

## *Democracy, Theory and Practice*

JANUARY-JUNE 2013

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### *Migrants and Welfare*

Centro Einaudi, Via Ponza 4/e, Turin – June, 13th – 10:00-17:00

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#### ABSTRACTS

##### **From social protection to social investment: new trajectories for the European welfare state**

*Maurizio Ferrera (Università di Milano and Centro Einaudi)*

The paper will illustrate and discuss the transitions from the "protecting" to the "investing" model of welfare state. First it will present an overview of the traditional welfare models that developed in the so called Trentes Glorieuses (1945-1975): the anglo-saxon, nordic, continental, south european, central/eastern european. It will then illustrate the core traits of the new, emerging social investment model, centred on the life-cycle and enablement approach. Some empirical data will be included in order to assess the state of the transition between old and new in various countries. Finally, the role of the EU will be briefly illustrated and discussed.

##### **Multiwelfare**

##### **Migration-induced transformations of local welfare systems in times of crisis**

*Ferruccio Pastore and Irene Ponzo (FIERI, Torino)*

Among the exogenous factors driving the evolution of welfare systems, transformations in the demographic composition of claimants' population brought about by international migration play a central role. In a highly decentralized welfare system like the Italian one, migration-induced transformations in the welfare architecture vary significantly on a territorial basis. Such variations can be read as

powerful detectors of specificities and commonalities, strengths and weaknesses of local welfare systems.

Based a welfare mix perspective and on the results of a recent empirical research project, our presentation will focus on Torino and Cuneo, as welfare systems situated in the two largest immigration basins in the Piedmont region. We will show how these two local systems reacted differently to the “immigration challenge” in a context of deepening financial crisis. We will also discuss some hypotheses on the implications of these divergences for integration processes.

### **Temporary migration, special welfare rights and social equality**

*Valeria Ottonelli (Università di Genova) and Tiziana Torresi (University of Adelaide)*

One of the most significant feature of contemporary migration processes is the phenomenon of temporary migration projects. The life plans of migrants engaged in this type of migratory projects focus towards return to the country of origin rather than deep and stable settlement, integration and social advancement in the host country. In this article, we discuss the tension between the opposing normative imperatives engendered by these migratory projects. On the one hand, fairness mandates that temporary migrants should enjoy special welfare rights, such as portability of pensions and protections that take into account the migrants' specific aims and vulnerability. On the other hand, a special regime for temporary migrants derogates from the equal welfare and labour rights for all. this disparity of treatment can cause symbolic damage by violating the idea of equal citizenship at the basis of welfare provisions, and material damages by producing social dumping effects.

### **Health-worker Emigration and the Problem of Institutional Feasibility**

*Eszter Kollar (University of Munster)*

There is considerable ethical and political disagreement concerning the burdens that poor countries bear due to a large portion of their health-workers emigrating to serve the health of affluent nations. What one thinks about the relevant costs has a bearing on the responsibilities that arise and their fair distribution. Some argue that the benefits from remittances and skill-sharing may outweigh the costs. Many focus on the public resources invested into medical and basic education and call for international tax remedies paid by the beneficiaries (migrants, affluent nations).

Others argue that the relevant costs are to be measured in declining health services and health outcomes and monetary compensation needs to be complemented by staff-retention policies (mandatory service, incentives to stay, curricula reform), the costs of which would, largely, fall on source country governments. This paper focuses on a relatively neglected loss; namely, the *institutional deficit* that results from the emigration of the ‘best and the brightest’ professionals (and citizens), who could have pushed for institutional reforms towards more efficient use and equitable distribution of human resources for health. In particular, small and poor countries with a thin skill base suffer from lost opportunities for feasible institutional reforms, which may lead to a vicious cycle between bad institutions and increasing emigration. The paper aims to provide a conceptual analysis of the gap between actual and feasible political arrangements and elaborate on the normative implications of emigration induced institutional deficit. The paper suggests extra remedial responsibilities on the part of benefiting countries, weakened responsibility of source countries for retention failure, and special ‘diaspora responsibilities’ of benefiting migrants that may be discharged through knowledge transfer, capacity building and an active role in pressing for institutional change.