



Lorenzo Market between Diversity and Mutation

David Frantz

► To cite this version:

| David Frantz. Lorenzo Market between Diversity and Mutation. 2003, pp.23. halshs-00559887

HAL Id: halshs-00559887

<https://shs.hal.science/halshs-00559887>

Submitted on 26 Jan 2011

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Lorenzo Market between Diversity and Mutation

David Frantz

NOTA DI LAVORO 69.2003

JULY 2003

KNOW – Knowledge, Technology, Human Capital

David Frantz, *Centre de Recherche sur les Espaces et les Sociétés (CRESO), M.R.S.H.,
Université de Caen, France*

This paper can be downloaded without charge at:

The Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei Note di Lavoro Series Index:

http://www.feem.it/web/activ/_wp.html

Social Science Research Network Electronic Paper Collection:

http://papers.ssrn.com/abstract_id=XXXXXX

The opinions expressed in this paper do not necessarily reflect the position of
Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei

The special issue on *Economic Growth and Innovation in Multicultural Environments (ENGIME)* collects a selection of papers presented at the multidisciplinary workshops organised by the ENGIME Network.

The ENGIME workshops address the complex relationships between economic growth, innovation and diversity, in the attempt to define the conditions (policy, institutional, regulatory) under which European diversities can promote innovation and economic growth.

This paper has been presented at the first ENGIME workshop: *Mapping Diversity*.

ENGIME is financed by the European Commission, Fifth RTD Framework Programme, Key Action Improving Socio-Economic Knowledge Base, and it is co-ordinated by Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei (FEEM).

Further information is available at www.feem.it/engime.

Workshops

- **Mapping Diversity**
Leuven, May 16-17, 2002
- **Communication across cultures in multicultural cities**
The Hague, November 7-8, 2002
- **Social dynamics and conflicts in multicultural cities**
Milan, March 20-21, 2003
- **Governance and policies in multicultural cities**
Rome, July 2003
- **Trust and social capital in multicultural cities**
Athens, November 2003
- **Diversity as a source of growth**
Milan, April 2004

Partners of the ENGIME network:

- Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Milano, Italy
- Psychoanalytic Institute for Social Research, Roma, Italy
- Institute of Historical, Sociological and Linguistic Studies, University of Ancona, Italy
- Centre for Economic Learning and Social Evolution, University College London, UK
- Faculty of Economics and Applied Economics, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium
- Idea Consult, Bruxelles, Belgium
- Maison de la Recherche en Science Humaines, Laboratoire d'Analyse Socio-Anthropologique du Risque, Maison de la Recherche en Sciences Humaines, Université de Caen, France
- Centre for Economic Research and Environmental Strategy, Athens, Greece
- Institute of Higher European Studies, The Hague University of Professional Education, The Netherlands

Lorenzo Market between Diversity and Mutation

Summary

The aim of this paper is to investigate the relationship between the diversity of groups of workers and the local division of labour in the San Lorenzo Market, Florence, Italy. This empirical research may help distinguish the demographic, migratory and occupational patterns of the workers in accordance with their national origin. It shows that geographical origin is the key to the differences, specialisations and oppositions between the Florentines and the various groups of migrants on the one hand, and between these immigrant groups on the other hand. It shows too the mutation made by the conflict between global dynamics and a local labour market.

Keywords: San Lorenzo Market, Immigrant workers, Diversity, Local division of labour, Migratory trajectories

Address for correspondence:

David Frantz
Centre de Recherche sur les Espaces et les Sociétés (CRESO), M.R.S.H.
Université de Caen
Esplanade de la Paix
14032 Caen Cedex
France
E-mail: frantz@mrsh.unicaen.fr

Lorenzo Market between diversity and mutation

David FRANTZ *

*PhD Student, Centre de Recherche sur les Espaces et les Sociétés (CRESO), M.R.S.H.,
Université de Caen, Esplanade de la Paix, 14032 Caen Cedex, France, e-mail :
frantz@mrsh.unicaen.fr

Abstract

The aim of this paper is to investigate the relationship between the diversity of groups of workers and the local division of labour in the San Lorenzo Market, Florence, Italy. This empirical research may help distinguish the demographic, migratory and occupational patterns of the workers in accordance with their national origin. It shows that geographical origin is the key to the differences, specialisations and oppositions between the Florentines and the various groups of migrants on the one hand, and between these immigrant groups on the other hand. It shows too the mutation made by the conflict between global dynamics and a local labour market.

Key-words : San Lorenzo Market, immigrant workers, diversity, local division of labour, migratory trajectories

*
* *

Since the last quarter of the twentieth century, deep changes have taken place in the social structure of the towns of western and southern Europe. As a result of globalization and the new international division of labour, international migrations have increased in volume as much as they diversified in the composition of population (BRIBOSIA, REA, 2002). This migratory shift presents various characteristics according to economic and juridical context of the States,

the regions and the host towns, and according to the diversity of forms, migratory process, actors, motivations at the root of the migrations (ARANGO, 2000 ; CASTLES, 2000).

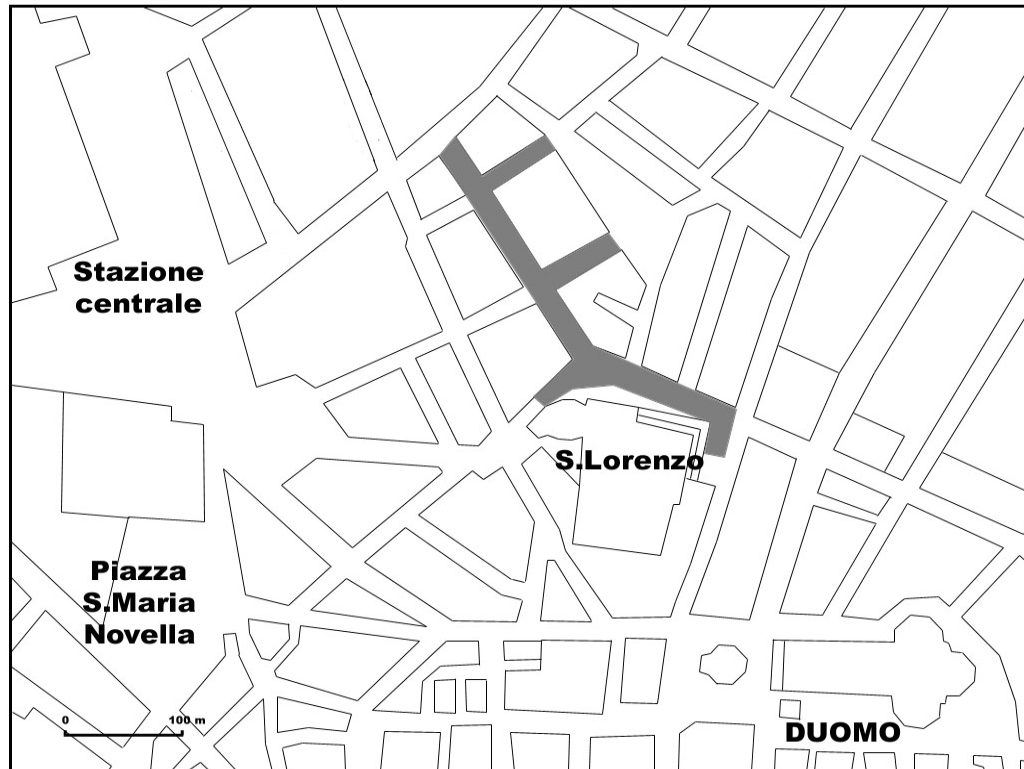
In the case of Italy, as in other southern European countries, mass immigration from underdeveloped countries is a relatively recent phenomenon. It started above all from the Seventies, when the typical postfordist transformations of the western economies had already taken place and the States implemented more restrictive immigration policies (QUASSOLI, 1999). From the population census of 1991, immigration in Italy started to be taken into consideration by the national authorities. Immigrants entered the informal sphere of the national economy, more in a process of continuity than innovation of the national economic organisation (AMBROSINI, 1999 ; MINGIONE, 1999 ; QUASSOLI, 1999 ; REYNERI, 1998). The main question is : what are the relationships between the type of migration and labour ? Does the diversity of immigrants involve new labour relationships ?

This study is based on an investigation carried out in San Lorenzo Market, in downtown Florence, Italy. The empirical results are not necessarily general, but deal with the relationship on a small scale of localised labour market and international mobility. However, we expect to raise interesting questions about the relationship between the diversity of the migrants and a specific labour market.

The question is first to distinguish demographic, migratory and occupational typologies in accordance with their national origin, and to analyse their labour relationships in this specific public working place. We will then try to determine to what extent these new populations participate in the mutation in this localised market labour. The main hypothesis is that the diversity of the geographical origins of these workers and the types of migrants, are key-elements of the differences, specialisations and contrasts between the Florentines/Italians and the migrant groups on the one hand, and between the immigrant groups themselves on the other hand.

San Lorenzo Market is a permanent tourist market located in Downtown Florence (see map). At the time of the survey, carried out during the summer of 1999, there were 200 mobile stalls. Half of them sold leather goods (jackets, belts, portfolios, handbags and travel bags), and one-third clothes (other than leather : tee-shirts, second hand clothes), to thousands of tourists who visited that city of art and history ; the remainder of the mobile stalls displayed a variety of articles (trinkets, scarves, sun glasses, etc.) which constituted a secondary trade in comparison to leather goods. 233 people were approached, essentially business owners and employees working at the stalls. 183 (78,5 %) accepted to answer the questionnaire about their demographic, migratory and occupational situation.

The results of the investigation reflect only one aspect of the San Lorenzo Market at a given time. The fluidity of some workers during the investigation and working days only allows us to draw a conjonctural picture of the Market. However, this empirical picture is interesting because it is unique : it analyses very mobile populations who are not included in official statistics, at a given time and a given place, in a specific localised labour market.



Localisation of San Lorenzo Market in Downtown Florence

WORKERS IN THE MARKET : DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL PATTERNS

The diversity of the origins of the workers is important in the San Lorenzo Market. Two-thirds of the workers (120) when questioned state that they are foreigners. Italians are thus a minority (one-third) ; they are mainly Florentines (up to 80 %) (table 1).

A great number of foreigners works at the Market because a work permit is not required. This makes the Market a haven for immigrants : firstly, it offers employment to those people in search of work and, secondly, it represents the only economic opportunity for them.

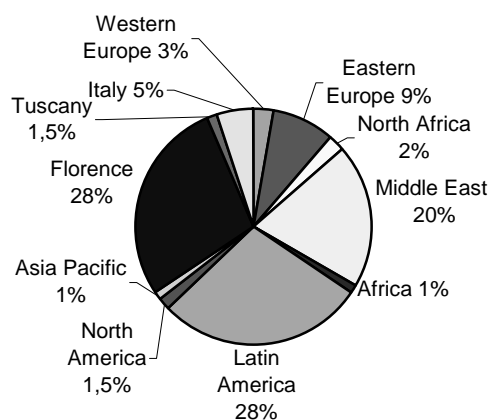


Table 1 : Geographical origin of the workers

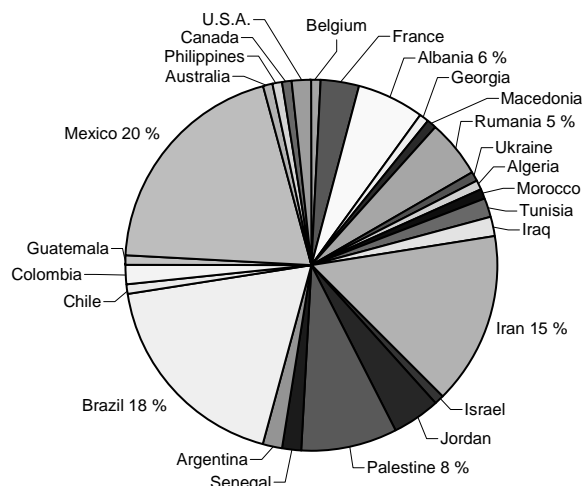


Table 2 : Origin of the immigrant workers

Contrary to what might be expected, the immigrant groups most present at the Market do not come from regions of close geographic proximity (North Africa and Eastern Europe). In fact, the most important proportion of migrants originate from Latin America (table 2) : the 52 Latin-Americans represent 43 % of the totality of foreigners, and 28 % of the total of workers interviewed. They are essentially Mexicans (24) and Brazilians (22) (see table 2). The second most represented are from the Middle East, i.e. Iranians (18) and Palestinians (10). The Eastern Europeans rank third, in particular Albanians (7) and Rumanians (6). Other foreign workers represent an important geographical dispersal (in spite of near total absence of North Africans and Eastern and Southern Asians).

This clear diversity of workers, indicated by their origin, however conceals results of similarities and differences between the groups. Florentines and immigrants are logically different, but they can present similarities by groups. In the same way, the immigrant groups can be very different according to certain criteria :

Gender division (table 3)

San Lorenzo Market is predominantly a male labour market : There are two-thirds males to one-third females. The gender division of Florentines is similar, whereas globally for the foreign workers it is more dominated by males. On the other hand, among the most important groups of immigrant workers, Mexicans are distinguishable from the other populations with male domination.

In fact, Latin-American females record the highest ratio (41 %) of women in the Market, especially with the Mexicans females (28 %). Florentine females represent 30 % of females. As a matter of fact, the Middle Eastern group is

characterized at the same time by a large proportion of males at the Market (28 %) and by the largest gender division (like the Eastern European nationals) : only among the Middle Eastern nationals, Iranians count 15 males (83 %) and 3 females (17 %), and the nationals of the other countries are all males. Only Mexicans, with 3 /4 of females (18), and ¼ of males (6), does not comply with the masculinisation of the immigrant population.

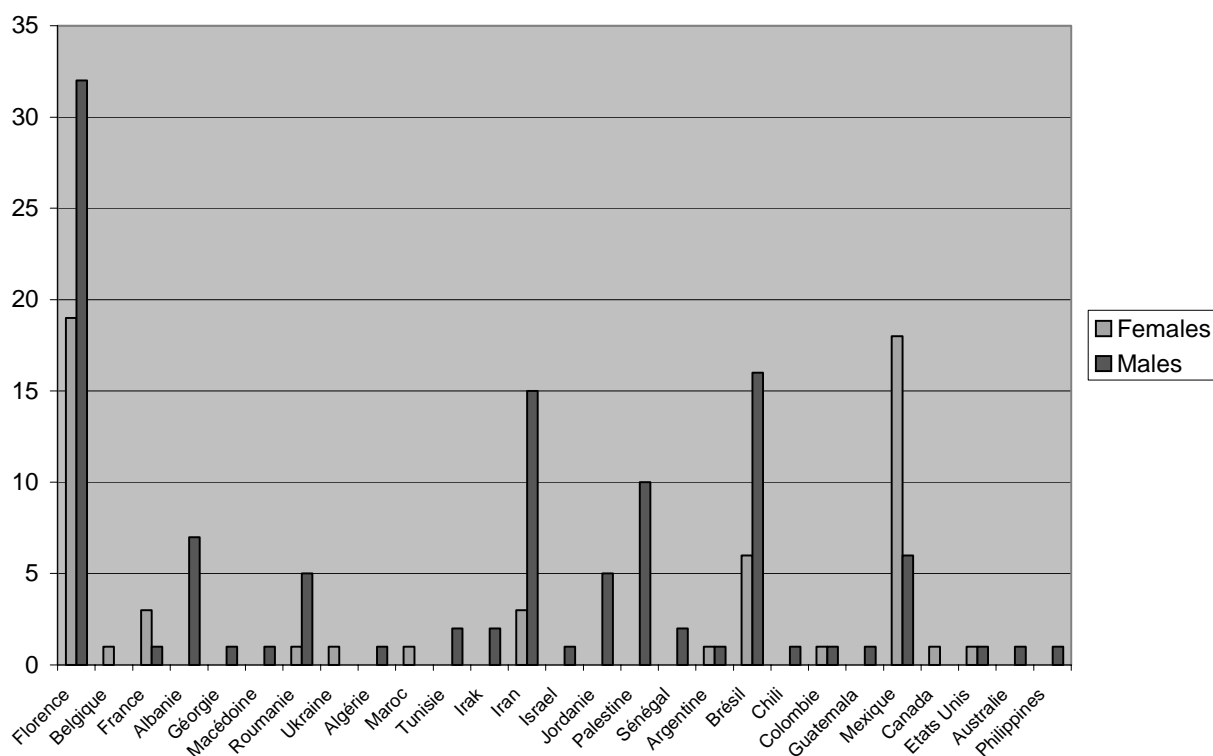


Table 3 : Gender division by origin

Age division

If all age groups within the working age are represented at the Market, with most workers in their prime, we observe in this age division the common difference between Florentines and immigrants with an internal division for the latter (table 4). Florentine workers are represented in all the age groups and especially among the older, whereas foreign workers are generally younger (in particular Mexican women and Eastern European nationals). As females are generally younger than males, immigrant females are similar - e.g. Mexican women who combine youth and femininity - except Iranian females.

However, the Middle Eastern nationals are distinguishable from the common rule because they are more numerous among the 30-34 band and the 40-44 year old band ; this is due to two groups with dissimilar age structures : Iranians with a compact group of workers between 40 and 44, and the Palestinians all aged between 20 and 35. This Iranians' particularity is due to their migration history.

Division by training : a dual structure

In general, the workers of San Lorenzo Market have high levels of training : 37 % have university degree, and 16 % have higher academic qualifications. But the highest qualified workers are represented more among the foreign workers, whereas the Florentine training degree structure (with all Tuscans and Italians) is low and moderate (table 5).

In opposition to this, the Latin-American workers present a moderate and high degree structure : 28 % are highly qualified, 27 % went to University or to secondary schools. The Middle Eastern nationals are also highly qualified. The Iranians are the most educated with 50 % of them having been to University and 44 % being highly qualified. Eastern European nationals have a moderate to high type structure.

We can especially notice that there is no gender polarisation by academic qualification in the immigrant populations, whereas this is not the case for the Florentines/Italians.

Social extraction

The occupation of the workers' fathers, which enlightens us on their social extraction, assists us to ascertain if they have a privileged relationship with the selling activity. For the Florentines, occupational and social "heritage" is very important, firstly in the succession of the mobile stall, even concerning the social proximity of the selling : the enrolment concerns above all the traditional minor bourgeoisie (craftsmen, shopkeepers), an important historical block in the social division of Florence, as in most places in Italy. This social proximity with the world of trading and selling is also important for the other groups of workers (Brazilians, Iranians, Romanians). They are not immigrant populations coming from the poorest social background of their country. We are certainly in the presence of immigrants of relatively well-to-do origins, generally from the traditional and recent "minor bourgeoisie". This is notable of the Mexican women who are characterized by a higher social extraction than the other groups.

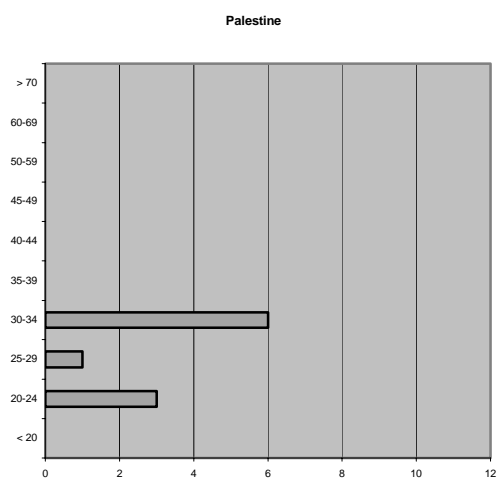
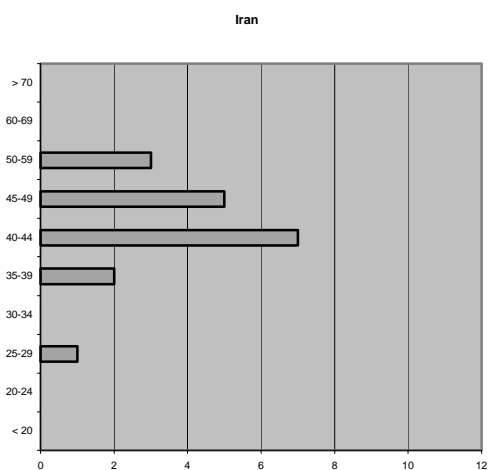
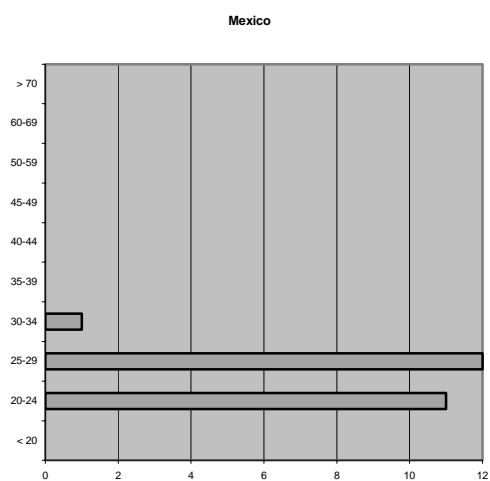
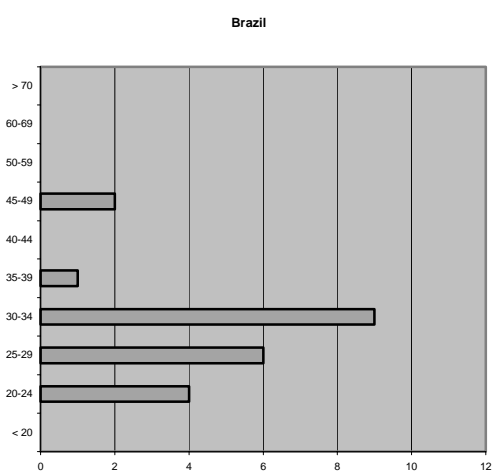
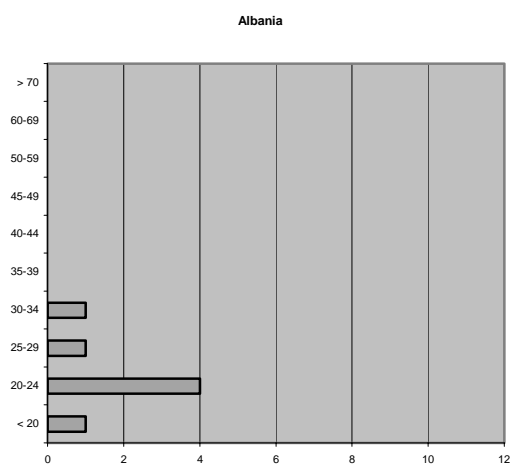
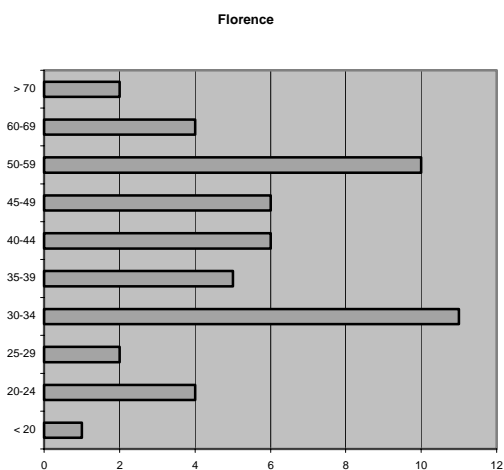


Table 4 : Age division of the workers

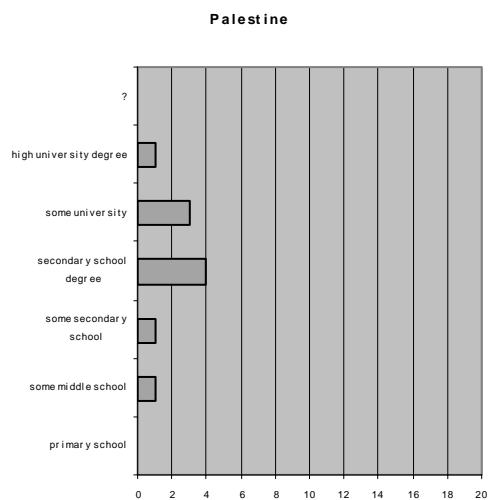
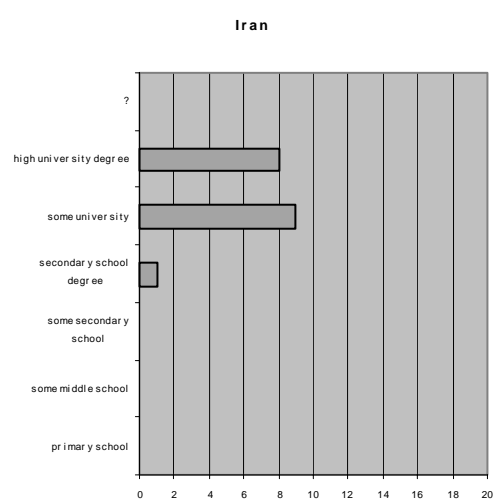
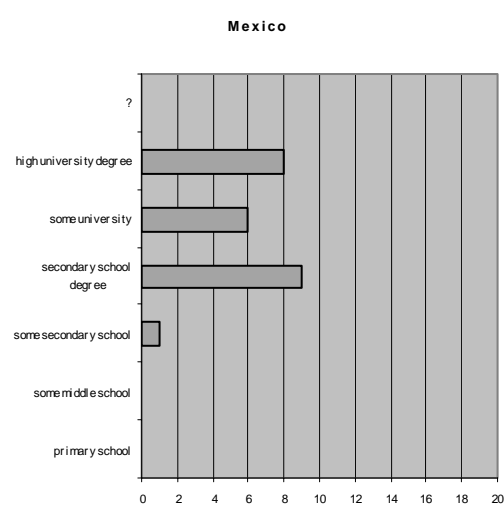
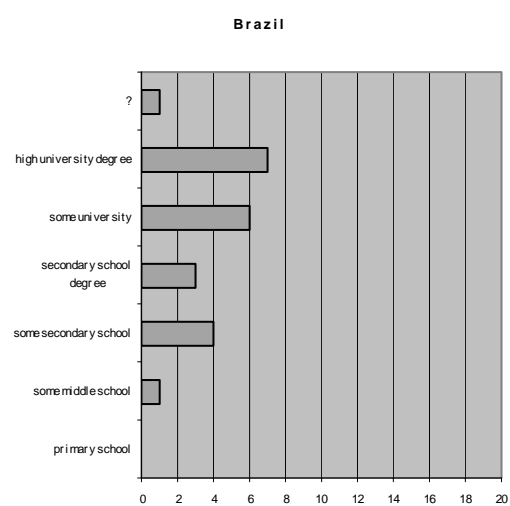
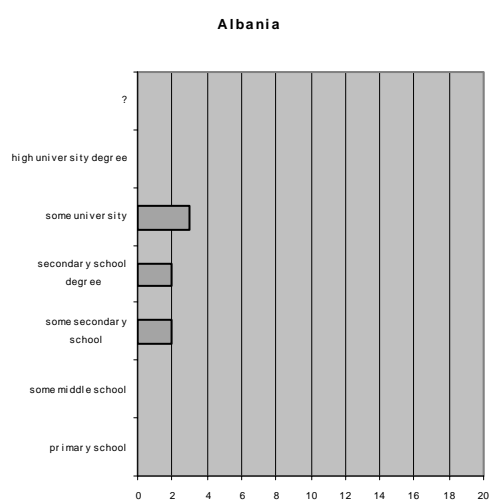
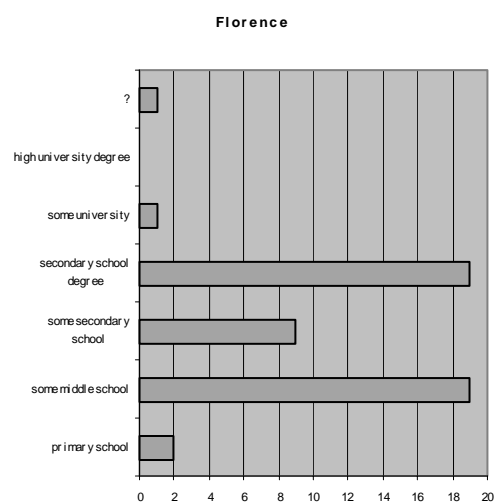


Table 5 : Level of training by groups of workers

Socio-demographic similarities and differences

The comparison by the four socio-demographic criteria chosen (gender, age, training, social extraction), between groups of workers by their national origin, indicates an heterogeneity of situations. Similarities, differences and contrasts determine the diversity of groups, on one hand between Florentines and immigrants, on the other hand among these immigrant groups.

In general, immigrants present a gender division (male domination) emphasized in comparison with the Florentines, whereas, conversely, the latter emphasizes the result (effect) of the proximity of social origin, among the traditional small bourgeoisie, with the advantage of heritage. On the other hand, there is an age opposition - immigrants are younger - and clear dichotomy in the level of training between natives and foreigners.

Between the groups of immigrant workers, if similarities are generally shared by gender (male domination), age (young people), qualifications (high) and social extraction (trade middle class), we distinguish clearly two groups : Iranians and Mexican women. Iranians are different from other immigrant groups by age (they are older) and by standards of qualifications because they are the highest qualified. Age is the only criterion common with the Florentines. Mexican women represent a more original group which is totally different from the Florentines and is distinguishable from the other immigrant groups by gender (femininity) and social extraction (higher extraction).

We notice the original feature of these two groups, and even their common difference, by the migration type and their labour relationship at the San Lorenzo Market.

THE MIGRATORY PATHS OF THE IMMIGRANT WORKERS

The question of the migration of the foreign workers permits us to determine various features of the permanencies and mutations of the labour market at San Lorenzo. It also permits to distinguish the heterogeneity of the groups about their migratory path and project (table 6).

As a general rule, the largest proportion of the immigrant workers arrived recently : they are 62 % (75 people) arrived in Italy within the last 5 years. 19 % arrived in the course of last year. We notice especially that Latin-Americans (78 %) and mainly Mexican females (61 %) are characterized by the most important and the most recent flow. Globally, the immigrants proportionally decrease in relation with the duration of their presence in Italy. One exception : Iranians have been present in Italy for more than 20 years.

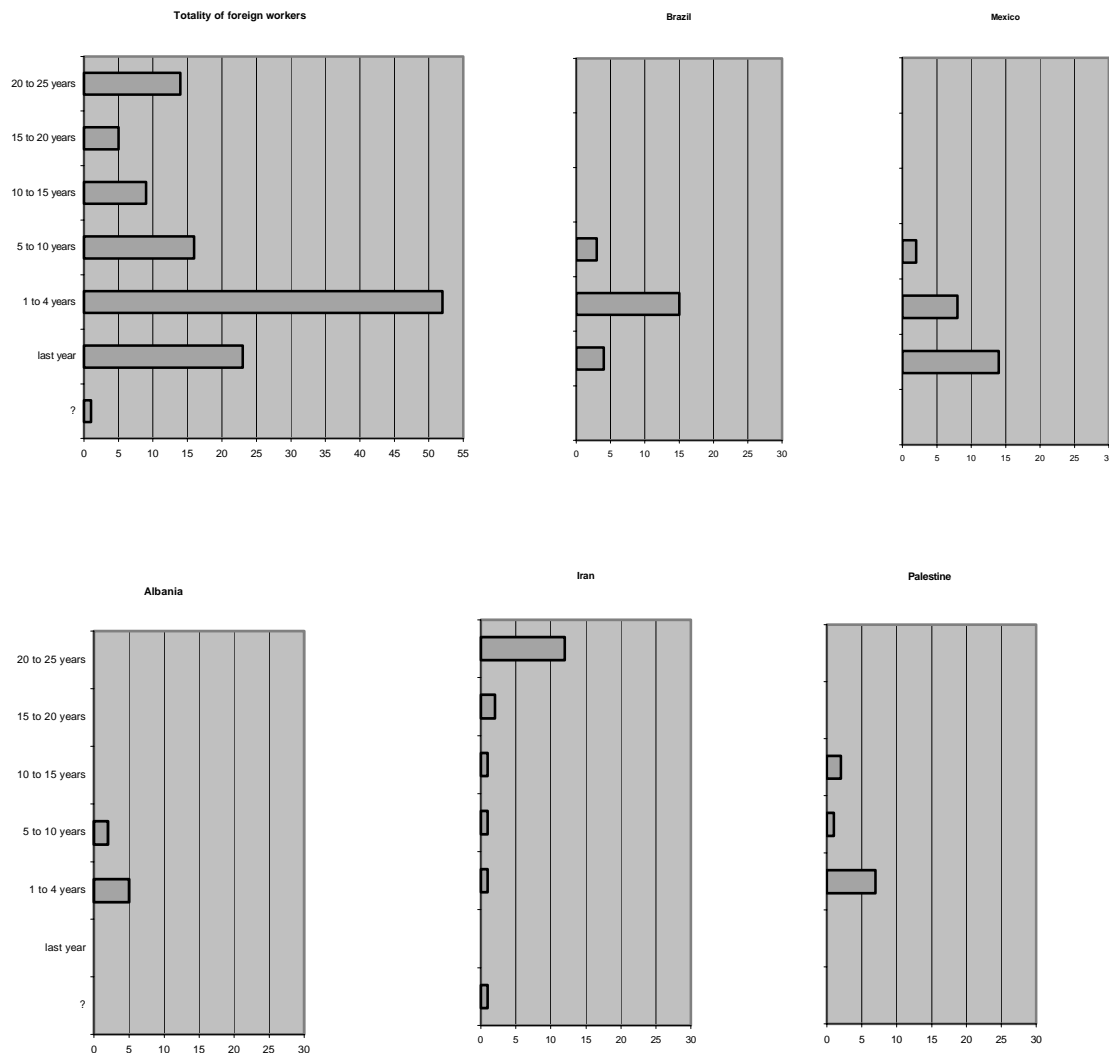


Table 6 : Presence in Italy

We notice the same structure concerning the immigrant presence at the San Lorenzo Market : it is very recent, with 68 % (82 people) who have been present for less than 5 years in this place of work, and even 32 % for less than one year. In the same way, the most numerous enrolments in the year concern Mexican women : they represent 44 % of the enrolled immigrants in the year. If the more recent enrolments are those of Latin-American origin (57 %), there is a shift which suggests a change in the flow of labour : Brazilians, and not Mexican women, are the most numerous amongst the immigrants whose presence in Florence is between one and five years. However we have to consider this hypothesis with caution : in the absence of quantitative diachronical survey, we cannot clearly state that there is a substitution in the flow of labour, data would be required on the mobility of the Brazilians. Besides, the Brazilians like Mexican women have benefited from a very short duration between their arrival in Italy and their entry into the Market.

Contrary to the Latin-Americans, the presence of Middle Eastern nationals into the Market is regular and older. Within this group, we have to distinguish

two populations whose migratory characteristics are very different : Palestinians above all have been present between one to four years, whereas Iranians give a regular feature to the regional group with their presence into the market between 5 and 30 years.

Regarding socio-demographic characteristics, the study of migratory paths indicates a strict difference between Mexican women and Iranians, the former with more recent immigration and an immediate integration into the Market, the latter with an older immigration and an integration more diffuse. These two groups give logs of diametrically opposite migration.

San Lorenzo Market is obviously subjected to a recent migratory specialisation that concerns more particularly the Latin-Americans. Their massive and recent rush, the short duration between their entry into Italy and their enrolment in the Market, raises the question of the link between this presence and the supply (choice of the employers for this type of population) or the demand (quantitative availability and special abilities) of labour. Our own experience permits us to make the hypothesis that there is a conjunction of opportunities privileging first the quantitative result of demand (push), because conditions of employment are very simple : one only has to have physical abilities for selling and speak a little English. Even if Latin-Americans are specially sought after by employers for their English, they are not the only group with this ability. In our opinion, the big demand for Latin-American labour into the Market is due to the fact that they are well considered ; in return, it provides an economic niche for this immigrant group.

Globally, studies and work are the foreign workers' main reasons for migration into Italy. However, the question of labour - migration for economic reason – is confronted by two obstacles, according to the people interviewed : the introduction into the labour market is sometimes concealed behind migration for re-establishing links with the family or for studying purposes, an excuse to avoid problems with the authorities.

Even if declarations are similar between immigrant groups, there are obviously differences of motivations according to the economic and political characteristics of the types of migrants. Mexican women and Iranians refer to studies as their reasons for migration even if historical conditions of migrations are different. Brazilians and East-Europeans refer to hunting for jobs, the Palestinians give both reasons. Western European and North American nationals, who are the least numerous, justify their migrations by personal decisions. Recent or old, economical, for studies purposes or political, the diversity of the types of migratory procedures result in a particular relationship to work in the San Lorenzo Market.

DIVERSITY OF THE LABOUR FORCE

National divisions of occupational status

As a rule, the workers into the Market are composed of 43 % owners and 57 % employees. There are a few workers whose status is ambiguous : their presence is due to various reasons (friends, family).

The labour division according to the origin of the workers follows the classical opposition between natives and immigrants (tables 7 and 8). More than half of the owners (56 %) are Florentines/Italians, whilst 82 % of the labour force are immigrants. Similarly, Florentines/Italians are at the top of the occupational hierarchy - 70 % of them are owners - while the immigrants represent the bulk of the labour force (72 % are employees).

Beyond the classical occupational division between native owners and immigrant employees, there is a division even among the categories of immigrants, which principally underlines the original feature of the Iranians compared to the situation of the other groups. Indeed, if 65 % of the foreign owners are Middle Eastern nationals, it is because 47 % are Iranians. Only Iranians number more owners than employees, and this important gap is 9 to 1. At the opposite end of the scale, more than half of the foreign employees (56 %) are Latin-Americans ; an important group whose arrival is recent into Italy and the Market, the Latin-Americans are, for 90 % of them, employees (the same phenomenon for the North Africans and Eastern Europeans).

Gender division of work

The gender division of labour is enhanced in the socially highest professional category : business owners record 74 % males to 26 % females ; the proportion among the employees is 58 % to 42 %. The comparison of these proportions with the one of totality of the workers - 65 % / 35 % - indicate a “masculinisation” of the owners and a relative “feminization” of the employees.

Florentines and Middle Eastern nationals - mainly Iranians of which 14 of the 16 owners are males - contribute to the male preponderance of the business owners. For the category of the employees, this preponderance is a fact, mainly for the Middle Eastern and Eastern European nationals (the quasi-totality of employees are males), but it is relativised by the Latin-Americans : the Mexican women - three-quarters of the Mexican employees are women - and not Brazilians - that is the opposite proportion in favour of males – which contribute to feminization.

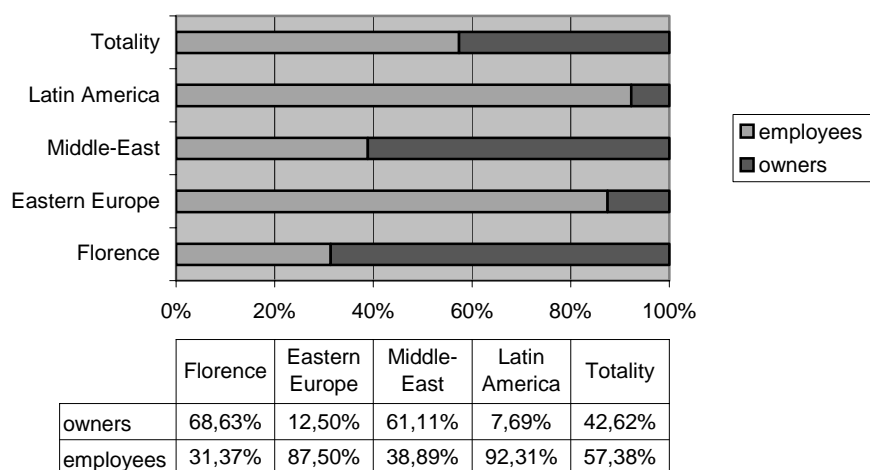


Table 7 : Occupational structure by origin

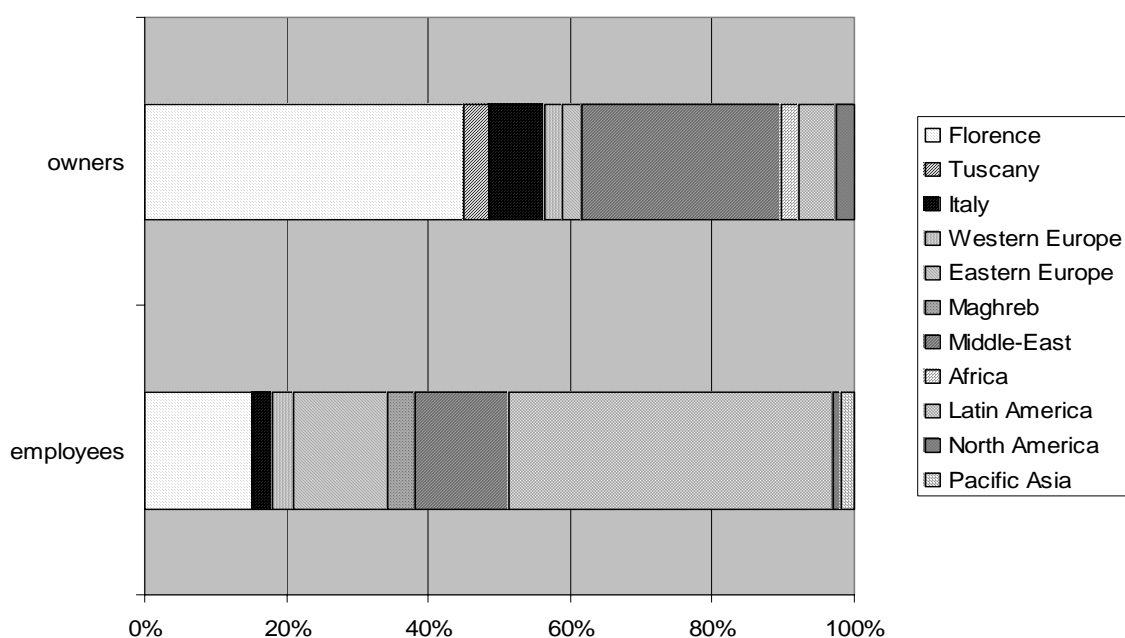


Table 8 : National groups of workers by occupational status

We can also consider the coexistence of three types of gender division of labour into the San Lorenzo Market. A common gender division of labour where males are more numerous for the owners and for the employees ; that is the case for the great majority of immigrant groups. The second type is an inverse division where females dominate : three-quarters of Mexicans are female employees (only one Mexican female is a business owner). The third type is a division where there are more male owners than female owners but more female employees than male employees : the group of Florentines/Italians is unique in this case.

Social promotion within the Market

To investigate the type of social promotion which owners benefit from permits us to have a view on the economic and social stakes at work in the Market.

Contrary to what might be expected, for the Florentine owners, the access to owner status goes more through the capitalistic rule than the succession of family. The heritage of a mobile stall concerns only a minority of Florentine owners, the majority had to purchase one.

The possibility of access to property is different for the immigrant owners : while Florentine have started their business as owners almost immediately, foreign owners are more numerous in beginning as employees. Social promotion for the foreign owners took place generally inside the Market, after several years of labour in the same place of work.

Moreover, a comparison of the number of these ex-employee owners and the people still employed during the survey indicates that promotion does not concern all the immigrant groups : the most important promotion concerns the Iranians. This particularity is linked to the duration of the presence of this national group in Italy and in the Market.

Recruitment and national groups

Despite the difficulties met in obtaining this information, we could determine specialisation of recruitment according to the national origins of the owners and the employees. The most evident is that most Florentine employees (75 %) have a Florentine owner.

The two main tendencies in recruitment at the San Lorenzo Market are self-recruitment - hiring of employees in the same nationality or from a geographically and culturally adjacent country - and eclecticism. The self-recruitment concerns firstly the Florentines, and also the Middle Eastern nationals ; however for this latter group, the occupational relationship is also Iranian owner / Middle East employees (notably Palestinians). The eclecticism

prevails for the other national groups, especially the Latin-Americans because most of them are employees and recruited by all types of owners.

Multiculturalism, specialisation and selling leather goods

The national groups whose members do not sell leather goods are rare (tables 9 and 10). There is a national preference in selling the most traditional goods such as clothes, textile goods, Florentine craft, by Florentines. However leather goods, which are sold the most, are the most lucrative and do not follow a preference by nationality : everybody sells them. But there is a specialisation in selling leather goods by the foreigners : 62 % of the Latin-Americans, 69 % of the Middle Eastern nationals (79 % of the Iranians), 81 % of the Eastern Europeans are above all specialized in leather selling.

Migratory projects and local integration

Florentines and Iranians, who represent the national groups dominated by owners, contemplate a long-term continuous selling activity at the San Lorenzo Market. The other national groups, mainly composed of employees, are characterized only by short-term strategies, between several months and several years. Therefore, migratory projects differ according to the origin of immigrant groups : the duration of their presence (only a few months for the Mexican females), the type of migratory project (studies for the Mexican females, work for Palestinians) and the returning home (so excluding Iranians and Albanians). It therefore depends on economical, political and social features of the type of migration for every national group.

Only three immigrant workers plan to settle down and purchase a mobile stall : one Palestinian and two Rumanians, all three young employees in the selling of leather goods. An important turnover of the labour force is affecting the San Lorenzo Market ; it is not only a perceivable phenomenon but also present in the mind of the employees. To work in the Market is often considered as a temporary job, a transitory situation while waiting to find a better job. The only occupational and social promotion of a group of immigrant workers – the Iranians -, results from their own community strategy.

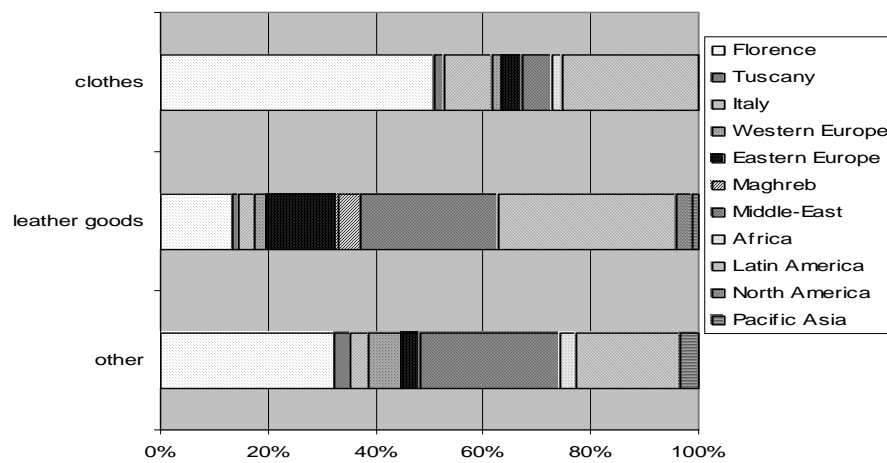


Table 9 : Origin of workers by sale of goods

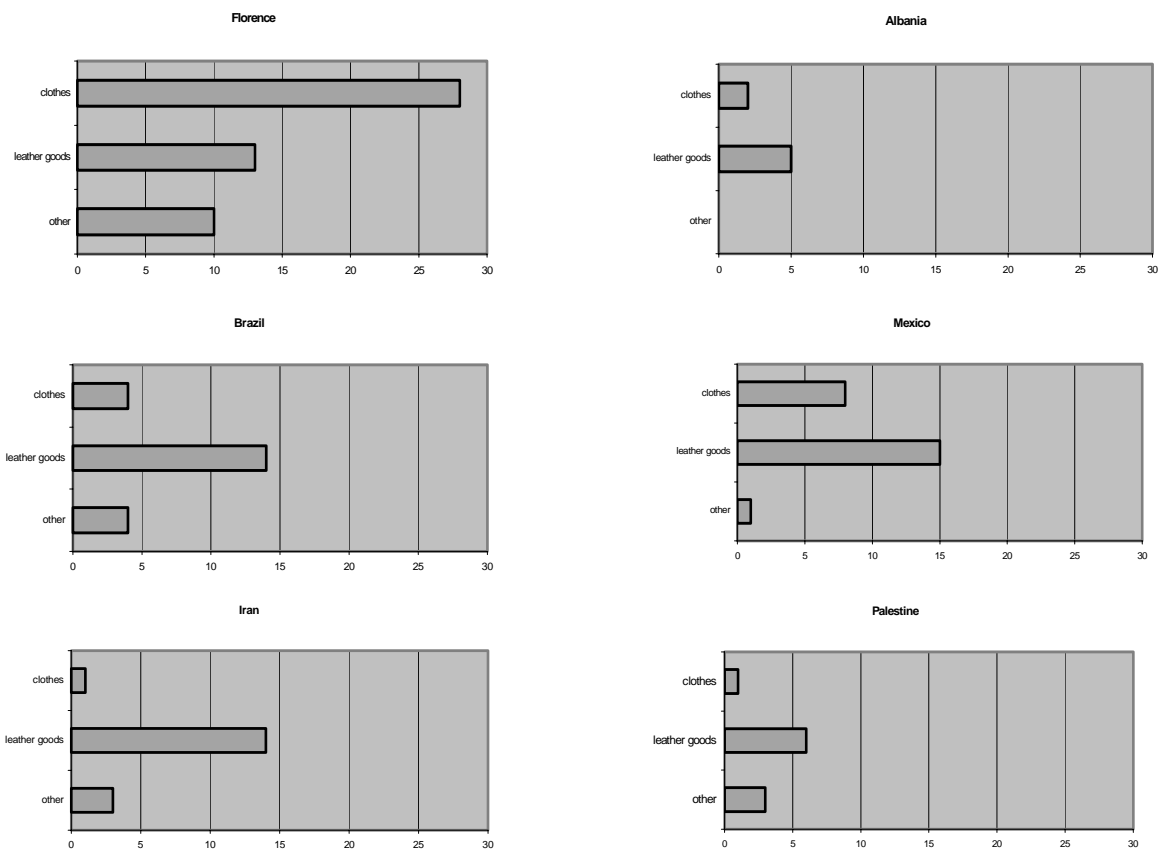


Table 10 : National preferences in the sale of goods

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE IMMIGRANT POPULATIONS

It arises from the analysis of the socio-demographic, migratory and occupational characteristics, that the immigrant workers evidently do not represent an homogenous population. Differences observed of the Florentines/Italians permit to distinguish clearly the Iranians and Mexican women from the rest of the immigrants.

The Iranians :

Most of the Iranians, males and females, came to Florence during the 70's to study, the majority to study Architecture and the Arts. They state they remained more to escape the war against Iraq (1980-1988) than because of the Islamic Revolution (1979). They have no plans to return to Iran, even in the medium range, especially because the children are born and go to school in Italy (SAINT-BLANCAT CH., 1990). They are overskilled, and their role in the Market does not correspond to their high standard of education. Trade was often the only possibility to get a job after university, either selling Persian rugs or sellers at San Lorenzo Market. The Iranians got seriously involved in selling leather goods (jackets, belts, handbags and travel bags) at the Market. They aimed at a dominating commercial position through the shops they already owned in the area. In that sense, this national group presents the most similarities, by their demographic and occupational features, with the Florentines. The Iranian group numbers the majority of business owners ; they represent a serious competition - and a substitution - for the Florentines. Their presence is due to an important economical, social and community investment written in the long range.

The Mexican women (and the Brazilians) :

In total opposition with the Iranians, Mexicans represent the other original group in the San Lorenzo Market. They are the new arrivals and employed en masse : here a passport is not required. They are among the youngest populations at the Market, but contrary to the other foreign groups they are women, mostly students enrolled for several months or one year in private schools of Italian or Arts in Florence. For the majority, they originate from relatively well-to-do classes in their country. For several of them, Florence is only a stage before continuing their travels across Europe ; they are sought after at the San Lorenzo Market for their knowledge of English. They are a temporary labour force, conscious of their own situation : the Market provides a job opportunity (to pay their house rent).

The profile of the other group of Latin-Americans, the Brazilians, is more in accordance with the common features of the immigrant workers. Several remained in Florence and at the Market to earn their living and because they feel integrated in this open environment.

The Palestinians :

The Palestinians generally arrived more recently than the Iranians ; the political situation of these people mainly contributed to their international mobility. Nevertheless it seems that they are families from trading backgrounds, always in close contact with the Middle East and also the U.S.A. They are very mobile between the countries and continents. Italy represents only a stage in their migration, the final objective being immigration into North America or returning to the Middle East. Even if their migration is due to the political situation, they move because of economic and family reasons, for economic challenge and social promotion. Their occupational integration into the Market depends on the duration of their presence and generation.

Eastern European nationals :

A survey carried out on a longer time-scale would indicate that there are flows of immigrants from various origins according to the periods. We know for example that before the rush of Brazilians and Mexicans, Rumanians were among the most numerous employees ; they were substituted while they were investing in less precarious activities with higher social status (pizzeria, bakeries) in Florence and the region. The newest arrivals into the Market are Albanians : young, qualified and with no prospect of returning home. We notice that the populations victims in the Yugoslavian conflict are rare : for them, the San Lorenzo Market does not seem an issue nor a stage of migratory flows via Italy from across the Adriatic Sea (CAMPANI, 1997).

Black Africans and North Africans :

Very few Black Africans work in the San Lorenzo Market : we have met only two. Their rented mobile stall represents a material insurance and a social promotion (CAMPUS, PERRONE, 1990 ; SCHMIDT DI FRIEDBERG, 1996). Black Africans are above all present as itinerant dealers, and they do not count in this survey because they are always in a temporary stage in the Market and do not work with mobile stalls. They are pejoratively called *Vù Cumpra* by Italians and their economic and legal situation is often very precarious.

However they represent the most important immigrant group from the Third World in Italy, the presence of North Africans is relatively weak in Florence, and even less in the San Lorenzo Market. These few North Africans integrated several years ago. For them, the Market is clearly not a privileged economic place of integration.

Western European and North American nationals :

Although a small minority, the presence in the San Lorenzo Market of workers originating from OECD countries is original in the sense that there is hardly any similarity with the other immigrant groups. In the majority of cases, these are only individual strategies (choice or travel), which made the stay and local integration noticeably easier for them.

	Florentines	Iranians	Palestinians	Mexicans	Brazilians	Albanians
<i>Gender</i>						
male	+	+	+	-	+	+
female	-	-	-	+	-	-
<i>Age</i>						
young	-	-	+	+	+	+
old	+	+	-	-	-	-
<i>Training</i>						
high	-	+	+	+	+	=
low	+	-	-	-	-	=
<i>Social class origin</i>						
moving stall	+	-	-	-	-	-
craftsmen, shopkeepers	+	+	=	-	+	=
higher	-	=	=	+	-	-
<i>Presence in Italy</i>						
recent		-	+	+	+	+
permanent		+	-	-	-	-
<i>Reason of presence</i>						
studies		+	-	+	+	+
work		-	+	-	+	-
<i>Occupational status</i>						
owners	+	+	-	-	-	-
employees	-	-	+	+	+	+
<i>Gender division of work</i>						
male owners	+	+	+	-	-	-
female owners	-	-	-	-	-	-
male employees	-	-	+	-	+	+
female employees	+	-	-	+	-	-
<i>Occupational preference</i>						
self recruitment	+	+	+	-	-	-
eclectic recruitment	-	-	+	+	+	+
<i>Selling</i>						
clothes	+	-	-	-	-	-
leather goods	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Migratory project</i>						
to remain		+	-	-	-	-
short-range migration		-	-	+	+	+
middle-range migration		-	+	-	+	+

SAN LORENZO MARKET, A LABOUR SPACE IN MUTATION

The diversity of the demographic, migratory and occupational situations of the workers of San Lorenzo Market, reflects social, political and economic logics that affect these populations in various ways. This diversity is the translation of global dynamics (international division of labour, international migrations) that clash with a localised, special labour market, heir of its own history. In this sense, San Lorenzo Market is a labour space in mutation.

This mutation is verified in the first instance by a process of substitution among the business owners : Iranian owners progressively replace the Florentine owners. This process of conquest took place over a long period with a strategy of economic and community investment that is not well perceived by their Florentine competitors. Moreover, they blame the Iranians for their aggressive selling methods : on their mobile stalls, the Iranians call out to the customers whereas Florentines have more passive ways, leaving more free choice to the potential customers.

It however seems that the labour force is in full mutation, but a faster and more fragile mutation. Beyond contributing to the feminization of labour, the massive recruitment of young Mexican women whose migratory project totally differs from the population with economic migration (and above all from the Third World), contributes to emphasize the volatile feature of the labour force in transit at the Market. For the employees, San Lorenzo Market is only a temporary stage in a migratory path and even in the urban economic integration. On a short term, the Market is increasingly becoming a labour market for temporary integration, in transit, as is the case of the Mexican women. However, in a middle term, we can perceive that this labour market will undergo a periodicity of the turnovers of labour in accordance with the dynamics of international migrations : yesterday Rumanians, today the Mexican women, who tomorrow ?

Moreover we can put forward that the emphasized turnover of labour, observed in the course of the survey, results from a system of remuneration of the employees more and more precarious which leads therefore to a deeper social segmentation. In fact, from oral information, the Iranian traders - and more generally Middle Eastern - pay their labour less than the Florentine owners do. This phenomenon appears to be notably linked with the payment system for the selling of leather jackets which are the most sold goods by Iranians : the employees are paid piecework. This precarious payment system is one of the explanations of the important turnover of labour affecting the mobile stalls where these leather jackets are sold. The interest of student labour or travellers is obvious for this type of trade because their presence in Florence and in Italy is already planned for a short duration and they have a family financial background. Also, it seems there is a conjunction of situations and interests between a numerous and volatile labour force like the Mexican women, and a new category of business owners with stronger capitalistic methods. The

emergence of a new type of labour relationship, more volatile and flexible, depends on the generalization of a new social relationship specific to the diffusion of selling leather jacket and notably by a new category of business owners coming from immigration and in a process of conquest.

*
* *

San Lorenzo Market is a working space in mutation where local heritages are in conflict with global dynamics. The diversity of demographic, migratory and occupational characteristics of the workers gives it a feature of Babylonian territory. Globally, the situation of the natives, the Florentines/Italians, is in opposition with the immigrants' one. Two groups of immigrant workers are distinguishable for the rule - Iranians and Mexican women - and even are in opposition themselves. There is an important relationship between migratory trajectories and the economic, political and social characteristics of migration for every immigrant group.

Processes of mutation and substitution are perceptible at the two levels of the social division, both for the business owners (end of the Florentines, rise of the Iranians) and the employees (influx of the Mexican women). Furthermore, several important national groups in Italy (like the Moroccans) or in Florence and its metropolitan region (Chinese) are almost or entirely absent from the Market (MACIOTI M.I., PUGLIESE E., 1991). At the San Lorenzo Market, the several features of the division of labour are based on the diversity and the heterogeneity of the migratory paths of the different groups of immigrant workers.

To expand the analysis, to better determine the dynamics in act in this Market, we would have to explore two ways : to make a diachronical research with a similar survey after several years, and to see the relationships between this localised labour market and the urban labour market, at the scale of the metropolitan area.

References :

- AMBROSINI M. (1996), "L'intégration invisible des immigrés", in *Hommes et Migrations*, "L'Italie en quête d'une politique d'immigration", n°1194, pp 9-16
- AMBROSINI M. (1997), "Les immigrés réguliers en Italie : liens ethniques et modes d'insertion dans le marché du travail", in *Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales*, vol. 13, n°1, pp 95-124
- AMBROSINI M. (1999), "Travailler dans l'ombre. Les immigrés dans l'économie informelle", in *Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales*, vol.15, n°2, pp 95-121
- ARANGO J. (2000), "Expliquer les migrations : un regard critique", in *Revue Internationales des Sciences Sociales*, n°165, Unesco/érès, pp 329-342
- BRIBOSIA E., REA A. (dir)(2002), *Les nouvelles migrations. Un enjeu européen*, Complexe, Bruxelles
- CALVANESE F., PUGLIESE E. (1990), "I tempi e gli spazi della nuova immigrazione in Europa", in *Inchiesta*, n°90, pp 6-14
- CAMPANI G. (1992), "L'Italie et les Albanais", in *Hommes et migrations*, n°1155, pp 38-43
- CAMPANI G. (1997), "Flux migratoires des Balkans en Italie", in *Hommes et Migrations*, "Migrants, réfugiés, tsiganes, d'Est en Ouest", n°1205, pp 28-41
- CAMPANI G., CARCHEDI F., MOTTURA G. (1996), "Flessibilità e regolarizzazione. Aspetti e problemi del lavoro stagionale degli immigrati in Italia", in *Studi Emigrazione*, vol. 33, n°122, pp 199-221
- CAMPUS A., PERRONE L. (1990), "Senegalesi e marocchini : inserimento nel mercato del lavoro e progetti migratori a confronto", in *Studi Emigrazione* n°98, pp 191-217
- CASTLES S. (2000), "Les migrations internationales au début du XXIè siècle : tendances et problèmes mondiaux", in *Revue Internationale des Sciences Sociales*, n°135, Unesco/érès, pp 313-327
- COLAIACOMO A., FORTI O., MELCHIONDA U., PITTAU F. "L'immigrazione straniera in Italia all'inizio del 1999 : un primo quadro statistico", in *Studi Emigrazione*, vol. 36, n°133, pp 135-146
- COLASANTO M., AMBROSINI M. (dir)(1993), *L'integrazione invisibile. L'immigrazione in Italia tra cittadinanza economica e marginalità sociale*, Vita e Pensiero, Milano
- LEBOUTTE R. (ed)(2000), *Migrations et migrants dans une perspective historique. Permanences et innovations*, P.I.E.-Pexter Lang, Bruxelles
- LUNGARELLA R. (1983), "L'immigrazione straniera in Emilia-Romagna. I risultati di una ricerca sui lavoratori egiziani a Reggio-Emilia", in *Inchiesta*, "Economia informale, conflitti sociali e futuro delle società industriali", n°59/60, pp 98-104
- MACIOTI M.I., PUGLIESE E. (1991), *Gli immigrati in Italia*, Laterza, Roma
- MELOTTI U. (1990), "L'immigrazione straniera in Italia : dati, cause, tipi", in *Inchiesta*, "Immigrazione : diversità emergenti", n°90, pp 27-36
- MINGIONE E. (1999), "Introduction : Immigrants and the Informal Economy in European Cities", in *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, vol.23, n°2, pp 209-211
- QUASSOLI F. (1999), "Migrants in the Italian Underground Economy", in *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, vol. 23, n°2, pp 212-231
- REYNERI E. (1998a), "The Mass Legalization of Migrants in Italy : Permanent or Temporary Emergence from the Underground Economy ?", in BALDWIN-EDWARDS M., ARANGO J., "Immigrants and the Informal Economy in Southern Europe", *South European Society and Politics*, vol. 3, n°3, pp 83-104
- REYNERI E. (1998b), "The role of the underground economy in irregular migration to Italy : cause or effect ?", in *Journal of ethnic and migration studies*, a. 24, n°2, pp 313-331
- RUDDER V. de (1987), *Autochtones et immigrés en quartier populaire. D'Aligre à l'Ilot Châlon*, CIEMI/L'Harmattan, Paris

- SAINT-BLANCAT Ch. (1990), "La presenza iraniana in Italia", in *Inchiesta*, "Immigrazione : diversità emergenti", n°90, pp 59-67
- SCHMIDT DI FRIEDBERG O. (1996), "Strategie migratorie e reti etniche a confronto : i burkinabè e i senegalesi in Italia", in *Studi Emigrazione*, vol. 33, n°121, pp 25-43
- STROZZA S. (1995), "I lavoratori extracomunitari in Italia : esame della letteratura ed tentativo di verifica di alcune ipotesi", in *Studi Emigrazione*, vol. 32, n°119, pp 457-489
- WRIGHT R, ELLIS M. (2000), "The Ethnic and Gender Division of Labor Compared Among Immigrants to Los Angeles", in *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, 24, 3, pp 583-600

NOTE DI LAVORO DELLA FONDAZIONE ENI ENRICO MATTEI

Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei Working Paper Series

Our working papers are available on the Internet at the following addresses:

<http://www.feem.it/Feem/Pub/Publications/WPapers/default.html>

<http://papers.ssrn.com>

SUST	1.2002	<i>K. TANO, M.D. FAMINOW, M. KAMUANGA and B. SWALLOW: <u>Using Conjoint Analysis to Estimate Farmers' Preferences for Cattle Traits in West Africa</u></i>
ETA	2.2002	<i>Efrem CASTELNUOVO and Paolo SURICO: <u>What Does Monetary Policy Reveal about Central Bank's Preferences?</u></i>
WAT	3.2002	<i>Duncan KNOWLER and Edward BARBIER: <u>The Economics of a "Mixed Blessing" Effect: A Case Study of the Black Sea</u></i>
CLIM	4.2002	<i>Andreas LÖSCHEL: <u>Technological Change in Economic Models of Environmental Policy: A Survey</u></i>
VOL	5.2002	<i>Carlo CARRARO and Carmen MARCHIORI: <u>Stable Coalitions</u></i>
CLIM	6.2002	<i>Marzio GALEOTTI, Alessandro LANZA and Matteo MANERA: <u>Rockets and Feathers Revisited: An International Comparison on European Gasoline Markets</u></i>
ETA	7.2002	<i>Effrosyni DIAMANTOUDI and Efthios S. SARTZETAKIS: <u>Stable International Environmental Agreements: An Analytical Approach</u></i>
KNOW	8.2002	<i>Alain DESDOIGTS: <u>Neoclassical Convergence Versus Technological Catch-up: A Contribution for Reaching a Consensus</u></i>
NRM	9.2002	<i>Giuseppe DI VITA: <u>Renewable Resources and Waste Recycling</u></i>
KNOW	10.2002	<i>Giorgio BRUNELLO: <u>Is Training More Frequent when Wage Compression is Higher? Evidence from 11 European Countries</u></i>
ETA	11.2002	<i>Mordecai KURZ, Hehui JIN and Maurizio MOTOLESE: <u>Endogenous Fluctuations and the Role of Monetary Policy</u></i>
KNOW	12.2002	<i>Reyer GERLAGH and Marjan W. HOFKES: <u>Escaping Lock-in: The Scope for a Transition towards Sustainable Growth?</u></i>
NRM	13.2002	<i>Michele MORETTO and Paolo ROSATO: <u>The Use of Common Property Resources: A Dynamic Model</u></i>
CLIM	14.2002	<i>Philippe QUIRION: <u>Macroeconomic Effects of an Energy Saving Policy in the Public Sector</u></i>
CLIM	15.2002	<i>Roberto ROSON: <u>Dynamic and Distributional Effects of Environmental Revenue Recycling Schemes: Simulations with a General Equilibrium Model of the Italian Economy</u></i>
CLIM	16.2002	<i>Francesco RICCI (I): <u>Environmental Policy Growth when Inputs are Differentiated in Pollution Intensity</u></i>
ETA	17.2002	<i>Alberto PETRUCCI: <u>Devaluation (Levels versus Rates) and Balance of Payments in a Cash-in-Advance Economy</u></i>
Coalition Theory Network	18.2002	<i>László Á. KÓCZY (liv): <u>The Core in the Presence of Externalities</u></i>
Coalition Theory Network	19.2002	<i>Steven J. BRAMS, Michael A. JONES and D. Marc KILGOUR (liv): <u>Single-Peakedness and Disconnected Coalitions</u></i>
Coalition Theory Network	20.2002	<i>Guillaume HAERINGER (liv): <u>On the Stability of Cooperation Structures</u></i>
NRM	21.2002	<i>Fausto CAVALLARO and Luigi CIRAULO: <u>Economic and Environmental Sustainability: A Dynamic Approach in Insular Systems</u></i>
CLIM	22.2002	<i>Barbara BUCHNER, Carlo CARRARO, Igor CERSOSIMO and Carmen MARCHIORI: <u>Back to Kyoto? US Participation and the Linkage between R&D and Climate Cooperation</u></i>
CLIM	23.2002	<i>Andreas LÖSCHEL and ZhongXIANG ZHANG: <u>The Economic and Environmental Implications of the US Repudiation of the Kyoto Protocol and the Subsequent Deals in Bonn and Marrakech</u></i>
ETA	24.2002	<i>Marzio GALEOTTI, Louis J. MACCINI and Fabio SCHIANTARELLI: <u>Inventories, Employment and Hours</u></i>
CLIM	25.2002	<i>Hannes EGLI: <u>Are Cross-Country Studies of the Environmental Kuznets Curve Misleading? New Evidence from Time Series Data for Germany</u></i>
ETA	26.2002	<i>Adam B. JAFFE, Richard G. NEWELL and Robert N. STAVINS: <u>Environmental Policy and Technological Change</u></i>
SUST	27.2002	<i>Joseph C. COOPER and Giovanni SIGNORELLO: <u>Farmer Premiums for the Voluntary Adoption of Conservation Plans</u></i>
SUST	28.2002	<i><u>The ANSEA Network: Towards An Analytical Strategic Environmental Assessment</u></i>
KNOW	29.2002	<i>Paolo SURICO: <u>Geographic Concentration and Increasing Returns: a Survey of Evidence</u></i>
ETA	30.2002	<i>Robert N. STAVINS: <u>Lessons from the American Experiment with Market-Based Environmental Policies</u></i>

NRM	31.2002	<i>Carlo GIUPPONI and Paolo ROSATO: <u>Multi-Criteria Analysis and Decision-Support for Water Management at the Catchment Scale: An Application to Diffuse Pollution Control in the Venice Lagoon</u></i>
NRM	32.2002	<i>Robert N. STAVINS: <u>National Environmental Policy During the Clinton Years</u></i>
KNOW	33.2002	<i>A. SOUBEYRAN and H. STAHN : <u>Do Investments in Specialized Knowledge Lead to Composite Good Industries?</u></i>
KNOW	34.2002	<i>G. BRUNELLO, M.L. PARISI and Daniela SONEDDA: <u>Labor Taxes, Wage Setting and the Relative Wage Effect</u></i>
CLIM	35.2002	<i>C. BOEMARE and P. QUIRION (lv): <u>Implementing Greenhouse Gas Trading in Europe: Lessons from Economic Theory and International Experiences</u></i>
CLIM	36.2002	<i>T. TIETENBERG (lv): <u>The Tradable Permits Approach to Protecting the Commons: What Have We Learned?</u></i>
CLIM	37.2002	<i>K. REHDANZ and R.J.S. TOL (lv): <u>On National and International Trade in Greenhouse Gas Emission Permits</u></i>
CLIM	38.2002	<i>C. FISCHER (lv): <u>Multinational Taxation and International Emissions Trading</u></i>
SUST	39.2002	<i>G. SIGNORELLO and G. PAPPALARDO: <u>Farm Animal Biodiversity Conservation Activities in Europe under the Framework of Agenda 2000</u></i>
NRM	40.2002	<i>S.M. CAVANAGH, W. M. HANEMANN and R. N. STAVINS: <u>Muffled Price Signals: Household Water Demand under Increasing-Block Prices</u></i>
NRM	41.2002	<i>A. J. PLANTINGA, R. N. LUBOWSKI and R. N. STAVINS: <u>The Effects of Potential Land Development on Agricultural Land Prices</u></i>
CLIM	42.2002	<i>C. OHL (lvi): <u>Inducing Environmental Co-operation by the Design of Emission Permits</u></i>
CLIM	43.2002	<i>J. EYCKMANS, D. VAN REGEMORTER and V. VAN STEENBERGHE (lvi): <u>Is Kyoto Fatally Flawed? An Analysis with MacGEM</u></i>
CLIM	44.2002	<i>A. ANTOCI and S. BORGHESI (lvi): <u>Working Too Much in a Polluted World: A North-South Evolutionary Model</u></i>
ETA	45.2002	<i>P. G. FREDRIKSSON, Johan A. LIST and Daniel MILLIMET (lvi): <u>Chasing the Smokestack: Strategic Policymaking with Multiple Instruments</u></i>
ETA	46.2002	<i>Z. YU (lvi): <u>A Theory of Strategic Vertical DFI and the Missing Pollution-Haven Effect</u></i>
SUST	47.2002	<i>Y. H. FARZIN: <u>Can an Exhaustible Resource Economy Be Sustainable?</u></i>
SUST	48.2002	<i>Y. H. FARZIN: <u>Sustainability and Hamiltonian Value</u></i>
KNOW	49.2002	<i>C. PIGA and M. VIVARELLI: <u>Cooperation in R&D and Sample Selection</u></i>
Coalition	50.2002	<i>M. SERTEL and A. SLINKO (liv): <u>Ranking Committees, Words or Multisets</u></i>
Theory		
Network		
Coalition	51.2002	<i>Sergio CURRARINI (liv): <u>Stable Organizations with Externalities</u></i>
Theory		
Network		
ETA	52.2002	<i>Robert N. STAVINS: <u>Experience with Market-Based Policy Instruments</u></i>
ETA	53.2002	<i>C.C. JAEGER, M. LEIMBACH, C. CARRARO, K. HASSELMANN, J.C. HOURCADE, A. KEELER and R. KLEIN (liii): <u>Integrated Assessment Modeling: Modules for Cooperation</u></i>
CLIM	54.2002	<i>Scott BARRETT (liii): <u>Towards a Better Climate Treaty</u></i>
ETA	55.2002	<i>Richard G. NEWELL and Robert N. STAVINS: <u>Cost Heterogeneity and the Potential Savings from Market-Based Policies</u></i>
SUST	56.2002	<i>Paolo ROSATO and Edi DEFRANCESCO: <u>Individual Travel Cost Method and Flow Fixed Costs</u></i>
SUST	57.2002	<i>Vladimir KOTOV and Elena NIKITINA (lvii): <u>Reorganisation of Environmental Policy in Russia: The Decade of Success and Failures in Implementation of Perspective Quests</u></i>
SUST	58.2002	<i>Vladimir KOTOV (lvii): <u>Policy in Transition: New Framework for Russia's Climate Policy</u></i>
SUST	59.2002	<i>Fanny MISSFELDT and Arturo VILLAVICENCO (lvii): <u>How Can Economies in Transition Pursue Emissions Trading or Joint Implementation?</u></i>
VOL	60.2002	<i>Giovanni DI BARTOLOMEO, Jacob ENGWERDA, Joseph PLASMANS and Bas VAN AARLE: <u>Staying Together or Breaking Apart: Policy-Makers' Endogenous Coalitions Formation in the European Economic and Monetary Union</u></i>
ETA	61.2002	<i>Robert N. STAVINS, Alexander F. WAGNER and Gernot WAGNER: <u>Interpreting Sustainability in Economic Terms: Dynamic Efficiency Plus Intergenerational Equity</u></i>
PRIV	62.2002	<i>Carlo CAPUANO: <u>Demand Growth, Entry and Collusion Sustainability</u></i>
PRIV	63.2002	<i>Federico MUNARI and Raffaele ORIANI: <u>Privatization and R&D Performance: An Empirical Analysis Based on Tobin's Q</u></i>
PRIV	64.2002	<i>Federico MUNARI and Maurizio SOBRERO: <u>The Effects of Privatization on R&D Investments and Patent Productivity</u></i>
SUST	65.2002	<i>Orley ASHENFELTER and Michael GREENSTONE: <u>Using Mandated Speed Limits to Measure the Value of a Statistical Life</u></i>
ETA	66.2002	<i>Paolo SURICO: <u>US Monetary Policy Rules: the Case for Asymmetric Preferences</u></i>
PRIV	67.2002	<i>Rinaldo BRAU and Massimo FLORIO: <u>Privatisations as Price Reforms: Evaluating Consumers' Welfare Changes in the U.K.</u></i>
CLIM	68.2002	<i>Barbara K. BUCHNER and Roberto ROSON: <u>Conflicting Perspectives in Trade and Environmental Negotiations</u></i>
CLIM	69.2002	<i>Philippe QUIRION: <u>Complying with the Kyoto Protocol under Uncertainty: Taxes or Tradable Permits?</u></i>
SUST	70.2002	<i>Anna ALBERINI, Patrizia RIGANTI and Alberto LONGO: <u>Can People Value the Aesthetic and Use Services of Urban Sites? Evidence from a Survey of Belfast Residents</u></i>
SUST	71.2002	<i>Marco PERCOCO: <u>Discounting Environmental Effects in Project Appraisal</u></i>

NRM	72.2002	<i>Philippe BONTEMS and Pascal FAVARD: <u>Input Use and Capacity Constraint under Uncertainty: The Case of Irrigation</u></i>
PRIV	73.2002	<i>Mohammed OMRAN: <u>The Performance of State-Owned Enterprises and Newly Privatized Firms: Empirical Evidence from Egypt</u></i>
PRIV	74.2002	<i>Mike BURKART, Fausto PANUNZI and Andrei SHLEIFER: <u>Family Firms</u></i>
PRIV	75.2002	<i>Emmanuelle AURIOL, Pierre M. PICARD: <u>Privatizations in Developing Countries and the Government Budget Constraint</u></i>
PRIV	76.2002	<i>Nichole M. CASTATER: <u>Privatization as a Means to Societal Transformation: An Empirical Study of Privatization in Central and Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union</u></i>
PRIV	77.2002	<i>Christoph LÜLSFESMANN: <u>Benevolent Government, Managerial Incentives, and the Virtues of Privatization</u></i>
PRIV	78.2002	<i>Kate BISHOP, Igor FILATOTCHEV and Tomasz MICKIEWICZ: <u>Endogenous Ownership Structure: Factors Affecting the Post-Privatisation Equity in Largest Hungarian Firms</u></i>
PRIV	79.2002	<i>Theodora WELCH and Rick MOLZ: <u>How Does Trade Sale Privatization Work? Evidence from the Fixed-Line Telecommunications Sector in Developing Economies</u></i>
PRIV	80.2002	<i>Alberto R. PETRUCCI: <u>Government Debt, Agent Heterogeneity and Wealth Displacement in a Small Open Economy</u></i>
CLIM	81.2002	<i>Timothy SWANSON and Robin MASON (Ivi): <u>The Impact of International Environmental Agreements: The Case of the Montreal Protocol</u></i>
PRIV	82.2002	<i>George R.G. CLARKE and Lixin Colin XU: <u>Privatization, Competition and Corruption: How Characteristics of Bribe Takers and Payers Affect Bribe Payments to Utilities</u></i>
PRIV	83.2002	<i>Massimo FLORIO and Katuscia MANZONI: <u>The Abnormal Returns of UK Privatisations: From Underpricing to Outperformance</u></i>
NRM	84.2002	<i>Nelson LOURENÇO, Carlos RUSSO MACHADO, Maria do ROSÁRIO JORGE and Luís RODRIGUES: <u>An Integrated Approach to Understand Territory Dynamics. The Coastal Alentejo (Portugal)</u></i>
CLIM	85.2002	<i>Peter ZAPFEL and Matti VAINIO (Iv): <u>Pathways to European Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading History and Misconceptions</u></i>
CLIM	86.2002	<i>Pierre COURTOIS: <u>Influence Processes in Climate Change Negotiations: Modelling the Rounds</u></i>
ETA	87.2002	<i>Vito FRAGNELLI and Maria Erminia MARINA (Iviii): <u>Environmental Pollution Risk and Insurance</u></i>
ETA	88.2002	<i>Laurent FRANCKX (Iviii): <u>Environmental Enforcement with Endogenous Ambient Monitoring</u></i>
ETA	89.2002	<i>Timo GOESCHL and Timothy M. SWANSON (Iviii): <u>Lost Horizons. The noncooperative management of an evolutionary biological system.</u></i>
ETA	90.2002	<i>Hans KEIDING (Iviii): <u>Environmental Effects of Consumption: An Approach Using DEA and Cost Sharing</u></i>
ETA	91.2002	<i>Wietze LISE (Iviii): <u>A Game Model of People's Participation in Forest Management in Northern India</u></i>
CLIM	92.2002	<i>Jens HORBACH: <u>Structural Change and Environmental Kuznets Curves</u></i>
ETA	93.2002	<i>Martin P. GROSSKOPF: <u>Towards a More Appropriate Method for Determining the Optimal Scale of Production Units</u></i>
VOL	94.2002	<i>Scott BARRETT and Robert STAVINS: <u>Increasing Participation and Compliance in International Climate Change Agreements</u></i>
CLIM	95.2002	<i>Banu BAYRAMOGLU LISE and Wietze LISE: <u>Climate Change, Environmental NGOs and Public Awareness in the Netherlands: Perceptions and Reality</u></i>
CLIM	96.2002	<i>Matthieu GLACHANT: <u>The Political Economy of Emission Tax Design in Environmental Policy</u></i>
KNOW	97.2002	<i>Kenn ARIGA and Giorgio BRUNELLO: <u>Are the More Educated Receiving More Training? Evidence from Thailand</u></i>
ETA	98.2002	<i>Gianfranco FORTE and Matteo MANERA: <u>Forecasting Volatility in European Stock Markets with Non-linear GARCH Models</u></i>
ETA	99.2002	<i>Geoffrey HEAL: <u>Bundling Biodiversity</u></i>
ETA	100.2002	<i>Geoffrey HEAL, Brian WALKER, Simon LEVIN, Kenneth ARROW, Partha DASGUPTA, Gretchen DAILY, Paul EHRLICH, Karl-Goran MALER, Nils KAUTSKY, Jane LUBCHENCO, Steve SCHNEIDER and David STARRETT: <u>Genetic Diversity and Interdependent Crop Choices in Agriculture</u></i>
ETA	101.2002	<i>Geoffrey HEAL: <u>Biodiversity and Globalization</u></i>
VOL	102.2002	<i>Andreas LANGE: <u>Heterogeneous International Agreements – If per capita emission levels matter</u></i>
ETA	103.2002	<i>Pierre-André JOUVET and Walid OUESLATI: <u>Tax Reform and Public Spending Trade-offs in an Endogenous Growth Model with Environmental Externalities</u></i>
ETA	104.2002	<i>Anna BOTTASSO and Alessandro SEMBENELLI: <u>Does Ownership Affect Firms' Efficiency? Panel Data Evidence on Italy</u></i>
PRIV	105.2002	<i>Bernardo BORTOLOTTI, Frank DE JONG, Giovanna NICODANO and Ibolya SCHINDELE: <u>Privatization and Stock Market Liquidity</u></i>
ETA	106.2002	<i>Haruo IMAI and Mayumi HORIE (Iviii): <u>Pre-Negotiation for an International Emission Reduction Game</u></i>
PRIV	107.2002	<i>Sudeshna GHOSH BANERJEE and Michael C. MUNGER: <u>Move to Markets? An Empirical Analysis of Privatisation in Developing Countries</u></i>
PRIV	108.2002	<i>Guillaume GIRMENS and Michel GUILLARD: <u>Privatization and Investment: Crowding-Out Effect vs Financial Diversification</u></i>
PRIV	109.2002	<i>Alberto CHONG and Florencio LÓPEZ-DE-SILANES: <u>Privatization and Labor Force Restructuring Around the World</u></i>
PRIV	110.2002	<i>Nandini GUPTA: <u>Partial Privatization and Firm Performance</u></i>
PRIV	111.2002	<i>François DEGEORGE, Dirk JENTER, Alberto MOEL and Peter TUFANO: <u>Selling Company Shares to Reluctant Employees: France Telecom's Experience</u></i>

PRIV	112.2002	<i>Isaac OTCHERE</i> : <u>Intra-Industry Effects of Privatization Announcements: Evidence from Developed and Developing Countries</u>
PRIV	113.2002	<i>Yannis KATSOULAKOS and Elissavet LIKOYANNI</i> : <u>Fiscal and Other Macroeconomic Effects of Privatization</u>
PRIV	114.2002	<i>Guillaume GIRMENS</i> : <u>Privatization, International Asset Trade and Financial Markets</u>
PRIV	115.2002	<i>D. Teja FLOTHO</i> : <u>A Note on Consumption Correlations and European Financial Integration</u>
PRIV	116.2002	<i>Ibolya SCHINDELE and Enrico C. PEROTTI</i> : <u>Pricing Initial Public Offerings in Premature Capital Markets: The Case of Hungary</u>
PRIV	1.2003	<i>Gabriella CHIESA and Giovanna NICODANO</i> : <u>Privatization and Financial Market Development: Theoretical Issues</u>
PRIV	2.2003	<i>Ibolya SCHINDELE</i> : <u>Theory of Privatization in Eastern Europe: Literature Review</u>
PRIV	3.2003	<i>Wietze LISE, Claudia KEMFERT and Richard S.J. TOL</i> : <u>Strategic Action in the Liberalised German Electricity Market</u>
CLIM	4.2003	<i>Laura MARSILLANI and Thomas I. RENSTRÖM</i> : <u>Environmental Policy and Capital Movements: The Role of Government Commitment</u>
KNOW	5.2003	<i>Reyer GERLAGH</i> : <u>Induced Technological Change under Technological Competition</u>
ETA	6.2003	<i>Efrem CASTELNUOVO</i> : <u>Squeezing the Interest Rate Smoothing Weight with a Hybrid Expectations Model</u>
SIEV	7.2003	<i>Anna ALBERINI, Alberto LONGO, Stefania TONIN, Francesco TROMBETTA and Margherita TURVANI</i> : <u>The Role of Liability, Regulation and Economic Incentives in Brownfield Remediation and Redevelopment: Evidence from Surveys of Developers</u>
NRM	8.2003	<i>Elissaios PAPYRAKIS and Reyner GERLAGH</i> : <u>Natural Resources: A Blessing or a Curse?</u>
CLIM	9.2003	<i>A. CAPARRÓS, J.-C. PEREAU and T. TAZDAÏT</i> : <u>North-South Climate Change Negotiations: a Sequential Game with Asymmetric Information</u>
KNOW	10.2003	<i>Giorgio BRUNELLO and Daniele CHECCHI</i> : <u>School Quality and Family Background in Italy</u>
CLIM	11.2003	<i>Efrem CASTELNUOVO and Marzio GALEOTTI</i> : <u>Learning By Doing vs Learning By Researching in a Model of Climate Change Policy Analysis</u>
KNOW	12.2003	<i>Carole Maignan, Gianmarco OTTAVIANO and Dino PINELLI (eds.)</i> : <u>Economic Growth, Innovation, Cultural Diversity: What are we all talking about? A critical survey of the state-of-the-art</u>
KNOW	13.2003	<i>Carole Maignan, Gianmarco OTTAVIANO, Dino PINELLI and Francesco RULLANI (lix)</i> : <u>Bio-Ecological Diversity vs. Socio-Economic Diversity. A Comparison of Existing Measures</u>
KNOW	14.2003	<i>Maddy JANSSENS and Chris STEYAERT (lix)</i> : <u>Theories of Diversity within Organisation Studies: Debates and Future Trajectories</u>
KNOW	15.2003	<i>Tuzin BAYCAN LEVENT, Enno MASUREL and Peter NIJKAMP (lix)</i> : <u>Diversity in Entrepreneurship: Ethnic and Female Roles in Urban Economic Life</u>
KNOW	16.2003	<i>Alexandra BITUSIKOVA (lix)</i> : <u>Post-Communist City on its Way from Grey to Colourful: The Case Study from Slovakia</u>
KNOW	17.2003	<i>Billy E. VAUGHN and Katarina MLEKOV (lix)</i> : <u>A Stage Model of Developing an Inclusive Community</u>
KNOW	18.2003	<i>Selma van LONDEN and Arie de RUIJTER (lix)</i> : <u>Managing Diversity in a Globalizing World</u>
Coalition Theory Network	19.2003	<i>Sergio CURRARINI</i> : <u>On the Stability of Hierarchies in Games with Externalities</u>
PRIV	20.2003	<i>Giacomo CALZOLARI and Alessandro PAVAN (lx)</i> : <u>Monopoly with Resale</u>
PRIV	21.2003	<i>Claudio MEZZETTI (lx)</i> : <u>Auction Design with Interdependent Valuations: The Generalized Revelation Principle, Efficiency, Full Surplus Extraction and Information Acquisition</u>
PRIV	22.2003	<i>Marco LiCalzi and Alessandro PAVAN (lx)</i> : <u>Tilting the Supply Schedule to Enhance Competition in Uniform-Price Auctions</u>
PRIV	23.2003	<i>David ETTINGER (lx)</i> : <u>Bidding among Friends and Enemies</u>
PRIV	24.2003	<i>Hannu VARTIAINEN (lx)</i> : <u>Auction Design without Commitment</u>
PRIV	25.2003	<i>Matti KELOHARJU, Kjell G. NYBORG and Kristian RYDQVIST (lx)</i> : <u>Strategic Behavior and Underpricing in Uniform Price Auctions: Evidence from Finnish Treasury Auctions</u>
PRIV	26.2003	<i>Christine A. PARLOUR and Uday RAJAN (lx)</i> : <u>Rationing in IPOs</u>
PRIV	27.2003	<i>Kjell G. NYBORG and Ilya A. STREBULAIEV (lx)</i> : <u>Multiple Unit Auctions and Short Squeezes</u>
PRIV	28.2003	<i>Anders LUNANDER and Jan-Eric NILSSON (lx)</i> : <u>Taking the Lab to the Field: Experimental Tests of Alternative Mechanisms to Procure Multiple Contracts</u>
PRIV	29.2003	<i>TangaMcDANIEL and Karsten NEUHOFF (lx)</i> : <u>Use of Long-term Auctions for Network Investment</u>
PRIV	30.2003	<i>Emiel MAASLAND and Sander ONDERSTAL (lx)</i> : <u>Auctions with Financial Externalities</u>
ETA	31.2003	<i>Michael FINUS and Bianca RUNDSHAGEN</i> : <u>A Non-cooperative Foundation of Core-Stability in Positive Externality NTU-Coalition Games</u>
KNOW	32.2003	<i>Michele MORETTO</i> : <u>Competition and Irreversible Investments under Uncertainty</u>
PRIV	33.2003	<i>Philippe QUIRION</i> : <u>Relative Quotas: Correct Answer to Uncertainty or Case of Regulatory Capture?</u>
KNOW	34.2003	<i>Giuseppe MEDA, Claudio PIGA and Donald SIEGEL</i> : <u>On the Relationship between R&D and Productivity: A Treatment Effect Analysis</u>
ETA	35.2003	<i>Alessandra DEL BOCA, Marzio GALEOTTI and Paola ROTA</i> : <u>Non-convexities in the Adjustment of Different Capital Inputs: A Firm-level Investigation</u>

GG	36.2003	<i>Matthieu GLACHANT</i> : <u>Voluntary Agreements under Endogenous Legislative Threats</u>
PRIV	37.2003	<i>Narjess BOUBAKRI, Jean-Claude COSSET and Omrane GUEDHAMI</i> : <u>Postprivatization Corporate Governance: the Role of Ownership Structure and Investor Protection</u>
CLIM	38.2003	<i>Rolf GOLOMBEK and Michael HOEL</i> : <u>Climate Policy under Technology Spillovers</u>
KNOW	39.2003	<i>Slim BEN YOUSSEF</i> : <u>Transboundary Pollution, R&D Spillovers and International Trade</u>
CTN	40.2003	<i>Carlo CARRARO and Carmen MARCHIORI</i> : <u>Endogenous Strategic Issue Linkage in International Negotiations</u>
KNOW	41.2003	<i>Sonia OREFFICE</i> : <u>Abortion and Female Power in the Household: Evidence from Labor Supply</u>
KNOW	42.2003	<i>Timo GOESCHL and Timothy SWANSON</i> : <u>On Biology and Technology: The Economics of Managing Biotechnologies</u>
ETA	43.2003	<i>Giorgio Busetti and Matteo MANERA</i> : <u>STAR-GARCH Models for Stock Market Interactions in the Pacific Basin Region, Japan and US</u>
CLIM	44.2003	<i>Katrin MILLOCK and Céline NAUGES</i> : <u>The French Tax on Air Pollution: Some Preliminary Results on its Effectiveness</u>
PRIV	45.2003	<i>Bernardo BORTOLOTTI and Paolo PINOTTI</i> : <u>The Political Economy of Privatization</u>
SIEV	46.2003	<i>Elbert DIJKGRAAF and Herman R.J. VOLLEBERGH</i> : <u>Burn or Bury? A Social Cost Comparison of Final Waste Disposal Methods</u>
ETA	47.2003	<i>Jens HORBACH</i> : <u>Employment and Innovations in the Environmental Sector: Determinants and Econometrical Results for Germany</u>
CLIM	48.2003	<i>Lori SNYDER, Nolan MILLER and Robert STAVINS</i> : <u>The Effects of Environmental Regulation on Technology Diffusion: The Case of Chlorine Manufacturing</u>
CLIM	49.2003	<i>Lori SNYDER, Robert STAVINS and Alexander F. WAGNER</i> : <u>Private Options to Use Public Goods. Exploiting Revealed Preferences to Estimate Environmental Benefits</u>
CTN	50.2003	<i>László Á. KÓCZY and Luc LAUWERS (Ixi)</i> : <u>The Minimal Dominant Set is a Non-Empty Core-Extension</u>
CTN	51.2003	<i>Matthew O. JACKSON (Ixi)</i> : <u>Allocation Rules for Network Games</u>
CTN	52.2003	<i>Ana MAULEON and Vincent VANNETELBOSCH (Ixi)</i> : <u>Farsightedness and Cautiousness in Coalition Formation</u>
CTN	53.2003	<i>Fernando VEGA-REDONDO (Ixi)</i> : <u>Building Up Social Capital in a Changing World: a network approach</u>
CTN	54.2003	<i>Matthew HAAG and Roger LAGUNOFF (Ixi)</i> : <u>On the Size and Structure of Group Cooperation</u>
CTN	55.2003	<i>Taiji FURUSAWA and Hideo KONISHI (Ixi)</i> : <u>Free Trade Networks</u>
CTN	56.2003	<i>Halis Murat YILDIZ (Ixi)</i> : <u>National Versus International Mergers and Trade Liberalization</u>
CTN	57.2003	<i>Santiago RUBIO and Alistair ULPH (Ixi)</i> : <u>An Infinite-Horizon Model of Dynamic Membership of International Environmental Agreements</u>
KNOW	58.2003	<i>Carole MAIGNAN, Dino PINELLI and Gianmarco I.P. OTTAVIANO</i> : <u>ICT, Clusters and Regional Cohesion: A Summary of Theoretical and Empirical Research</u>
KNOW	59.2003	<i>Giorgio BELLETTINI and Gianmarco I.P. OTTAVIANO</i> : <u>Special Interests and Technological Change</u>
ETA	60.2003	<i>Ronnie SCHÖB</i> : <u>The Double Dividend Hypothesis of Environmental Taxes: A Survey</u>
CLIM	61.2003	<i>Michael FINUS, Ekko van IERLAND and Robert DELLINK</i> : <u>Stability of Climate Coalitions in a Cartel Formation Game</u>
GG	62.2003	<i>Michael FINUS and Bianca RUNDSHAGEN</i> : <u>How the Rules of Coalition Formation Affect Stability of International Environmental Agreements</u>
SIEV	63.2003	<i>Alberto PETRUCCI</i> : <u>Taxing Land Rent in an Open Economy</u>
CLIM	64.2003	<i>Joseph E. ALDY, Scott BARRETT and Robert N. STAVINS</i> : <u>Thirteen Plus One: A Comparison of Global Climate Policy Architectures</u>
SIEV	65.2003	<i>Edi DEFRANCESCO</i> : <u>The Beginning of Organic Fish Farming in Italy</u>
SIEV	66.2003	<i>Klaus CONRAD</i> : <u>Price Competition and Product Differentiation when Consumers Care for the Environment</u>
SIEV	67.2003	<i>Paulo A.L.D. NUNES, Luca ROSSETTO, Arianne DE BLAEIJ</i> : <u>Monetary Value Assessment of Clam Fishing Management Practices in the Venice Lagoon: Results from a Stated Choice Exercise</u>
CLIM	68.2003	<i>ZhongXiang ZHANG</i> : <u>Open Trade with the U.S. Without Compromising Canada's Ability to Comply with its Kyoto Target</u>
KNOW	69.2003	<i>David FRANTZ (Iix)</i> : <u>Lorenzo Market between Diversity and Mutation</u>

- (l) This paper was presented at the Workshop “Growth, Environmental Policies and Sustainability” organised by the Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Venice, June 1, 2001
- (li) This paper was presented at the Fourth Toulouse Conference on Environment and Resource Economics on “Property Rights, Institutions and Management of Environmental and Natural Resources”, organised by Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, IDEI and INRA and sponsored by MATE, Toulouse, May 3-4, 2001
- (lii) This paper was presented at the International Conference on “Economic Valuation of Environmental Goods”, organised by Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei in cooperation with CORILA, Venice, May 11, 2001
- (liii) This paper was circulated at the International Conference on “Climate Policy – Do We Need a New Approach?”, jointly organised by Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Stanford University and Venice International University, Isola di San Servolo, Venice, September 6-8, 2001
- (liv) This paper was presented at the Seventh Meeting of the Coalition Theory Network organised by the Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei and the CORE, Université Catholique de Louvain, Venice, Italy, January 11-12, 2002
- (lv) This paper was presented at the First Workshop of the Concerted Action on Tradable Emission Permits (CATEP) organised by the Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Venice, Italy, December 3-4, 2001
- (lvi) This paper was presented at the ESF EURESCO Conference on Environmental Policy in a Global Economy “The International Dimension of Environmental Policy”, organised with the collaboration of the Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Acquafredda di Maratea, October 6-11, 2001
- (lvii) This paper was presented at the First Workshop of “CFEWE – Carbon Flows between Eastern and Western Europe”, organised by the Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei and Zentrum für Europäische Integrationsforschung (ZEI), Milan, July 5-6, 2001
- (lviii) This paper was presented at the Workshop on “Game Practice and the Environment”, jointly organised by Università del Piemonte Orientale and Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Alessandria, April 12-13, 2002
- (lix) This paper was presented at the ENGIME Workshop on “Mapping Diversity”, Leuven, May 16-17, 2002
- (lx) This paper was presented at the EuroConference on “Auctions and Market Design: Theory, Evidence and Applications”, organised by the Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Milan, September 26-28, 2002
- (lxi) This paper was presented at the Eighth Meeting of the Coalition Theory Network organised by the GREQAM, Aix-en-Provence, France, January 24-25, 2003

2002 SERIES

CLIM	<i>Climate Change Modelling and Policy</i> (Editor: Marzio Galeotti)
VOL	<i>Voluntary and International Agreements</i> (Editor: Carlo Carraro)
SUST	<i>Sustainability Indicators and Environmental Valuation</i> (Editor: Carlo Carraro)
NRM	<i>Natural Resources Management</i> (Editor: Carlo Giupponi)
KNOW	<i>Knowledge, Technology, Human Capital</i> (Editor: Dino Pinelli)
MGMT	<i>Corporate Sustainable Management</i> (Editor: Andrea Marsanich)
PRIV	<i>Privatisation, Regulation, Antitrust</i> (Editor: Bernardo Bortolotti)
ETA	<i>Economic Theory and Applications</i> (Editor: Carlo Carraro)

2003 SERIES

CLIM	<i>Climate Change Modelling and Policy</i> (Editor: Marzio Galeotti)
GG	<i>Global Governance</i> (Editor: Carlo Carraro)
SIEV	<i>Sustainability Indicators and Environmental Valuation</i> (Editor: Anna Alberini)
NRM	<i>Natural Resources Management</i> (Editor: Carlo Giupponi)
KNOW	<i>Knowledge, Technology, Human Capital</i> (Editor: Gianmarco Ottaviano)
IEM	<i>International Energy Markets</i> (Editor: Anil Markandya)
CSRM	<i>Corporate Social Responsibility and Management</i> (Editor: Sabina Ratti)
PRIV	<i>Privatisation, Regulation, Antitrust</i> (Editor: Bernardo Bortolotti)
ETA	<i>Economic Theory and Applications</i> (Editor: Carlo Carraro)
CTN	<i>Coalition Theory Network</i>