

SOCIOLOGIA DEL LAVORO N. 166 (2) 2023
CALL FOR SPECIAL ISSUE

**LABOUR MIGRATIONS, DISUGUAGLIANZE E REGOLAZIONE DALLA GRANDE
RECESSIONE ALLA CRISI PANDEMICA**

a cura di

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Premessa

Gli ultimi decenni sono stati caratterizzati da trasformazioni sociali ed economiche di vasta portata. Tra queste, un posto di primo piano è occupato senza alcun dubbio dalle *nuove* migrazioni internazionali. *Nuove* sotto molteplici punti di vista, a partire dalle dimensioni assolute assunte dal fenomeno, dalla progressiva differenziazione delle società di origine e di destinazione, dall'eterogeneità delle motivazioni e dei profili (sociali, giuridici, economici) dei migranti, dall'aumento delle migrazioni familiari, dal mutato scenario regolativo (nazionale e sovranazionale) ed economico dei contesti di immigrazione.

Quella che è stata definita *The Age of Migration* (Castles, Miller, 1993), quindi, è diventata una delle principali arene di confronto per il dibattito politico, da un lato, e per quello scientifico, dall'altro. Negli ultimi anni, i ricercatori sociali hanno alimentato un dialogo scientifico particolarmente fecondo, affrontando una molteplicità di questioni rilevanti connessi alla mobilità geografica internazionale, tanto in una prospettiva micro, quanto in una prospettiva macro, utilizzando approcci teorici e metodologici diversi.

In modo particolare, la letteratura sulle *labour migrations* ha offerto prospettive di analisi particolarmente interessanti sul piano dei modelli di integrazione (Chiswick, 1978; Portes, Zhou, 1993; Alba, Nee, 1997), delle dimensioni e delle caratteristiche della penalizzazione etnica (Kogan, 2006; Heath, Cheung, 2007; Reyneri, Fullin, 2011; Panichella, 2018; Gabrielli, Impicciatore, 2021), della etnicizzazione della stratificazione e della mobilità sociale (inter e intra-generazionale) (Platt, 2005; Jasso, 2011; Li and Heath, 2016; Fellini, Guetto, 2019). Una letteratura che ha messo in evidenza come le nuove migrazioni internazionali abbiano ridefinito la struttura delle disuguaglianze delle società avanzate, andando a integrare e/o sovrapporsi a quelle tradizionali, come le diseguaglianze di classe (Panichella, Avola, Piccitto, 2021), di genere (Donato, Piya, Jacobs, 2014) e generazionali (Heath, Rotheron, Kilpi, 2008). Una letteratura che ha giovato dell'integrazione tra la dimensione micro dell'analisi della disuguaglianza, dalla teoria del capitale umano (Borjas, 1994; Friedberg, 2000) a quelle sulle varie forme di discriminazione (Arrow 1972; Koopmans, Veit, Yemane 2019), e la dimensione macro-istituzionale, che ha guardato a come le disuguaglianze etniche sono mediate dalle caratteristiche della struttura e della regolazione dei mercati del lavoro.

Obiettivi

L'obiettivo della call for special issue è coniugare questa tradizione consolidata di studi con un approccio che evidensi il ruolo degli shock esogeni nelle economie contemporanee nella ridefinizione dei modelli di integrazione degli immigrati nei paesi sviluppati, dei rapporti competitivi tra nativi e migranti, delle dimensioni e della struttura delle disuguaglianze. La Grande Recessione, prima, e la crisi pandemica, poi, hanno rappresentato infatti due *turning point* ravvicinati pressoché unici nella storia recente delle società affluenti, due veri e propri *stress test* che hanno contribuito a modificare gli assetti consolidati e gli equilibri esistenti tra modelli di regolazione, territori e categorie di soggetti, rappresentando al contempo vincoli e opportunità, tanto per i migranti, quanto per gli autoctoni. Se la crisi economica del 2008 non ha determinato esiti univoci sul piano della ridefinizione dei flussi migratori, in entrata e in uscita, e delle politiche migratorie (Roos, Zaun, 2016; Trenz, Triandafyllidou, 2017; Finotelli, Ponzo, 2018), così come delle dimensioni e della struttura della penalizzazione etnica sul mercato del lavoro (Fellini, 2018; Panichella, 2018), allo stesso modo l'avvento della pandemia non è stata ancora oggetto di riflessioni e analisi empiriche sistematiche, sebbene le restrizioni alla mobilità per motivi sanitari e l'incertezza economica globale abbiano frenato i flussi e accresciuto i pregiudizi nei confronti degli stranieri (Gamlen, 2020; O'Brien, Eger 2021; Solomos, 2021).

Ambiti tematici

In tale prospettiva, la *special issue* si propone di raccogliere 5/6 contributi, in italiano e/o inglese, che coniughino le prospettive teoriche e analitiche precedentemente richiamate e che affrontino i seguenti temi:

- disuguaglianze, penalizzazione etnica e discriminazioni nei mercati del lavoro;
- origine geografica, stratificazione e mobilità sociale (inter e intra-generazionale);
- disuguaglianze educative e occupazionali delle seconde generazioni;
- migrazioni economiche, dinamiche familiari e corsi di vita;
- migrazioni, regolazione del mercato del lavoro e politiche migratorie;
- impatto della grande recessione e della pandemia sulla mobilità geografica internazionale.

Saranno privilegiati gli studi che valorizzano la comparazione internazionale, una prospettiva interdisciplinare e l'applicazione di approcci teorici e metodologici innovativi. Oltre a produrre nuove prove empiriche, ci si attende che i contributi possano offrire indicazioni per le politiche sulle migrazioni, l'istruzione e il mercato del lavoro.

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Modalità di partecipazione

Gli articoli, in italiano o inglese, devono essere caricati entro il **15 dicembre 2022** sulla piattaforma informatica Open Journal Systems di FrancoAngeli, registrandosi come «autori» alla pagina <http://ojs.francoangeli.it/ojs/index.php/sl/index> e seguendo le istruzioni per caricare l'articolo completo. L'articolo potrà avere una lunghezza massima di 8.000 parole e dovrà tassativamente rispettare le norme editoriali della rivista: <https://www.francoangeli.it/riviste/NR/Sl-norme.pdf>

Non si accettano testi che non siano stati editati secondo le norme redazionali o di dimensioni eccedenti quelle indicate in questa call. Gli articoli correttamente formattati e caricati sulla piattaforma informatica della rivista saranno sottoposti al processo di double blind peer review.

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CALL FOR SPECIAL ISSUE

**LABOUR MIGRATIONS, INEQUALITIES AND REGULATION FROM THE GREAT
RECESSION TO THE PANDEMIC CRISIS**

edited by

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Background

The last few decades have been characterised by far-reaching social and economic transformations. Among these, a prominent place is undoubtedly occupied by the *new international migrations*. *New* from many perspectives, such as the absolute dimensions of the phenomenon, the increasing differentiation of migrants' origin and destination, the heterogeneity of motivations and profiles (social, juridical, economic) of migrants, the increasing family migration, the changed regulatory scenario (national and supranational) and economic contexts of immigration. What has been defined as *The Age of Migration* (Castles, Miller, 1993), therefore, has become one of the main arenas for political and scientific debate. In recent years, social researchers have nurtured a fruitful scientific dialogue, addressing several relevant issues related to international geographical mobility, both from a micro and a macro perspective, using different theoretical and methodological approaches.

In particular, the literature on *labour migrations* has offered particularly interesting perspectives of analysis in terms of integration models (Chiswick, 1978; Portes, Zhou, 1993; Alba, Nee, 1997), dimensions and characteristics of ethnic penalty (Kogan, 2006; Heath, Cheung, 2007; Reyneri, Fullin, 2011; Panichella, 2018; Gabrielli, Impicciatore, 2021), ethnicization of stratification and social mobility (inter and intra-generational) (Platt, 2005; Jasso, 2011; Li and Heath, 2016; Fellini, Guetto, 2019). A literature that has highlighted how new international migrations have redefined the structure of inequalities in advanced societies, going to complement and/or overlap with traditional ones, such as class (Panichella, Avola, Piccitto, 2021), gender (Donato, Piya, Jacobs, 2014) and generational (Heath, Rothon, Kilpi, 2008) inequalities. A literature that has benefited from the integration between the micro dimension of inequality analysis, from human capital theory (Borjas, 1994; Friedberg, 2000) to those on various forms of discrimination (Arrow 1972; Koopmans, Veit, Yemane 2019), and the macro-institutional dimension, which has been looking at how ethnic inequalities are mediated by the characteristics of the structure and regulation of labour markets.

Objectives

The objective of the call for special issue is to combine this established tradition of studies with an approach that highlights the role of exogenous shocks in contemporary economies in redefining patterns of immigrant integration in developed countries, competitive relations between natives and migrants, and the size and structure of inequalities. The Great Recession, first, and then the pandemic crisis, have

represented two close turning points almost unique in the recent history of affluent societies, two real stress tests that have contributed to modify the consolidated assets and the existing balances between models of regulation, territories and categories of subjects, representing at the same time constraints and opportunities, both for migrants and natives. The economic crisis of 2008 has not led to unambiguous outcomes in terms of redefining migration flows, inward and outward, and migration policies (Roos, Zaun, 2016; Trenz, Triandafyllidou, 2017; Finotelli, Ponzo, 2018), as well as the dimensions and structure of ethnic penalty in the labour market (Fellini, 2018; Panichella, 2018). Similarly, the advent of the pandemic has not yet been the focus of systematic empirical reflection and analysis, although restrictions on mobility for health reasons and global economic uncertainty have curbed flows and increased prejudice against foreigners (Gamlen, 2020; O'Brien, Eger 2021; Solomos, 2021).

Thematic areas

In this perspective, the *special issue* aims to collect 5/6 contributions, in Italian and/or English, that combine the theoretical and analytical perspectives previously mentioned and that address the following topics

- inequalities, ethnic penalty and discrimination in labour markets;
- geographical origin, social stratification and mobility (inter- and intra-generational);
- educational and occupational inequalities of second generations;
- economic migrations, family dynamics and life courses;
- migrations, labour market regulation and migration policies;
- impact of the Great Recession and the pandemic on international geographical mobility.

Priority will be given to studies that emphasize international comparison, an interdisciplinary perspective and the application of innovative theoretical and methodological approaches. In addition to producing new empirical evidence, contributions are expected to offer insights for migration, education, and labour market policies.

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Conditions and deadlines

Article proposals in Italian or English should be submitted via email to the Journal web page: http://ojs.francoangeli.it/_ojs/index.php/sl/about/submissions no later than **December 15, 2022**.

Authors should follow the instructions to upload the complete articles. Articles should be no longer than 8,000 words, and must adhere to the journal's style and editorial standards:

https://www.francoangeli.it/riviste/NR/SI-norme_EN.pdf

Any article that does not comply with the word limit or the style and editorial standards indicated in this call for papers will not be accepted. Correctly formatted articles submitted via the journal's online platform shall be subject to a process of double-blind peer review.