

Information



Roma and Paris Chapter

September 2012 – July 2013 - Angela Paparusso, Rome chapter. European Master in Demography, thesis title: "To stay or to return. The main determinants of return migration intentions among first-generation Moroccans living in Italy and Spain", supervisors: Elena Ambrosetti and Andreu Domingo Valls. Max Planck Institute, Rostock, Department of Geography of the Autonomia University of Barcelona, UAB and Centre of Demographic Studies, CED.

1 September- 30 November - Elena Ambrosetti will receive as Sapienza Visiting fellow, Dr. Tineke Fokkema (NIDI, The Netherlands) to work on the project: "Variation in transnationalism among Moroccan and Egyptian migrants in Italy", Rome.

The Unesco Chair "Population Migrations and Development" is glad to welcome in the Rome Chapter **Enza Roberta Petrillo, Herica La Valle and Paolo Ciampaglione**, young researchers who are working and studying on the field of migrations.

SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

G. Bea, C. Giudici (2013). *L'imprenditoria immigrata di origine asiatica* AFFARI SOCIALI INTERNAZIONALI (ISSN:0390-1181), 70- 77, 1-2;

E. Ambrosetti, C. Giudici (2013). *L'Europe: un continent vieillissant rajeuni par les migrants* PROJET (ISSN:0033-0884), 32- 38, 335;

Ambrosetti E.; Abu Amara N.; Condon S. (2013). Gender- based violence in Egypt: analyzing impacts of political reforms, social and demographic change *Violence Against Women* p. 399- 420, vol. 19 (3) ISSN:1077-8012

EuroSapienza

STUDY DAY IN HONOUR OF GIUSEPPE BURGIO

Wednesday, 6 November 2013 SAPIENZA University of Rome
Faculty of Economics - Council Hall, Via del Castro Laurenziano 9 - Roma (I)

The Study Day aims to exchange views on research being conducted within the Multidisciplinary "EuroSapienza" Research Centre. The objective is to create the conditions for greater collaboration on the themes of common research.

The program's core event is planned for November 2013. The event is entitled Study Day in honour of Giuseppe Burgio: "Europe and the Mediterranean", and the scientific exchange of views, organized in four sessions, entitled: "Borders to be demolished."

Flash

Demomed, observatoire démographique de la Méditerranée

This project, involving several universities and research centers on both sides of the Mediterranean, aims at the creation of a demographic observatory for the **Mediterranean** countries. The research program aims at encouraging meetings and exchanges between scientific disciplines, and in order to enrich, enhance and disseminate knowledge in the field of population studies.

Among the project's objectives are the monitoring of demographic trends, the dynamics and structure of populations and the geographical situation and its modalities.

Another goal is to look to demographic future and to its challenges. From a methodological point of view the project aims to provide researchers with a common and shared methodology for the construction of indicators, data collection and methods for the simulation of future scenarios. The project also seeks to disseminate knowledge through meetings, interdisciplinary scientific conferences, workshops, seminars and symposia, a dedicated website and online access to the database and the documentary resources.

Partner Institutions: *Sapienza, University of Rome (Unesco Chair "Population Migrations and Development") The University of Provence Aix-Marseille I and the Maison Méditerranéenne des Sciences de l'Homme (France), the University of Thessaly in Volos (Greece), Futuribles International (France), Complutense University Madrid (Spain), University of Zadar (Croatia) and the Social Research Center of the American University in Cairo (Egypt).*

Project website was inaugurated: <http://demomed.mmsh.univ-aix.fr/Pages/Home.aspx>



UNESCO CHAIR in Population, Migrations and Development

Director: Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo
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UNESCO CHAIR in "Population, Migrations and Development"

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Editorial

Sovereignty and *acquis communautaire*: the new borders of the European Union

The current configuration of the European Union is the result of the crossing of national borders and the strict interpretation of the sovereignty principle. The economic, monetary, political and human integration that characterizes the European Union today could not have been achieved if national borders had been maintained and especially if the idea of closure and separation, that the word border itself contains and symbolizes at the same time, had been kept. [...]

Febvre (1999: 4) writes: "Europe cannot be defined according to strict geographical boundaries [...] with the help of the seas, mountains, rivers and lakes. It can be defined from the inside, with the great movements that continue to cross, and that run since a very long time: political, economic, intellectual, scientific, artistic, religious and spiritual movements". These movements are definitely the *acquis communautaire*, and are able to invest and operate in those states that still do not call Europe, but that through it can become Europe. [...]

Besides the success of the *acquis communautaire* as the substantial frontier of the European Union over the years, we must emphasize an important element that binds the *acquis communautaire* to the concept of sovereignty. The progressive formation of the *acquis communautaire* has been associated, as it is natural, to a gradual reduction of the sovereignty of the national States. This reduction of sovereignty, however, has not always been directly transformed into an equivalent creation of democratic sovereignty to supranational European level, as it should have been in compliance with the principle of subsidiarity, which is one of the fundamental principles of the European integration process. This is one of the causes of the aggravation of the political and economic crisis in Europe in recent years, the dominance of the markets and the inability of European institutions to react as it has been done, for example, in the United States.

A key objective for the European Union should be today to recover at the European level (but also at a regional and local level, according to the typical scheme of federal structures) those parts of sovereignty already lost at the national levels: in this way, we will fill the so-called "democratic deficit" often unfortunately affecting some areas of the European action and we would allow Europe to make that leap forward that is now an urgent need to break the deadlock in which is the European project nowadays. This should be taken into account for the upcoming European elections in 2014.

Seminars and conferences

1 February - *"The Population issue in International Relations"* lecture by **Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo**, CASD (Centro Alti Studi della Difesa), **ROME**.

6-8 February - Giornate di Studio della Popolazione, Poster session: **Elena Ambrosetti**, **Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo**, **Angela Paparusso**: *"EU Migration Policies after Arab Spring: the way ahead"*, **BRIXEN**.

1 March - Meeting of the Italian UNESCO Chairs. **Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo**, **Benedetta Cassani** and **Cristina Giudici**, participated to the reunion to promote the network and cooperation between the various Unesco Chair's activities through Italy. National Italian Commission for UNESCO, **ROME**.

4 March - Course on *"Population and Development"* - Faculty of Economics, "Sapienza" University of Rome, **ROME**.

22-23 April - IUSSP Seminar on *"International Migration in the Middle East and North Africa after the Arab Uprising: A Long Term Perspective"*, with contributions from **Elena Ambrosetti** and **Viviana Primazzi**, **CAIRO**, **EGYPT**.

23 April - Special Unesco Chair Session during the CUIA Days in Argentina - organized in collaboration with the USAL (Universidad del Salvador) by **Benedetta Cassani**, **Cristina Giudici**, **Sylvia Contrafatto** (UNESCO Chair in Human Rights) and **Alicia Bernasconi**, **Buenos Aires**.

9 May - Europe Day - International Seminar on *"The Governance of International Migrations"* - Sapienza University of Rome, by **Catherine Wihtol de Wenden**, **ROME**.

16 May - Presentation of the UNFPA 2013 annual report by **Daniela Colombo**, **AIDOS** and **Cristina Giudici**, Faculty of Economics, "Sapienza" University of Rome, **ROME**.

17 June - First Meeting of the working group on *"Frontières et migrations"* organized by the Rome and Paris Chapters, **PARIS**.

6 July - Joint Meeting of the Rome and Ferrara UNESCO Chairs on the *"Capaci Building in the Mediterranean Region"*, with **Cristina Giudici** and **Federica Mazzarelli** at **ICCROM**, **ROME**.

15 July - Public debate with the **Minister Cécile Kyenge** of the Italian Government on *"Immigration, Emigration and Citizenship"* and **Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo** at the Palazzo della Provincia, **PESCARA**.

16-19 July - ESRA conference on *"Mixed Methods in Migration Research: Challenges, Innovations and Applications"*, directed by **Catherine Wihtol de Wenden** and **Rosalina Latcheva** with contributions by **Elena Ambrosetti** and **Angela Paparusso**, **LJUBLJANA**.

26-31 August - XXVII IUSSP International Population Conference, with contributions from the Paris and Rome Unesco Chair Chapters. **BUSAN**, **REPUBLIC OF KOREA**.

10 September - Seminar on *"Regional Integration: new strategies for Europe and Latin America"* by **Fernando A. Iglesias**, Director of the Spinelli Chair in Buenos Aires and World Federalist Movement Council Chairman, at **CIFE**, **ROME**.

10-11 October - International Conference on *"European Migrations and Latin America"* promoted by CUIA and Sapienza University of Rome; Third Session organized by Unesco Chair on *"Vocational Training and Entrepreneurship"* with **Cristina Giudici**, **Benedetta Cassani**, **Elena Ambrosetti** and **Laura Norton**.

14 October - International seminar on *"Pour accompagner les migrations en Méditerranée"*, Sapienza University of Rome, Faculty of economics, by **Catherine Wihtol de Wenden**, **ROME**.

14 October - Second Meeting of the working group on *"Frontières et migrations"* organized by the Rome Chapter, **ROME**.

25 October - Third Meeting of the working group on *"Frontières et migrations"* organized by the Paris Chapter, **PARIS**.

29-30 October - *6th Chinese in Prato & 4th Wenzhouese Diaspora Symposia - Chinese migration, entrepreneurship and development in the new global economy*, with contributions from **Benedetta Cassani**, **Filippo Celata** e **Cristina Giudici**, **PRATO**.

6 November - Meeting of the Unesco Chair Scientific Committee, Sapienza University of Rome, **ROME**.

6-9 November - International Seminar on *"Europe and Mediterranean"* in honor of Giuseppe Burgio - Sapienza University of Rome. Presentation of the publication *"Sapienza in the Mediterranean"* edited by **Benedetta Cassani**, **ROME**.

Research activities

TOWARD AN HARMONIZED SECOND EDITION OF THE MULTILINGUAL DEMOGRAPHIC DICTIONARY: THE DEMOPÆDIA PROJECT

Nicolas Brouard, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED); **Joseph Larmarange**, Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD); **Elena Ambrosetti**, Università di Roma La Sapienza; **Géraldine Du-thé**, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED); **Cristina Giudici**, Università di Roma La Sapienza

The Demopædia project has set, as a first goal, to give access to demographers all editions of the Multilingual Demographic Dictionary published since the 50's. Computerization has shown that if the first editions were consistent over the 1100 concepts, very large gaps, most often due to omissions undermined the overall quality of the second edition of the multilingual dictionary, 1492 concepts for the French (1981), 1475 for the English (1982), 1495 Spanish (1985), 1555 for the German (1987). The harmonization process consists in maximizing the corpus to 1581 concepts. The Communication will review the volumes already harmonized in French and Italian, published or forthcoming, as the new Asian languages that emerged after the workshops of Paris (2007) and Chiang Mai (2012). If we may regret a modern third edition, this standardization process is a necessary step. The availability of all texts and cross-languages indexes on any kind of media from paper book up to digital tablets is an asset. This harmonization phase is also an opportunity for the community of demographers to prepare the third edition by proposing a succinct definition of new terms or expressions which are emerging on the Open Encyclopedia Population platform both in English and in about 20 languages.

AN EVOLUTIONARY PERSPECTIVES ON MIGRANT ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN ITALIAN REGIONS: SPATIAL CONCENTRATION, INDUSTRIAL SPECIALIZATION AND MIXED EMBEDDEDNESS

Filippo Celata and **Benedetta Cassani**, **MEMOTEF Department**, **University of Rome la Sapienza**.

The paper presents an empirical investigation on migrant entrepreneurs' spatial concentration and specialization patterns in Italian regions, with a specific focus on firms owned by Chinese in Prato. Different than most of the existing literature, the paper addresses the case of both international and internal entrepreneurs' migration comparatively and adopts an evolutionary perspective to the analysis of migrant entrepreneurship. The main research question is how does the migratory experience - rather than ethnicity per se - influence firms' behaviour and how the peculiar spatialities of migrant entrepreneurship evolve over time. By comparing concentration and specialization patterns of firms' owned by Chinese with that of different communities of migrants, the attempt is to distinguish between the influence of endogenous socio-cultural factors vs. the role of the external opportunity structure (Kloosterman and Rath, 2001).

The analysis permits to test and to confirm the often taken for granted assumption that, over time, migrants' assimilation in the host economy induces dispersion and diversification. Migrant entrepreneurs' deconcentration patterns, however, are mostly due to new firm formation while the selective environment - firms' differential rate of survival - seem on the contrary to reward increasing concentration and slow down migrants' propensity to disperse and to diversify. Their persistent concentration, in other words, is not only due to the entrepreneurs' autonomous choices but due to external conditions that seem to push migrant entrepreneurs along recurrent trajectories.

THE RETURN INTENTIONS OF NORTH AFRICAN MIGRANTS IN ITALY

Elena Ambrosetti, **Cristina Giudici**, **Angela Paparusso**, **MEMOTEF Department**, **University of Rome la Sapienza**.

Migrants return intentions are directly linked to the integration in the receiving country but also to the migratory project that is behind the initial migration and to the presence (or absence) of family members in the country of origin (or destination). The latter may imply the so called "pendulum migration" (de Haas H., Fokkema T., 2010), i.e. migrants that spend a part of the year in their country of origin, even if they reside legally in Europe where they spend the rest of the year. The aim of this work is to shed light on return intentions of the North African migrants in Italy, exploring their evolution eventually linked to the Arab springs. In order to answer to our research questions, we use a mix of qualitative and quantitative methods. We lead a quantitative multivariate analysis on return intention of North Africans migrants in Italy, based on the 2009 Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC). Qualitative analysis based on interviews to North Africans migrants in Italy will be used to better understand the "pendulum migration" phenomenon and the consequence of Arab springs on return intentions.