

# Conceptos básicos de transnacionalismo

Análisis de redes transnacionales

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# Inter,multi,transnacional

- "Internacional" se refiere a las actividades y programas de los Estados-nación, 'multinacional' a las instituciones a gran escala, tales como corporaciones cuyas actividades se desarrollan en varios países, y "transnacional" a las actividades 'iniciadas y sostenidas por actores no institucionales, las cuales se organizan en grupos o redes de personas a través de fronteras "(Vertovec 2007).

# Transnacionalismo

- Redes entre los e/in-migrantes en sus destinos y sus contrapartes en origen que tienen las siguientes características: a) regularidad, b) sostenibilidad y c) simultaneidad (Guarnizo, 2007, Vertovec, 2002, 2003, 2007, Levitt y Schiller, 2004).

# Diáspora / transnacionalismo

- Diaspora se refiere a los grupos y comunidades religiosas, étnicas y nacionales, mientras que los enfoques transnacionales conectan a todo tipo de formaciones sociales.
- "Diáspora" a menudo se refiere a una de la organización transnacional que abarca un determinado país de origen y un conjunto de países de acogida.

# Diáspora / transnacionalismo

- El término “diáspora” se centra en los aspectos de la **identidad colectiva**, mientras que los enfoques transnacionales se inspiran en la **movilidad** transfronteriza (...)
- "Diáspora" a menudo se refiere a un modelo **multi-generacional**, mientras que los analistas transnacionales frente a los flujos migratorios recientes.

# Enclave ... without “ethnic”

- **Spatial segregation** of a given specialized **economic activity** is a recurrent form in social life. The synergies driven by this segregation are typically **scale**, **circulation** of manpower, capital, knowledge, and **serendipity** ...
- “Industrial clusters”, “industrial districts”, “commercial axes” ... are other denominations ...
- **Emergence** of unintended socio-economic complex.

# People, places, and networks

	Spatial segregation high	Spatial segregation low
People Homogeneous	<b>Communities</b> <b>Neighborhoods</b> <b>Enclaves</b> <b>Ghettos</b> <b>Condominiums</b> <b>Colonies</b>	<b>Diaspora</b>
People Diverse	<b>Cluster</b>	<b>Cosmopolitanism</b>

# What about “ethnic” enclaves?

- Portes and Manning (1986): an alternative way of adaptation/assimilation to the host society, often positive for migrants.
  - Co-ethnicity, spatial segregation, entrepreneurial class.
- Debate about the internal inequality of ethnic enclaves (Sanders and Nee, 1987, Fong and Ooka, 2002, Logan et al. 2003).
- Evidences are contradictory (Xie & Gough 2011).



# The ethnic enclave cycle (Werbner 2001)

- Business opportunity → development of a economic niche → workforce provided by migratory chain/co-ethnics → know-how pass to employees → new competence on the same niche → enclave synergies... → saturation.

# Transnational *fields* – transnational *spaces*.

- “They live within a ‘**transnational social field**’ that includes the state from which they originated and the one in which they settled (...). A social field can be defined as an unbounded terrain of interlocking *egocentric* networks.”

Glick Schiller and Fournon 1999:344

# Transnational space

- “(...) ***transnational space*** has been defined as “configurations of social practices, artifacts and symbol systems that span different geographic spaces in at least two nation-states without constituting a new ‘deterritorialised’ nation-state” (Pries 2001: 18).

# Our proposal

- We are talking about measuring *emerging social structures across borders, and the ways they appeared, operated, and change.*
- We suggest using a) **personal network** methods and data, b) the selection of a **focal place or places**, and c) the assessment of the different levels of **embeddedness, span**, and ...

## *b) Selection of a focal place*

- David Kyle, *Transnational Peasants* (2000), identified in the same region of Ecuador two different patterns of transnationalism.
- The two villages in Otavalo showed a pattern of circular migration for selling textile goods produced in the region along with other marketable products (with 23 countries mostly in Europe) – *funnel*.
- The villages in Azuay had a flow of irregular migrants to New York – *tunnel*.

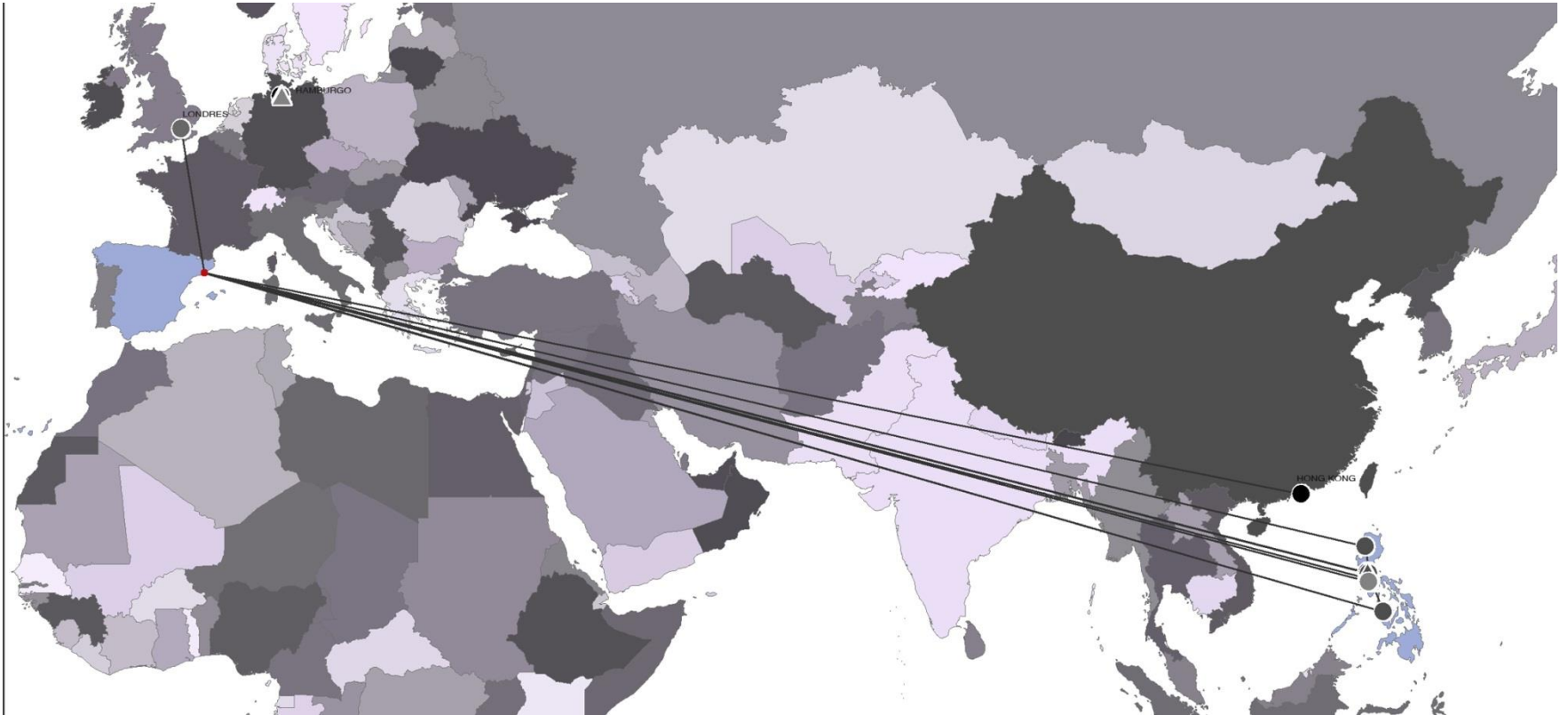
## c) *Assessing embeddedness, span ...*

- Different levels of embeddedness account for the flow of social capital through the transnational field/space (Faist 2000).
- i.e. the *mixed embeddedness* of Islamic butchers in The Netherlands (Kloosterman et al. 2002): simultaneous embeddedness in both the local Dutch institutions and the co-ethnic networks.

# Case study

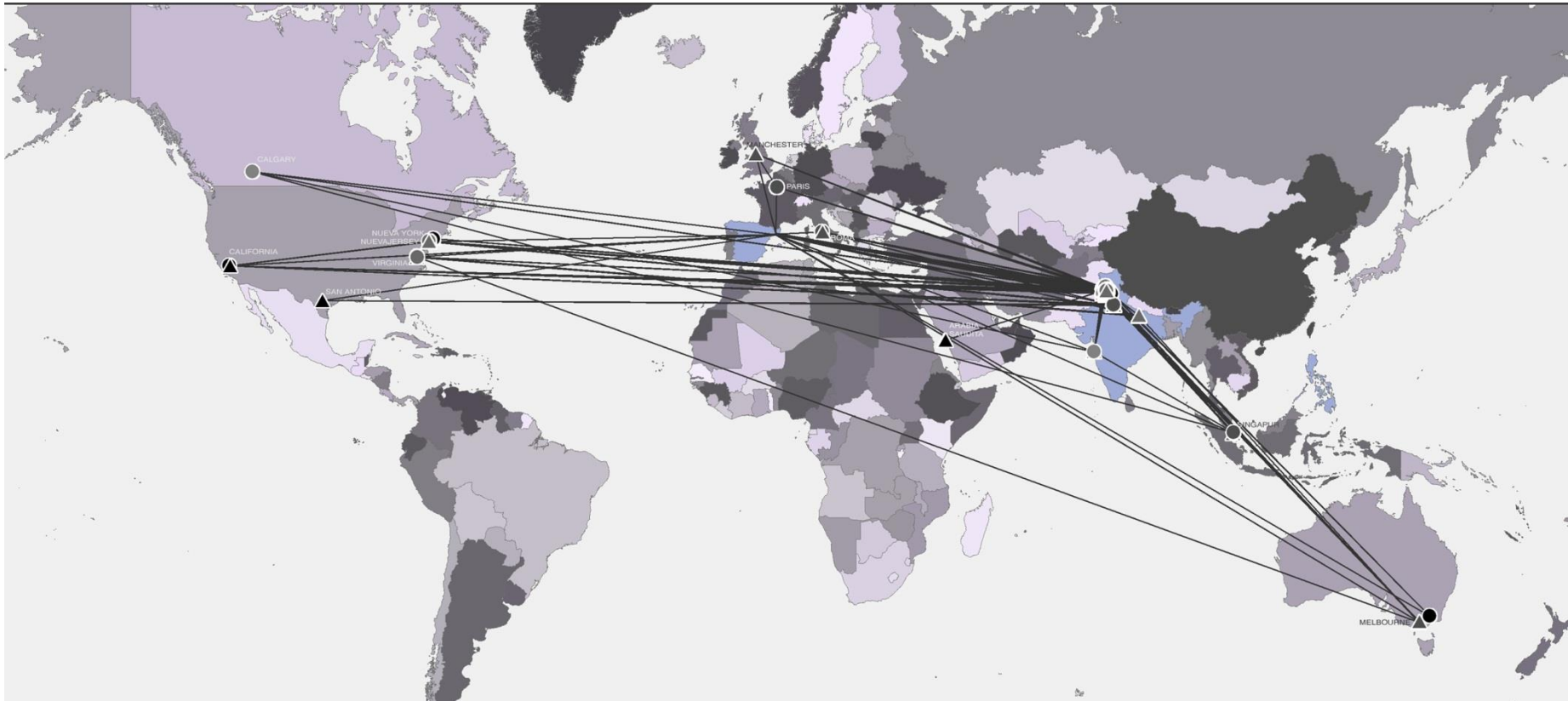
- Three collectives of people living in Barcelona from **Sikh**, **Chinese**, and **Filipino** origins (Molina and Pelissier 2010), study funded by the Council of Barcelona and the ACSAR Foundation in order to detect uncovered social needs.
- Fieldwork: November 2008 – April 2009 with a quota sample of 25 cases (30 alters) in each collective considering the age, sex and residence time in Spain, with the aid of EgoNet (<http://sourceforge.net/projects/egonet/>).
- The anonymized dataset is publicly available ([http://visone.info/wiki/index.php/Signos %28data%29](http://visone.info/wiki/index.php/Signos_%28data%29)).

# Filipino (“tunnel”)





# Sikh (“funnel”)



# Chinese (“diaspora” ...)

