



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization

UNI  
TWIN



SAPIENZA  
UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA



SciencesPo.

CERI  
CNRS



UNIVERSITY OF LJUBLJANA



UNIVERSITY OF ISFAHAN



EGYPTIAN SOCIETY FOR  
MIGRATION STUDIES



UNIVERSITY OF SANA'A



UNIVERSIDAD DEL  
SALVADOR



UNIVERSITA' DEGLI STUDI DI  
SIENA



AN-NAJAH NATIONAL  
UNIVERSITY

## 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"

1. Editorial
2. Research activities
3. Information



## »»» Editorial

Since 1999, when the "pillar" of Justice and Internal Affairs and the Amsterdam Treaty became effective, the so-called "European policy on immigration and asylum" has gone through different stages and made remarkable improvements and the national jurisdictions are now pervaded by community (EU) normative interventions in this area. The community action enlargement does not correspond to an equal development of the political debate at European level; the immigration issue is still in the national political game. In spite of a recent Eurobarometer report (autumn 2009), this issue is, in citizens' opinion, one of the most delicate topics in which the EU intervention is required. Facts show how this subject is still mainly carried on by single States (which usually approach the issue for electoral purposes and not in the interest of regulating it). Many other aspects are in the same undefined mostly concerning the third world citizens' admission into the single EU members' territory and the rights which should be recognized to the foreigners residents or to the ones who are just present but non-resident, in which there is a stronger difficulty regarding the transfer of sovereignty from the different governments.

In spite of the growing phenomenon in which interconnections between territories and worldwide management policies become stronger, in the European area (nowadays a free movement space such as is perceived by millions of people seeking access to it) the national approach (and sometimes even the local one) still results the dominant one. Facing times in which everything moves under the mark of globalization, it is mandatory for the EU to overcome this limited vision because the Union represents an attraction pole for those who are outside its area. In order to create it, it is necessary to stimulate a common, integrated, and long term management of the migratory phenomenon so to ensure the real possibility of a European government for immigration. This kind of solution seems to be the only possible answer to fragmentation and exclusion. that while stimulates an hardening on opposing ideological positions creates situation of exclusion which, instead giving security, make the contrary happen.

What the world is asking Europe is to be Europe as a whole and not a group of single nations, nor regions or local communities. The world is expecting European's "*acquis communautaire*" which consists in the participation to the Community rights and duties that Europeans gradually obtained during the last sixty years and that more than everything is a point of difference of the "European model" in the world. It is easy to understand that the answer we are waiting for, and at the same time the most suitable one, is an "European answer", which - based on the subsidiarity principle - would manage on a local ground integration and intercultural issues, on a national level flows and settlements' planning, and at the same time it would maintain the political direction of migration accordingly to the supranational spirit, including the respect of basic human rights and the relations with regions of origin as part of the too neglected European neighbourhood policy.

# Research programs



Scientific Committee  
Chair Partners

9

On September 2010 was held in Vienna the **European Population Conference** focused on the theme Population and Environment. The Conference opened on Wednesday 1st of September and ended on Saturday, 4th of September. It included regular scientific sessions, poster sessions, and training sessions, as well as plenary and debate sessions, side meetings and exhibitions. The **Unesco Chair on Population Migrations and Development** took part in the event with some contributions. On this occasion the **third meeting of the Scientific Council of the UNESCO Chair** was held in Vienna 2nd September. <http://epc2010.princeton.edu/>

## Abstracts presented by the members of the Scientific Committee and the Paris and Rome Chapter:

### **SOCIAL GROUPS AND URBAN LOCATION ALONG INDUSTRIALISATION: BARCELONA, 1786 - 1861 - Anna Cabré, Joana-Maria Pujadas-Mora, Miquel Valls Fígols, Albert Garcia Soler, *Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona***

The demolition of the walls around Barcelona started as late as 1854. In the enclosed space of what is today the old city, industrialisation took place. Along with some smaller Catalan cities, Barcelona became what has been named "the factory of Spain". Between 1787 (Censo de Floridablanca) and 1860 (first census of the statistical era), the population doubled, from roughly 100.000 to almost 200.000 inhabitants. Our present contribution focuses on the changes in spatial distribution experimented by the social groups along the process, observed through two cross-sectional images of 1787 and 1860. Our data come from a source that is being used for the first time for statistical purposes: the "Llibres d'Esposalles" (Marriage accounting books) of the Archive of the Cathedral of Barcelona, a fiscal register covering the Diocese of Barcelona from 1451 to 1906. This data is being collected at the Barcelona Historical Marriage Database, recently created at the Centre d'Estudis Demogràfics - Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona. The taxes paid by each couple (7-8 levels, depending on the socio-economic status of the husband) are used as indicators of social structure. The scope of the contribution is limited to the inner space of the city, the 7 parishes of 1787, which had divided into 15 by 1860. The main results (see extended abstract) show the polarisation of the space during the industrialisation process, the high concentration of poor in the formerly less dense neighbourhoods, now industrial conglomerates, which pushed other groups towards more central spaces. Also, the wider distribution of bourgeoisie seems to be related to industrial rather than commercial activities, formerly concentrated along the sea front.

### **RESPECT AT BORDERS, RESPECT OF BORDERS: THE ITALIAN EXPERIENCE - Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo, Elena Ambrosetti, *Sapienza University of Rome***

The main objective of our research is to study borders from the demographic point of view. The traditional demographic approach sees borders according to ethnic groups: for instance the Balkans' populations. Some attempts were made to see the boundaries of demography as the borders of fertility and mortality. The idea of the convergence of demographic variables is a direct consequence of the theory of demographic transition. There are border-related demographic variables: convergence or divergence of those variables can lead to migration. For instance in the neighbouring regions in the Mediterranean there are demographic borders across populations and there are population movements across borders. There is a third way to see borders from the demographic point of view. Demography in fact leads to demographic migration. Population aging in Italy had as a result the migration of Ukrainian women employed in the health care assistance for older people. The age pyramid of Ukrainian population in Italy is the result of such specific migration. Demography as a source of migration can be considered as a new field of borders studies: because new frontiers that are raised by demography itself. Our study is organized as follow: on the first part, we are going to explain the strong link between migrations and borders, focusing on the case of Italy and the Mediterranean. Then we will tackle the different definitions of borders. Third, we will analyze borders and migration management policies in the EU as well as in the Mediterranean region. In the last part, we are going to speculate on demographic borders as major issue to be taken into consideration when we think about future migration policies.

### **INCREASING LONGEVITY AND DECREASING GENDER MORTALITY DIFFERENTIALS: NEW PERSPECTIVES FROM A STUDY ON ITALIAN COHORTS - Graziella Caselli, *Sapienza University of Rome*, Marco Marsili, *Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (ISTAT)***

The first aim of this work is to identify the reasons for the ongoing changes, with reference to the change in cause-of-death model from the cohorts that are gradually entering adult and old age. The final goal is to use the information obtained to predict the mortality of future cohorts. The results may help us understand what are the determinants of future survival patterns, knowledge of which will be useful for identifying the possible spin-offs on the health and social security services in the future. The first analysis of past changes and recent trends in mortality has brought out clearly how the closing of the gap between male and female survival in the last decade is due to the differential decline (stronger for men than women) in all the main causes of death in young and adult age up to 75. In these periods gender differentials tend to be reduced thanks to men having a more favourable dynamic than women for circulatory system and, still more, cancers (Caselli and Egidi, in press). The particular trend in the causes that contribute to closing the gap between the two genders also emphasizes the effect on mortality of the history of the successive cohorts in the course of time: the gap between the cohorts born during or just before the second world war narrowed, as they benefited in the post-war period from a higher level of education, greater wellbeing and, in general, greater attention to more healthy life-styles. These conditions were effective in offsetting some of the risks of death that had most penalized men, but that now are starting to disadvantage women, who have begun to adopt behaviours more similar to men of their age. Analysis of the output of mortality projections can confirm and add new information to these first indications.

# Research programs



Rome Chapter  
Paris Chapter

9

## INTERGENERATIONAL ECONOMIC TRANSFERS IN THE PERIOD OF RAPID POPULATION AGING: THE CASE OF SLOVENIA - Janez Malacic, Joze

Sambt, *University of Ljubljana*

The human being is a creature that needs help from other older humans for an extended period of time in the early stage of life to survive. For older individuals, this is not necessary in all cases, as some people work and take care of themselves through the end of their life. However, the production of older people is not enough to cover their consumption. Economic flows across age groups cover the elderly's excess consumption over their labor income. Age is becoming an increasingly important dimension because of the aging of the population, which is causing profound changes in the age structure of the population. Age is the most important attribute of determining people's economic behavior. In the past several years, the National Transfer Accounts (NTA) methodology has been developed which adds the age dimension to the System of National Accounts (SNA). In this paper, we present the latest NTA results for Slovenia and build further analyses on them. We analyze long-term sustainability of the Slovenian public system. We focus on various government measures to limit growing public expenditures revealed in the analysis as a consequence of rapid population aging. However, under various government measures the distribution of burdens among cohorts differs, especially if we introduce the time dimension into the analysis. The results we found are in line with the elderly's aspirations to delay cuts in old-age benefits for as long as possible. Among measures for improving long term sustainability of the public system the elderly prefer increasing age at retirement and tax increases, especially on labor, over reducing old-age benefits. However, this shifts burdens to younger generations and generations to come.

## SHOULD FEMALES AND MALES AVOID HAVING THEIR CHILDREN LATE IN LIFE? IMPACT OF PARENTAL AGES AT CHILDBEARING ON CONGENITAL ANOMALIES - Jitka Rychtarikova, *Charles University, Prague*, Antonin Sipek, *MUDR, Prague*, Catherine Gourbin, Guillaume Wunsch, *Université Catholique de Louvain*

The purpose of this paper is to examine the possible association between the risk for the live born child of suffering from various congenital anomalies on the one hand, and parental ages at childbearing on the other hand. The impact of maternal age is better known, e.g. in the case of Down syndrome (trisomy 21). A possible impact of father's age at birth of the child on congenital anomalies is on the other hand still being debated, and the few studies available do not all lead to the same conclusions. The data set used for this paper has been obtained by linking the information contained in the Czech National Registry of Mothers at Childbirth and the National Registry of Newborns to the data from the National Registry of Congenital Anomalies of the Czech Republic, for the whole country and for the years 2000-2007. For comparison with previous results for Hungary, we have examined the relation between parental ages and all congenital anomalies, but also for children born alive with Down syndrome, congenital anomalies of the cardiovascular system, or with oral clefts, taking into account the other covariates in the data set. We are furthermore examining other groupings of congenital anomalies. Besides age of the mother and of the father at birth of the child, the covariates include previous number of miscarriages, previous number of live births, previous number of perinatal deaths, multiplicity, education of the mother, marital status of the mother, smoking, diabetes, and recourse to assisted reproductive technologies. A particular attention is given to the problem of possible residual confounding between both parental ages.

## MEASURING IMMIGRANT ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN ITALY - Benedetta Cassani, Cristina Giudici, *Sapienza University of Rome*,

Immigrant entrepreneurship is considered an important tool to promote integration in the socio-economic context of the destination country. Immigrant entrepreneurship in Italy has grown consistently in quantitative terms and has shown a solid process of settlement in specific sectors. In this context, on one hand immigrant entrepreneurship could be interpreted as an important tool for the social and economic inclusion of migrants; and on the other hand immigrants could have a positive effect on the economy of the destination country if they are significantly more entrepreneurial than natives.

The aim of the study is to provide an overview of the characteristics and geographical distribution of the immigrant entrepreneurship phenomena in Italy, considering the main characteristics of immigrant flows in the Italian scenario from an economic, demographic and social perspective. The research is based on the "ASIA" data base, realised by the Italian Statistical Office and concerning enterprises working in Italy from 1999 to 2008. The study is structured into two distinct phases: firstly, a descriptive analysis will be realized, focusing on the characteristics of the main community showing a high number of enterprise start up in Italy; secondly, an interpretative phase will be implemented, through a multidimensional approach, aimed to identify the significant variables influencing the development of immigrants entrepreneurship.

## THE NEW FAMILIES: WHAT HAPPENS WHEN ITALIANS MEET "NEW" ITALIANS? ANALYSIS OF THE FAMILIAR AND REPRODUCTIVE BEHAVIOURS OF MIXED COUPLES IN ITALY - Marina Attili, Cinzia Castagnaro, Giancarlo Gualtieri, Antonella Guarneri, Sabrina Prati, *Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (ISTAT)*

The aim is to study the familiar and reproductive behaviours of mixed couples in Italy, in other words couples composed by Italian and foreign citizens. The idea is to observe the recent trends in order to analyse the evolution of the main characteristics of these couples. One of the most significant new aspects of the last decade is surely the increase in marriages in which one or both spouses are foreigner. A marriage with a foreign citizen represents one of the most important indicators regarding the stabilisation and integration process of the immigrant communities in Italy. In 2008, "mixed" marriages account for the most consistent share of all marriages with at least one foreign spouse (36,918) and even totalled, in 2008, about 24,548 marriages, representing 10.0% of all the marriages. They are an example of the melting pot of cultures and of the non-complete sharing of the traditional values that these unions generate. As regards the mixed couples, the most frequent type is the one in which the husband is Italian and the wife foreigner (18,240). Italian women who chose a foreign partner account for a little (6,308). Data on births allow completing the context of the foreign origin family behaviours. Out of the more than 576 thousand births enlisted in the municipality registers in 2008, few less than 24 thousands children born from mixed couples. Considering these different characteristics and behaviours the analysis is carried out on the main citizenships present in Italy.

# Information

## Student Exchange

**Marianna Costanzo (UnescoChair, Sapienza, University of Rome)** attended a training at the **International Migration Institute (IMI)**, a research center that (forms) is part of the Oxford Department of International Development of the Oxford University of Oxford. Directed by the researcher Thomas Lacroix, Marianna Costanzo She took part to the project TRAMO. It is an: a European project with the which aims to identify the characteristics of the cross border migrant organizations and to analyze the diffusion of the transnational migrant organizations. In particular She carried out a research and wrote a report about one of the migrant organizations analyzed, and then she helped to clean and update a database about Polish and Indian migrant organizations in UK. The training was an enriching experience, because she could work in a young, multicultural and high professional center and she was surrounded by qualified and helpful researchers.

**Marie Bassi (UnescoChair - Paris Chapter, Sapienza, University of Rome)** In the framework of the Unesco Chair agreement between Sapienza and Sciences Po, Marie Bassi, member of the Paris Chapter, spent one month in the Methods and Models for Economics, Territory and Finance Department at Sapienza University of Methods and Models for Economics, Territory and Finance. This experience is as was part of her PhD thesis on "The changing paradigm of European migration policy. The transformation of the state's decision level of policy making. The case of Italy and Spain" at the Sciences Po doctoral School in Paris under the supervision of Catherine Wintol de Wenden. The objective of this research trip was to share experiences and knowledge with Italian professors and researchers specialised in migration.

## News

**The foreign workforce in Belgium** - The last census contained more questions related to economic activity than the previous ones. This data has been utilised used for the first time, by Professor Feld, to draw from them the first interconnected portrait of of Belgians and foreigners the working conditions of Belgians and foreigners. (*Serge Feld, La main-d'oeuvre étrangère en Belgique, Academia-Bruylant, Louvain-la-Neuve, 2010; 182 p*)



A study on **Respect at borders, respect of borders** realized by Elena Ambrosetti (Unesco Chair, Rome Chapter) has been published by University of Bari - (*Elena Ambrosetti, Rispetto alle frontiere, rispetto delle frontiere, Università degli Studi di Bari, Processi di globalizzazione ed equilibri demografici, quaderno 39, Bari, 2010; p. 44*)

The final documents of the Conference "**Fostering Dialogue among Stakeholders in European Research: Conference on the Gender and Migration policy**" organized by the APRE on June are now available on internet. <http://www.gemmaproject.eu/conference/>

**International Seminar "How to enhance inclusiveness for migrants in our cities: Urban policies and creative practices"** UNESCO/UN-HABITAT project: "*Inclusive Cities for All: Creative Urban Policies and Practices for Migrants*" 16/17 November 2010 - MEXICO CITY. <http://www.unesco.org/shs/urban>

Quetelet Seminar entitled "**Stalls, resistances and reversals in demographic transitions**" 24th-26th November 2010, Louvain-la-Neuve Research Centre in Population and Societies, Université catholique de Louvain <http://www.uclouvain.be/en-313217.html>

## Seminars

### General Conference 2011: Respect at borders, Respect of borders

#### Preparatory seminars

6 October 2010 - Navarrini Hall - h.10.00- 12 .00 **Borders, Political Science and International relations**

**GLOBALIZATION: ASPECTS OF HUMAN MOBILITY AND LEGAL GOVERNANCE** - Olli Kultalahti and Jukka Kultalahti (University of Tampere)

21 October 2010 - Room 6A h.11.00- 13 .00 **Borders and Languages**

Ersilia Incelli, Marie Pierre Escoubas and Chiara Prospero Porta (Sapienza)

25 October 2010 - Room 6A - h.11.00- 13 .00 **Borders, Population and Migrations**

**Chairman:** Stefano Baldi (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

**Keynote speech:** Catherine de Wenden (CERI Sciences-Po, Paris), **MIGRANTS, RÉFUGIÉS ET RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES**

10 November 2010 - Council Hall h.11.00- 13 .00 **Borders, Governance and Institutions**

Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo (Unesco Chair) and Habib Achour (Ambassador of Tunisian Republic in Italy) tbc. Within the framework of UNESCO Week on Education for Sustainable Development 2010.