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## UNESCO CHAIR in Population, Migrations and Development

**Director:** Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo

**Secretary General:** Benedetta Cassani

### SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE:

Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo (Director), Ana Cabré, Graziella Caselli, Paul de Guchteneire, Serge Feld, Janez Malacic, Antoine Pecoud, Catherine Withol de Wenden, Guillaume Wunsch.

# UNESCO CHAIR in "Population, Migrations and Development"

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## Side Meeting

Upon kind invitation of the Moroccan Government, the **XXVI IUSSP International Population Conference** was held at the Palais des Congrès in Marrakech, Morocco. It has been the first IUSSP International Population Conference held on the African continent and in an Arab country. The Conference opened on Sunday, 27 September 2009, and ended on Friday, 2 October 2009. It included 220 regular scientific sessions, poster sessions, and training sessions, as well as plenary and debate sessions, side meetings and exhibitions. Over 2000 participants attended the Conference.

<http://www.iussp.org/marrakech2009/index.php>

### Side Meeting - Marrakech - September 27th, 2009

Members of the Scientific Committee and Partners, Scholars and Researchers from the Unesco Chair's Chapters, and new participants from all over the world, took part in the side meeting organized by the Unesco Chair on the occasion of the XXVI IUSSP International Population Conference in Marrakech. Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo, Director of the Chair, presented the ongoing activities of the Chair, stressing the importance of coordination and autonomy of research within the partnership, having as a common goal the importance of the message towards politicians. This message is an ongoing process of dialogue building between the UNESCO Chair's partners, their outside partners and politicians. He also highlighted the importance of knowledge circulation and dialogue among the various partners and the participation as well at the common events linked by common themes. This dialogue functions within the conceptual framework of the Respect of Borders. Respect at the Borders with a provocative innovation statement that there would not be migrants if there were no frontiers. As regards contents, the evolution was rapid: statistics, economics, legal aspects, European context and political points of view from the receiving and sending countries and on the proximity policies and Mediterranean countries. It can be noticed that only recently, after 1993, the approach changed - from the cultural point of view - and we started talking about frontiers: migration and mobility, migration and free circulation, family reunion, respect of borders, respect at the borders. These topics will be discussed on the occasion of the international Conference that will be held in Rome, at the beginning of 2011.



# Research programs



# Scientific Committee Chair Partners

## Scenarios in a demographic counter ageing society

Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo, Università di Roma "La Sapienza", Cinzia Castagnaro, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (ISTAT)

The experience of demographic ageing produces in Europe the approach of the average age at death to the maximum age compatible with the current biological watch. That shows a double effect of compression and expansion of the life span. Expansion due to the increase in the number of persons still alive at the old age; and compression due to the same increase in the years spent in life by the whole population. If the median age of a population, in twenty years, moves approximately from 35 to 55 years, this means that twenty generations of adult pass, in the same period, from the older to the younger part of the population. This is taking place in all the European countries and expresses the image of a counter ageing: a biological rejuvenation associate to a demographic ageing. New definitions, policies and alternative scenarios are requested and suggested for a different life-cycle.

## Gender-specific socioeconomic mortality differences in Italy: New insights from indirect orphanhood-based estimates

Marc Luy, Paola Di Giulio, Vienna Institute of Demography, Graziella Caselli, Università di Roma "La Sapienza"

We analyze socioeconomic mortality differences for women and men by using the orphanhood method for the estimation of life expectancy on survey-based information about parental survival. We extend the classic orphanhood method to developed countries and conduct our analysis for Italy since there is no other promising data source for the analysis of recent SES-specific mortality differences. Furthermore, in combination with the specific characteristics of the surveys, this innovative approach helps to overcome several weaknesses of usual studies on SES-specific mortality differentials. Our analysis provides a time series of education- and occupation-specific life tables for women and men that enable both an analysis of more recent socio-economic mortality differences in Italy and their development between 1980 and 1995. Special attention will be devoted to the trends and patterns among women since there seem to be remarkable changes, whereas for men the typical SES mortality gradient remains constant over time.

## Educational levels and quality of occupations of the national and foreign labour force in Belgium

Serge Feld, Université de Liège

Based on the processing of unpublished data from the last General census of Population in Belgium, the characteristics of the national and foreign labour force in the different regions are presented, with special reference to education levels, unemployment, employment rates, sectors of activity and occupations. This research deals with the question of optimal use of the skills of Belgian and particularly foreign labour. The main results show that non-European labour is less highly-skilled than is the case for Belgian or European nationals. This becomes apparent in unemployment and employment rates. Analysis focuses mainly on education levels and a qualitative assessment of the occupations found within a dozen nationalities according to residence and gender. The disparity between education level and type of occupation suggests a waste of resources insofar as certain groups of foreigners, especially non-Europeans and those from Southern Europe (to a lower extent) are over-qualified for the jobs they do.

## Late age-specific fertility patterns in selected E.U. and candidate countries

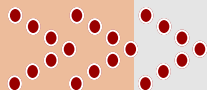
Janez Malacic, University of Ljubljana

The demographic transition started in Europe around two hundred and fifty years ago. The European continent has been a for-runner in the transition process. Recent procreation in Europe is concentrated in the female age group 25 - 34 years. Europeans tend to limit fertility in marginal age groups of female's reproductive period. In the paper the author plans to address late age-specific fertility patterns in selected EU and candidate countries. Age-specific fertility has been low in Europe recently after the age of 35 years. However, if we differ between 35-39, 40-44 and 45-49 years of age we can see considerable differences. The age group 35-39 is still important for the procreation while the next two age groups show very low childbearing. The author will contrast late age-specific fertility patterns in Northern, Central and Southern Europe and candidate Balkan countries and Turkey.

## The development impact of internal migration: findings from Egypt

Ayman Zohry, Egyptian Society for Migration Studies

Few studies assessed the development impact of internal migration. Studies on migration and development focus mainly on remittances of international migrants. This study aims at assessing the development impact of internal migration using the results of two imperial studies on internal migration and development in Egypt. The first fieldsurvey was carried out in 2000 to assess the development impact of circular migration from Upper GEgypt to Cairo while the other one was carried out in 2005 to assess the impact of migrant monetary and in-kind remittances to the Governorate of Beni-Sueif in Upper Egypt. The results indicate the importance of remittances made by internal migrants in poverty alleviation and development.





# Research programs



Rome Chapter  
Paris Chapter

## Progress in gender equality in Egypt

**Nissrin Abu Amara, Université Paris Descartes, Elena Ambrosetti, Università di Roma "La Sapienza", Stephanie Condon, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED)**

Egypt, like many countries in the world, has been witnessing over recent decades slow improvements in gender equality, in line with the evolving international political debate. In this study we are going to analyse changes in gender relations in Egypt using socio economic and demographic indicators. We will thus highlight the ways in which Egyptian society is evolving slowly towards more egalitarian behaviour and attitudes. We are going to focus on the issues of female circumcision and wife abuse, using the few quantitative studies existing on that topic for Egypt. At the same time we will analyse the role played by women associations in promoting gender equality and thereby reducing gender based violence. This socio-political process is reflected by the media (particularly independent media organs) in Egypt, as in other countries of the Middle East (Palestine, Jordan). Therefore we will analyse the social and media discourse regarding these issues.

## Reconciliation of work and family in a familialistic context

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

Among the western countries, Italy shows the lowest levels of both the TFR and the female occupation. Yet the average desired number of children is still above two. The discrepancy is higher than in the other European countries. Moreover, the number of housewives with children who would like to work if this were compatible with their family duties is quite high: "In Italy traditional gender roles continue to influence labour market participation strongly" (OECD, 2006). In this paper we will analyse the impact of age and education asymmetry in the couple, the availability of childcare, the partner's employment, the partner involvement in the domestic work and childcare, the relative woman satisfaction level on the female employment continuity/discontinuity after the arrival of a child. To this purpose, we use recent data from a large-scale Italian survey on births carried out by Istat in 2002 and 2005.

## Social inequalities in health expectancy of elderly : evidence from the HID Survey

**Cristina Giudici, Maria Felice Arezzo, Università di Roma "La Sapienza"**

The debate on the ageing in Europe is currently paying considerable attention to the social and economic consequences of demographic trends. Central to the discussion surrounding the extension of the active lifespan is the state of health of the elderly. On one hand the health condition of the population is clearly crucial to all hypotheses linked to the extension of active life, on the other hand, European governments are specifically interested in forecasting the health care needs and services which will be required by the elderly. This study on one hand measure demographic and social inequalities in life expectancy without disability in France and on the other hand estimates the probability of being in good health conditions according to some individual characteristics, using the data of the French survey on handicaps, disabilities and dependency (HID).

## Timing of the first birth in the Spanish cohorts: evidences from the "Fecundidad, familia y valores 2006" survey

**Margarita Delgado, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC), Alessandra De Rose, Università di Roma "La Sapienza"  
Laura Barrios, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC), Francisco Zamora, Universidad Complutense de Madrid**

In this paper, we are exploring the factors related to the delay of the timing of fertility, that is being observed in Spain since 1970, connected with a sharp decline in the total fertility rate. The focus is on comparison between the elderly female cohorts 1941-55 and the youngest ones, born after 1970. Data come from the very recent and totally unexplored fertility survey, "Fecundidad, familia y valores 2006" held in Spain on a sample of 9700 women, which includes detailed information, among others, on: reproductive and partnership history, education and working activities experiences, as well as on values, opinions and religious attitudes. We model the transition to the first birth using life history analysis techniques, and test, in particular, the changing role played by the female participation in the labour market and its stability on the hazard of becoming a mother after the age of 15.

## Incorporating uncertainty in poverty dynamics: how can we assess the economic impact of AIDS mortality in the presence of measurement error and missing data?

**Alessandra Garbero & James Carpenter, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM), Julian May, University of KwaZulu-Natal**

Disentangling the relationships between HIV and AIDS and poverty has proven methodologically difficult despite many studies attempting to quantify their contributions to households' vulnerability in sub-Saharan Africa. Is AIDS exacerbating poverty or is household-level poverty fuelling the HIV epidemic? The existing economic literature is concerned largely with two issues inherent in estimating the impact of AIDS on household welfare: the potential endogeneity of adult deaths and unobserved heterogeneity of households. Most of the existing demographic literature measures welfare uses asset indices. No evidence to date exists concerning the implications of using poor welfare proxies to estimate the impact of AIDS deaths on households' consumption or, more broadly, welfare. This paper addresses the problems of measurement error and missing expenditure data in the consumption modules of the Africa Centre Demographic Surveillance System from KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa and compares expenditure-based estimates of poverty dynamics associated with mortality with those from asset indices.



# Information



## Interview

Interview to Graziella Caselli, professor of Demography, Department of Demography, Sapienza University of Rome

**Graziella Caselli** was interviewed by **Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo** on the occasion of the XXVI IUSSP International Population Conference in Marrakech. The project of "**European Network**" involves an European partnership of the 17 most important European Demographic Institutes with the goal of enabling good communication among demographers, media, and politicians across Europe. For the coordination of the project, Max Planck Institute has established an office with two people in Berlin starting 1st July 2009. The partnership decided to participate in the call for funding from the European Commission and already presented its candidature this financial year. The Institutes involved in the project are, among others: the Department of Social, Economic, Actuarial and Demographic Studies, Sapienza University of Rome and Dondena Centre for Research on Social Dynamics, Bocconi University, Milan and, as a national dialogue partner outside the international partnership, Neodemos, an independent research centre, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) and Institute National de Etudes Démographiques (INED) are also among the others. Each partner has already reviewed news on demographic issues. The Berlin office is contacting the journalists who published the articles. Most of the communication is in English, but sometimes, as in the case of Italy, it is necessary to use the national language. She underlines the importance of setting up in a near future an office in Rome dedicated to this project.

*As regards the strategy of dialogue of demographers with politicians.* Graziella Caselli stated that the best way is direct communication with politics not only through media and press. Another important aspect of this project is the constitution of a data base on the Population Policy at European level, online, accessible to all. A seminar on Population Policy at Berlin is planned from 1st to 2nd February 2010 to sustain the ongoing projects activities. *As regards the difficulties in communication between politicians and demographers.* On this issue, Graziella Caselli underlined the importance of the journalistic aspects of demographic communication: demographers must consider that the information provided concern an issue having a medium to long term effect while politicians are present - oriented, considering short term. Aging process - which is a very important issue for demographers and which has been extensively researched - is actually underestimated by politicians. Graziella Caselli highlighted the monetary aspect of the exchange between the state and the individuals: elder people are perceived as an expense to the state with their pensions; the message from the demographers can work for the politicians as far as it is transmitted with its monetary aspects firsthand. She also registered the risk of what she perceives as an inability of long range strategy by politicians. Concluding the interview, Graziella Caselli confirms her will to act as a link between the UNESCO Chair and this project.

## Flash

### What Are We Doing ?

The UNESCO Chair will participate in the **Mediterranean info day on "Socio-Economic Sciences and Humanities"** Launch of the 2010 Call "Science socio-economic sciences and Humanities" (Venice, 29, October, 2009); **International Seminar on Gender and Migrations** organized by the Agency for the Promotion of European Research (APRE) (Venice 30, October 2009; **Chaire Quetelet** in Louvain La Neuve, Belgium - devoted to Population Policies in Europe and North America (Louvain, 18-20 November 2009) ; the Fourth International Cairo Conference, "**Migration in the Arab-African World**" (Cairo 7-9 December, 2009) .

Within the framework of the UNESCO "ESS 2009" activities for the implementation of the "**City and Citizenship**" Week, the Chair will promote a Seminar on "**Respect des frontières, Respect aux frontières**". The event will be hosted by the Faculty of Economy, Sapienza University of Rome.

### XXXV Chaire Quetelet - Population Policies in Europe and North America

Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgique  
18-20 November, 2009

The 2009 Quetelet Seminar will be devoted to population policies, already implemented or to be implemented, in industrialized countries, and more specifically in Europe (including Russia) and in North America. The Seminar will devote particular attention to four issues: Definitions, evolution, evaluation and ethics of population policies; Policies supporting family policies; Immigration and migrant integration policies; Policies related to population ageing.

Organisation: **Centre de recherche en démographie et sociétés - Université catholique de Louvain**

Website: <http://www.uclouvain.be/276980.html>

## programme

Fourth International Cairo Conference

**First Meeting of the Permanent Forum of Arab-African Dialogue on Democracy and Human Rights Migrations in the Arab-African World**

Cairo, Egypt  
7 - 9 December 2009

The National Council for Human Rights of Egypt, has organized since 2005, with UNESCO's support, a series of international conferences on democracy and human rights in Africa and in the Arab region. This initiative responded to the feeling that a need existed for dialogue forums on the issue of human rights among governments, MP's, civil society, regional organizations, and the specialized agencies of the United Nations.

Organisation: **National Council for Human Rights and the UNESCO**  
website: <http://www.nchr.org.eg>