

ESF/SCSS Exploratory Workshop *Asian Immigrants & Entrepreneurs in the European Union*, Nijmegen, the Netherlands, 10-11 May 2001

Organised by:

- Dr. Ton van Naerssen, Centre of Border Studies, Nijmegen University, the Netherlands
- Dr. Ernst Spaan, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI), The Hague, the Netherlands
- Dr. Felicitas Hillmann, WSI, Hans Böckler Stiftung, Düsseldorf, Germany.

SCIENTIFIC REPORT

Overall evaluation by the organisers

The organisers of the workshop want to express in the first place their contentment about the workshop held in May. Each of the invited international participants showed up and all planned panels were carried out as announced in the program. Nearly all papers were prepared exclusively for the workshop and have not yet been published somewhere else. There is substantial interest in continuous co-operation among the researchers themselves. The organisers plan the publication of the papers in a book and the establishment of a research network.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

General introduction

International migration and immigration have become imperative topics for governments and policy makers in the European Union. In contrast to earlier periods, whereby immigration mainly linked up with former colonial bonds and with the demand for temporary “guest workers”, the last few decades have seen an increasing number of South, Southeast and East Asian immigrants entering various EU countries. The recent flows include labour migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and undocumented migrants from a range of countries such as Sri Lanka, India, China, the Philippines, Indonesia and Viet Nam. Despite the implementation of more restrictive immigration policies in the European Union, Asian immigration can be expected to continue in the future, as migration pressures, resulting from globalisation, demographic transition, and economic and political crises in Asia, are sustained. Moreover, it is apparent that in several European countries, the demand for certain categories of skilled labour from outside the EU is expanding. Examples are for instance Indian IT workers in Germany or Philippine and Indonesian nurses in the Netherlands, but also Asian female domestic workers in several EU countries. The triple polarisation, we might observe in some migration flows (i.e. fragmentation on the global scale/convergence on the global scale plus the continuous splitting into illegal or asylum seekers and highly skilled immigration), is especially marked in the case of the Asian migrants. Of outstanding scientific and political interest is that pronounced gender dimension of Asian immigration: for some Asian immigrant groups (e.g. Thais, Filipino’s), the gender dimension is part of the “ethnic business”, which sometimes appears even in the guises of trafficking.

Little is known on the features of Asian immigration in Europe. This has to do with the European migration history, but also with the fact that other immigrant groups gained more scientific interest in the past. The workshop aimed at giving a first overview on what is known on Asian migration. Though it was a publicly announced event, many of the participants were invited personally and chosen because of their excellent knowledge in the field of migration.

The ESF sponsored workshop was organized, as a first step in establishing a European research network with a view to develop a full-fledged research program on Asian immigration and entrepreneurship in the European Community. The general aim of the workshop was to take stock of the current knowledge pertaining to more recent South-, Southeast and East Asian migrant communities in the European Union. In particular, the extent to which Asian immigrants gained access to local labor markets and attain a certain measure of socio-economic incorporation within the host countries, and the factors fostering and sustaining such a process, were reviewed. A special focus of the meeting was immigrant entrepreneurship and economic strategies including the mobilization of social and business networks.

Especially labour force participation and the fostering of entrepreneurship is considered of importance for the successful integration of new immigrant groups in the host societies. The nature and development of immigrant entrepreneurship has social and economic effects, bearing on for instance the process of integration, local markets and employment creation. These effects have implications for local and national policies in the field of integration, employment, education and credit and fiscal measures. In order to formulate and implement adequate policies, it is imperative to gain more knowledge on how far Asian immigrants gain sufficient access to the labour market, in which economic sectors they are active and to what extent they are self-employed. In particular, information concerning, among others, the actual presence of Asian immigrants in business (numbers, type of businesses, countries), group differences, and factors contributing to the success, sustainability and failure of immigrant business. A solid policy needs further insight into processes, which occur on a transnational scale; to generate such evidence and insights a European team of researchers is needed.

In total 32 experts took part in the workshop. They originated from several countries all over Europe, next to some participants from Canada and the USA (a list of participants is attached). The workshop incorporated 20 paper presentations of individual research projects and two roundtables on policy aspects and data sources. The workshop was concluded with a seminar (3 presentations), open to the general public and attended by around 50 people.

Seminar

The aim of the seminar was to bring more depth in the analysis of Asian entrepreneurship in the EU by inviting speakers to talk about migrant entrepreneurship in general and/or outside Europe. A second aim was to bring the issue of migrant entrepreneurship under the attention of a wider audience. Invited speakers from the US and Canada highlighted immigration and ethnic entrepreneurship in their countries, respectively the state of California (Los Angeles) and British Columbia (Vancouver). It became clear that the EU differs in many respects, in particular regarding immigration policies and the existence of ethnic enclaves, both of which are of considerable interest for the development of migrant entrepreneurship. In a final lecture the issue of policy-induced research and fundamental research was reviewed, which sparked a lively discussion. Around 50 people participated at the seminar, among which policy makers from the municipality of Nijmegen and the province of Gelderland. A video of this public seminar was made by the audio-visual department of Nijmegen University.

Coverage

The papers presented during the workshop covered diverse immigrant groups such as Chinese, Vietnamese, Filipino's, Indians, Pakistani, Sikhs, Bangladeshi, Sri Lankans and Indonesians (Moluccans). The contributors presented research on Asian groups in the following European countries (alphabetical order) Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, the United Kingdom and in addition Canada and the USA.

The ESF workshop included contributions covering topics such as:

- the type, availability and quality of data sources
- theoretical approaches and terminology
- the geographical dispersal of Asian minorities
- labour market participation and the development of entrepreneurial activities among Asians in European countries
- female migrants in domestic service sector, and their “breaking out” strategies
- economic and social mobility among Asians
- intragroup and transnational (business) networks
- cultural factors bearing on labour market insertion / participation
- business strategies and management, including recruitment and use of personnel
- policy aspects of immigration in relation to access to labour market and the stimulating or inhibiting of small businesses development among migrants

A major question in all papers relates to the extent (small-scale) entrepreneurship plays a role in the successful social and economic integration of the more recent Asian immigrant groups and whether measures should be taken to stimulate the process.

SPECIFIC THEMES

In this section we present more in depth central themes covered during the conference. They will be clustered around three main topics namely theory and methods, immigration and migrant characteristics and labour market/ migrant businesses.

Theory and methods

1. *Theory /definitions*

The study of immigrant entrepreneurship is characterized by debates over cultural versus structural approaches. Cultural approaches emphasize the importance of specific values and ethnic resources pertinent for the development and sustainment of entrepreneurship among immigrants. These value orientations and ethnic resources are for instance high levels of ambition, business skills, frugality, family and ethnic solidarity, and stable social networks and credit associations. The structural theories (e.g. split labor market; middleman minority theory) point more to contextual external factors, including barriers to employment opportunities in the labor market of the receiving society.

Recently, new approaches have been proposed, in particular the “mixed embeddedness approach”, synthesising elements from different theories. The theory of mixed embeddedness indicates that several sorts of capital (human, cultural and social) are of influence on the functioning of migrants in the host society and the development of immigrant businesses. The approach emphasises the need to relate socio-cultural factors to structural circumstances and transformations in the (urban) economy and the linkages with the politico-institutional environment. Ethnic minorities are conceptualised as situated at the fringes of formal and informal labour markets, a position providing new immigrants employment opportunities. The benefit of such an approach received some attention in several paper presentations. Ethnic businesses are of course also placed within the social and economic contexts of the particular society the migrant resides in. Possibilities and regulations with respect to employment and setting up business differ between the countries of the EU. The welfare state regimes in the different countries do have an influence on entrepreneurship among migrants.

In addition to the theoretical starting point, the definitions used were scrutinised. The definition 'ethnic minority' is in general very popular used and mainly based upon a political point of view. This definition has, however, several shortcomings. First of all the term ethnic is used for minorities only whereas of course the whole society is ethnically based. Moreover, it is often taken for granted that immigrants act as an ethnic group and that ethnic entrepreneurs act differently than native entrepreneurs, which is arguable. Secondly this definition strengthens the impression that we deal with a homogenous stable group which is far from reality. A group always comprises diverse persons and is dynamic as well. For example, among the Chinese in Italy the family and lineage patterns are very strong and it is not so much the ethnic community that is the binding factor but primarily these family lines. The term "ethnic enclave" is less suitable in this case as it concerns an opportunity structure centering on certain Chinese families rather than the specific ethnic group. Group solidarity is primarily based on kin relations rather than on relations among co-ethnic. Furthermore, ethnicity is often mixed up with foreign nationality and sub-national groups are glossed over (e.g. Sikhs, Kurds, Tamils, ethnic Chinese from Vietnam). Finally ethnic perception can change over time.

2. *Data sources and availability*

In addition to theory, a specific focus of the workshop was on data sources. Still relatively little is known about the availability, accessibility and usefulness of statistical datasets concerning Asian immigration, self-employment and entrepreneurship. Therefore, the workshop included a session aimed at making an inventory of available statistical data on these issues. In general, there was agreement that the official data sources relevant for the study of Asian immigrants and their labor market insertion are few and should be used critically. Where there are data, these are often fragmented, inconsistent over time and prone to different interpretations. Reliance on census data will not provide researchers with a comprehensive picture, as, obviously, certain categories of migrants will not be detected, such as undocumented immigrants or naturalized immigrants. In addition several EU countries do not have censuses but use register data, which however have similar shortcomings. Moreover, definitions of key concepts such as "foreigner" or "ethnic minority" vary between different sources within the same country. As to comparability, the definitions used vary considerably across countries and are prone to change depending on policy and (continuously evolving) datamanagement systems. It is important to realize that data are structured by the nation-state, suited to its image of society, its regulatory regimes and priorities. Researchers should use official data cautiously and "look behind the data" in order to fathom why they are structured as they are and what the underlying assumptions and intentions are. Although data about immigration and migrants are few and hardly comparable even less is known with respect to ethnic entrepreneurship. Data on ethnic businesses and migrant groups are often not linked and make use of different definitions. In light of the usefulness, availability and accessibility of data, a good research approach is to combine quantitative and qualitative data collection techniques (like expert interviews, snowball sampling, narrative and biographical interviews). With respect to Asian enterprises it would be helpful to make comparable studies of one ethnic group in different countries using both sorts of data. Again more research linking quantitative and qualitative material is needed to cover the whole range of aspects. In respect of other immigrant groups Asian immigration is extremely underresearched. If we consider that the South/Southeast Asian region is one of the three most active migration regions worldwide and that its impact on the European migration system is thought to increase in the coming few years, we might understand the importance of starting a solid research network now.

Immigration and migration characteristics

3. Migration flows and migrant characteristics

There is a big difference between the guest-worker immigration and the immigration of Asians in Europe, not only in terms of numbers but also in terms of demographic characteristics (age, gender, education, household composition) and labour market insertion. As some of the papers showed, Asian immigration is an opportune field to study the interweaving of the various layers of European immigration history.

The characteristics of flows of Asian immigrants to the European Union vary by ethnic group and country of origin and destination. We find strong heterogeneity among the ethnic groups and within the various European countries. In Spain for instance, two distinct flows are apparent: firstly, Chinese immigration concerns both men and women, often married couples indicating the existence of family reunification. Secondly, Filipino immigration is highly feminised and mainly concerns single women, working as domestic servants or, as is the case in Italy, as nurses and care persons for the children and the elderly. Southern European Countries show clearly different patterns compared to the countries of North/Eastern Europe or the former colonial states (United Kingdom, France, Netherlands). While all such countries show very different migrant characteristics for the various Asian immigrant groups; certain groups, like the Chinese, seem to follow a migration pattern of a more homogenous stamp. They resulted to be the most globalised groups by relying pretty much on transnational family networks.

For some ethnic groups family reunion created or expanded the ethnic market and thereby contributed to the development and sustainment of ethnic businesses. It turned out that family reunification was of importance only for some groups of immigrants.

Gender

The immigrant labour markets are organised among gender. In Spain, Italy, Portugal, partly the UK and the Netherlands, for instance, immigrant Asian women run into service sector occupations. Even in traditional immigration countries like the UK clear gender differences arise; while Indian and East African Asians tend to be represented well in the labour market, Pakistani and Bangladeshi women were the least economically active. Indian nurses from Kerala in Vienna reproduced a pattern of gendered migration, which seemed to be overcome. Marriage migration and trafficking are considered as peculiar to female migration too, but were not reflected on during the workshop.

Education

In general there exist clear differences in educational level of Asian migrants. For example Filipino women are in general highly educated. This does not result in employment in the higher sectors of labour market. However, some women do mobilise their “cultural capital” (e.g. language and social skills) to break out of their labour market niche, i.e. domestic service, in the host society and attain more independence and upward social mobility. The educational level is partly also related to the reason for migration. In the case of the Vietnamese migrants in Germany (as holds true for the Vietnamese immigrants to Poland during the socialist times), all immigrants were selected in the home country and came with the purpose of study. After the socialist regimes collapsed their skills became often devaluated.

As was shown for South Asian women in particular, even if they have higher educational attainment and specific marketable skills, demographic factors such as marriage or their reproductive role can inhibit their labour market participation and involvement in businesses. Gender roles and the associated norms/ value systems are also a pertinent topic for research.

4. *Institutional setting and policy environment*

State regulations and laws influence labour market behaviour of immigrants and can be an impediment to the development of ethnic businesses. For example in Austria, one does not need a permit to have an own business and therefore for certain immigrants it is easier to be self-employed than to work as an employee. In countries like Spain, Portugal and Italy, where the welfare state is weakly developed, including a limited concept of social citizenship and no comprehensive social integration policy, entrepreneurs might have easier access to the informal fringes of the labour market than in highly regulated systems like Germany. Another aspect of ethnic enterprises and the institutional climate in a country relate to for example the possibilities for naturalisation and the definition of who is perceived to be a foreigner. In this sense it is important to know what generation of migrants is studied as well and if the so-called second generation is perceived by the receiving country as a minority or as part of its citizen population.

The extent to which policy regulations shape the labour market integration of the Asian immigrants was discussed during the workshop for various cases (e.g. Spain's quota system for certain migrant categories; or Germany's double system (the migration cleavage between East and West Germany). Especially the Polish case made clear how the existence of certain regulations modifies the economic performance of the immigrants.

In addition, it was pointed out that in several European countries, immigrants are hardly accommodated in terms of education or financial support by official regulations or even by the private sector. The lack of possibilities to skill training or access to micro-credits could be a significant inhibiting factor for the incidence of self-employment and the development of immigrant businesses. Also here, gender differences became evident.

Not only are national policies concerning immigrants and labour market incorporation of importance for the development of immigrant entrepreneurship, but also the corresponding policies and regulations on the local level. The workshop paid attention to national and local policies and regulations in a separate session and presentation.

During the session on policy, Dr. Rimsampessy, Head of Migrant Municipal Policies of Nijmegen, underlined the importance of local level migrant research for municipal policies. The plurality of origin of immigrants or 'allochtones' (as called in the Netherlands) is often overlooked and that is why specific group studies are useful for policy makers. As for migrant entrepreneurship, reasons why the municipality of Nijmegen pays extra attention to entrepreneurs is empowerment of disadvantaged groups and the contribution of migrant entrepreneurs in the improvement of neglected neighborhoods.

5. *Status: refugee/asylum seeker/ illegal – legal*

The legal status of the immigrant will bear on his/her labour force participation and possibilities for economic mobility. Several presented studies indicated the clear link between legal and illegal work and residence. It is found that many people migrate illegally in first instance and legalise their position afterwards. In this whole process migrant networks play an important role in facilitating migration but whether they also facilitate entering the ethnic enterprise is not always very clear. The fact that illegal and legal aspects of employment are so closely related indicates that both types should be included in further research rather than focusing on one of the two exclusively. Some papers highlighted the intersection of the formal and the informal sector: the milking workers in Northern Italy first came under absolutely precarious conditions and then succeeded in stabilising their stay; Indians in Vienna occupied the niche of news-vendors.

6. *Social networks/chain migration*

As indicated, in the process of immigration and incorporation, migrant social networks are very important. Through migrant networks the migration flow to a certain destination is continued and new arriving migrants receive support in the period of first settlement. Newly arrived migrants are often dependent on relatives and co-ethnics during recruitment, accommodation and labour market insertion. The so-called “shadow households” should also be considered when studying processes of immigration and transnational networks. Chinese immigrants, so some papers of the workshop suggested, show a higher degree of transnational kinship networks than other Asian groups.

The role of community, religious and cultural organisations in providing support to immigrants within the recipient countries was pointed out during the workshop. In migration studies the important role of former migrants and recruiting agencies in stimulating migration and guiding the process has been studied. However, the role of (trans)national migrant organisations in fostering migration and providing support has received much less attention as of yet. Of particular interest here are the Asian migrant (formal and informal) business networks and business organisations which operate nationally and/or transnationally. In addition networks may function in the same way for illegal and legal migrants but may be different for men and women. The development of transnational ethnic communities makes that place of living is not only the country of origin but all places where parts of the diaspora are settled. The general feeling of belonging is of importance when studying these transnational networks and communities.

7. *Integration*

Integration covers different aspects of participation in society and clearly relates to characteristics of the host society as well as the migrant. Of course also the existing network or ethnic enclave has a clear influence on the participation of migrants in society. The Vietnamese in Poland are for example a socially well organised but also very closed community. As an example mixed marriages hardly occur among them and Poles. Of course integration is also related to the period of residence which clearly differs between the studied groups of Asians in the EU countries.

As to employment integration, it was shown that there is no clear-cut division between formal and informal economic activities. Rather, it is a complex mix of often interrelated activities with some immigrants being involved in both simultaneously. This dynamic between the sectors is an area into which more research should be done in the future. Also, little is known on the functioning of networks on job mobility in the host society.

Labour market and migrant businesses

8. *Labour market segmentation/ niche economies*

From the presentations at the workshop it became apparent that there is some correspondence between the various ethnic groups and the specific sector they set up business. For instance, South Asians tended to be involved in retail and wholesale trade in several countries, while East Asian groups such as Chinese and Vietnamese could often be found in the restaurant and catering trade. Even in Norway, so one paper highlighted, this “typical” business strategy turned out to be successful: South Asian self-employed are mainly found in the food sector.

The sectors where men and women work are, however, clearly different. South Asian women tend to concentrate in the domestic services when they migrate by themselves whereas men focus on many other sectors as well. For many Asian women migration seemed to be a ‘family project’ and could not be so much individually oriented as it was possible for many male migrants. Further research could shed light on gender differences as to motivations, recruitment patterns and employment conditions.

Working as an employee or being self-employed are not static, but many people change often between these two forms of employment, as was shown in the presentations. The question is whether immigrants are working in a separate economic sector and if so whether this will continue in the future. Although until now few migrants work in the commercial services sector it was clearly stated that this sector can expect an ethnic boom. There was a discussion on how far ethnic business results from exclusionary conditions pertaining to new immigrant groups. In other words, do migrants turn to self-employment due to blocked mobility on the labour market or not.

In addition, there is the question of the role of the informal sector in absorbing immigrant labour and fostering the development of immigrant entrepreneurship. The degree of (informal) regulation will also impact on the dynamics of the immigrant business sector and its accessibility for newcomers (see above).

9. *Business strategies*

What remains unclear from research until now is the internal functioning of Asian companies and intermediating agencies. One could for example think about differences in cultural management but it is not known to what extent there are differences between migrant entrepreneurs and others. Still little is known about employer-employee relationships, in terms of recruitment, support, remuneration, control, and exploitation. To find out more about this aspect more qualitative research has to be done.

Besides the management style also the customers they aim at and attract may be different for ethnic entrepreneurs. Within one migrant group one might also find differences between the first and second-generation migrants as well as between old and new enterprises.

In general, there is a tendency to associate ethnic economies with the downside and vulnerable market sectors, which are characterised by cheap products, unfavourable locations and a high rate of business termination. This results from a tendency to focus on problem areas and deprived groups and the resultant government policies to alleviate these. However, as was shown during the workshop, ethnic businesses are also proliferating in growth sectors, such as the IT sector, job-centers and travel agencies.

Interesting cases of Asian business strategies of expansion or diversification were presented during the workshop such as the emergence of Asian cosmopolitan foods / creolized foodstuffs in Belgium or the marketing of the (romanticised) image of 'home' among potential customers of Asian travel businesses in Germany. More research is needed on re-location strategies and changes of marketing strategies and products. Are ethnic businesses catering to co-ethnic groups and under what conditions does this change. In how far and for what reason do ethnic entrepreneurs turn to strategies to break out of the ethnic markets? How do ethnic businesses market themselves?

Although discussed in passing during the workshop, more insight is needed on the use of community/ethnic resources by immigrant businesses and differentiation among the different economic sectors.

CONCLUSION

The workshop and the seminar have resulted in a valuable overview of scientific knowledge on East and Southeast Asian migrants in the EU. All who some months earlier had subscribed to the workshop were present as well as some that had read the announcement after March. In addition, all the invited guests provided a valuable contribution. The workshop/seminar brought together experienced scholars in the field and 'starters' such as Mozere (France) and Maas (Netherlands). This proved to be useful mix and encouraging for the latter.

Papers presented differed in scope and size of the group researched, ethnic group studied, host country or region and activities of entrepreneurs. The scientific disciplines varied: anthropologists, demographers, geographers, economists and linguists participated. Notwithstanding this diversity there was a general agreement that research should proceed along concepts and theories of mixed embeddedness, and social network/capital theory should be applied and deepened by further research. Discussions also focused on methods used with a general consensus that both quantitative and qualitative research methods should be used for a better understanding of new Asian migrants and entrepreneurship.

On the basis of the workshop, some topics for further research can be put on the agenda. First of all it became clear that more studies should be carried out regarding the position of Asians on the labour markets in EU. If an overview of their situation at the labour markets are available, this will clearly give more depth to the whole issue of Asian entrepreneurship and, moreover, will contribute to assess business strategies of Asian entrepreneurs and local and national policies towards entrepreneurship. Second, it is striking that there were a number of papers focusing on Chinese entrepreneurs, specially regarding the restaurant and food catering sector. While admitting that the term 'Chinese' is too broad, and that it should be complemented with further indications such as language group or province of origin, it is striking that there is a lack of studies on other Asian groups such as Vietnamese, Indonesians and Koreans. Third, none of the papers presented were based on cross-country comparative research. In each EU country data are available regarding the origin of Asian migrants, but, among others, quantitative comparisons across national borders are hampered by the diversity of national definitions of 'migrant'. Another difficulty concerns informal, non-registered, migrant activities since it can be safely assumed that they differ by country and region.

The participants were very positive about the initiative and the results of the workshop. Some participants remarked on the full program and the limited time available for discussion of each paper. Most of the participants agreed to establish a permanent network on the theme 'Asian migrants on the labor market and entrepreneurship in EU', which will also include researchers from East-European countries/future EU member countries

It is the intention that the results of the conference will be published, preferably by an international publishing company. At the moment of writing the publisher Routledge in London has been approached.

10 July 2001

This report was written by Dr. Ernst Spaan and Drs. Helga de Valk (Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute, NiDi, The Hague, the Netherlands); Dr. Ton van Naerssen (Center of Border Studies, Catholic University of Nijmegen, the Netherlands) and Dr. Felicitas Hillmann (ISW, Hans Böckler Stiftung, Düsseldorf, Germany).

ESF Workshop on “Asian immigrants and entrepreneurs in the European Community”

FINAL PROGRAMME

Wednesday 9th May

Welcome dinner
19.30 Hotel Belvoir

Thursday 10th May

9.00 Opening

9.15 – 11.00

Panel: **Labour market/economic activities 1 (South Europe/Central Europe)**

Chair: Ton van Naerssen, Nijmegen

Discussant: Felicitas Hillmann, Berlin

Paper presentations

1. ***Chinese immigrants and entrepreneurs in Italy***
Daniele Cologna, Synergia, Milan, Italy
2. ***Economic and institutional aspects of immigrant incorporation in the Italian labour market. A case study: the Sikh "community" in Lombardy***
Jose Compiani and Fabio Quassoli, Dipartimento di Sociologia e Ricerca Sociale, Università degli Studi di Milano-Bicocca, Milano, Italy
3. ***The Filipino case in Barcelona and Madrid :Escaping from the female segmented labour niche (domestic workers)***
Natalia Ribas-Mateos, CEDIME, Barcelona, Spain
and Laura Oso Casas, Facultad de Sociología Universidad de La Coruña, La Coruña, Spain
4. ***South and East Asian Migrants on the Vienna Labour Market***
Ursula Reeger, Institute for Urban and Regional Research, Wien, Austria
5. ***Indian migrants in Vienna. Migration history, labour market activities and social life***
Christiane Hintermann, Austrian Academy of Sciences, Wien, Austria
6. ***Vietnamese in Poland: strategies of survival and adaptation***
Krystyna Iglicka, University of Warsaw, Poland

11 30- 13.00

Panel: **Labour market/economic activities 2 (North and West Europe)**

Chair: Emmanuel Ma Mung, Paris

Discussant: Natalia Ribas, Barcelona

Paper presentations

1. ***Éntrepreneurs of themselves. Undocumented Philippine domestic workers in Paris***
Liane Mozère., CNRS, Paris
2. ***South Asian Women and Employment in Britain: Diversity and Experience***
Fauzia Ahmad, Department of Sociology, University of Bristol,
Bristol, United Kingdom
3. ***Asian Immigration and Ethnic Business in Germany***
Felicitas Hillmann, Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaftliches Institut
Hans Böckler Stiftung, Düsseldorf, Germany
4. ***Placing “New” Ethnic Businesses: Cases of Chinese-owned Computer Firms and Travel Agencies in Germany***
Maggi W.H. Leung, Department of Geography, University of Bremen, Germany
5. ***Self-Employment among South and East Asians Immigrants in Norway, and immigrant enterprises in the food cluster in Oslo***
Geir Inge Orderud & Knut Onsager, Norwegian Institute for Urban and
Regional Research, Oslo, Norway
6. ***Asian immigrants in het Netherlands. Between the general labour market and entrepreneurship: overview and examples***
Ernst Spaan (NIDI), Marcel Nieling (University of Nijmegen) & Ton
Naerssen (University of Nijmegen), The Netherlands

Lunch

14.30 – 15.30

Panel: **Theory and Methods**

Chair: Daniele Cologna, Milan

Discussant: Geir Inge Orderud, Oslo

Paper presentations

1. *Dispersal as a resource*

Emmanuel Ma Mung, CNRS/MIGRINTER, Poitiers, France

2. *Asian Business strategies in the UK: a qualitative assessment*

Monder Ram, Monfort University, Leicester, United Kingdom

3. *Sambal bij? How Chinese restaurants ventures have spiced the Amsterdam economy*

Jan Rath, Institute for Migration and Ethnic, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

16.00 – 17.00

Roundtable discussion: Baseline data and data resources

Chair: Ernst Spaan, The Hague

Discussant: invited

Friday 11th May

09.30-11.00

Panel: **Business Strategies and Networks**

Chair: Felicitas Hillmann, Berlin

Discussant: Jan Rath, Amsterdam

Paper presentations

1. *The seeds of Chinatown. Chinese entrepreneurship in Spain*

Joaquin Beltran, Center for International and Intercultural Studies
Universidad Autonoma de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain

2. *South Asian Business Networking in the United Kingdom*

Gilles A Barrett, Trevor P. Jones and David McEvoy, United Kingdom
Centre for Social Science, Liverpool John Moores University

3. *Ethnic versus Creoles food. The case of Chinese restaurant ventures in Antwerp*

Ching Lin Pang, Merib, Leuven, Belgium

4. *Filipino migrant-entrepreneurs in the EU and their hinterland. Research-objective and problem*

Marisha Maas, University of Nijmegen, The Netherlands

5. *Chinese business enterprise in France*

Thierry Pairault, CNRS, Paris, France

11.30- 12.30

Roundtable: European, national and local policies

Chair: Ivan Light, Los Angeles

Discussant: David McEvoy, Liverpool

Lunch

Open Meeting on Migrant Entrepreneurship

14.00 – 17.00

Speakers:

Ivan Light

Department of Sociology, UCLA, Los Angeles, USA

Theorizing entrepreneurship and transnationalism

David Ley/Dan Hiebert

Department of Geography, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada

Immigration and migrant business in the Canadian metropolis (tentative)

Jan Rath

Institute for Migration and Ethnic, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Dutch research in migrant-entrepreneurship

ESF Workshop Asian immigrants and entrepreneurs in the European Community'
(May 10-11, 2001. Nijmegen)
Final List participants

* Own funding (Mozere partly); ** University of Nijmegen funded

Invited guest-speakers (Friday-afternoon)

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