

ABSTRACTS

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Comparing the migration experiences of Italy and Spain: was there ever a Southern European pattern of migration?

The vigorous emergence of Southern Europe as a new immigration receiving region has attracted considerable international attention since the early-1990s. For over two decades a debate has taken place around the possible existence of a distinct Southern European pattern of immigration. Although Portugal and Greece would also be part of it, its foremost representatives would be Italy and Spain, which, for a number of years, registered the largest increases of the immigrant populations in the European Union. The migratory experiences of Italy and Spain highlights a number of structural similarities, including staggering difficulties for the control of entries and stays, a marked predominance of labor migration, high proportions of immigrants in irregular condition, frequent mass regularizations, scant humanitarian migration, relatively liberal and pro-active labor migration policies, and a massive demand of care and domestic migrant workers, in addition to the aforementioned high and sustained rates of immigration. It can be reckoned that over the years the differences between the two countries have tended to become larger, especially as far as the degree of politicization of the immigration issue and the impacts of the economic crisis in terms of unemployment are concerned. The paper aims at comparing the migratory experiences of Italy and Spain, discussing similarities and differences and their evolution over time, and at shedding light about whether something akin to a Southern European migration pattern ever existed and, if such was the case, whether it has survived the crisis

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Latin-Americans, North-Africans and Rumanians in the Italian, Portuguese and Spanish labour markets: A deeper insight in South-European model of immigration.

In spite of a recent dissenting opinion, the literature agrees on the definition of a South-European model to draw the immigration in Italy, Portugal, Spain and also Greece. Research showed similarities concerning the timing and the ways of migratory inflows as well as the incorporation of migrants in the receiving labour markets. In particular, as regards their incorporation in the labour market, contrary to what occurs in old receiving European countries, immigrants in these countries are poorly penalised as for the risk of unemployment, but strongly penalised as for the access to highly skilled and even to non manual jobs and, furthermore, they are working as self-employed much less than natives. The main reason was found in the peculiar characteristics of the economic fabric and the welfare state of the South-European countries. However, these outcomes are based taking into account immigrants from less developed countries all together. No study was dealing with the outcomes of immigrants from the same country in the different South European countries looking for emphasize possible more subtle distinctions. This is just the goal of this presentation, which aims at a cross-national analysis of the incorporation of immigrants from Rumania, North-Africa and Latin-America in the labour markets of Italy, Spain and Portugal. Immigrants from these countries of origin were chosen because a great number of them are living in all the three South-European countries (excepted North-Africans in Portugal). However, only for Rumanian migrants the possible distinctions as regards the labour market outcomes can be ascribed only to the characteristics of the receiving country as both North-Africans and above all Latin-Americans hold in Spain and Portugal a position that is different from that in Italy. Most of Latin-Americans are Spanish-speakers in Spain and Portuguese-speakers in Portugal, whereas they do not speak the language of natives in Italy (except few Argentines). Thus, we could stress how much the command of language of natives does matter for the incorporation of immigrants in the receiving labour market. As regards North-Africans, most of them are Moroccans, who do not speak the language of natives in any receiving country, but were living in a country that was a colony of Spain. Thus, we could stress also how much the former political bonds do matter.

The analysis is based on the Labour force surveys, anonymised by Eurostat, and involves two years, 2007 and 2012, in order to look at the impact of the economic crisis. The dependent variables are the probability of avoiding unemployment and that of the access both to non manual jobs and to self-employment. The regression models, which include age, education and family status as control variables, are gendered, as in the South-European countries the market for immigrant female labour is fully different from that for male labour. Stata package shall provide average marginal effects, which can be compared across different date-sets.

**Anna Di Bartolomeo, European University Institute Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies
Giuseppe Gabrielli, Salvatore Strozza University of Naples Federico II, Department of Political Science.
Migration in the Euro-Mediterranean Region: Migration patterns and Insertion along the South-North
and East-West flows.**

Over the past decades, migration flows to the EU countries from the South and East coast of the Mediterranean (South-North flows) have lost their relative importance compared to those from the countries of real socialism in Central and Eastern Europe (East-West flows). The demographic characteristics and migratory patterns of migrants have also partly changed, as prevailing expectations and ways and possibilities of inclusion may differ from one group to another.

The aim of the paper is to analyze the evolution of the differential characteristics of migration flows and stocks of population along the two South-North and East-West migratory directions interesting the Euro-Mediterranean region. In particular, we will focus on the examination of migration projects and the levels of socio-economic integration of immigrants originating in certain countries of North Africa and Central and Eastern Europe outside the EU. Italy will be the main country of destination concerned.

In addition to official data from the direct data collection of migration flows and from the demographic censuses and current update of stocks of the (foreign and foreign-born) population, it also tries to propose estimates of inter-censual net migration by country of birth. The study of migration projects and levels of insertion/integration will be possible through the use of data from sample surveys. The use of methods of multidimensional data analysis, on both aggregate and individual data, will summarize the similarities and differences between groups and to identify the determinants of levels of insertion/integration.

**Ricard Zapata-Barrero. Universitat Pompeu Fabra (Barcelona-Spain)
The importance of Mediterranean cities and of promoting a culture of diversity.**

In Europe, but also elsewhere, policy and academic debates are experiencing a rising interest for local-level migration and integration policies. Cities are becoming more and more an active agent drawing their own key-questions/answer to challenges related to reception and diversity accommodation. My Paper situates itself in an ongoing concern for the complexities arising from dynamics of diversity and the factors that interact in how this process is lived and perceived in different spheres of urban life and cultural policies. Incorporating the focus of my intervention into this European dynamic, one of the driven force of this paper is to show the strength of a city-based Mediterranean approach rather a State-based Mediterranean approach as it has been the common trend in Mediterranean studies. Human mobility is in the centre of the Mediterranean cities' political agenda. The late migratory waves are rich in cultures, religions, languages and traditions. The same way past migrations changed cities' landscapes, current migrations give new shapes to urban settings in the Mediterranean. I want to discuss a framework of reflection on how cities can orientate their cultural policies in contexts of diversity, paying special attention to the Mediterranean area. The great challenge is envisioning a new civic realm where diversity becomes itself the ground of a *culture of diversity*. To set the premises of this framework, the broad question we need to answer is *how can we define a Mediterranean culture of diversity* This question can receive different answers. We can state that Mediterranean cities have in common not only similar geographic, climatic and cultural aspects, but also growing levels of demographic diversity due to the enhanced immigration they have experienced in the last two decades. Under these circumstances, the notion of a *culture of diversity* could serve as the basis for enhanced cooperation between these cities at two complementary dimensions: First, to promote more “conventional” cultural exchanges and dialogues between the mainstream

Mediterranean cultures of each of the cities; Second, to promote cultural exchanges and dialogues (as well as networks of information and mobilization) between the migrant communities in these cities (e.g. Filipinos in Tel Aviv and Barcelona). Such a concept could renew the Mediterranean region as a truly diverse space allowing the analysis of the linkages between Mediterranean local authorities in destination and origin countries concerning diversity management and integration of immigrants.

Angela Paparusso. Sapienza University of Rome.

Civic Integration Policies: A new model for the integration of migrants in Europe?

Starting from 9/11 attacks, a series of events have highlighted the lack of integration and the social marginalization of some migrants and second-generation migrants in Europe. This has led countries to reassess their integration policies, converging towards the so-called civic integration policies that is policies that emphasize the newcomers' knowledge of host society's core values and norms. This work aims to provide an overview of civic integration policies adopted by the EU countries, in order to shed light on their main features and in particular on the rationale that is behind the European convergence towards civic integration. My hypothesis is that this convergence is affected by the same policy restrictiveness, which seems to dominate the EU migration and asylum policy.

Maurizio Ambrosini, University of Milan.

Illegal immigration beyond stereotypes.

Illegal immigration is a typical area where the representations of phenomena differ from the actual reality. Starting from the Italian setting, in this paper I aim to show how some immigrants are labeled as illegal and thus stigmatized, even when their legal status has not yet been determined or falls within other legal categories, while other immigrants, even when living in the receiving society without the necessary authorization, are neither perceived nor treated as 'illegal'. I will then discuss transition among these categories, in particular through regularization processes. I will focus on actors that enable immigrants' survival and progression, and in particular on the intermediaries between the receiving societies and irregular immigrants. In this regard, I will examine the role of civil society organizations and 'street level bureaucracies' (Lipsky, 1980).

Enza Roberta Petrillo. Sapienza University.

The enforcement of borders' control along the Eastern Mediterranean Route: a helping hand to smugglers?

To secure the Schengen area and prevent irregular migratory flows, the EU has built a set of far-reaching border control and enforcement policies. Moving from this overview, this paper aims at analyze the political and geopolitical impact of the EU's Integrated Border Management Strategy (IBM), reflecting, in particular, on the relation between the strengthening of the EU's external border control and the increase in migrant smuggling along the Eastern Mediterranean Route. Have the strengthening of border controls and the consequent increasing length and dangerous nature of irregular crossing, made migrants progressively more dependent on smugglers to cross borders and enter into the EU? Starting from the fact that two decades of growing investment into border controls by the EU has not stopped migration, but increased the vulnerability of migrants and their reliance on smuggling, causing a reduction of circular migration and a rising death toll, this paper analyzes the paradigmatic cases of FRONTEX's cross-border policing of the Greek-Turkish border looking at the nature, scope and humanitarian implications of the IBM approach and its relationship with the weakness of a comprehensive EU counter-smuggling strategy.

Zoran Lapov. University of Florence.

The shifting routes of African Migrants: Italy, Greece and Turkey as Borders of Fortress Europe.

The recent tragedies of the Italian island of Lampedusa, the success of the racist party Golden Dawn in the Greek elections (national, local and European) and the shift of Turkey from a sending country into a transit and receiving country are all connected phenomena by the fact that these three countries are a main migratory border between Europe and a “South” that includes a large number of poor or instable countries. In this paper, we are considering in the first place how the European border policies, the national policies, and the economic crisis affect migratory routes and trajectories of the Sub-Saharan African migration – with a special attention to female migration- towards Italy, Greece and Turkey. The analysis of the policies and data will be combined with the collection of ten life histories in the three countries.

Francesca Fauri. University of Bologna.

A provincial level analysis of Italian emigration to Africa: who left and why.

During Italy’s mass migration movement (1890-1914), Italians went all over the world, the United States and Argentina being the main destination countries and income differentials being one of the basic push factors. In the case of Italian emigration to Africa, also historical, cultural and geographical reasons made the Mediterranean African countries (in particular Egypt, Algeria and Tunisia) the natural destination shores of Italian labourers, a movement which had started many decades before the Italian state was born (1861). The Mediterranean sea had not only witnessed warfare and strife but grew rich because of pacific interrelations, mutual exchange of goods, ideas, scientific knowledge, workers and, to a lesser scale, professionals (engineers, doctors, accountants etc.). The Italian community in Africa grew steadily and it was often the link with the post-unification immigration fluxes. Sicily, Sardinia, Campania and Calabria and more specifically the cities of Syracuse, Cagliari and Naples, were among the regions and towns which developed the strongest links with Africa: emigrants were typically young farmers or fishermen, but also artisans and carpenters with limited formal schooling, who left on a temporary basis in search for a job, better salaries and the possibility to come back to Italy with some savings. Quite interestingly, this article will show that many females (in comparative terms) emigrated to Africa from Southern towns, it can be considered a first step towards emancipation through work, a temporary step which was agreed upon by the whole family and whose sole objective was to increase the family’s earnings. Southern women left as dressmakers and wet-nurses and sometimes stayed on as prostitutes (although the data for latter category are unavailable and inferred only by contemporary writers’ reports). This paper will present a provincial level analysis of Italian emigration to Africa. It will also look at the economic motives that pushed Italians to emigrate to Africa and at the role of migration chains in directing the flows. This paper will concentrate on free migration movements but will also briefly, deal with the fascist government assisted or induced migration to the Italian colonial empire. Finally, in comparative terms, Africa indeed attracted feeble fluxes in mass migration years - 2-3% of total Italian emigrants - yet for a few Italian provinces and for a few years, the Mediterranean countries have represented an often-temporary way out of a harsh life and hunger and an important source of income in an open and familiar environment.

Marie Bassi. Center for International Studies and Research (CERI) of the Paris Institute of Political Studies (Science Po Paris).

The restructuration of public action networks through the lens of the management of vulnerable migrants in Sicily.

Based on fieldwork conducted in Sicily between 2007 and 2014, this presentation will analyze the reorganization of public action networks in the management of asylum seekers and undocumented migrants. In this field, the State apparatus is based on formal and informal cooperation between state and non-state actors. The Italian state has delegated health and social services to non-governmental organizations in detention and reception centers. Secular and faith based NGO’s are awarded contracts by governments to ensure a broad array of services to the migrants living in these centers, thus becoming key

stakeholders in migration policies. These partnership mechanisms have resulted in a profitable migration industry and lead to opaque transactions between the public sphere and the non-state actors. This paper will highlight the economic and political stakes behind these mechanisms and the way they shape the governance of local territories. More broadly, it deconstructs the horizontal dimension (public/non-state interactions) of the governance of migration flows in this setting and it contributes empirically to the theorization of the migration industry. How does the delegation of these services to non-state actors shape public action and organizational dynamics?

Roberta Ricucci. University of Turin (Italy) and FIERI - International and European Forum of Migration Research.

Beyond *musallas* and veil. The second generations' religiosity: a new way of being Muslim?

Muslims in Italy are including not only members of the first generation but also a growing number of second generation. Given this, it increasingly appears that any research on Muslims needs to consider how both Muslim immigrants and their Italian-born, or second-generation, offspring adapt to life in Italy. This study will examine generation differences in ethno-religious identity of Muslim Italians, and place its findings within the larger literature on second generation, acculturation, and religiosity. This study addresses mainly the questions: a) are second-generation Muslims, as a group, more religious than their parents, and b) is there a gender difference in the effect of religion on acculturation among second generations? The issue of ethno-religious adaptation of second-generation Muslim Italians is a critical area of study given that the negative attitude of media after 11/9 and in a context where a party, the Northern League, uses religious difference to fight against immigration, stressing the distance between Muslim young generations and the others. Data used in the paper have been carried out through semi-structured qualitative interviews, on the one hand, with 40 second-generation Muslim Italian of varying levels of religious identification and participation and participant observation in religious associations and religious events on the other.

Lea Muller Funk. University of Vienna and Sciences Po Paris.

The influence of migration flows and political opportunities structures on transnational politics: A comparison of transnational mobilisations in the Egyptian (post)revolutionary process in Vienna and Paris.

The events which shook the MENA region in spring 2011 did not only lead to a new political consciousness in Arab countries and an awakening of political participation, but also influenced the way how Arab communities outside their home countries perceive their country of origin and how they participate politically. This paper presents results of my PhD project on transnational political networks in the aftermaths of the revolution in Egypt focusing on Egyptian migration to Europe. By examining Egyptian social fields in Vienna and Paris as case studies, my presentation focuses on the identification of transnational actors and their networks. Comparing the examples of Vienna and Paris, it becomes apparent that the networks which emerged in the (post-) revolutionary process are very different in terms of self-representation, political orientation and size. I will analyze these differences on the basis of two main axes: Firstly, the respective structure and character of Egyptian migration to France and Austria and secondly, the influence of the institutional context in France and Austria on shaping transnational political participation. I argue that transnational political mobilisation can in fact take several forms: It can be a form of alternative politics for people who lack other modes of political participation; it can be a form of identity politics and finally, it can take the form of true transnational politics undertaken by activists who are particularly well connected in both their country of origin and their new home country.

Thomas Lacroix. Poitiers University.

The forms and determinants of public transnationalism: a North African comparison.

The vast majority of transnational practices take place within the private sphere of families, whether under the form of long distance contacts of remittances. But a growing body of research has started to investigate the far-reaching impacts of migrants' social and political cross border engagements. Public transnationalism can take a variety of forms, from the interest in the political life of the origin country, the use of online and off line media to the participation in political or associational activities. Based on the statistical analysis of the INED survey Trajectoire et Origine, on field research and interviews with policy makers, this paper seeks to understand the passage from private to public transnationalism. What are the factors explaining migrants' engagement in the public transnational sphere, whether political or a-political? To what extent the governance context favour certain types of activities? This paper compares the Algerian and Moroccan cases. A specific attention will be paid to the influence of the right to vote (present in the Algerian case, but not in the Moroccan one) on public transnational practices.

Emanuela Trevisan Semi. University of Ca' Foscari, Venice.

From a mythical country of origin to a multidiasporic country, the case of Israel and the Moroccan Jewish diaspora.

In this paper, we will reconsider the discourse on diaspora in general and in particular on the Jewish Diaspora according to which migration can be distinguished from a diaspora because of the desire to return to the country of origin (real or virtual). This desire to return which was the basis of the Jewish waves of immigration to Palestine, and which formed the basis of the formation of Zionism and of the birth of the State of Israel can be found also in other case of classic diasporas such as the Armenian. The case of Israel shows that this process has produced and is producing a multidiasporic country. The several waves of migration that arrived in Israel have produced actually new diasporas, see the case of the Russian, the Ethiopian, Indian or of Moroccan Jewish Diaspora. The main points of the Zionist discourse like the *qibbutz galuyyot* (meeting of diasporas) and the *mizzug galuyyot* (mixture of diasporas) didn't gave rise to the mixture of diasporas but to the creation of new diasporas who experience feelings of strong attachment to the homeland in which they were born or where the previous generation was born, country they left to emigrate to the mythical homeland. The emergence of new diasporas in Israel can therefore be considered as a phenomenon that may question Israel as a homeland or as the only homeland. I will focus in particular on the recent formation of a Moroccan Jewish diaspora. The mass Jewish migration from Morocco of the 50s and 60s (E. Trevisan Semi, Y. Tzur) was directed largely towards Israel but also to Canada, France and to a lesser extent to the United States. These migrations that have seen extended family members head towards different countries have given rise to diasporic networks that are connected to each other and that manifest feelings of nostalgia and identification with the country left (Chantal Bordes Benayoun) and created virtual network in cyberspace (Dario Miccoli). In Israel, in particular, the Moroccan migrations have recreated the symbolic places and identity geography, such as pilgrimages to the tombs of saints, streets and squares named after the Kings of Morocco, ethnic museums, tours of the origins in Morocco often linked to the pilgrimage to the tomb of a saint, the establishment of a Andalusian orchestra and they have developed a surprising artistic and literary creativity. In particular, in the last decades we are witnessing the publication of numerous autobiographical writings by the 1, 5 generation (those who left as children) showing strong links to the cities of origin, as Mogador / Essayira, Marrakesh , Mekhnes or in the case of second and third generations the publication of fiction which includes autobiographical narratives that recount the lives of mothers or grandmothers in Morocco, often in the original language spoken, like Morocco Arabic or French .