

**Athens Institute for Education and Research  
ATINER**



**ATINER's Conference Paper Series  
SOC2021-2730**

**Italian Migrants in Shanghai:  
Is it a Skilled Migration?**

**Grazia Moffa  
Assistant Professor  
University of Salerno  
Italy**

An Introduction to  
ATINER's Conference Paper Series

Conference papers are research/policy papers written and presented by academics at one of ATINER's academic events. ATINER's association started to publish this conference paper series in 2012. All published conference papers go through an initial peer review aiming at disseminating and improving the ideas expressed in each work. Authors welcome comments.

Dr. Gregory T. Papanikos  
President  
Athens Institute for Education and Research

This paper should be cited as follows:

**Moffa, G. (2021). "Italian Migrants in Shanghai: Is it a Skilled Migration?"**  
Athens: ATINER's Conference Paper Series, No: **SOC2021-2730**.

Athens Institute for Education and Research  
9 Chalkokondili Street, 10677 Athens, Greece  
Tel: + 30 210 3634210 Fax: + 30 210 3634209 Email: [info@atiner.gr](mailto:info@atiner.gr) URL: [www.atiner.gr](http://www.atiner.gr)  
URL Conference Papers Series: [www.atiner.gr/papers.htm](http://www.atiner.gr/papers.htm)  
ISSN: 2241-2891  
07/10/2021

## **Italian Migrants in Shanghai: Is it a Skilled Migration?**

**Grazia Moffa**

### **Abstract**

*The new complexity of the geography of migration and the overlapping of flow routes requires a new point of observation. These processes have created new scenarios and different opportunities for social and work integration, raising many questions about the size, nature and characteristics of the so-called new emigrations. The latter is an increasingly recurrent expression among scholars to highlight the quantitative and qualitative changes that have characterised Italian emigration abroad in recent years. The choice to emigrate depends on many aspects and new interpretative approaches are needed. Field studies are necessary to assess the different components of new emigration. In the panorama of international migration statistics, there is a progressive growth of registrations of Italian citizens residing abroad. In particular, the steady increase in consular registrations based in the People's Republic of China is striking. Overall there are important events which invite us to reflect on which dimensions, above others, act on the choice to emigrate and which aspects characterize the profile of Italians who decide to undertake an emigration experience in China, albeit temporary. The very definition of new emigration calls into question aspects of the debate that imply a careful evaluation of the different components that characterize its profile. In the following pages we try to bring out which dimensions act in the choice to emigrate and which aspects characterize the profile of Italians who decide to emigrate to China. In the first part of the paper we will focus on some theoretical and demographic aspects considered relevant for the study of the new Italian emigration, with the aim of bringing out the complexity of the phenomenon. In the second part, after a brief methodological note, the results of a qualitative research carried out on the new Italian emigration to Shanghai<sup>1</sup> will be presented in order to grasp its specific aspects.*

**Keywords:** *Italy, Shanghai, expatriate, labour migration, new migration*

---

<sup>1</sup>We report some of the main results that emerged from a research conducted by a working group that was formed at Ce.do.M.-Unisa (Documentation Centre on New Migrations), it has benefited from funding provided by the University of Salerno.

## **Introduction**

The current complexity of migratory movements is determined by the overlapping of routes and flows (Calvanese 1992, Castles and Miller 1993), it touches all countries, linking them together, without involving people from all social backgrounds and their origin. Since the 1980s, migration has been rightly considered a global phenomenon (Calvanese 1992, Castles and Miller 1993) and countries with a long history of emigration like Italy, have become areas of transit for migrants arriving on their shores but aiming to go elsewhere. In addition to this, there has been a considerable increase in the emigration of Italian nationals who, unlike previous generations, are not motivated only by economic factors. The case of Italy is therefore of particular interest, especially in the study of this new wave of emigration.

Italian migration, after the Second World War, was characterised by a number of features: the massive scale on which it took place, its temporary nature, its dependence on the economic and political situation and the fact that it regarded mainly the workforce (Pugliese 2002).

The migration which developed in the new millennium, displays a much greater diversity with regard to the models and status (Castles and Miller 2012) of the people involved, who cannot be defined merely as “economic migrants”. We are basically witnessing a migration process that acts in society as a whole and is the origin of new cultural cross-breedings (Moffa 2014) that can’t be analysed through more traditional schemes (Moffa 2014, San Filippo 2017). In these pages we will focus on the migratory movements that have affected Italy in more recent times.

During the 1980s, following the changes that had taken place in the socio-demographic field and in the labour market, Italy experienced a reduction in emigration and, at the same time, a change in the type of migrants, their origin, their level of education and their reasons for migrating. These transformations, together with the greater national and international mobility of individuals, have extended the concept of emigration, which in this paper is used to indicate *human movement motivated above all by the search for work or a better overall quality of life*.

## **The New Italian Migrations: Theoretical Aspects**

The picture of current Italian emigrations is very complex and includes very different aspects. For more detailed information please refer to the extensive literature which has covered this subject over the past three decades.

In this regard, they are referred to by way of example: (i) studies that have emphasized the differences between the second and third generation of young Italians abroad (Caltabiano and Gianturco 2005); (ii) the studies on diaspora and transactional communities (Vertovec 2005, Ambrosini 2007, Statham 2017, Ricucci 2017), (iii) the periodic reports on Italians in the world of the Migrants

Foundation; (iv) the studies that report the specific aspects of the new Italian migrations (Bonifazi and Heins 2009, Filef 2014, Pugliese 2018).

Regarding the Italian emigration, we will limit ourselves to briefly outline the essential aspects for the purpose of the reasoning discussed in the following pages.

Although Italian emigration had never ceased completely, it experienced a marked increase in the 1990s and researchers began to study Italian emigration once again towards the end of the decade, almost 20 years after it had been abandoned. By the start of the new millennium a line of research had started analysing the progress of the movements in the light of contemporary migratory dynamics (Calvanese 2000; Bevilacqua et al. 2001a, b, Pugliese 2002, Corti 2003, Migration Studies n.155 2004).

The increase in Italian emigration is highlighted in the OECD Report (2016), which shows that by 2014 Italy had become the sixth largest “exporter” of migrants (out of the fifty countries considered) and, above all, had gained eleven places in this chart in just ten years.

On top of this we must consider the considerable increase in internal mobility. In order to quantify international emigration, a reference must be made to the UN Recommendations (UN 1998), which define international migration as the movement of individuals from their country of habitual residency for a period of at least 12 months. In this respect it should be considered that a migrant does not always change residency at once and that migratory movements are nowadays more complex; for instance they might follow several directions over a short period of time.

The statistical Analysis highlights new details of the Italian emigration; in short:

- (i) As far as the composition of this new wave of migration is concerned, the first difference compared to the past is the higher level of education of those emigrating, as highlighted by the ISTAT and Almalaurea research on Italian graduates.
- (ii) Another new feature compared to previous Italian migration phenomena is the greater presence of women actively seeking work abroad and, when whole families emigrate, we have an inversion of traditional roles, with the man often following the woman and having less say in the choice of destination (Moffa 2014).
- (iii) There are also elements of discontinuity in the preferred destinations of emigrating Italians. Statistics show that the new Italian emigration presents a plurality of directions: alongside the resumption of flows in the direction of the more traditional destinations, there are now migratory currents in the most diverse directions. We are witnessing a move towards areas that have not traditionally been emigration targets and this change is obviously supported by new means of transportation and communication as well as by the greater economic prospects of emergent nations.

These changes open new interesting questions for the sociology of migration and, as a matter of fact, the new Italian migrations appears nebulous (Pugliese 2018) and for this reason field studies are necessary to assess the different components of new emigration.

### **Italian Migrants in Shanghai: The Starting Points of the Research**

The resumption of Italian emigration calls into question aspects of the debate that imply a careful evaluation of the different components that characterize its profile. In 2018, the Documentation Centre on New Migrations Ce.Do.M.-UNISA of the University of Salerno launched a research with qualitative analysis techniques to understand which dimensions act in the choice to emigrate and which aspects characterize the profile of Italians who decide to emigrate to China.

More specifically, the work follows two specific directions of analysis. The first traces the socio-cultural profile of the subjects interviewed, through the reconstruction of their life, training and work trajectories, family networks and friendships. The second one focuses on the new context of life, on the opportunities it offers or on the criticalities experienced. The paper reports part of the research results, highlighting some aspects of new migrations from Italy. The reflections are based on fifty-three in-depth interviews and are part of a much broader project aimed at analysing the characteristics and dynamics of the migratory flows that have affected our country since the economic recession of 2008. In the panorama of international migration statistics, there is a progressive growth of registrations of Italian citizens residing abroad. In particular, the steady increase in consular registrations based in the People's Republic of China is striking. As of 2019, according to data from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, the registered Italians amounted to 10,779, noting an increase of 1,417 registrations compared to 2017. Also with reference to 2019, 36% of those registered are registered at the Consulate General of Shanghai. Overall, there are rather significant phenomena that invite us to reflect on which dimensions, more than others, act in the choice to emigrate and which aspects characterize the profile of Italians who decide to undertake an emigration experience in China, albeit temporary.

#### *Orientations of Analysis and Thematic Dimensions of the Research*

As mentioned above, in 2018 the Documentation Center on New Migrations (Ce.Do.M.-UNISA) of the University of Salerno promoted the research: "Italians in China. A small observatory on the characteristics of new migrants". The project lasted 2 years. We explore a direction, towards emerging countries, still at the margins of research and debate.

By doing this we are trying to add a new aspect to the increasingly complex picture of the Italian presence abroad.

The General Objective of the research was aimed at investigating a community of Italians in Shanghai. The specific objectives concern: (i) Aspects that

characterize profiles of Italians who decide to emigrate to China; (ii) The aspects that characterize, above others, their choice to emigrate; Opportunities, or ties, Italians experienced in the new living environment.

With regards to the Research Methodology, we started from the analysis of the scientific literature and statistical information supplied by the A.I.R.E. (Register of Italian Residents Abroad) and of the Consular Registers of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.

Since a statistically representative sample list of Italians living in Shanghai was not available, we chose to follow the path of qualitative research. To identify the respondents, we used the snowball sampling technique, trying to balance the group of respondents by gender and age. We conducted 53 in-depth interviews in 7 months - from March to October 2019 - with Italian citizens residing in Shanghai, either temporarily or permanently, during the period in which the survey was conducted.

We selected the people we interviewed according to the period and length of time they had been in China, taking into account different characteristics such as gender, age, profession, etc.

In line with our research objective we identified individuals with migration experiences before and after 2008, with a stay in China of no less than three years. 2008 was for us a marking point in the migration flow, we decided to study the migration of Italians to Shanghai from this year onwards, as we are interested in investigating the aspects of the "new Italian emigration", i.e., that component of Italian emigration that was triggered by the migration wave that started in 2008, corresponding to the economic crisis that hit our country (Gjergji ed., 2015, Pugliese, 2015, 2017, 2018). However, we carried out interviews with privileged witnesses who arrived in China a long time before, in order to have an overview of the changes in recent years. The component that refers to the "new Italian emigration" consists of 43 interviewees. A further 10 interviews refer to privileged migrants before 2008; they offered their point of view in order to outline the differences between the two periods of migration.

The work unfolds according to two specific analysis direction: the first analysis traces the socio-cultural profile of the people interviewed, through reconstruction of life trajectories, education and work, family and friends. The second analysis focuses on the new lifestyle on the opportunities offered, everyday criticalities, on the portrayal and meaning the interviewees attribute to their migratory experience.

The interview outline was defined by our team based on previous research experiences and recent literature. In order to bring out the most significant issues, we examined in particular educational qualifications, individual and family conditions, the absence/presence of family support for mobility, job position, the relationship between professional qualification and type of work performed, as well as previous migration experiences.

The individual interviews were recorded in an alphanumerical string that summarises some basic characteristics of the person interviewed to ensure anonymity<sup>2</sup>.

---

<sup>2</sup>For example the string [I1 M 37] matches interviewee n. 1, male, 37 years old.

The analysis also linked the above-mentioned aspects to the various phases of the migratory project elaborated by each interviewee: the initial one, the subsequent ones and the future one (whether to stay or leave, and where to go).

The contents of the interviews were divided into four thematic groups:

- (i) reasons for migrating and why did they choose Shanghai;
- (ii) experiences which characterised their migration path;
- (iii) perceptions of the context;
- (iv) aspects which characterised life in China and future prospectives.

The list of questions were aimed at understanding who the new Italian emigrants are that decide to embark on a migrations experience in China, what makes them leave in the first place, what migration paths do they take, what perception do they have of their migratory experience, what prospects do they envision for their future.

The approach used for the analysis of the interviews is part of the qualitative analysis procedures, which can be identified more precisely as a thematic analysis or qualitative analysis of the content.

#### *Description of the Group Interviewed and Cognitive Goals*

Our research study group has the following characteristics: 28 females and 25 males; 4 people belonging to the 27-30 age group; 12 people in the 31-35 age group; 9 people in the 36-40 age group; 11 people in the 41-45 age group; 9 people in the 46-50 age group; 8 people in the 51-60 age group.

With respect to the area of origin there are 30 people from North of Italy, 9 from the Center of Italy, 14 from the South of Italy.

The interviews considered set some clear trend lines that lead to evaluate this flow as representative of a new cycle of Italian emigration (Pugliese 2017). In general, we do not find profound differences in the levels of education and training. In this regard, it is noteworthy that all of the respondents had at least a higher education diploma (6), with a clear prevalence of University graduates (39), 3 have a master's degree and a doctorate. The Geographical origin of the people interviewed does not show significant differences as the respondents come from almost all Italian regions, although more than half (30 out of 53) come from Northern Italy. Gender was balanced even if there is a slight prevalence of women (28 out of 53). The age group was balanced out, and there are 31 Italians in the 31-45 age group. Works experiences are of high professional level. Among the main reasons for emigrating we find the search for a satisfying job, business transfers and the decision to follow or join a partner. It is interesting to note that among our interviewees we also found "men" following their partners.

In line with research that focuses on highly skilled migration paths (Tomei 2017) and unlike information found in other surveys on the subject (Bernardotti 2015), Italian emigration to Shanghai is not formed by graduates coming from educational paths considered weak and not very spendable in our country (such as degrees in humanities or social sciences). This figure reflects the high selection



made by the country of arrival and the different reasons that characterise the increasing diversification of the new flow of Italian emigration.

It's not possible to analyse all topics covered in this paper, and for this reason we will focus on an oriented reading of the descriptions and interpretations that the people interviewed gave of their condition. The purpose is to understand which experiences are definable as choice.

The aspects considered are perceptions and experiences in relation to the new context. We analysed the meanings associated to their migratory experiences in relation to the new context, starting from the definition they give themselves when referring to their status as migrants (expatriate, emigrant, etc.) and sense of belonging to a specific place (of origin or destination). Through the experiences we tried to understand how and through which strategies Italians set their daily lives in Shanghai, as a place of individual and collective experiences (family, life, work context, friendships, opportunities in relation to social life).

The specific analysis, introduced in these pages, questions the possible connections between the methods of approaching the new life context and the terms used, transposing the classic typifications of the emigrant, into the language; and the baggage of the most commonly used terms and the feeling that bind them to the place they left.

### **Italian Migrants in Shanghai: Some Research Results**

The first questions refer to the perception of the migration experience, in this regard we asked ourselves which strategies were carried out and which feelings emerged when dealing with a world so distant geographically and culturally from home. More precisely, what does it mean to emigrate for work and what representations do they refer to when it comes to migration? A specific section of the research tried to cover these aspects through the terms used to describe their own migratory experience.

First of all, we see how the people interviewed define themselves in relation to their migratory experience. The first term analysed is emigrant.

The term Emigrant, according to those we interviewed, often refers to the stereotype of the emigrant with the cardboard suitcase searching for fortune or coming from poor and remote areas who moved due to desperation. The word is packed with meanings including non-positive traits and for this reasons they don't like using this term:

“The word emigrant to me, refers to someone who had no choice but to leave their country, it makes me think of an emigrant with a cardboard suitcase” [I19 F 51].

However, this aspect does not characterize all interviews, some attribute positive values to the emigrant term and consider the use of different terms to be improper. Only use this term to describe their lifestyle change:

“I'm definitely an emigrant. The word “Expatriate” or “Expat” was created by westerners to differentiate, presumptuously, from the migratory flows of developing

or underdeveloped countries. In reality, the reason why populations have migrated since the origin of humanity is always the same: the chance of a better life” [I34 F].  
“I always define myself as an emigrant!” [I36 F 32].

The second term which emerges is expatriate, the word Expatriate is often preferred as it connotes a more positive mobility condition.

“Expatriate! I don’t really like the word Emigrant!” [I1 M 37].  
“I’m an expatriate, I may be wrong but to me, the word emigrant, refers to “being forced to move”, in my opinion an expat is someone who decides to move, and accepts it” [I47 M 39].

Some people like talking about the reasons why they don’t like using stereotypical words to describe themselves; as if they can’t find a correspondence of meanings with the perception they have of their migration experience:

“I feel like a citizen of the world, I don’t feel like an immigrant, I don’t feel like an expat, I feel like I’m just a citizen of the world!” [I46 M 47].  
“I define myself as an Italian abroad” [I11 M 33].  
“An immigrant tries to make a living in the new country; I’m just passing!” [I53 M 45].  
“Luckily I’m just a traveller!” [I32 F 35].

Da alcune interviste emerge others in particular show a sense of belonging to Italy.

“I’m an Italian citizen of the World” [I51 F 50].  
“Always Italian!” [I52 F 41].  
“When I travel: citizen of the World. When I’m in Italy: European citizen. When I’m in Shanghai; emigrant. Always: Italian!” [I33 M 32].

Shanghai may be cosmopolitan, but it is far from that for those who consider themselves expatriates or emigrants. As a whole, these testimonies provide us with a clear example of how perceptions and representations are so different but also so similar. Different in the expressions used from time to time but with the same meanings because they express the awareness of being part of a new Italian mobility, with completely new characteristics compared to before. In general, the people we interviewed have different work experience, come from different family backgrounds, different contexts of origin, and they all have different motivations which pushed them to move in the first place; however a common trait emerged, they tend to project themselves toward contexts distant from their country of origin.

### *Shanghai a Context of Life Enclosed in a Bubble: Elements of Reflection*

Shanghai reflects the typical characteristics of a contemporary city. The global dimension of Shanghai overlaps with the perception often expressed by our respondents of feeling like citizens of the world. The cosmopolitan reality of

Shanghai, appears a non-place especially for those who consider themselves expatriates.

The international dimension becomes the key to their migratory experience. Among the people interviewed who define themselves as expatriates, common elements can be found with respect to the way they live: they tend to build a network of relationships regardless of ethnic origin; they often take part in activities promoted by various Associations - an important reference to the Italian Community; children attend international schools. A dimension of life that seems to be detached from the context, as if the whole experience was enclosed in a bubble:

“Shanghai is not China. Shanghai is multiethnic, it’s International” [I4 F 40].

“Us expatriates live in what they call ‘bubbles’. China is a big bubble for the expatriate!” [I3 F 50].

“Us adults are on a high international level, our best friends are Israelis, Americans, German... there is a very big expatriate community here in Shanghai, it’s very easy to mix with different nationalities and cultures” [I2 F 48].

By analysing social relations, it emerges that Shanghai’s internationality can also be traced to the network of professional and friendly relationships experiences by the people interviewed: an aspect of the latter that also affects those who consider themselves emigrants.

“My friends, the ones I spend a lot of my free time with, are Russian, French, German and American, there are so many Americans and French people in Shanghai; for business reasons I spend a lot of time with Chinese people, we refer to them as “International Chinese people” as they studied abroad and return to China fluent in English and with a more Western mentality” [I7 M 27].

Compared to the forms of inclusion we find high forms of associations between Italians, personal/social networks mainly transnational communication with Italian friends and family.

The difficulties of communication due to a completely different language and the awareness of being in a context with symbolic-cultural dimensions so different from the ones they are used to, does not help build relationships with the natives:

“It’s not like other languages, for example English, Spanish, you learn them quickly by living there or you learn them somehow or another anyway. Learning Chinese is so different, starting from the Chinese symbols” [I5 M 33].

“This is the main impact: it’s a completely different world. We have problems with the language but also with the food!” [I23 M 33].

“They are a very closed community, it’s so hard to make friends with them. They are so complicated: China and the Chinese!” [I26 M 31].

“I expected them to be more open, I thought they would be more flexible even from a cultural point of view” [I21 M 33].

In conclusion, the results of the analysis appear very complex and rich in elements for reflection.

### **Some Final Considerations**

Our research work presents some elements in strong detachment with the research on emigration paths conducted on Italians in other areas such as in Argentina (Bernardotti 2015), in Montreal (Alberio and Berti 2020), and in Athens (Moffa 2019). The differences are marked by the push or attraction factors, the type of work carried out in the destination places and the strategies implemented to safeguard and/or carry out career paths or simply acquire professional skills.

From our analysis the aspects that accompany the choice to have a life experience in Shanghai are many, and distributed over different dimensions, it is not just about work. There are several implications and the points of attention are multiple depending on the content of the individual professions and depending on whether the experience of migration is a choice or a necessity.

We are, without a doubt, facing a migratory component with more tangible and intangible resources<sup>3</sup>.

From the interviews we see that experiences are accumulated by qualifying and satisfying jobs, but we must reflect that in spite of this, in some of the reports, feelings of nostalgia and mistrust for the future emerged.

The future, in particular, appears to be an element of uncertainty for a substantial component, not so much with respect to job opportunities but with respect to the “place” in which they will live (Shanghai, China, Asia, Europe, Italy, city of origin...etc.).

Most of them, sure enough, are projected towards other trajectories that mark other migratory experiences, which on the other hand contribute to determining a sense of uncertainty.

Regarding the integration processes, many of them still have a strong sense of belonging to their home town, their Original Identity, an identity which defines them and separates them from the rest. Shanghai’s global dimension overlaps with the perception often described in our interviews: citizens of the world.

Others are aware of it being a temporary experience, an awareness that not only favours them in the decision to expatriate, but makes them even more motivated to return to their country, full of new experiences and professional achievements and proud to redefine their sense of belonging to their country of origin.

Others feel the weight of a confrontation with a cultural dimension so different to their own, from the one they are used to, but at the same time they feel protected by the term “skilled workers” and because of this they enhance certain areas of the city, reinforcing their cosmopolitan identity or new life trajectories marked by change and multiple perspectives. Regarding the future migration project the decision to leave, stay, return home... go elsewhere, are conditioned by other factors outside of work (married or single, with or without children) and are in relation to the usual meeting places (school trips and entertainment, relationships with natives, etc.) The implications are several, either it be a free decision or a necessity (decided by a company or by the context before leaving).

---

<sup>3</sup>It can be compared to the first phase identified by the Böhning scheme (1967).

The interviews we gathered invite us to describe the emigration process as a result of the most generalised globalization process, so distant from the mobility measures that characterised, and still characterize, mass migrations

Undoubtedly we are facing a skilled migration but it is not just this, the interviews provide us with a greater complexity that does not end within this category. Furthermore we must say that some trajectories are characterised by existential precariousness.

This contribution highlights the necessity to further investigate the new Italian mobility paths to face the study of “mobility” through interpretative approaches capable of grasping the pluralistic material and immaterial “spaces” designed by the new migratory trajectories.

In this direction, new lines of research are opening up which place the experience of new migrants at the center, deepening those aspects that characterize the new forms of mobility not exclusively dictated by the scarce opportunities available in our country.

## References

- Alberio, M., and Berti, F. 2020. *Italiani che lasciano l'Italia le nuove emigrazioni al tempo della crisi* (Italians leaving Italy: new emigrations in times of crisis). Mimesis.
- Ambrosini, M. 2007. *Prospettive transnazionali. Un nuovo modo di pensare le migrazioni? Mondi Migranti, 2/2007, pp. 43-90.* (Transnational perspectives. A new way of thinking about migration?) Milano, Franco Angeli.
- Bevilacqua, P., De Clementi, A. & Franzina, E. 2001a. edited by. *Storia dell'emigrazione italiana. Vol. I. Partenze*. (History of Italian emigration. Vol. I. Departures). Roma, Donzelli.
- Bevilacqua P., De Clementi A. & Franzina E., 2001b, edited by, *Storia dell'emigrazione italiana. Vol. II. Arrivi.* (History of Italian emigration. Vol. II. Arrivals). Roma, Donzelli.
- Bernardotti A., 2015. *Direzione America del Sud. Le nuove migrazioni italiane in Argentina* (South America Direction. New Italian migrations to Argentina) in Gjergij I., 2015, edited by, *La nuova emigrazione italiana. Cause, mete e figure sociali*, (The new Italian emigration. Causes, destinations and social figures) Venezia, Edizioni Ca' Foscari.
- Böhning, W. R. 1967. *International Labour Migrations*, London, MacMillan.
- Bonifazi, C. and Heins, F. 2009. *Ancora migranti: la nuova mobilità degli italiani* (More migrants: the new mobility of Italians). in Aa. Vv., *Storia d'Italia. Migrazioni. Annali 24*, (History of Italy. Migrations. Annals 24) pp. 505-27, Torino, Einaudi.
- Caltabiano, C., and Gianturco, G. 2005. *Giovani oltre confine.* (Young people across the border) Roma, Carrocci.
- Calvanese, F. 1992. *Spazi e tempi delle nuove migrazioni: l'Italia, l'Europa, i paesi extraeuropei* (Areas and times of the new migrations: Italy, Europe, non-European countries). In Mottura G., edited by, *L'arcipelago immigrazione*, Roma, Ediesse
- Calvanese, F. 2000. *L'Italia tra emigrazione e immigrazione* (Italy between emigration and immigration). Roma: Editrice FILEF
- Castles, S. & Miller, M. J. 1993. *The age of migration: international population movements in the modern world*, London, MacMillan.

- Castles S. & Miller, M. J. 2012. *L'era delle migrazioni. Popoli in movimento nel mondo contemporaneo*, (The age of migration. International population movements in the modern world). Perugia, Odoja
- Corti, P. 2003. *Storia delle migrazioni internazionali* (History of international migration). Roma-Bari, Laterza,
- FILEF Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Emigranti e Famiglie (Ed.), 2014. *Le nuove generazioni nei nuovi spazi e nuovi tempi delle migrazioni* (New generations in the new areas and times of migration). Roma: EDIESSE
- Gjergij, I. ed. 2015. *La nuova emigrazione italiana. Cause, mete e figure sociali* (*The new Italian emigration. Causes, destinations and social figures*). Edizioni Ca' Foscari.
- Migration Studies n.155 2004 , by Maffioletti G., Sanfilippo M.
- Moffa, G. 2014. “*Lo scenario di riferimento delle nuove migrazioni*”. (The reference scenario of new migrations). In FILEF Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Emigranti e Famiglie (Ed.), *Le nuove generazioni nei nuovi spazi e nuovi tempi delle migrazioni*, pp. 41-60. Roma: EDIESSE.
- Moffa, G. 2019. *I percorsi lavorativi: focus sulla nuova emigrazione italiana* (Career paths: focus on the new Italian emigration) in Maddaloni D., edited by, *Italiani ad Atene. Una diaspora molteplice* (Italians in Athens. A Multiple Diaspora). Novalogos, Aprilia.
- OECD Report (2016), *International Migration Outlook* [http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/migr\\_outlook-2016-en](http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/migr_outlook-2016-en)
- Pugliese E., 2002. *L'Italia tra migrazioni internazionali e migrazioni interne* (*Italy between international and internal migrations*), Bologna, il Mulino.
- Pugliese, E. 2015. *Le nuove migrazioni italiane: il contesto e i protagonisti*, (The new Italian migrations: the context and the protagonists) pp. 25-38 in Gjergij I., edited by, *La nuova emigrazione italiana. Cause, mete e figure sociali*, Edizioni Ca' Foscari.
- Pugliese, E. 2017. *Giovani e anziani nella nuova emigrazione italiana* (Young and old in the new Italian emigration). pp. 45-60, in Bonifazi C., edited by, *Migrazioni e integrazioni nell'Italia di oggi*, Roma, CNR-IRPPS e-Publishing.
- Pugliese, E. 2018. *Quelli che se ne vanno. La nuova emigrazione italiana* (Those who are leaving. The new Italian emigration). Bologna, Il Mulino.
- Ricucci, R. 2017. *The New Southern European Diaspora: Youth, Unemployment, and Migration*, Lexington book.
- Sanfilippo, M. 2017. *La nuova emigrazione italiana (2000-2017): il quadro storico e storiografico* (The new Italian emigration 2000-2017: the historical and historiographical framework) in *Studi emigrazione*, LIV, 207: 359-378.
- Statham, P. 2017. Note from Editor, *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 43(1), pp. 1–2.
- Tomei, G. 2017. *Cervelli in circolo. Trasformazioni sociali e nuove migrazioni qualificate. Un'indagine pilota sui laureati espatriati dell'università di Pisa* (Brains in Circulation. Social transformations and new skilled migrations. A pilot survey of expatriate graduates from the University of Pisa). Franco Angeli
- UN Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, 1998 New York,
- Vertovec, S. 2005. *The Political Importance of Diasporas. Working Paper No. 3. Centre on Migration, Policy and Society*, University of Oxford, Oxford.