
Max Planck Institute, Konstanz, Department of Geography of the Autonomous University of Barcelona, UAB and Centre of Demographic Studies, CED.

1 September - 30 November - Elena Ambrosi will receive as Sapienza Visiting fellow, Dr. Tineke Fokkema (NLD, 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 Petrello, Herica La Valle and Paolo Campanagione, young researchers who are working and studying on the field of migrations.

SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

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 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.”

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)

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.

Partners 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”

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 especially if the idea of closure and separation, that the word border itself contains and symbolizes at the same time, had been kept. […] R. Fevre (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 structure) 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 Ali 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.

30 October - Course on “Population and Development” – Faculty of Economics, “Sapienza” University of Rome, ROME.

22-25 April - ISSUP 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 Right) and Alicia Bernasconi, Buenos Aires.

9 May - Europe Day - International Seminar on “The Governance of International Migrations” – Sapienza University of Rome, by Caterina Wiltof 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 “Capacity Building in the Mediterranean Region”, with Cristina Giudici and Federica Mazzarelli at ICRROM, 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 Caterine Wiltof de Wenden and Rosalina Latcheva with contributions by Elena Ambrosetti and Angela Paparusso, LIUBJANIA.

26-31 August - XXVII ISSUP 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. Iglésias, 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 Wiltof 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 Wenhouese 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 DEMOPYLEX PROJECT
Nicolas Brouard, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED); Joseph Larrañaga, Instituto de Research for the Development (IRD); Elena Ambrosetti, Università di Roma La Sapienza; Géraldine Dutheil, Institut National d’Études Démographiques (INED); Cristina Giudici, Università di Roma La Sapienza

The Demopylex 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 above already harmonized in French and Italian, published on line, 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-language indexes of any kind of data 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 EVOLUTIVE PERSPECTIVES ON MIGRANT ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN ITALIAN REGIONS: SPATIAL CONCENTRATION, INDUSTRIAL SPECIALIZATION AND MIXED EMBEDDEDNESS
Filippo Celata and Benedetta Cassani, MEMOTEC 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 bilateral and international 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 ethnocultural 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’ concentration patterns, however, are mostly due to new firm formation while the selective entrepreneurship – firms’ differential rate of survival - seems 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, MEMOTEC 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.

www.memotec.uniroma1.it/newdp/ricerca/alte iniziative/cattedra unesco/cattedra unesco.php