



GEDEM-GRITIM Seminar 2019

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Centre d'Estudis Demogràfics

ABSTRACTS:

Jordi Bayona; Andreu Domingo (GEDEM).- *Trayectorias migratorias y resultados escolares en Cataluña, 2015/16.*

La utilización de una perspectiva generacional en el estudio de los resultados escolares del alumnado de origen inmigrante permite identificar las perturbaciones causadas por el fenómeno migratorio sobre las posibilidades de éxito escolar. Esto ha sido posible por el enlace de distintos datos estadísticos, efectuado por el Idescat, donde se cruza el Registro de Población con los microdatos del Departament d'Ensenyament, para el curso escolar 2015-2016 en Cataluña. De esta manera se relacionan los datos de los alumnos en la escuela (curso, sexo, edad, rendimiento escolar) con las de los progenitores (lugar de nacimiento y nacionalidad) y las del propio alumno (año de llegada a Cataluña), pero también las de la escuela donde estudian (concentración de alumnos inmigrantes), para distintas escalas geográficas. El primer objetivo del trabajo es el análisis de las características sociodemográficas de los alumnos de origen inmigrante, aplicando una tipología generacional según el estatus migratorio del alumno. En segundo lugar se analiza el éxito escolar, medido a partir de la obtención del título de ESO.

Zenia Hellgren; Lorenzo Gabrielli (GRITIM).- *Divergent Expectations? Families' and schools' perspectives on Roma inclusion in Education.*

The extremely high rates of school failure among Spanish Roma children are a cause of great concern, and frequently the target of policies and projects both at the local, national and European level. Though this view is challenged by some recent research (Beremenyi and Carrasco 2015; 2017), there is still a widespread notion that the Roma overall lack interest in education, or ambitions for the future. In this paper we challenge this view by offering a more complex account on educational aspirations. Based on 87 in-depth interviews with Roma families, teachers and intermediary actors, and extensive fieldwork in the Barcelona area in relation to a recently concluded EU project directed by the authors¹, we found a gap between the

¹ Roma inclusion in education: fostering constructive attitudes and good practices in the Barcelona area (VAKERIPEN), Co-funded by the Rights, Equality and Citizenship (REC) Programme of the European Union under Grant agreement no: JUST/2015/RDIS/AG/DISC/9372.

Roma families' self-proclaimed high expectations on education and the school staff's perception of disengagement and low expectations among this group. We argue that the concept of expectations needs to be placed in a broader context in order to better understand what lies behind school failure. Factors as socio-economic precariousness, insufficient ability to help children with schoolwork, or previous experiences of discrimination appeared as important obstacles for the Roma families, who overall expressed a desire for more support from the schools, while the schools in turn are restrained by budget shortages and unable to offer the support each child might need.

Mina Prokic (GRITIM).- *Family-School Relations and Trust in an Intercultural Context.*

This article is an effort to broaden our understanding of the ways in which schools foster family trust in an intercultural context. In schools with diversity the misconceptions about the behavior, responsibilities, roles and the expectations of family involvement between schools and families, especially immigrant ones, can cause mistrust. Moreover, research in Spain has indicated the problematic relationship that can develop between immigrant families and the school as well as lack of social cohesion within high diversity schools between immigrant and native families (Garreta 2008, 2009; Carrasco et al. 2009). In this article we explore what are the main discourses, practices, and initiatives that schools and education professionals have concerning family-school relations and trust in Spain. Based on fieldwork in five public primary schools in the city of Barcelona and in-depth interviews with education professionals and Parent Association representatives we explore two elements. First, we describe their views on immigrant family-school relations, and second, we show through which practices education professionals create a trustful school climate and positive intercultural relations, and which obstacles they encounter in this process. Additionally, we explore the various practices that have unintended consequences, resulting in misunderstandings between families and schools, thus creating impediments for forming a trustful relation.

Nachatter Singh (GEDEM).- *Indian Diaspora through Facebook: population, space and internal diversity.*

The Indian diaspora is one of the largest in the world, but due to the limited interest of successive Indian governments, a regular record for the diaspora population was not maintained. In the 1990s, accelerated migration under globalization and the growing interests of the government of India to use the diaspora as a source of political and economic power, raised the need to quantify the size and demarcate the geographical and political boundaries of the diaspora. As a result, 2001 onwards the government of India began to collect data on its diaspora population in the countries of destination. This information often suffers from incomplete coverage, conflicting political interests and methodological nationalism; and provides distorted images of the diaspora. Recently, the emergence of Big Data (Facebook) created an opportunity to explore the sociodemographic aspects of the diaspora population. In this paper, by using the Facebook advertisement platform, I am going to quantify the size of the diaspora population and demarcate the geopolitical boundaries of the Indian diaspora; second, to explore the role of FB data to explain the sociodemographic characteristics and internal diversity of the Indian diaspora and finally, present the advantages and shortcomings of the FB data.

Zouhair El-Hairan (GRITIM).- *Diaspora Policies and Transnational Entrepreneurship: new transnational dynamics through the case of Moroccan Second Generation Entrepreneurs.*

Research on sending countries' diaspora policies that target young and second generation migrants is scant. In this regard, the Moroccan Government has been launching programmes to attract the entrepreneurial and/or highly qualified second generation Moroccan diaspora. These programmes then offer support to those descendants of Moroccan immigrants who aim to invest or set up a project in Morocco. This initiative recognises the potential of this second generation diaspora for the development of the country. At the same time, it implies a clear tie between countries of residency and countries of origin. The first part of this article includes a literature review that links theories around diaspora policies and the concept of transnational entrepreneurship, while the second part focuses on the analysis of policy documents of the Ministry of the Moroccans Living Abroad. Thus, the specific case of Moroccan diaspora policy allows us to understand emerging policies targeting second generations and new transnational dynamics. Moreover, as some authors claim, these types of policies prove the importance of both countries and origin policies in shaping the degree of transnationalism of potential entrepreneurs with migrant background.

Juan Galeano (GEDEM).- *Can Google help us to predict migratory flows? Latin American emigration to Spain, a prospective exercise for Venezuela, Colombia and Argentina.*

The outbreak of the 2008 economic crisis in Spain meant a turn-around to the growing trend observed in the migratory flows from Latin America between 2000 and 2007. The entries of this population group in Spain fell from 314 thousand in 2007 to 80 thousand in 2013, to then slowly recover until reach the 160 thousand in 2016.

The increasing accessibility of Big data opens new possibilities in order to estimate migratory flows based on the digital print left on the internet and social networks by current and/or future migrants. Our goal is to analyze the information about searches carried out in Google, the most used search engine worldwide, about Spain. In particular, we are interested in those searches related to asylum demands, nationalization and obtaining residence and work permits in countries (Venezuela, Colombia and Argentina) we estimate will play a key role in future emigration flows from Latin America to Spain. The purpose of this exercise is twofold, on the one hand methodological, to test the possibilities of using Big Data, specifically Google queries and their compilation in Google Trends, in the study of international migration; and on the other, to provide some knowledge about different types of search and their predictive capability. Our results suggest the information provided by Google can help us to effectively predict trends, however, in order to predict actual amounts of entries, predictive models still need to be refined.

Evren Yalaz; Ricard Zapata-Barrero (GRITIM).- *Mapping Ethical Challenges in Qualitative Migration Research.*

Ethical issues present particular challenges for migration scholars conducting qualitative research. As migration scholars work on vulnerable, hard-to-reach, and sensitive populations, protection of participants and enabling their participation in research becomes a challenging task. Exploratory and flexible nature of qualitative research proves that standardized codes of ethical conduct cannot adequately address emerging issues during qualitative research process. This

presentation aims to map current ethical challenges that migration scholars face and to provide some guidance while acknowledging the fact that many migration researchers deal with ethical challenges case by case basis. It starts with reviewing different theoretical perspectives on research ethics. Then, it discusses the current ethical codes and principles and how they fall short in addressing needs of qualitative migration research. We map ethical issues involved in different research stage including before, during, and after the fieldwork. We conclude with the issue of teaching best ethical principles in classroom environment to young migration researchers.

CVs:

Jordi Bayona-i-Carrasco es licenciado en Geografía (UB, 1998), posgraduado en Mètodes i Tècniques per a l'Estudi de la Població (MTEP, CED, 1998) y doctor en Demografía (UAB, 2006). Es actualmente investigador del Centre d'Estudis Demogràfics (CED), donde forma parte del Grup d'Estudis Demogràfics i de les Migracions (GEDEM) y profesor asociado en el Departament de Geografia de la Universitat de Barcelona (UB). Estudia las migraciones internacionales y la población de origen inmigrante, tanto sus características sociodemográficas como sus procesos de asentamiento, especialmente aquellos que se producen en los espacios urbanos. Un ejemplo de ello es el análisis de las pautas de localización de la inmigración en las ciudades y áreas metropolitanas, centrandó la atención en sus niveles de segregación y concentración territorial, pero también en los efectos de estos comportamientos sobre la población inmigrada. También ha trabajado las migraciones internas a distintas escalas geográficas.

Andreu Domingo holds a doctorate in Sociology (1997), a Masters in Demography (1989), is researcher (1984) and has been Deputy director of the Center for Demographic Studies (CED) since 1997 and an associate professor at the Department of Geography of the Autonomous University of Barcelona) Since 2006. He is a Principal Investigator of International Migration Research Group of the CED, the Group of Studies on Demography and Migration (GEDEM, <http://gedemced.uab.cat/es>), recognized as a consolidated research group by the Generalitat de Catalunya (Autonomous Government of Catalonia) since 2005. Specialized in international immigration and family formation, is also interested in population theory. Since 2000 he has directed more than 50 R & D projects and contracts with the administration on various issues related to immigration, both local, national and international, having participated in 20 more. Editor of the scientific bulletin of the CED Demographic Perspectives. He is a member of the main global demographic associations (IUSSP, EAPS, PAA, ALAP) and President of the Spanish and Portuguese professional associations on demography (ADEH). Member of the network of research institutes in demography, Population Europe. He has been a member of several jury and advisory councils on immigration for the international administration (United Nations) and state level (Government of the Canarias, Generalitat de Catalunya). His main current research project is: Demography, migrations and new statistical frontiers: Big Data, Continuous Population Records and Administrative Records (CSO2017-85670-R).

Zenia Hellgren is doctor of sociology, senior researcher and currently Marie Curie Research Fellow at GRITIM-UPF. She has had leading roles in several European research projects, and teaches the course “Diversity, Discrimination and Citizenship” at the Master in migration studies programme at Pompeu Fabra University. At present, her project REPCAT examines diversity management in Catalan public institutions. In her earlier research, she has mainly focused on the situation of immigrants and ethnic minorities in terms of inclusion/exclusion, precarious work, discrimination, and opportunities, for instance within a large European cross-country comparative project on migrant domestic work (<http://www.familiesandsocieties.eu/>), and most recently a project on Roma inclusion in education that she designed and directed and that was funded by the European Commission. She has published her work in numerous edited volumes and academic journals; for a full list of publications see her personal website: <https://www.upf.edu/web/zenia-hellgren>

Lorenzo Gabrielli is Senior researcher at GRITIM-UPF, and associate researcher at Centre Emile DurkheimSciences Po Bordeaux. He has been visiting researcher at United Nations University – Institute of Globalisation, Culture and Mobility (UNU-GCM), and senior visiting researcher at IEMed (European Institute of the Mediterranean). He is teaching at undergrad and master level at Political Science Department of Universitat Pompeu Fabra. His research interests covers the following issues: border and bordering/re-bordering processes; the multilevel governance of international migration in the EuroAfrican space; the ‘migration–development’ nexus; migrant integration and transnationalism; diversity and education, between others. He has been part of several European research projects (GARNET, MEDIMURS, DIASPORALINK, VAKERIPEN) and has published his research in several edited books and academic journals ([see more](#)).

Mina Prokic is a PhD student at the Department of Political and Social Sciences at Universitat Pompeu Fabra, where she has finished her Master in Immigration Management. Prior to UPF, she studied International Development (MA) in the University Institute Ortega and Gasset in Spain and International Relations and History (BA) in the American University of Bulgaria. She has done internships related to immigration projects in the Spanish research institutes FRIDE and CIDOB. In Serbia she has worked in an NGO that provides support and assistance to refugees from the Ex-Yugoslavian wars. Her main research interests are the relation between immigration and primary education, intercultural relations and school trust.

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Nachatter Singh is a postdoctoral researcher (FPU scholarship) in the Centre for Demographic Studies (CED). PhD in Demography from the CED and the Autonomous University of Barcelona (UAB), Master in Demography from the European Doctoral School of Demography (EDSD), Master in Territorial and Population Studies from the CED and the UAB, Master in Metropolitan Studies from the Institute of Regional and metropolitan Studies of Barcelona (IERMB) and the UAB and Master in Geography from Punjabi University Patiala, Punjab, India. His doctoral dissertation is focused on the Indian Diaspora, with special focus on the Indian immigration to Spain and Italy. At present, he is focusing on the international migration, demographic and spatial analysis of immigrant groups, religious and ethnic minorities, gender relations, diversity management and integration issues.

Zouhair El-Hairan is a PhD Candidate at the Department of Political & Social Sciences of Pompeu Fabra University, where he attained a Bachelor's Degree in Media & Communication, and a Master's Degree in 'Politics/Current Democracies: Nationalism & Multiculturalism'. He also obtained a Master's Degree in Arabic and Islamic Studies from the University of Barcelona. He works as a Research-Editor in Dow Jones, a News Corporation Company. Zouhair is also the Secretary of the Euro-Arab organization, a member of the Journalists Institute of Catalonia and the UNESCO Association for Inter-religious Dialogue (AUDIR). He is the former President of the Moroccan Students Association in Catalonia, and participated in the “Access BCN”, a project led by the International Organization for Migration to empower young immigrants to become politically active. He has given lectures on issues related to immigration, the Islamic-Arabic world and the media; and contributed to several local and international media, such as France 24 or Al-Ghad TV. <http://upf.academia.edu/ZOUHAIRELHAIRAN>

Juan Galeano is post-doctoral researcher at the University of Geneva. He holds a PhD in Demography from the Center for Demographic Studies (CED) and the Autonomous University of Barcelona (UAB). Master in Demography from the European Doctoral School of Demography (EDSD), Master in Territorial and Population Studies from CED and UAB, and BA in Sociology from the University of Barcelona (UB). His current research focuses on how life events influences international and internal migration in Switzerland and the construction of longitudinal demographic datasets from crossing administrative registers.

Evren Yalaz is a senior postdoctoral researcher at Interdisciplinary Research Group on Immigration, University of Pompeu Fabra (GRITIM-UPF). She holds a Ph.D. from the Department of Political Science at Rutgers University (NJ/USA). Her research interests engage with questions about the political mobilization and participation of migrants; transnationalism; migrants' community organizations; comparative politics of citizenship and integration regimes; qualitative methodology in migration studies. Her dissertation research examined sources of variations in degrees and trajectories of immigrant political incorporation by focusing on Turkish immigrants and their organizations in Germany and France. She has been involved in various research projects both at national and international level. She co-coordinates IMISCOE Research Group on Qualitative and Conceptual Research in Migration Studies. <https://upf.academia.edu/EvrenYalaz>

Ricard Zapata-Barrero is a Full Professor in the [Department of Political and Social Sciences](#), Universitat Pompeu Fabra (Barcelona-Catalonia-Spain). His main lines of research deal with contemporary issues of liberal democracy in contexts of diversity, especially the relationship between democracy, citizenship, human mobility and immigration. He is director of [GRITIM-UPF](#) (Interdisciplinary Research Group on Immigration) and the [MSc in Migration Studies at UPF](#) (10 editions, double degree with University Liege and CEDEM in Immigration Studies). He is a member of the Board of Directors of the largest research network on Immigration in Europe [IMISCOE](#), and and Chair of the External Affairs Committee. He coordinates two Standing Groups according to its lines of research related to Cities and Multi-level Governance, and Diversity and Cultural policy. He has recently opened a Research Cluster on Conceptual and Qualitative research, and a Regional Network on Mediterranean Migration Studies (*EuroMedMig*). He founded the Intercultural Cities Network in Spain in 2014 (now composed by 23 cities), as expert of the intercultural cities program of the Council of Europe. He is also a member several academic journals' editorial boards, and of various research centers. Occasional contributor to media and policy debates. For full details of his publications and research findings see: <http://dcpis.upf.edu/~ricard-zapata/>