



## CALL FOR PAPERS

### 2nd Conference of the EAPS Working Group on International Migration in Europe

**INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN EUROPE:  
NEW TRENDS, NEW METHODS OF ANALYSIS**  
Rome, Italy, 25-27 November 2004

#### **Aim of the Conference**

The last fifteen years have witnessed dramatic changes in European international migration. New destinations, new regions of origin and new flows have emerged. Most of the traditional national migration models have proved to be inadequate. This has led to major changes in migration policies and new regulatory regimes have been implemented in most of the European countries. Political changes and ethnic conflicts in Central and Eastern Europe have affected the size and direction of European migration flows, while flows from non-European countries continue to account for a very sizeable component of migration in Europe. At the same time, increasingly restrictive immigration policies have invited larger flows of 'non-conventional' and undocumented migrants. The European Union is becoming more closely involved in migration issues, and its enlargement will probably reinforce its role in making and implementing migration policies. This conference intends to address some of the emerging issues in European migration, focusing on new trends and methods of analysis. Specific consideration will be given to four research themes: the uses and limitations of special surveys in international migration studies, new forms of migration in Europe, the evolution of regional patterns of European international migration, and the problems of measuring the integration of migrants.

The conference is open to researchers worldwide but participation will be limited to 60-70. Papers will be selected by the steering committee. All the sessions will be plenary and the possibility of including a poster session will be considered. There will be no registration fee for the conference. Grants to cover travel and/or accommodation expenses of participants are not provided.

#### **Contents of the Sessions**

##### First Session

*Special surveys in international migration studies*  
(Organizer Jeannette Schoorl)

While general migration statistics provide data on the size of migration flows and the stock of migrant populations, they usually lack detailed information on the characteristics of migrants and the determinants, mechanisms and consequences of migration processes. Special surveys fill this gap to some extent, providing a wealth of information but they have the disadvantages of being expensive and usually provide only one-time measurements; they may also present problems of generalization. Nevertheless, in recent years, surveys have been used increasingly to study various

aspects of the migration process. The session on special migration surveys will focus on the uses and limitations of such surveys and discuss experiences and the lessons learned. For this session we invite papers on:

- Methodological issues relating to surveys on international migration (including, for instance, critical analyses of survey approaches, sampling issues, methods of analysis);
- Analyses of data from special migration surveys, in particular comparative analyses involving several countries (whether countries of origin or countries of destination or both), studies using new analytical methods, and/or analyses focusing on specific topics/groups. Papers limited to simple descriptions of migrant populations do not fit into the session unless they use innovative approaches or methods of analysis;
- Studies linking survey results to regular statistics and/or to projections of migration.

### Second Session

#### *New forms of migration in Europe*

(Organizer Marek Okólski)

In the past 15 years or so European migration has become greatly diversified as to the distances covered by migrants, the countries of origin and destination, the forms of flows and migrant statuses and activities in the host countries. Three major factors can be said to contribute to this process. First is the growing integration within the EU and the attempt to tighten control over flows of migrants from third countries. Second, the break-up of the former Soviet block and wide gap between post-communist countries in terms of political orientation and economic performance has enhanced people's mobility. Third, the 'new' globalisation (and intensification) of telecommunication and transportation networks and flows of money, technology and goods are encouraging people from poorer non-European countries to seek better opportunities in Europe and elsewhere. Topics that might be addressed within this framework include:

- Characteristics of flow diversity in present European migration space;
- Metamorphoses of migrant status in destination countries (from undocumented to documented and *vice versa*, from circulatory or short-term to long-term, from temporary to permanent, from humanitarian to economic, etc.);
- Gender and ethnicity in migration, in response to segmented, segregated or informal labour markets;
- The business of migration: main actors, characteristics of migrants, underlying causes;
- Specific types of flows:
  - Circular, seasonal and incomplete migration;
  - Movements of false tourists, overstaying travellers and petty traders;
  - Various forms of flows based on humanitarian grounds;
  - Flows of highly skilled professionals and intra-company international flows of persons;
  - Migrant smuggling and trafficking;
- Definitions and measurement of new forms of migration.

### Third Session

#### *Evolution of regional patterns of international migration in Europe*

(Organizer Corrado Bonifazi)

The recent evolution of international migration in Europe has seen a general and gradual enlargement of the migration system centred on the EU countries. In fact, the former emigration countries of Southern Europe have increasingly become targets for immigration flows, which has

radically changed their position in migration dynamics. The prospective members of the EU will probably experience a very fast process of integration in the field of migration as well as they have already started to do on the policy level. Notwithstanding these processes, differences persist and contribute to the heterogeneity of trends, patterns, issues and possible evolution in the major regions of Europe. Topics of particular interest for this session include, but are not limited to:

- Definitions of international migration systems in Europe;
- Trends of international migration in the major regions;
- Similarities and dissimilarities of migration policies and their impact on regional patterns;
- Comparison of international migration trends at regional level;
- Analysis of emerging migration models in the Mediterranean area and/or in Central and Eastern Europe; their comparison with the general characteristics of international migrations in the 'age of migration';
- Lessons from past regional patterns to predict the future evolution in other European regions.

#### Fourth Session

##### *Measuring integration: immigrants and second generation* (Organizer Patrick Simon)

Fifty years after mass migration began in most of the European countries, the process of integration has entered a new phase. Since the end of the 1970s in the north of Europe and of the 1980s in the south, it has been obvious that all the major European countries have become countries of immigration and must build policies to promote the integration of their immigrants. After a decade of debate and studies we know a little more about the slow progress towards the social integration of different immigrant groups. However, as soon as we began to analyse the changes that have occurred in the socio-demography and economic position of immigrants, a new issue emerged on the social and political agenda: the 'management of diversity'. The rise of a 'second generation', i.e. the offspring of immigrants, in the former countries of immigration has produced a new context that needs to be analysed. To improve our understanding of integration in the long run, the social sciences, demography in particular, should promote observations and analyses of the socio-economic positions and trajectories of this second generation. What kind of integration are the second generations experiencing compared with their parents and with the natives of the countries where they live? Are they reproducing the positions, practices and trajectories of their parents or are they converging with 'native nationals' of the same age groups according to the theory of integration?

These questions can be tackled from different angles, such as:

- The socio-demographic dynamics between immigrants and second generation (family patterns, fertility behavior, intermarriage, etc.);
- Training, education and socio-economic profiles (school careers, social mobility, disparities between second generations of different origin and between natives and second generations);
- Residential trajectories (segregation, housing conditions, discrimination);
- Access to citizenship, sense of belonging and identity building.

Special emphasis should be given to processes, i.e. period and time effects, intergenerational analyses and comparative dimensions of groups and/or countries.

## Submission of Abstracts

Abstracts should be in English and **should not exceed ONE PAGE in length**. They should contain the essence of the proposed contribution, including:

- Title and session;
- Name and affiliation of the author(s), with full address, phone/fax/e-mail of the principal author;
- Background and purpose of the research;
- Data and methods used;
- Main results and conclusions.

Abstracts should be forwarded by e-mail to [migconf@irpps.cnr.it](mailto:migconf@irpps.cnr.it); by mail or fax to Corrado Bonifazi (Institute for Research on Population and Social Policies, Via Nizza 128, 00198 Rome, Italy; fax 00 39 06 85834506).

Submission by e-mail is strongly recommended.

## Important Dates

Abstracts due	February 29, 2004
Notification of acceptance	April 15, 2004
Final abstract due	June 30, 2004
Papers due	October 31, 2004

## Steering Committee

Corrado Bonifazi (IRPPS-CNR, Italy), Marek Okólski (University of Warsaw, Poland), Jeannette Schoorl (NIDI, Netherlands), Patrick Simon (INED, France).

## Local Organizing Committee

Corrado Bonifazi, Frank Heins, Maria C. Brandi, Maria G. Caruso, Antonella Guarneri, Dante Sabatino.

## Conference Secretary

Cristiana Crescimbene, Laura Sperandio.

## Further Information

For further information, please contact Corrado Bonifazi ([c.bonifazi@irpps.cnr.it](mailto:c.bonifazi@irpps.cnr.it)) or Laura Sperandio ([l.sperandio@irpps.cnr.it](mailto:l.sperandio@irpps.cnr.it)).