

SHU TRIANGLE LIA Seminar
"Young migrants, public action and social mobilizations
in Lyon, Shanghai and Milano

Nov. 13th , 2017
Shanghai University, east campus, School of Sociology and
Political Science, Room 516

ORGANIZER: School of Sociology and Political Science,
Shanghai University
CNRS, Triangle, ENS de Lyon

**Descendants of immigrants and migrants,
public action and mobilisations
in European and Chinese Cities**

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Triangle ENS de Lyon French Director of the International Laboratory
CNRS-ENS Lyon/CASS**

Post-Western Sociologies in France and in China

Fieldwork

LIA/ CMIRA 2 French team research :

Marie Bellot, Ph.D Student, Triangle; Marie-Astrid Gillier, Ph.D Student, Triangle, Béatrice Zani Ph.D Student, Triangle, Colette Botazzi, Master 2 ENS Lyon, Oscar Truong, Master 2 ENS Lyon,

France

Lyon (La Duchère and la Guillotière) and suburbs (Vénissieux)

Italy : Milano

San Siro
via Padova

China

Beijing
Ningbo
Zhongshan

Fieldwork

France

- biographies of 30 descendants of immigrants and migrants in Lyon (La Duchère and La Guillotière) and suburbs (Vénissieux)
- interviews with associations of Muslims women who are creating « citizen medias » in Lyon, Marseille and Paris
- interviews with 15 institutional actors in charge of the professional integration of youth in Lyon
- constitution of a group of reflexion on « Urban Governance and Public action »with institutional actors in Lyon
- Investigations with feminist associations in working class suburbs in Marseille and Paris

Fieldwork

Italy

-Ethnography of SMS, space of mutual assistance in San Siro occupied by young Italian and migrants and in the Social Center Cantiere

-Biographies with young descendants of immigrants and young migrants (21)

-Interviews with activists with the Committee for the right for accomodation and the right to the City in Milano in San Ciro (Comitato Abitanti di San Siro)

-Interviews with associations and institutional actors:

the Imam of the mosque in via Padova

Association of immigrants parents of Parco trotter (" Associazione genitori del parco Trotter"; quartier via Padova)

Association "Voci di donne" (Voix de femmes: chorale du quartier via Padova, composée par des femmes italiennes et femmes immigrés, musulmanes)

The director of Italian School for migrants in Via Padova

Fieldwork

Chine

Beijing

- Biographies with young prostitutes in Beijing

Ningbo

- ethnography of the urban village in Beilun, Ningbo
- biographies with 10 dagongmei

Zhongshan

Biographies with 10 dagongmei in Sanxia
50 questionars

Vénissieux

- Summer 1983: riots between young people and policemen in the Minguettes neighborhood . Some inhabitants of the neighborhood then have the idea of a long march to Paris with two main revendications: a ten years resident permit for foreigners and the right to vote for the foreigners.
- 80's: big programs of urban renovation , decreasing the population density
- A high number of immigrants (1st, 2nd and 3rd generation of immigrants)





Venissieux Before the
urban renewal



Vénissieux after the urban renewal

Vénissieux

- A city with an history of workers and factories (of cars and trucks for example) and a long communist tradition.
- Population increase between 1963 and 1974 with the construction of a neighborhood named “Minguettes”
- September 1981: riots in the « Minguettes » neighborhood

La Duchère

- Till the 50's, La Duchère is mostly farming lands.
- End of the 50's and 60's: building of a new neighborhood to face a lack of housing in Lyon (some destructions during WWII, lots of housing in the neighboring working district of Vaise that are insalubrious, massive arrival of French people that use to live in Algeria before the independance of the latter (1962))

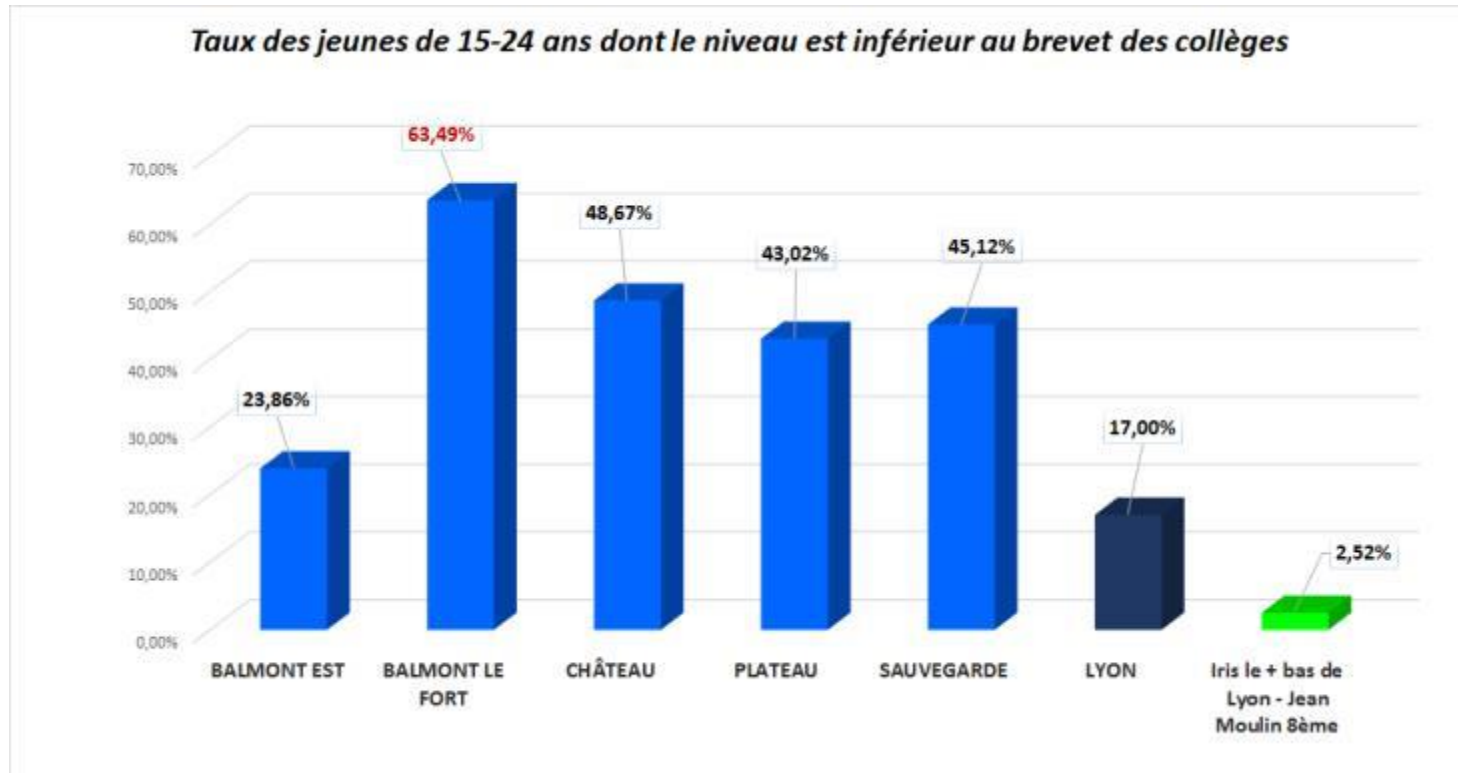


La Duchère, before the urban renewal

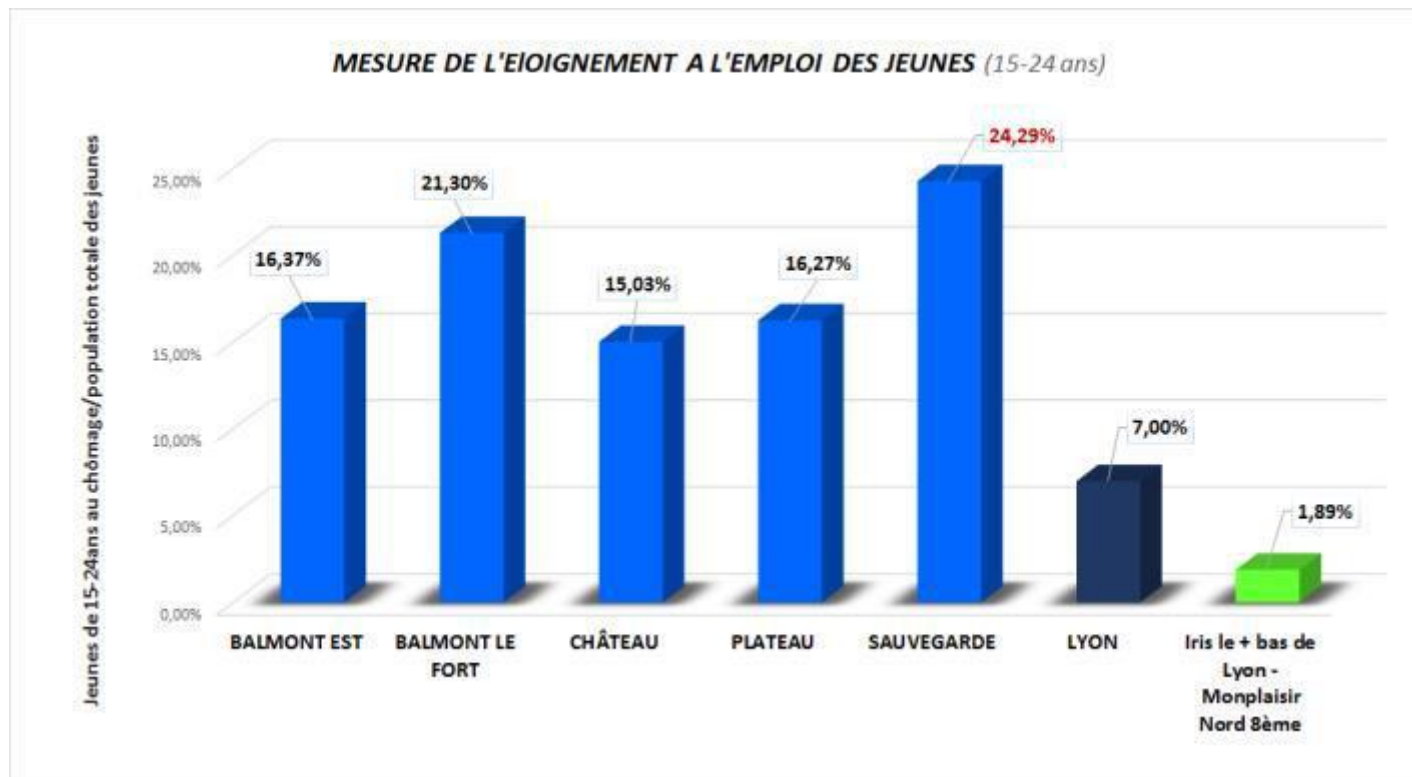


La Duchère, after the urban renewal

Level of qualification – Rate of young people (15-24) whose level of qualification is inferior to middle school diploma



Proportion of unemployed young people (15-24) among the total amount of young people



contents

1. Young descendants of immigrants and migrants : between captivity and mobility in European cities

2. European labor markets, integration and segregation

3. Risk governance and public action

4. Interactional citizenship and subpolitics

5. Transnational economies and global integration

Conclusion : Migratory careers and capabilities

1. Young descendants of immigrants and migrants: between captivity and mobility in European cities

In the neighborhoods of European cities, particularly in the working class suburbs of French cities in the process of ghettoisation, the process of spatial, social and economic segregation have increased over the last thirty years.

In France, in working class suburbs, the Maghreb, sub-Saharan Africans, Turks and Asians represent graded immigrant populations subject to significant spatial segregation.

1. Young descendants of immigrants and migrants : between captivity and mobility in European cities

The overrepresentation of migrants and children of immigrants in ZUS (Zones urbaines sensibles) and ZFU (zones franches urbaines), including those from AMT, indicates that various phenomena contribute to their concentration in these particularly precarious neighborhoods (low rents, concentration of social housing, direct discrimination and indirect, etc.) . However, this finding should not hide that in these highly segregated neighborhoods, mobilizing residential ties are many and mostly upward, showing a trend back to the "integration" residential over time.

1. Young descendants of immigrants and migrants : between captivity and mobility in European cities

Because young descendants of immigrants are living in segregated in working class suburbs, they look captive in the city but they also circulate in the urban spaces of varying legitimacy by producing invisibilized urban skills, so they **oscillate between captive situations and spatial mobility in the City**. More especially their urban life is organized around **isolation, segregation and partial integration in the City** (Hannerz, 1983). It is really obvious, La Duchère, for example in La sauvegarde which looks very islamic.

Young people living in the mode of segregation have two or more than two segments of their network which remain distinct where those who live in the mode of integration develop networks that cover several areas.

1. Young descendants of immigrants and migrants : between captivity and mobility in European cities

What about partial integration?

In French and Italian cities for young descendants of immigrants spatial segmentation does not necessarily produce the captivity, they can also produce forms of plurimobility in individuals forced into multiple precarious jobs.

When young people access to precarious, forms of moonlighting, when they practice associational activities, sports (like football) and culture (like music), they live socialisations multiple and sometimes contradictory that translate plural usages of different and diverse locations.

The most important is to understand different sequences in their urban life young descendants of immigrants are organized around isolation, segregation and integration, it looks like a dynamic process, they are moving from one **urban and economic regime to another** one because economic and social insecurity, because ethnic and religious discrimination.

2. European labor markets, integration and segregation

In 2011 young people of North African origin have on average lower educational levels. Their education levels are more likely to leave school without a diploma, compared with original French youth or those from Southern Europe. educational level of inequality can be explained by their socio-economic background and spatial segregation.

40% of young people of North African origin are children of workers against 12% for original French; 23% live in sensitive urban zones and they know on average almost 27 months of unemployment during their first 7 years of active life against less than 11 for the original French.

2. European labor markets, integration and segregation

Young people of North African origin put more than 11 months for a first job at least 6 months against 7 months for the French original and 24 months on average young people to access a stable employment contract against 15 months for original French.

After 3 years of active life of young North African origin occupy more precarious jobs than the original French.

Mobility to a worker or employee qualified employment address more than a descendant of immigrants out of ten; but the son of immigrants are much less likely workers than their fathers, 54% of girls of immigrants are employees.

2. European labor markets, integration and segregation

In French and Italian cities about young descendants of immigrants and migrants we can speak of an intersectional process of economic insecurity, ethnic and religious discrimination, social disqualification and social reproduction.

Ethnic discrimination, insecurity and proliferation of precarious forms of employment contribute today to pulverize the conditions of the work contract due to the plurality and flexibility of transitional employments, under-skilled work: insecure work, temporary work, seasonal work ... We also have to consider the development of informal and criminal economies like drugs's economy.

Young descendants of immigrants and migrants are employed in unfavorable conditions for the same qualification, usually on precarious contracts, promotion opportunities and career mobility remain limited, appalling working conditions.

2. European labor markets, integration and segregation

In the insecurity and ethnic discrimination, employment statuses keep diversifying and hierarchising by marking the divisions between French workers and young workers of foreign origin, divisions that participate in the **over-visibility of an ethnic “membership”, especially the Muslims and the invisibilising of a professional identity**. It means also ethnic segmentation that is to say hierarchical proliferation of **ethnic niches and multiethnic niches** (La Guillotière in France and Via Padova in Italy).

The modes of access to employment are gendered, racialized. The cultural background, combined with the social origin, the sex and the generational position, participates actively in defining forms of differentiated and prioritized accessibility to labour markets (Giraud, 2014). These forms of accessibility are built through **systemic discrimination, societal discrimination and situational discrimination in French and Italian cities**.

3. Risk governance and public action

In France like in Italy public actors manufacture policies concerning descendants of immigrants and young migrants which can be seen as articulating *policies of suspicion, contempt, compassion, and hospitality* which are embedded in different institutions :

The policy of suspicion relies upon the principles of discrimination, stigmatisation and non-recognition of migrants, suspected of seeking to divert public provision, notably by taking advantage of social safety nets.

The policy of contempt relies upon the principles of moral and physical violence and the non-recognition of the social and moral competences of migrants.

The policy of compassion relies upon a weak consideration and a false-recognition of the migrants as well as on moral intentions referred to forms of social domination or internal colonialism, in the European instance.

The policy of hospitality mobilises public actors and migrants through the use of adjustments, agreements, consideration, and full recognition of the social, moral, economic and civic competences of populations without rights, employment or social status.

3. Risk governance and public action

The policies of suspicion and contempt produce non-right to the public space and social exclusions or expulsions in Milano, Lyon, Paris....

The policies of hospitality and compassion produce right to the public space and social integration in Milano, Lyon, Paris....

Social integration, exclusion and expulsion are related to the construction of public spaces as hospitable or inhospitable to the descendant of immigrants and migrant presences, as they are considered either as welcome guests or unwanted foreigners.

4. Interactional citizenship and subpolitics

In France like in Italy appearing new “**moral entrepreneurs**” (Becker, 1963) in working class and immigrants neighborhoods : new young activists, intellectual people, artists, sociologists... in Marseille for example.

In poor neighborhoods of Lyon, Marseille, Paris, some new associations have been created by migrants and Muslim women to “remake Society”. They are connected via social, **ethnic and religious networks about the necessity to produce new *public spaces* (via Medias Citoyens) and *intermediate spaces*** (Roulleau-Berger, 1999, 2016) between excluded immigrants (especially their children for some of them) and institutions in charge of the integration of descendants of immigrants and migrants. As Muslim women they are producing capabilities to organize new collective action.

In Italy, because a long tradition of extreme-left action, some places are occupied by intellectual people, students, artists to organize spaces of resistance against discrimination, exclusion and racism of descendants of immigrants and migrants.

4. Interactional citizenship and subpolitics

We also consider other actors like volunteers—citizens invested in the migrant aid associations—generate cosmopolitan sympathy and solidarity from new forms of citizen engagement that draw the outlines of *affective communities* (Halbwachs, 1950).

In subpolitics spaces some descendants of immigrants and some migrants could actively mobilize their repertoires of social, economic and moral resources to progressively become cosmopolitan actors

Cosmopolitan actors (Beck, 2006) in different spaces and times does express we are turning toward convergence in global justice base on the fabric of new subpolitics. So we would consider new global grammars of respect are elaborating in different contexts, cultural configurations and social situations.

5. Transnational economies and global integration

If descendants of immigrants and migrants are confronted to difficulties of local socialisation, they could be involved in a **global process of integration**.

The process of ethnic discrimination on European urban labour markets also produces resistance expressed in the creation of self-employment by young descendants of immigrants

Young entrepreneurs and traders of diverse cultural backgrounds then trace the outline of new global markets in transnational movements in which globalising "from below" (La Guillotière or the mobile's market in Milano) and "from the top" intersect (Sassen, 2010; Tarrius, 2012).

These movements are organised based on diasporic rationale and ethnic, or even inter-ethnic solidarities, economic systems based on principles of economic and moral associations, long networks of coordination in which material, urban, social and symbolic resources circulate.

5. Transnational economies and global integration

For example young men and women migrants of African origin and Maghreb are involved in trade like stores of African objects or mobile phones, jewelry, food, clothing.... We may also consider forms of ethnic entrepreneurship related to services of a different nature, catering, hairdressing ... and which arise from situations of strong solidarity.

Young descendants of Magrebian (Algeria, Marocco...) families but also new Chinese migrants create travel agencies, computer firms, ready-to-wear clothes shops in Lyon, Paris, Milnao... which also further the intensification of new economic exchanges.

This kind of international trade is widely invisibilized, as this example of Senegalese migrants who take transnational migration routes in order to trade jewelry, clothing ... that they go and get from Saudi Arabia and Italy and sell in France and Senegal.

Conclusion : Migratory careers and capabilities

The frequency of bifurcations in young descendants of immigrants and migrants in French and Italian cities is a principle of *local and global social stratification* (Rouleau-Berger, 2010, 2014). So we have distinguished five carriers :

- a) **careers between integration and exclusion** of the less-qualified young descendants of immigrants when they develop horizontal mobility
- b) **economic integration and upward mobility** for high-qualified young entrepreneurs and traders, new middle-class of descendants of immigrants cities.

Conclusion : Migratory careers and capabilities

c) **criminal economy and exclusion** . In high urban segregation contexts develop some illegal and criminal activities (drug trafficking, weapons, prostitution, racketeering ...) young descendants of immigrants and migrants then produce of local and transnational street cultures

d) **multi-anchored careers** when the bifurcations find expression in the conjunction of economic activity in transnational and multi-ethnic enclaves

e) **wasted lives and global expulsions**

The careers of those expelled are constructed from a succession of increasingly degrading and discrediting situations for the individuals, who become increasingly invisible by crossing borders, by going from one country, one city, to another. These migrants find themselves coerced into a denial of existence, to “wasted lives” (Bauman, 2004).



Non-Governmental Organizations and social

support services for Migrant Children

——Experiences from Yangtze River Delta in China

Shanghai University Yuanteng Wang

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- 5. The Main Practitioners
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- 5. The Development Direction in the Future
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- 10. The Subjective Attitudes of Migrant Facing Social Inequalities and Injustice

Part 1: Social Support Services from Non-Governmental Organizations

- 1. Migrant Children Overview in Yangtze River Delta in China
 - 1) Definition of M.C.
 - 2) The number of M.C. and their changes in past 10 years
 - 3) Attending schools (public or private, percentage)
 - 4) The Changing Number and Distribution of Private Schools

Part 1: Social Support Services from Non-Governmental Organizations

- 2. Changes of Public Policies for Migrant Children
 - 1) Public Policies for Managing Non-Governmental Organizations
 - Registration, Range of Activity, Fund Utilizing
 - 2) Public Educational Policies for M.C.
 - Responsibility Division between Central Government and Local Government
 - Responsibility Division between Inflow-Government and Outflow-Government
 - 3) Policies of Private Education
 - 《中华人民共和国民办教育促进法民办教育促进法》（2002，2017）
 - 《中华人民共和国社会力量办学条例》（1997）

Part 1: Social Support Services from Non-Governmental Organizations

- 3. Non-Governmental Organizations Overview
 - 1) Established Time
 - 2) Range of Activity
 - 3) Registration Identity (private, government , etc.)
 - 4) Service Contents (Learning assistance, overall people' s body building activity , psychological support, parent-child relationship assistance, etc.)
 - 5) Founder Background (business , Non-Governmental Organization, college teacher)
 - 6) Origin of Fund (Foundation, government, enterprise, private , etc.)
 - 7) Sites of Activity (schools, communities)

Part 1: Social Support Services from Non-Governmental Organizations

- 4. External Relationships with others
 - 1) Relationships with Government
 - The most important partner or not
 - 2) Relationships with the other Non-Governmental Organizations
 - The most important partner or not

Part 1: Social Support Services from Non-Governmental Organizations

- 5. The Main Practitioners

- 1) Professional Experiences

- Government, Business , Non-Governmental Organization, College Teachers, Graduate Students

- 2) Working Attitude

- Economic Background from Original family and Present Family, Educational Experiences, Age, Marital status, Religious Belief, Politics, Gender, etc.

Part 1: Social Support Services from Non-Governmental Organizations

- 6. Volunteers
 - 1) Social Identity
 - Business , Students , Community
 - 2) Motivation
 - The Sacred or Profane Pursuit

Part 2: Research Papers about Non-Governmental Organizations

- 1. Behavioral Logic of Dual-target Social Enterprises
 - 1) Analytical Premise
 - Dual-target of Non-Governmental Organizations as Social Enterprises : Profit pursuit VS Value pursuit
 - 2) Theoretical Dialogue
 - Profit-Maximizing Hypothesis in Economics
 - 3) Behavioral Logic with Dual-target
 - Static Analysis: Non-Governmental Organizations with Profit pursuit and Value pursuit
 - Dynamic Analysis: Only Changing Profit pursuit; Only Changing Value pursuit; Both Profit pursuit and Value pursuit Change

Part 2: Research Papers about Non-Governmental Organizations

- 2. Market Structure as Dual-target Social Enterprises
 - 1) Analytical Premise
 - Dual-target of Non-Governmental Organizations as Social Enterprises : Profit pursuit VS Value pursuit
 - 2) Theoretical dialogue
 - Perfect Competition, Monopolistic Competition, Oligopolistic Competition
 - 3) Market Structure as Dual-target Social Enterprises
 - Value pursuit has an effect on Market Structure through setting entry barrier

Part 2: Research Papers about Non-Governmental Organizations

- 3. Behavioral Logic with the Government Interference
 - 1) Analytical Premise
 - Non-Governmental Organizations with / without government interference
 - 2) Behavioral Logic
 - Supply Services Entrusted by Government
 - Supply Services Found by Themselves
- 4. Resource Acquisition of Dual-target Social Enterprises
 - 1) Important Source
 - Foundation, Government, Enterprise, Private , etc.)
 - 2) Alternative Pathway
 - Important Source can be /not be converted between the different pathways

Part 2: Research Papers about Non-Governmental Organizations

- 5. The Development Direction in the Future
 - 1) Two Pathway
 - ① Toward to Special Part of Government
 - ② Toward to Profit-Maximizing Enterprise
 - 2) Some Reasons
 - ① Changed Value Pursuit
 - ② Changed Resource Acquisition
- 6. The Effect on Analyzing General Labor Market
 - 1) The Structure of The Labor Force: The Elderly, Housewife, Students
 - 2) The Reasons of Absorbing: Needs of Social Communication ;Flexible Working; Social Activities

Part 2: Research Papers about Non-Governmental Organizations

- 7. Volunteers Market with Social Value Price
 - 1) Which One Will be Selected ?
 - Someone with Value Pursuits ?
 - 2) Why do they Choose to Join in Non-Governmental Organizations ?
 - Flexible Time ? Value Pursuit ? Alternative Profane Pursuit ?
- 8. Why are the Women More Likely to Take Part in NGO than Men ?
 - 1) Family Gender Division in Urban
 - 2) Women's Independence

Part 2: Research Papers about Non-Governmental Organizations

- 9. Social Construction of Migrant Children as Disadvantaged Groups
 - 1) Migrant Children were be deemed as Disadvantaged Groups in Urban China
 - Citizenship; Educational Equality
 - 2) The Process of Social Construction
 - Global Pressures ; Public Policies; Law ; Media Reports; Intellectuals 'supports
- 10. The Subjective Attitudes of Migrant Facing Social Inequalities and Injustice
 - 1) Be Willing to Accept the Presence of Injustice as Rural-Urban Migrant in China
 - 2) Some Reasons: No Social Welfare Consciousness; Cultural Factors (“认命”); No Sense of Belonging to Urban ; Financial Return; Intergenerational Hope; “Grey Zone” of Policies; Ineffective Resistance;

Thank you !

**2018年度探索区域教育协作新机制试验
(长三角教育协作发展) 项目协作机制类**

加强长三角协同合作，解决流动儿童教育问题 (续)

项目负责人：刘玉照



**上海大学社会学院新移民研究中心
上海市民办中小学协会农民工子女教育专业委员会
上海流动花朵教育咨询有限公司
安徽六安振华职业中专学校
上海联劝公益基金会**

2017年10月31日

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主要内容

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已经完成的工作

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下一步的工作计划

01 PART ONE

项目缘起和背景

一、上海市“特大城市人口调控”

SHU

特大
城市
人口
调控

提高入学门槛，减少入学规模：

2015年，义务段中小学来沪人员50.07万人，减少了3.79万人

2016年，减少到46.8万人，又减少了3.27万人

部分流动儿童返乡，留守儿童问题加剧：教学内容不衔接、生活不适应、长期住校生增加

部分转移到周边江浙地带：周边压力增加，提高门槛；摆渡生大幅度增加

据估算：2015年，实际离沪儿童约1.7万人，2.09万人继续留在上海；2016年，实际离沪儿童0.82万人，有4.54万人继续留在上海，部分成为：“**新失学儿童**”？

加强长三角区域协作
堵、疏结合

协调和整合沪皖苏浙四地的教育资源，形成合力，共同做好流动儿童的教育问题



02

PART TWO

主要内容

二、主要内容

SHU

项目一

建立长三角流动儿童/留守儿童教育联盟

定期每年在沪皖两地及上海周边的太仓、昆山、嘉善轮流举办学术论坛，讨论如何加强沪皖苏浙四地教育部门的合作，包括师资队伍的培训、教材与培养体系的衔接、学籍管理的协作、升学体系的衔接等

项目二

探索做好流动儿童教育的新机制

鼓励上海现存的民工子弟学校与安徽、江苏、浙江等地的教育机构合作，探索做好离沪流动儿童教育的新机制；也为上海民工子弟学校超员教师寻求一个出路，减少他们在上海本地举办非法办学点的可能性；避免离沪儿童的不适应性，减少回流，缓解上海教育部门的压力。

与长三角地区29家专门从事流动儿童教育的社会组织加强合作，探索社会组织与流动儿童学校、流动儿童居住比较集中的社区合作，共同做好流动儿童教育的新机制

项目三

探索沪皖江浙四地合作举办中等职业教育的新机制

通过合作办学、联合培养师资等手段，探索安徽、江苏、浙江等地中等职业学校与上海职业教育进行对接的新机制，使得这些学校的专业设置与上海市劳动力市场的需求相适应，由上海市相关的中等职业技术学校提供师资或者师资方面的培训，优先录取已经在上海就读的流动儿童学生。给这些中等职业技术学校毕业的优秀学生以优先报考上海市高等职业教育学校的权利，以鼓励更多地流动儿童离沪就读。

03

PART THREE

已经完成的工作

三、已经完成的主要工作

SHU

工作一 主办“加强长三角跨区协同，解决流动儿童教育学术研讨会暨校长培训会”建立了长三角流动儿童/留守儿童教育联盟

从2014年起，连续主办了四届“加强长三角跨区协同，解决流动儿童教育”学术研讨会，并于2017年增加了“校长培训”模块；

组织了两次流动儿童教育地区差异与区域协同专题座谈会，在广州专门组织了广东打工子弟学校校长座谈会；

并多次作为主要合作单位参与了在上海财经大学、北京大学、暨南大学举办的相关学术交流活动；建立了开放的“长三角流动儿童教育联盟”

工作二 围绕纳民学校、接收流动儿童的职业学校、服务流动儿童的社会组织、和流动儿童成年后的发展进行了大量深入的个案研究

对上海、江苏苏州和南京、浙江杭州-嘉兴-宁波、安徽合肥等地25家以服务流动儿童为主的社会组织进行了深入的调研（严俊）；

对上海、江苏太仓、浙江嘉善和杭州、安徽六安等30多所接收以流动儿童为主的学校及其办学者进行了深入的访谈，其中有10余所学校和办学者是多次访谈（王元腾）；

对上海、江苏苏州、浙江杭州和宁波、安徽六安等近10家以流动儿童和留守儿童教育为主的职业学校进行了调研和访谈（乌尼日其其格）；

对30余个已经成年的流动儿童毕业后的就业与发展状况做了深入的调研（苏亮）。

三、已经完成的主要工作

SHU

工作三 建立了上海市流动儿童监测数据库

对上海市人口办实有人口信息系统、上海市教委教育统计数据、国家卫计委流动人口监测数据、上海都市社区调查等多项相关数据做了系统的分析和整理，建立了上海市流动儿童监测数据库。

对上海市流动儿童出生、入学、回流等状况进行了跟踪调查和分析，包括上海市纳民学校流动儿童入学状况、流动儿童入园、幼升小和小升初状况，流动儿童非法入学，流动人口家庭子女流动与留守的状况都做了比较分析。

工作四 在上海、杭州、安徽等地建立了多家实验基地

在“在浙江杭州蒲公英学校、安徽省霍县邱朝阳学校、上海闵行民办金贝贝幼儿园等七家单位设立了实验基地；

与上海金山查山小学、朝阳职业学校、杭州三联职业学校、六安振华职业学校、上海九牵、佰特等多家学校和社会组织建立了密切的合作关系

工作五 深入开展国际合作，进行跨国比较研究

与法国国家科学院和里昂高等师范学院联合建立了“中法后西方社会学与田野研究实验室”，向法国国家科学院联合申请了Youth, economic marginalization and urban skills in Lyon, Shanghai and Beijing国际合作项目，联合进行田野调查，对法国巴黎、里昂，中国上海、南京，意大利米兰的流动人口社区进行了比较研究。

苏亮对巴黎的华人非法劳工，郭宏波对澳大利亚的学生工进行调研

04 PART FOUR

主要研究的问题

四、主要研究问题

SHU

□ 核心问题

- 如何通过跨地域协同，来实现流动人口的公共服务供给？

□ 实证研究

- 如何实现地方政府的合作与协同？——对流动儿童跟踪办学的研究
- 如何利用教育的梯度差异来实现资源转移使用？——对早期流动儿童办学实践的追踪研究
- 如何实现公（办）-民（办）合作？——对2008年以来上海市“纳民”学校办学实践的追踪研究

□ 理论研究

- 如何进行身份边界的界定——地区性公民身份？
- 如何实现地方政府的合作？
- 政府+学校+社会组织合作机制？
- 不同行为主体的多重行为逻辑——多目标模型
- 不同移民的社会认同？移民的歧视问题？
- 移民的组织结构问题？

- 移民与技能养成体制?

• 谢谢大家



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- **调查目的与对象**
Purpose and subjects
- **研究假设与分析框架**
Hypothesis and analysis framework
- **调查内容介绍 (主要内容)**
Main contents
- **阶段小结**
Periodic Summary of the investigation
- **初步发现**
Preliminary findings



调查目的、对象与方法

Purposes, SUBJECTS AND METHOD

• 国内现有调研

Current investigations in China

1. 珠三角地区：千禾社区基金会，《珠三角流动儿童服务类社会组织发展状况报告》；
In the Pearl River Delta: Guangdong Harmony Foundation, Report on the Development of Social Service Organizations for Migrant Children in the Pearl River Delta
2. 长三角地区：上海财经大学，长三角地区流动儿童教育状况的系统数据掌握
In the Yangtze River Delta: Shanghai University of Finance and Economics, Database of Education for Migrant Children in the Yangtze River Delta

• 调查目的

Purposes

1. 了解长三角地区服务流动儿童教育社会组织（或项目）的运作情况；
To understand the operation situation of social organizations (or programs) that offer services for education of migrant children in the Yangtze River Delta;
2. 了解作为被服务对象的流动儿童/家庭的意愿与状况变化。
To understand the intentions and status changes of migrant children/families as service subjects.

• 调查对象

Subjects in the investigation

1. 安徽、上海、浙江、江苏等地的服务流动儿童教育的社会组织/项目负责人、主要成员，或主管部门；
social organization/program directors, main staff or competent departments that offer services to education of migrant children in Anhui, Shanghai, Zhejiang, Jiangsu and other provinces;
2. 组织的服务对象或其他参与者（未开始）
The service subjects or other participants (not started)

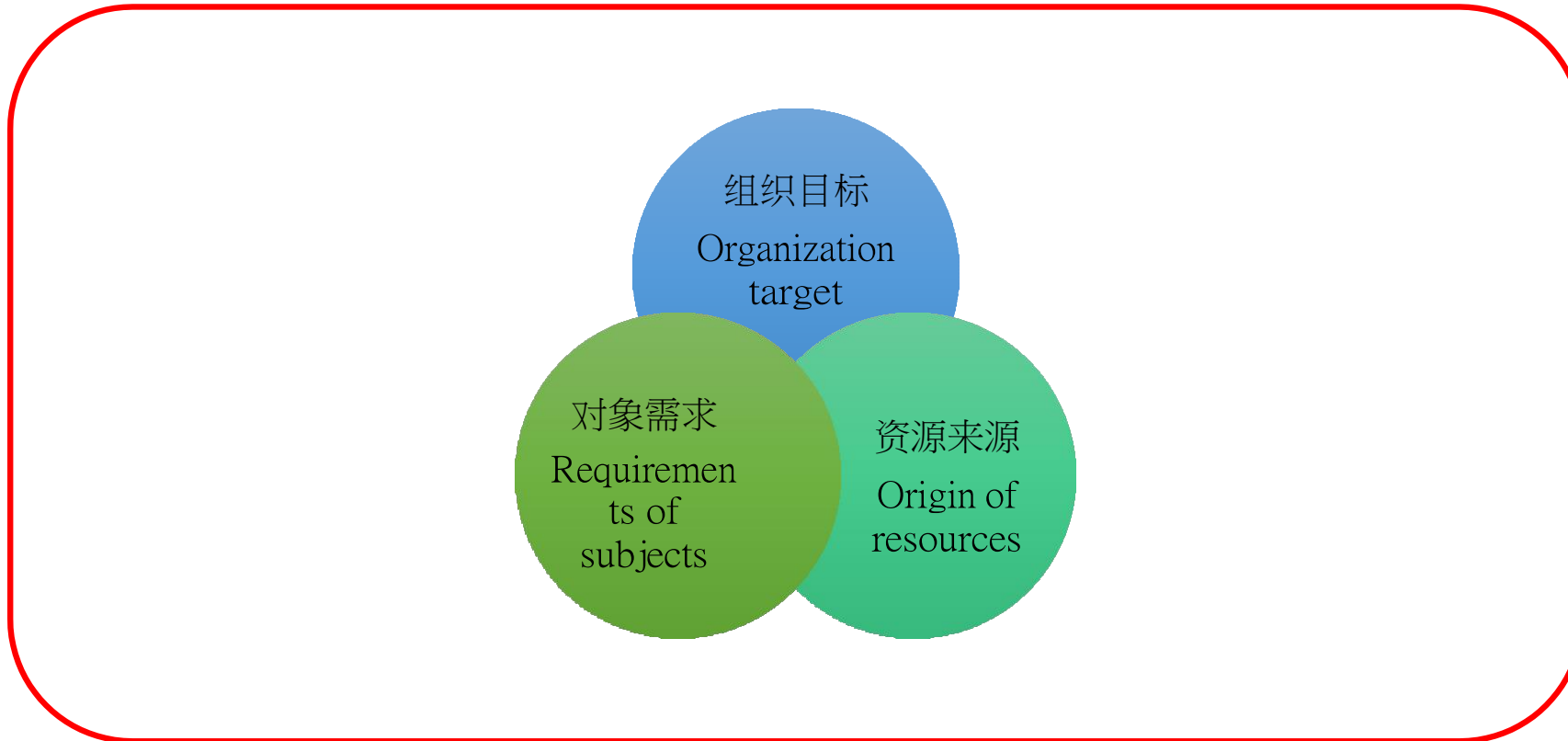
• 调查方法

Method of investigation

1. 实地走访与观察；
Field visits and observation;
2. 深度访谈。
In-depth interviews.

研究假设与分析框架

Hypothesis and analysis framework



调查内容介绍

Investigation content

一. 组织成立过程

Process of organization establishment

成立时间、原因、发展历程（注册、活动地点变化、人员、组织架构变化等）。

Time of establishment and reason, development history (registration, changes of activity places, personnel, changes of organizational structure)

二. 组织目前的活动安排与重点项目

Current activities and key programs of the organizations

项目目标、组织方式、场地条件、运营情况（持续时间、受益人数⁵、参与方式、效果、收费与否等）、所遇困难、所需支持、发展

调查内容介绍

Investigation content

三. 组织资源获取

Acquisition of organization resources

1. 资助来源（如政府购买/补助、基金会资助、个人/社会募集等）；
Fund resources (e.g. government purchase/subsidy, foundations, individual/social fund raising);
2. 筹款方式（针对不同类型举例说明）；
Way of fund-raising (examples for different types)
3. 近年来筹款情况介绍（金额、构成），以及遭遇的主要问题或挑战（网络或现场收集组织历年的年报）；
Fund-raising information in recent years (amount of money and structure), as well as main difficulties and challenges (annual report of the organizations collected online or by field work);
4. 资助方对组织目标或活动开展的影响（包括服务对象、工作方式、报销类型限制等）；
The influence of sponsors on purposes or activity organization (including service subjects, working method, restriction in method of reimbursement);
5. 资助者或资助方式的变化历程/趋势
The changing process/trend of sponsors or aid modes
6. 组织会否根据资助变化进行自我调整（组织目标、工作方式、服务对象等）？为什么？
Will the organizations make self-adjustments based on changes in financial aid (organizational purpose, working method or service subjects)? Why?
7. 人员经费、管理费占财务支出的比例？如何应对人力支出比例较大与项目限制之间的矛盾？如何吸纳及其留住优秀人力资源？（如价值观？经济收入？或其他）
How is the proportion of personnel funds and management cost in expenditures? How can they cope with the contradiction between high proportion of personnel expenditures and project restrictions? How can they attract and retain high quality human resources? (For example, values economic income? or other aspects)

调查内容介绍

Investigation content

四. 组织与政府管理部门的关系 The relationship between organizations and management departments of the government

1. 组织是否具有政府背景？在日常工作中，与政府管理部门的联系方式有哪些？
Do the organizations have government background? What are the contacting methods between the organizations and government management departments in daily work?
2. 组织是否为政府部门提供过公共服务产品（‘政府购买服务’）？工作过程中有哪些体会？
Have the organizations offered public service products to government departments ("government purchasing services")? What are the experiences drawn from work?
3. 除购买服务之外，组织是否接受过政府部门其他方面的帮助（如提供活动场地、宣传与管理协助等）？
Other than service purchasing, have the organizations received any aids of other types (e.g. providing activity space, assistance in publicity and management)?
4. 组织与政府关系的变化过程。尤其是在“大城市人口调整政策”前后，是否体会到政府协助或管控方式的变化？政府针对流动儿童教育的支持变化体现在哪些方面（如减少项目、缩减资金、减少宣传、态度冷漠等）？如何理解这种变化？
The changing process of the relationship between organizations and government. Especially around the time of "population adjustment policy in big cities", can they sense the changes in government's assistance or management methods? What are the aspects of changes from the government in supporting education of migrant children (e.g. cutting programs and funds, reducing publicity, showing indifference)? How can we understand the change?

调查内容介绍

Investigation content

五. 组织目标确定与变化

Determination of the target and change

1. 组织的目标是什么？基于什么考虑确定这一目标？内在的基本价值观是什么？
What is the target of the organization? On what basis do they set the target? What is the basic value in them?
2. 在确定目标的过程中，是否考虑受益人（流动儿童）的真实需要？如何获得受益人的需要状况？二者之间是否存在矛盾或差异？如何权衡这一差异？
In the process of value determination, have they considered the real requirements of beneficiaries (migrant children)? How can they get the requirements of the beneficiaries? Are there any contradiction or difference between them? How did they balance the difference?
3. 组织目标是否发生过变化？如果有，变化的原因是什么？组织成员如何看待这种变化？
Is there any changes in target of the organizations? If yes, what is the reason for the change? How do organization members view such change?
4. 人口调控政策出台后，组织是否感觉到服务群体的变化（迁移或规模减小）？是否调整组织目标以应对这种变化？或有其他应对方案？
After issuing the population regulation and control policy, did the organizations sense the changes of service groups (have migrated or become smaller)? Have they adjusted their targets to respond to such change? Are there any alternative solutions?
5. 为获得更多的项目资助或政府支持，组织是否考虑扩大/调整服务群体范围（将本地儿童包括进来、从服务流动到服务留守等）？为什么？
To obtained more program funds or government support, did the organizations consider expand/adjust the range of service groups (taking local children into consideration, changing flowing services to constant services)? Why?

调查内容介绍

Investigation content

六. 组织成员的价值取向与职业考虑 Value orientation and professional choices of organization members

1. 组织创始人为什么会投身于公益事业（关注个人成长经历）？其诉求是什么？如何看待流动儿童教育优势和劣势？
Why did the organization founders decide to devote to public welfare undertakings (showing concern to personal growth experiences)? What are their demands? How do they view the advantages and disadvantages of education for migrant children?
2. 组织成员是否有一些共同特点（如价值观、家庭背景、经济状况、性别比、年龄、学历、婚否、孩否、宗教信仰等）？
Do the organization members have some common features (e.g. values, family background, economic status, gender ratio, age, education background, marital status, having child or not, religion and beliefs)?
3. 公益行业的收入状况与其他行业的对比状况如何？如何面对（权衡）这一差异？
What is the income status of public welfare profession compared with other professions? How can they treat (balance) such difference?
4. 组织成员选择进入公益行业的原因是什么？具体而言，选择进入本组织的原因是什么？（如：因价值观进入、工作过程中形成乐趣、仅作为普通工作、有类似成长经历、曾是社会弱势群体、家庭不需太多经济支持）
What is the reason for organization members to adopt public welfare undertakings? To be specific, what is the reason for them to adopt this profession? (e.g., values, happiness during working, taking the job as an ordinary job, having similar growth experiences, once used to be disadvantaged groups, no financial demands from their families)
5. 以本组织情况为例，能否认为从业者大多具有强烈的价值取向，使得他们愿意放弃更高的收入而选择公益？如果不能，如何理解这种选择？
Taking the organization as an example, can we believe that such group have strong value orientation that let them drop higher income because of public welfare undertakings? If no, how can we understand such a choice?

调查内容介绍

Investigation content

调查内容介绍

Investigation content

八. 观察模块

Content through observation

1. 社区环境：整洁程度、位置等

Community environment: cleanliness level and location

2. 工作环境：摆设、办公室设计风格、软硬件条件等

Working environment: furnishings, style of offices, software and hardware conditions

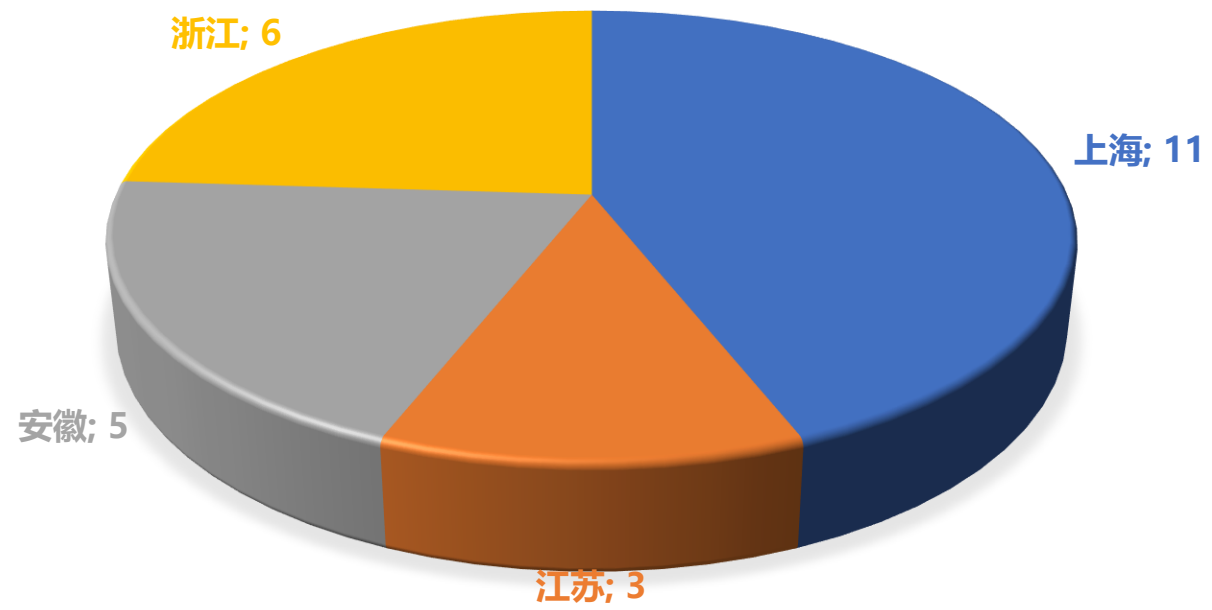
3. 工作人员：精神面貌、工作积极性、热情度等

Working staff: mental outlook, initiative in work, enthusiasm, and etc.

4. 服务对象情况：组织宣传与实然的服务对象规模、孩子的精神面貌、穿着、眼神等

Information on service subjects: organization publicity and scale of service subjects, mental outlook, wearings and eye expression of children;

总计: 24家
Total: 24



初步发现

Preliminary findings

Two types of tendencies: extension of government & social enterprise

*International Associate Laboratory “Post Western Sociologies in France and in China”
CASS/ CNRS-ENS Lyon*

Workshop ECNU/ Shanghai University November 5th-7th 2017

**Inequalities and Fight for Recognition by New
International Migrants:
The Case of “Black Panthers” Football Team in
Milan**

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Introduction

7 000 migrants in Milan (Italy)
from East and West Africa,
North Africa, Middle East

Ethnic Discrimination; Public
Contempt, Lack of Status
Recognition



Fieldwork and Methodology

- **Fieldwork:** Refugees Centres of Via Aldini and Cesano Boscone (Suburbs of Milan), supervised by ARCA Foundation and Milan Municipality: urban segregation and economic marginalization
- **Methodology:** « City Narratives » with migrants (23-35 years of age); 4 in-depth interviews with institutional actors; 5 in-depth interviews with activists from 2 Associations: Lambretta Social Centre + Committee for Solidarity of the 8th District

Where do migrants live?



12 people room, via Aldini Centre, Suburbs of Milan



Park in front of the Main Station, Milan



Refugees Centre via Aldini (550 people)

Hypotheses

- **Emergence of forms of bottom-up mobilizations in Milan:**

-Migrants and Italian activists fight together against discriminations and for the right to the city (Lefebvre 1968) and status recognition (Fraser 2005)

- **Mobilizations are based on:**

- Migratory competences (Rouilleau-Berger 2010)
- New strategies of adaptation and survival
- Appropriation of the urban space

The Empirical Case:

Black Panthers Football Team



- full
- Poor hygienic conditions and insalubrious living places within the Centre
- Conflicts with local population of the district for the use of the public park



fo





- Migrants organize spontaneous assemblies in the Centre and in the park to discuss their collective problems: divided per ethnic groups but fighting together
- Leaders (ex. Sulayman from Gambia) + Translation (French, English, Arabic, Wolof)
- First Collective Action of Protest: the lock the door of the Centre: managers and social workers cannot get in!
- Redaction of a document with claims:
 - Better living Conditions in the Centre
 - Acceleration of procedures of regularization of the status
 - Concession of spaces to play football





- **Intersection between individual experiences** of political activism in the country of origin, **individual moral resources and competences** (linguistic, logistic, professional) **and collective claims** for documents and status recognition
- **Collective claims + Passion for Football:** the creation of « Black Panthers » Football Team



- « Black Panthers » Football Team: A Pretext for wider revendications
- A Double Register: individual competences (football skills) shifted to a collective dimension of solidarity, documents claims and fight for recognition
- Cooperation with Italian Activists: collective mobilizations (football matches with Italian teams) and public debates
- Ex: ABBA Cup = Football match against racism



Conclusion

- Emergence of individual and collective forms of mobilizations toward the recognition of dignity (Honneth 2000) and status (Fraser (2005) of migrants
- Activitis and mobilizations within the city: parks, streets, squares where migrants play football (Public spaces)
- With Italian citizens, co-production of new forms of fights for recognition and right to the city

Thank you for
your attention!