, including migrants (Gundelach, 1994). Similar mechanisms may also influence natives, as suggested by Beck & Beck-Gernsheim (2001: chapter 13). Both theories stress the importance of the context for how individual values form or change. They may lead to a multilevel approach to social values (Arts, 2011).

However, testing what happens when the context changes is quite difficult. People are not immune to societal change, or the context and the individuals may change almost simultaneously. Therefore, in order to test if individuals derive values from their surrounding collectively, one may need more simulations. Such simulation may be offered by international migration, a natural experiment (Dinesen, 2013) in which immigrants move from a context to another back and forth, and change the context for other people as well, in particular for the stayers in the society of origin.

This is implicit in the debates around assimilation and acculturation, with respect to immigrants. It is also embedded in the idea of social remittances with respect to those left home. However, international migration is rarely used to test the assumptions from the sociology values. Only few scholars used it in this direction (Gundelach, 1994; Voicu, 2014; etc.). In particular, lack of (panel) data prevented until now such approach.

Migration studies

Various forms of assimilation theory (Alba & Nee 1997, 2003; Esser, 2010; Portes et al., 2005; Portes & Rumbaut, 2006), the acculturation perspective in migration (Berry, 1997, 2005; Ward, 2013), the transnationalism approach (Levitt, 2001; Vertovec, 2007), and the debate around social remittances (Levitt & Lamba-Nieves, 2011) include elements of value change but they never make explicit or intense use of the theories in the field of value formation and change.

Assimilation assumes that immigrants observe the social norms in the host society and

internalize them in such a way that values, attitudes and behaviours which are typical in the host country become their own values, attitudes and behaviours. Acculturation sees immigrants as agents that combine the cultural heritage from origin with participation in the host society. This is consistent with transnational approach which conceives immigrants as part of a dual-contextuality given by both origin and host.

All these theories stress the importance of exposure to norms and behaviours in the host society, and are drawing upon an argument that implies the same mechanisms as the institutionalization assumption. In the same time, acculturation and transnationalism embed strong notions of values internalized during early socialisation.

The discussion about social remittances reverses the perspective and sees contact between international migrants and their country of origin as resulting into changes at societal and individual level. The stress is now on changing those left home. **We look at the culture in the host society as a matrix to influence migrants. Out of this matrix, they observe behavioural patterns, attitudes, and social norms, they selectively internalize them as values, and express them as behaviours and attitudes during their encounters with their non-migrant fellows from the society of origin. Due to socializing with their migrated peers, the stayers observed their behaviours and attitudes, internalize them, and the process leads to value change.** Observing behaviours and attitudes is quite similar to observing the social norms that institutions provide as patterns to be followed, as argued by the institutionalization assumption.

From here the idea to test the theories in value formation and change by using international migration, and more specifically the social remittances. In other words, one may explain the social remittances through the broader theory on value formation and change.

We have argued that stayers are exposed to various cultural influences depending to where they have migrated friends and relatives, with whom they continue to be in contact in the newer transnational village (Levitt, 2001). Stayers tend to undergo a similar process as the migrants: they detect these attitudes and behaviours, and label them as new paths. Out of them, the stayers selectively internalize some as values, and start reproducing (slightly transformed) attitudes and behaviors. The existing literature provides evidences generated mainly, if not entirely, through qualitative accounts of the phenomenon, related to single flow observations that consider one country of origin and one destination (Suksomboom, 2008; Vlase, 2013). On the other hand, the analyses typically consider only one point in time. Therefore, one may suspect certain endogeneity with respect to the noticed changes. If positive self-selection of immigrants occurs (Chiswick, 1999), one may suspect that immigrants and their social network were different from the very beginning from other stayers.

Our aim is to overcome these shortcomings by comparing the influence of a broad range of destinations, by extending the analysis, by comparing stayers with returnees, and by making use of

panel data in order to control for endogeneity.

The six particular fields

The above discussion is quite abstract, and one needs to particularize it to specific values, that manifest through observable attitudes and behaviours.

The selection of domains was driven by two main criteria. On one hand, we want to cover a range of life domains, addressing both the public and the private life, including values easier to manifest and measure through behaviours (such as the ones related to the cultures of civic and political participation), values which are at the core of the modernization process (such as the salience of work), and attitudes related to keeping society together (social solidarity). We added life satisfaction, a measure of personal achievement (Bartram 2011), sometimes seen as manifestation of self-expressing values (Inglehart, 1997). Finally, the attitudes towards emigrants are seen as a direct consequence of exposure to international migration. On the other hand, a secondary criterion to select these domains is related to the previous experience of the team members.

Political participation of immigrants is subject to a large body of literature (Bueker 2005; Fraga et al. 2012; Koopmans, 2004; Martiniello, 2006; Morales & Giugni, 2011; Portes, Escobar, Arana 2009; de Rooij, 2012; Togeby 1999; Wals 2011; White et al. 2008). The same holds true for political remittances (Bădescu, 2004; Careja & Emmenegger, 2012; Oh, 2014; Pérez-Armendáriz and Crow, 2010; Vélez-Torres & Agergaard, 2014). Our focus in this project is on voting, seen as social behaviour shaped by the social norm of voting (Rolfe, 2012, Voicu & Comşa, 2014). Three important hypotheses are congruent to our approach: resilience to change (Sears and Valentino 1997; Ester et al 2006); exposure theory (White et al. 2008); transferability hypothesis (Black 1987; Bueker 2005; Wals 2011). All three were developed for the case of immigrants. Stayers and returnees seem to go through a similar process, but we do not know any attempt to actually test the impact of voting culture in the host societies upon behaviors in the society of origin. This is another gap in existing knowledge that our project fills.

Civic participation of immigrants was also extensively investigated (Espadas et al., 2012; Ozcumerez, 2009; Nyhagen Predelli, 2008; Portes et al, 2008; Şerban & Voicu, 2010). Several studies considered the characteristics of home society as embedding the immigrant involvement in associations (Andersen & Milligan, 2010; Handy & Greenspan 2009; Voicu & Şerban, 2012). Participation is seen as embedded in cultures of participation (Pichler & Wallace, 2007, Uslaner & Bădescu, 2008), very few considered the impact of the cultural heritage from origin (Alesynska, 2011; Voicu, 2014; Voicu & Rusu, 2012). Civic participation as remittance was rarely addressed, but there are studies that mention it (Levitt & Lamba-Nieves, 2011; Tsuda, 2012). Our project will bring a deeper understanding of civic participation, measured as involvement in associations, as remitted behaviour

to express norms of participation. The approach that we propose specifically allows comparing the impact of such remittances depending on the participative culture in the host societies.

Work values are seen as part of the more general mix of value orientations (Elizur & Sagre, 1999; Haagenars et al., 2003; Ros et al., 1999; Schwartz, 1999). Compared with other life domains, work centrality is doubtless (de Witte et al, 2004), which makes work value the ideal candidate for testing our theory. Contemporary processes include higher interest for intrinsic than for extrinsic motivations of work (Ester et al., 2006; de Witte et al, 2004). People with higher incomes, education, qualifications put more pressure for less working-hours (MacInnes, 2006: 239, Reynolds & Aletraris, 2006; Stier & Lewin-Epstein, 2003). This creates a huge difference between the social norms related to work across Europe. In poorer Eastern European countries, work maintains its traditional salience. In Western societies, there is a tendency to emphasise less work, and leave more space for self-expressing values. The distance between East and West was huge in the mid-2000s (Voicu, 2007; 2008), making it even more interesting to investigate what happens with migrants when returning, and to which extent the stayers change their view upon work salience due to social remittances. Such change might seriously transform the way in which organizations function in the sending countries. However, very little attention is currently given to values of work salience in the literature on migration, and the topic is rather marginally addressed within the huge literature on integration in the job market. This is another gap in knowledge that our project can fill.

Life satisfaction depends on standards to be set up socially, and implies a permanent comparison to such standards (Voicu & Vasile, 2014). Its formation can be approached in various ways. For instance, it may be understood in the context of the social comparison theory (Festinger, 1954), of the reference group theory (Merton, 1968), of the multiple discrepancies theory (Michalos, 1985). Drawing upon any of them, one may quickly end with the conclusion that life satisfaction is homeostatic (Cummins, 2010), that the context provides a general guideline for one's happiness (Layard et al., 2010), and that subjective well-being is embedded in cultures of life satisfaction (Senik, 2011, Voicu & Vasile, 2014). This makes the go-and-return of immigrants, and the transnational interplay highly relevant for the topic. Scholars assessed how immigrants' life satisfaction is (Amit 2010; Bartram 2011; Colic-Peisker 2009; Safi 2010), and to which extent it depends on the culture of origin (Voicu & Vasile, 2014). The attention paid to remitted life satisfaction is almost null, restrains to returnees, and does not consider the cultural impact of the host society (Bartram, 2014).

Attitudes towards emigrants attracted up to know very low interest from the academic community, more interested in the reversed perspective of attitudes towards immigrants. When addressed, the attitudes towards emigrants are typically analyzed in the context of brain drain (Fomin et al, 1993), as danger to national integrity of small states (Drnovšek, 1996), are described as short-term emotional

reactions to massive outmigration flows (Lulle, 2009) or, as stances of certain categories (i.e. political elites), are related to the diaspora policy formation (e.g. Smith, 2003, 2008). They involve reporting pejorative labels attached to those who emigrated (Lulle, 2007, Şerban, 2011). Sometimes, there is linking of emigrants with the process of democratization in origin countries (Smith, 2008) or honouring them for their "sacrifice" abroad (Smith, 2003). However, clear accounts of widespread representations lack, leaving unexplored a large area related to public opinion formation. One may think that in their essence they should be similar to attitudes towards immigrants, which, in turn, are sensitive to contextual influences (Meuleman et al, 2009).

Attitudes towards social solidarity reflect in fact the attitudes towards society as a whole (Elliot & Turner, 2013), and reflect a high generality latent orientation towards human collectivities. Emigration affects the mere essence of collectivity, at least with respect to geographical proximity. The choice to investigate solidarity is therefore related to the desire to have a high generality value to consider, that it might be immediately affected by structural changes embedded in international migration. We make use of the literature in the field (Crow, 2002; deBeer și Koster 2009; Ellison, 2011; Janmaat & Brown 2009; Manson, 2000; Pensky, 2008 etc.) to inspect potential determinants of the attitudes towards solidarity. Our past work (Rusu, 2015; Voicu et al, 2013) provides the measurement model. The entire approach, relating the impact of emigration to attitudes towards solidarity is completely novel to existing literature.

D3. Impact

As already explained, the project will contribute in several fields of knowledge. They include sociology of values, migration studies, as well as in the fields that we address as particular example of the broader discussion upon migrating cultures. The panel approach allows a better causality testing as compared to most of the data that already exists.

Additionally, since all collected data becomes public, other scholars may use it for further research. Practical implications are given by the capacity to predict changes within society due to migration. This applies for instance to behaviors at the working place, with respect to civic participation, in preferences related to family formation and gender roles, etc.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS

Each of the six substantial topics should lead to producing at least one or two papers in peer-reviewed journals. Other two synthetic papers, rather conceptual, discussing the implications of all these findings on one hand for migration studies, and on another for the study of social values, will also be submitted for publication. Most likely, when working on the topics, some other articles will result. We do not exclude that some of the papers to become chapters in books, but the majority should be submitted to international journals with computed impact scores. Open access will be preferred. We expect to publish at least 12 papers, submitted to ISI journals.

The resulting database will be deposited by the end of 2018 in a social data archive. It will be also directly distributed through the project's website. The website will be also used for popularization towards the public. Interviews and media releases will contribute to this goal, as well.

The activity within the project will help the two junior members to develop and finalize their theses, and will provide substantial inputs to the habilitation theses of Monica Șerban, Marian Vasile, and Claudiu Tufiș.

D4. Metodology

CHALLENGES

There are at least four very important challenges to studying social remittances.

On one hand, there is an issue of causality. Typically, migration studies have to face the fluidity of contexts of the subjects. Migrants move from a place to another and it is difficult to accurately assess, based on retrospective information, if they were different or not, from the very beginning, in comparison with the stayers in the society of origin or with the natives in the host society. To rigorously control for the initial state, one would need to interview immigrants long before migration, and after it, at different moments in time.

The same applies to stayers: the fact that their friends and relatives migrated to a specific destination might have been a matter of similarity between the values of their circle of fellows (including the stayers) and the culture in that specific society. Therefore, similarities in terms of, for instance, behaviours of sharing housework, might have preceded migration and are not a remittance due to mediated contagion with the culture in the society of destination.

To clearly establish causality, we adopt a panel approach, as we will explain immediately.

The second challenge that we face is the need to disentangle causation due to contagion from other cultures due to migration within a mix of natural social change. In other words we need to establish a clear control group that remains untouched or almost untouched by the migration of people in the close social network. We address the issue through the panel design, while the sample also includes a couple of hundreds respondents that have no migrated friends and relatives.

The third challenge is typical for social remittances. It involves the need for generalization from a single flow data to a multitude of destinations-origin pairs. The literature on social remittances is based mainly on in depth analyzing qualitative data collected through multi-site fieldwork from communities of migrants that describe a single migration flow to connect one origin to one destination. Our attempt is to compare such flows, or -more exactly- to investigate the consequences in the society of origin by considering social remittances from various destinations. The quantitative approach answers these challenges, and allows comparing for a variety of situations and exposures.

The fourth challenge is to consider the interactions of immigrants with the host society, and

the quality of communication with those left in the home country. Immigrants living isolated in their own migrant communities are less likely to remit values from the host society, but rather from the closed group in which they live. If not in contact with immigrated friends, one cannot be the recipient of social values remitted by these ones. Consequently, we will design the interview guidelines in such a way that we collect information about the intensity and frequency of contacts between stayers and emigrants, as well as with respect to integration into the host society, in the case of returnees.

EMPIRICAL SOLUTION

The panel approach is key to our project. We use data collected in 2012 and replicate part of the study focusing on our themes of interest. The 2012 Romanian version of the World Values Survey included an extended battery of items to tap for migration experiences. World Values Survey is one of the best know academic global large-scale survey. It includes a core part of the questionnaire and each national team has the freedom to add country-specific questions. Most of the core is common with one of the European Values Study. EVS 2008-2009 provided data for 47 European societies (more European societies than included in the WVS). If combining the two data sets, one may have information collected around the year 2010, from national samples in about 90 societies. Aggregated at country level, such data provides macrolevel indicators for the respective societies, to stand as measures of the cultural norms in these countries. For instance, one may derive reliable indicators for the culture of participation, the culture of life satisfaction, the work values, etc. (Voicu, 2014; Voicu & Vasile, 2014).

WVS 2012 Romania collected data from 1520 respondents. Among them, a third are in contact with relatives or friends that migrated abroad, to 56 different destinations. 214 respondents have previous migration experiences, for work or study, and were living in Romania at time of interviewing. The country specific questions in the questionnaire not only allow to identify these types of respondents, but also offer information about the length of their migrations spell(s), the frequency of contact with migrated friends and relatives, and the countries with which they get in direct or mediated contact. This allows the researcher to add relevant information about the social values in these countries, derived from the pooled EVS/WVS dataset, as explained in the previous paragraph.

Romanian Election Study (RES) is another survey that we will use. It is developed by the Romanian team of the Comparative Study of Electoral Systems. RES 2012 included the same set of items that allows identifying migration experiences and the mediated exposure to other cultures that may lead to social remittances. RES also include a third of respondents in contact with their migrated peers, some 200 returnees, within a sample of 1506 respondents.

The two datasets were collected in the second half of 2012 (August-October, respectively September-December), used similar sampling methodologies, and include sets of identical items for

civic participation, political participation, and life satisfaction.

We intend to merge the two datasets and to have a larger pooled data set of roughly 3000 respondents, out of which some 400 have former migration experience, and 1000 are in contact with migrated peers, being therefore likely to be the vehicles for social remittances. Increasing the size of sample is good for preventing attrition effects to decrease to much the number of societies with which one get in direct or mediated contact.

We intend to re-interview this pooled sample in 2017, using the questions relevant for our objectives. The data can be latter analysed through a multilevel approach: each respondent can be subject to several influences, therefore a multiple group membership multilevel (MGMLM) approach can be considered. It should be combined with the fixed-effects analyses suggested by the pattern design, or can be approached in a structural equation modelling (SEM) environment. MPlus is the software to adequately address such data structure. Panel models or Propensity matching can be also employed to properly answer the causality challenge.

D5. Ethical aspects (if appropriate)

All respondents will be asked for accepting being interviewed, privacy and anonymity will be ensured. No personal data will be disclosed through the database.

D6. Resources and budget

The costs related to the project are easily to explain: in the 2017, the bulk of the budget is given by the costs of the survey (a data-collecting agency will be selected). Logistic also includes cost for language proofing, a laptop, and the costs for the audit required by UEFICSDI in its grants. Travel implies presence in conferences, in particular ESRA 2017, and the EVS workshop in Lisbon. 2018 and 2019 include other presences in various conferences (e.g. IMISCOE, ESA research networks, WVS and EVS workshops), to be reflected in travel costs. Logistical includes again the yearly audit, software (MPlus, Stata), language proofing, and a laptop. Indirect costs are 10% of direct ones.

Budget Breakdown (lei):

Budget chapter (expenses)	2017 (lei)	2018 (lei)	2019 (lei)	Total (lei)	Total (EURO)
Personnel	188000	188000	94000	470000	104444,44
Logistical	213900	15000	12493	241393	53642,89
Travel	20000	30000	10000	60000	13333,33
Indirect	42190	23300	11649	77139	17142,00
Total	464090	256300	128142	848532	188562,67

The team includes Bogdan Voicu as coordinator, two PhD/Master students (PS1 and PS2, to be selected in the fall of 2017), and two positions to be shared by specific investigators. All senior members are part of the Romanian Group for Studying Social Values and have previous publishing

experience together. The list of responsibilities is developed according to previous expertise:

	Working package	Coordinator	Other members*
C	Coordination	Bogdan Voicu	PS1, PS2, Marian Vasile
L1	Literature review – social values	Bogdan Voicu	PS1
L3	Literature review – social remittances	Bogdan Voicu	PS2
S1	Life satisfaction	Marian Vasile	Bogdan Voicu
S2	Civic Participation	Claudiu Tufiş	Monica Şerban, Bogdan Voicu
S3	Political Participation	Mircea Comşa	Bogdan Voicu
S4	Work values	Bogdan Voicu	PS1, PS2
S5	Attitudes towards emigrants	Monica Şerban	Bogdan Voicu
S6	Attitudes towards solidarity	Horaţiu Rusu	Bogdan Voicu, PS2
F	Survey: design, fieldwork	Mircea Comşa, Marian Vasile	Bogdan Voicu
D1	Dissemination: seminars	Marian Vasile, PS1	

*all others may join, but this column include the ones with specific roles in the WP

Mircea Comsa (Professor of Sociology, UBB Cluj) is expert on electoral behavior, including migration related one, and in sampling methodology.

Horaţiu Rusu (Professor of Sociology, ULBS) is expert in the field of social solidarity and identity.

Monica Şerban (Senior Researcher II, ICCV) focuses on migration mechanisms, and will be the main responsible for the working package on attitudes towards emigrants, a field of knowledge that she started to establish together with Bogdan Voicu.

Claudiu Tufiş (Associated Professor, UB) focuses on social movements as form of participation.

Marian Vasile, Associate Professor (University of Bucharest & ICCV) is publishing on subjective wellbeing. He will be the main in charge with the life-satisfaction WP. He will also ensure the supervision of data cleaning procedures.

The two junior members will involve in all activities related to data collection, will have a role in translation and back-translation procedures, and will join several particular WPs for data analysis. They will also assist the coordinator in administrative tasks.

Each L1-L3 and S1-S6 working packages will lead to at least one paper. Each member of the team will be involved in writing at least one paper, while the coordinator will involve in most of the analysis. Most packages are expected to produce more than a paper, with a minimum total of 12.

Activity	2017												2018												2019											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6						
C Coordination	[Yellow shaded]																																			
L1 Literature review – social values	[Yellow shaded]												[Yellow shaded]												analysis											
L3 Literature review – social remittances	[Yellow shaded]												[Yellow shaded]												analysis											
F Survey: design*, fieldwork	[Yellow shaded]												[Yellow shaded]												fieldwork											
S the six specific domains	lit.rew												[Yellow shaded]												analysis											
D1 Dissemination: conferences, papers	[Yellow shaded]																																			

* Activities include preparation of the fieldwork, including translation/backtranslation activities, sampling, etc.

Succession of activities supposes conceptual preparation (finishing the literature review), design of the survey, data-collecting, analysis, dissemination (website, conferences, academic papers, seminars, media releases, PhD & habilitation thesis, depositing database into an archive, etc.).

D7. Bibliography (maximum 2 pages)

[Given the space limitation, this is only a selection, randomly including 1/6 of the cited references]

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