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UNESCO CHAIR in "Population, Migrations and Development"

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Editorial

MIGRATION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN: ACCROSS BORDERS AND DISCIPLINES *International Workshop 9-10 December 2014*

Googling "Migration in the Mediterranean" we get as first ten results: security, a boat full of migrants, figures of irregular migrants detected, a Map of "the encampment" in Europe and around the Mediterranean Sea, a map on African and Mediterranean Irregular Migration Routes... This is not surprising because paradoxically this important world region is one of the most closed to migration movements when it comes to South-North migration, as border control has become the leitmotif of European migration policies since more than two decades. Migration in the Mediterranean region is a widely debated and studied topic. Border control and management, migration and development, human trafficking and human rights, the clash or convergence of civilizations are among the themes presented daily in local and international newspapers and television news. But another kind of border exists in this topic because few studies have addressed Mediterranean migration as a cross discipline topic.

To overcome such boundaries across disciplines the Department of Methods and Models for Economics, Territory and Finance together with the Unesco Chair on Population, Migrations and Development of Sapienza University of Rome and the CERI Sciences Po (Paris) are organizing an interdisciplinary workshop on Migration in the Mediterranean: across borders and disciplines. The main objective of this workshop is to give a global assessment of Mediterranean migrations and to overcome the existing barriers between disciplines. In order to do so the Workshop is organized in two sessions: the first session is dedicated to the theoretical debate and advancement on the topic of Euro-Mediterranean migrations. It will bring together history, geography, economics, demography, sociology, anthropology, political sciences and law. Scholars of different disciplines will contribute with studies aiming to give a snapshot of the theoretical perspective of each discipline and to go beyond the single discipline by presenting the intersections between them. The second part of the Workshop will deal with original results of field studies about migration in the Mediterranean area. Field studies will have an original approach, crossing disciplines and dealing with emerging themes. At present confirmed speakers are: Maurizio Ambrosini, Joaquin Arango, Marie Bassi, Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo, Giovanna Campani, Francesca Fauri, Lama Kabbajji, Thomas Lacroix, Stéphane Mourlane, Cormac Ó Gráda, Angela Paparusso, Ferruccio Pastore, Roberta Petrillo, Roberta Ricucci, Salvatore Strozza, Emanuela Trevisan, Richard Zapata.

Workshop organisers:

Elena Ambrosetti (Sapienza), Donatella Strangio (Sapienza), Catherine Wihtol de Wenden (CERI Sciences Po)

UNESCO CHAIR in Population, Migrations and Development

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Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo, Giorgio Alleva, Ana Cabré, Graziella Caselli, Alessandra De Rose, Serge Feld, Elisabeth Kardos Kaponyi, Janez Malacic, Catherine Withol de Wenden, Guillaume Wunsch.

Research Activities

ESTIMATING HEALTH EXPECTANCY IN PRESENCE OF MISSING DATA: AN APPLICATION USING HID SURVEY

Cristina Giudici (cristina.giudici@uniroma1.it), **Maria Arezzo** (mariafelice.arezzi@uniroma1.it), **Nicolas Brouard** (brouard@ined.fr)

In this article we estimate health transition probabilities using longitudinal data collected in France for the survey on handicaps, disabilities and dependencies from 1998 to 2001. Life expectancies with and without disabilities are estimated using a Markov-based multi-state life table approach with two non-absorbing states: able to perform all activities of daily living (ADLs) and unable or in need of help to perform one or more ADLs, and the absorbing state of death. The loss of follow-up between the two waves induces biases in the probabilities estimates: mortality estimates were biased upwards; also the incidence of recovery and the onset of disability seemed to be biased. Since individuals were not missing completely at random, we correct this bias by estimating health status for drop-outs using a non parametric model. After imputation, we found that at the age of 70 disability-free life expectancy decreases by 0.5 years, whereas the total life expectancy increases by 1 year. The slope of the stable prevalence increases, but it remains lower than the slope of the cross sectional prevalence. The gender differences on life expectancy did not change significantly after imputation. Globally, there is no evidence of a general reduction in ADL disability, as defined in our study. The added value of the study is the reduction of the bias induced by sample attrition. Copyright Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg 2013.

LA TRANSITION À L'ÂGE ADULTE DES JEUNES ÉGYPTIENS

Elena Ambrosetti (elena.ambrosetti@uniroma1.it), **Anna De Pascale** (Anna.depascale@uniroma1.it), **Angela Papparusso** (angela.papparusso@uniroma1.it)

Parmi les déterminants proches de la fécondité, l'âge au premier mariage joue un rôle très important dans les pays arabes et musulmans et par conséquent en Égypte. Cette importance se justifie premièrement du fait que, dans les sociétés musulmanes, le mariage représente la seule institution à l'intérieur de laquelle il est permis d'avoir des rapports sexuels et donc des enfants ; c'est pourquoi le mariage et la maternité sont considérés comme des processus liés du point de vue social et démographique. Pour cette raison, la hausse de l'âge au premier mariage est considérée, du point de vue démographique, comme un événement très significatif. L'Égypte est un des pays arabes où les changements sont les plus lents en terme d'âge au premier mariage. Le but de cette recherche est d'analyser les déterminantes de la transition à l'âge adulte des jeunes égyptiens. Notre hypothèse principale est basée sur l'importance du mariage chez les jeunes Égyptiens et le fait que les forts liens entre membres de la famille peuvent alléger le coût du mariage pour les jeunes couples, en particulier la partie concernant l'achat d'un logement indépendant. Notre analyse sera basé principalement sur les jeunes en Égypte. Selon le dernier recensement (2006) environ 16 millions d'Égyptiens ont entre 18 et 30 ans, les jeunes de moins de 30 ans représentaient le 63% de la population totale. Le mariage en Égypte est réglé par la tradition, la religion et la loi qui dictent des rôles et des responsabilités différents pour les hommes et les femmes. On va donc commencer notre analyse par l'étude, au niveau macro, des modèles matrimoniaux en Égypte, d'après la religion et la tradition, afin de découvrir comment le contexte économique et social a des effets sur les comportements démographiques. Ensuite, après avoir étudié ce facteur macro, nous allons analyser les facteurs micro à l'aide de l'Enquête Survey of Young People in Egypt (SYPE) menée en 2009 par le Population Council sur un échantillon national représentatif de 15.029 jeunes entre 10 et 29 ans. L'enquête contient des données sur cinq questions clés de la transition à l'âge adulte: travail, formation de la famille, la santé de la reproduction, la participation civique et politique. Pour analyser les déterminants du mariage chez les jeunes, nous estimerons deux modèles non paramétriques: un pour les femmes et un pour les hommes. *For further details* www.aidelf.org

MIGRATORY PRESSURES ON THE EU'S EXTERNAL BORDERS. DEVELOPMENTS FROM THE ITALIAN SOUTHERN EXTERNAL BORDERS.

Enza Roberta Petrillo (enzaroberta.petrillo@uniroma1.it)

The migratory pressure at the EU's external borders is a major challenge for the policy makers' community. As further evidence, the EU Action on Migratory Pressures approved by the European Council in 2012 identified in the "Enhancement

Research Activities

of border management at the external borders," a strategic priority for the next five years. Moving from the analysis of the political, institutional and geopolitical factors that have led the EU to design its migration policy in function of a vision marked by securitisation, this study examines the European strategy on migration and asylum by analysing criticalities and prospects that have emerged in the last decade of the integrated border management of the Italian southern external borders.

THE EU'S INTEGRATED BORDER MANAGEMENT (IBM) STRATEGY: A HELPING HAND TO SMUGGLERS? FINDINGS FROM THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE.

Enza Roberta Petrillo (enzaroberta.petrillo@uniroma1.it)

Abstract of paper presented at the Association of American Geographers Annual Meeting, Session: Gate keeping Geographies: Extra-territorial experiments with transnational migration management, border bureaucracy and spaces of security. 2014 (April 8-12, Tampa, Florida)

For EU citizens the abolishment of EU's internal borders implies more freedom of movement. For non-EU-citizens it is a different matter. To secure the Schengen area and prevent illegal immigration, the EU has built a set of far-reaching border control and enforcement policies. Moving from this overview, this paper aims to analyze the geopolitical impacts of the EU's Integrated Border Management Strategy (IBM), reflecting, in particular, on the relation between the strengthening of the EU's external border control and the increase in migrant smuggling all over the Mediterranean area. Taking into account the paradigmatic cases of FRONTEX's 1st led cross-border policing of the Southern Italian coastal area and of the Greek-Turkish terrestrial border, this paper provides some reflections about border and mobility controls, looking at the nature, scope and geopolitical implications of the IBM approach and its relationship with the weakness of a comprehensive EU counter-smuggling strategy.

Have the strengthening of border controls and the consequent increasing length and dangerous nature of irregular crossing, made migrants progressively more dependent on smugglers to cross borders and enter into the EU? Starting from the fact that two decades of growing investment into border controls by the EU has not stopped migration, but increased the vulnerability of migrants and their reliance on smuggling, causing a reduction of circular migration and a rising death toll, this paper raises a number of questions about some of the functions and capacities displayed by the IBM and presents a series of prospective geopolitical and humanitarian vulnerabilities. *For further details:* <http://www.aag.org/annualmeeting>

HOW FAMILY NETWORKS OF WORKING MOTHERS ARE CHANGING IN TIMES OF ECONOMIC RECESSION

Cinzia Castagnaro, Antonella Guarneri, Sabrina Prati, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (ISTAT)

Work/family reconciliation is one of the most discussed matters in the national and international debate on welfare. In this study the attention is focused on the Italian case drawing the instrumental networks of working mothers with children aged 0-2, the group of women more in need of a support network. The general idea is to carry out an exploratory study in order to illustrate the different aspects characterizing the everyday life of working mothers in their usual tasks of family care. In times of economic recession it seems to be very interesting to study how changes the complex mosaic of childcare strategies of working mothers according to different characteristics of mothers and households. To accomplish this task, networks will be displayed focusing on two different years of reference (2011 and 2005), during the widespread economical crisis and in the pre-crisis period. Individual data were provided by the Istat Sample Survey on Births (2005 and 2011 edition). In our analysis we consider a sample of around 17,000 births enrolled in the Population Registers in 2003 (2005 edition – long form questionnaire) whereas in 2011 survey were interviewed 18 000 mothers of newborns enrolled at the Population Register during 2009-2010. Mothers were interviewed through the C.A.T.I. (Computer Assisted Telephone Interview) technique; a little sub-sample consisting of 1600 foreign mothers in couple with foreigners were interviewed through the P.A.P.I. technique (Paper And Pencil Interviewing). Focusing on ego-centered networks of mothers graphs are displayed and the main network measures are calculated in this application for each group of mothers we detected, first of all, the different kinds of instrumental support, given and received (type of relation), then the people involved for each relation (composition of the network) in order to display and try to measure the 'instrumental networks' of mothers (size of the network).

Information

UNESCO chair congratulates Professor Giorgio Alleva!

Professor Giorgio Alleva, former director of the Department of Methods and Models for Economics, Territory and Finance, and member of the Chair's Scientific Committee, has been nominated the new President of the Italian National Institute of Statistics. ISTAT <http://www.istat.it/>

Visiting professor at Sapienza University

Starting from September 2014 Catherine Withol De Wenden, Directrice de recherche, CNRS and member of the Unesco Chair's Scientific Committee, will be hosted by the MEMOTEF Department in the Faculty of Economics, Sapienza University of Rome as a visiting professor. <http://www.sciencespo.fr/cei/en/users/>

SODEMOMED (24-25 June- Aix-en-Provence): Elena Ambrosetti will take part to the second meeting of the project "Transformations in lifestyles in mediterranean countries : a sociological and demographic study" (SODEMOMED). The project financed by the French National Agency for the Research has 3 partners:

- CNRS DR12 _ MMSH Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique Délégation Provence et Corse _ Maison Méditerranéenne des Sciences de l'Homme, USR CNRS 3125, Aix-en-Provence, France

- CNRS DR12 _ LEST Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique Délégation Provence et Corse _ Laboratoire d'Economie et de Sociologie du Travail, UMR CNRS 7317, Aix-en-Provence, France

- MEMOTEF Université La Sapienza, Département "Méthodes et modèles pour l'économie, le territoire et la finance", Rome, Italie. It started in September 2013 and it will last 36 months.

For further details: [http://www.agence-nationale-recherche.fr/en/anr-funded-project/?tx_lwmsuivibilan_pi2\[CODE\]=ANR-12-TMED-0005](http://www.agence-nationale-recherche.fr/en/anr-funded-project/?tx_lwmsuivibilan_pi2[CODE]=ANR-12-TMED-0005)



SODEMOMED

Responsable Scientifique : **Thierry Blöss**, Professeur des universités, AMU/LEST

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SAPIENZA Université La Sapienza (Rome), Département "Méthodes et modèles pour l'économie, le territoire et la finance"

BORDER EXPO 2015

The "**Borders Expo 2015**" will be held in Paris at the "Cité nationale de l'histoire de l'immigration" between November 2015 and April 2016. It will be a temporary exhibition covering a space of around 500 square meters. The exhibition will include approximately 300 objects. Part of this exhibition will be devoted to borders. The **Rome Chapter** of the UNESCO Chair in "Population, Migrations and Development" will be working mainly on Italian borders. The task will consist on finding around some objects such as cards, data (in the form of charts, posters and power point presentations), videos, interviews and newspaper articles.

The next preparatory meeting will be held in Paris at the end of September 2014. During this meeting the Rome Chapter's project proposal will be presented.

A Unesco Chair Delegation (**Giorgio Alleva, Elena Ambrosetti, Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo, Benedetta Cassani and Donatella Strangio**) attended the "CUIA Days in Argentina" which took place in Buenos Aires from April 3 to April 15, 2014. On this occasion, the Unesco Chair developed its international network by setting up new strategic partnerships in the field of Demography. During the meetings, a proposal to further implement and promote joint initiatives and actions was drawn up with the Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos, INDEC. For further details: <http://www.cuia.net/>

Within the **Curso de Formación de Nivel Master en Estudios Europeos para América Latina** a study day in Buenos Aires on **Migration and Economic Integration** was organized by **Benedetta Cassani** (Sapienza) and **Alicia Bernasconi** (Centro de Estudios Migratorios Latinoamericanos - CEMLA).

