



15 NOV. 2016

Nell'anno **duemilasedici**, addì **15 novembre** alle ore **16.00**, presso il **Salone di rappresentanza**, si è riunito il Consiglio di Amministrazione, convocato con nota rettorale prot. n. 0078986 del 10.11.2016 (**Allegato 1**), per l'esame e la discussione degli argomenti iscritti al seguente ordine del giorno:

..... O M I S S I S

Sono presenti: il **rettore** prof. Eugenio Gaudio, Presidente; il **prorettore vicario** prof. Renato Masiani; i consiglieri: prof.ssa Antonella Polimeni, prof. Vincenzo Francesco Nocifora, prof. Bartolomeo Azzaro, prof. Michel Gras, sig. Beniamino Altezza, dott.ssa Angelina Chiaranza, sig. Angelo Marzano, sig. Antonio Lodise e il **direttore generale** Carlo Musto D'Amore, che assume le funzioni di segretario.

Assente giustificato: dott. Francesco Colotta.

Assiste per il Collegio dei Revisori dei Conti: dott. Giuseppe Spinelli.

Il **Presidente**, constatata l'esistenza del numero legale, dichiara l'adunanza validamente costituita e apre la seduta.

..... O M I S S I S

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Relaz. int.

11.4



Consiglio di
Amministrazione

Seduta del

15 NOV. 2016

**UNESCO CHAIR IN "POPULATION, MIGRATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT"
ALLA SAPIENZA: PROPOSTA DI ESTENSIONE DEL MEMORANDUM
DI INTESA**

Il Presidente sottopone al Consiglio di Amministrazione la relazione predisposta dall'Area per l'Internazionalizzazione, già sottoposta all'approvazione del Senato Accademico nella seduta dell'8 novembre u.s., relativa alla richiesta di estensione del Memorandum d'Intesa con l'UNESCO, firmato in data 29 ottobre 2008 e rinnovato nel 2012, con cui è stata istituita, presso la Facoltà di Economia, una *Unesco Chair in "Population, Migrations and Development"*.

Il Memorandum è stato approvato dal Senato Accademico e dal Consiglio di Amministrazione, rispettivamente nelle sedute del 21 ottobre 2008 e 28 ottobre 2008, e già rinnovato per altri 4 anni nel 2012. In questi 8 anni di attività, la *Chair* ha conseguito importanti risultati in ambito scientifico, come descritto dalla relazione sulle attività 2013-2016 che costituisce parte integrante della presente relazione.

Il Dipartimento di Metodi e Modelli per l'Economia, il Territorio e la Finanza della Facoltà di Economia, assegnatario della Cattedra, ha approvato in data 20 ottobre 2016 una delibera favorevole all'estensione del mandato della *Unesco Chair "Population, Migrations and Development"* per un ulteriore mandato di quattro anni, a partire da novembre 2016 fino ad ottobre 2020. Lo stesso Consiglio ha individuato la prof.ssa Alessandra De Rose quale titolare della Cattedra per il prossimo mandato.

Alla luce delle considerazioni sopra esposte e considerato il prestigio di tale iniziativa, che ha consentito di valorizzare in ambito internazionale le eccellenze didattiche e scientifiche della Sapienza, si invita codesto Consesso ad autorizzare il Rettore alla richiesta di estensione del Memorandum d'Intesa con l'UNESCO della Chair UNESCO/UNITWIN in "*Population, Migrations and Development*" per ulteriori quattro anni con scadenza ottobre 2020, senza oneri finanziari a carico del Bilancio Universitario.

La presente relazione è stata presentata al Senato Accademico, il quale ha espresso parere favorevole nella seduta dell'8 novembre 2016, con delibera n. 272.

SAPIENZA UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA
Area per l'Internazionalizzazione
Ufficio Internazionalizzazione
Il Capo Ufficio
Matteo Capelli
M. Capelli

SAPIENZA UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA
Area per l'Internazionalizzazione
Settore Cooperazione allo Sviluppo
RiA, Planificazione e Gestione Risorse
H2020 Settore
H2020 Maggiore



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SAPIENZA UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA
Area per l'Internazionalizzazione
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Matteo Capelli
Lei Capelli

SAPIENZA UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA
Area per l'Internazionalizzazione
Il Direttore
Dott.ssa Antonella Cammisa

Allegati parte integrante:

- piano delle attività 2016-2020 *Chair Unesco in "Population, Migrations and Development"*;
- relazione attività 2013-2016 *Chair Unesco in "Population, Migrations and Development"*;
- delibera Consiglio di Dipartimento di Metodi e Modelli per l'Economia, il Territorio e la Finanza, della Facoltà di Economia.

Allegati in visione:

- accordo di convenzione con la *United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)*;
- delibera del Senato accademico del 21 ottobre 2008;
- delibera del Consiglio di Amministrazione n.164 del 28 ottobre 2008;
- delibera del Senato accademico n.41 del 30 gennaio 2012;
- delibera Consiglio di amministrazione n.13 del 14 febbraio 2012;
- delibera del Senato Accademico n. 272 dell'8 novembre 2016;
- comunicazione Unesco per Rinnovo della Cattedra, 2012.

SAPIENZA UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA
Area per l'Internazionalizzazione
Senatore Cooperazione allo Sviluppo
R.R., Pianificazione e Gestione Risorse
Il Capo Settore
Daniela Massimi Ricci
D. Ricci



15 NOV. 2016

..... O M I S S I S

DELIBERAZIONE N. 397/16

IL CONSIGLIO DI AMMINISTRAZIONE

- Letta la relazione istruttoria;
- Viste le delibere del Senato Accademico del 21 ottobre 2008 e del Consiglio di Amministrazione n. 164 del 28 ottobre 2008 relative all'istituzione della Unesco Chair "Population, Migrations and Development";
- Viste le delibere del Senato Accademico n. 41 del 30 gennaio 2012 e del Consiglio di Amministrazione n. 13 del 14 febbraio 2012 relative al rinnovo della Unesco Chair "Population, Migrations and Development";
- Visto il Memorandum d'intesa tra Sapienza Università di Roma e la Direzione Generale Istruzione, Ricerca e Cultura dell'UNESCO firmato dal Rettore pro tempore in data 29 ottobre 2008;
- Considerati gli intensi rapporti di collaborazione con l'UNESCO;
- Valutati positivamente i risultati scientifici conseguiti dalla Chair, così come descritti nel report sulle attività relative al quadriennio 2013-2016 che costituisce parte integrante della relazione;
- Ravvisata l'opportunità di proseguire nelle attività del programma di cooperazione universitaria internazionale dell'UNESCO volto alla realizzazione di programmi di insegnamento e di ricerca avanzati in discipline connesse alle politiche di sviluppo nei paesi terzi;
- Visto l'articolo 15 del Memorandum, che prevede la possibilità di una proroga per un nuovo mandato, di quattro anni accademici con scadenza ottobre 2020, mediante scambio di lettere;
- Considerato il rilievo internazionale dell'iniziativa che ha consentito di valorizzare le eccellenze didattiche e scientifiche della Sapienza in ambito internazionale;
- Vista la delibera del Consiglio di Dipartimento di Metodi e Modelli per l'Economia, il Territorio e la Finanza, della Facoltà di Economia con la quale è stato espresso parere favorevole all'estensione del mandato della Cattedra Unesco "Popolazione, Migrazioni e Sviluppo" con le relative indicazioni di attività e di bilancio assicurando la piena sostenibilità dei programmi ed è stata indicata Alessandra De Rose, quale titolare della Cattedra per il prossimo mandato;
- Visto il parere favorevole espresso dal Senato Accademico nella seduta dell'8 novembre 2016 con deliberazione n. 272;
- Presenti n. 11, votanti n. 9: con voto unanime espresso nelle forme di legge dal rettore e dai consiglieri: Polimeni, Nocifora, Azzaro, Gras, Altezza, Chiaranza, Marzano e Lodise

11.4



Consiglio di
Amministrazione

Seduta del

15 NOV. 2016

DELIBERA

di autorizzare il Rettore alla richiesta di estensione del Memorandum d'Intesa con l'UNESCO della Chair UNESCO/UNITWIN in Population, Migrations and Development per ulteriori quattro anni, senza oneri finanziari a carico del Bilancio Universitario.

Letto e approvato seduta stante per la sola parte dispositiva.

IL SEGRETARIO
Carlo Musto D'Amore

Carlo Musto D'Amore

IL PRESIDENTE
Eugenio Gaudio

Eugenio Gaudio

..... O M I S S I S

UNESCO CHAIR POPULATION, MIGRATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

ACTION PLAN 2016-2020

STARTING DATE: NOVEMBER 2016

DURATION: FOUR ACADEMIC YEARS

DOMAIN: DEMOGRAPHY, ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCES

NAME OF HOST INSTITUTION: SAPIENZA UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA

FACULTY / DEPARTMENT CONCERNED: FACULTY OF ECONOMICS

EXECUTING INSTITUTION: DEPARTMENT OF METHODS AND MODELS FOR ECONOMICS,
TERRITORY AND FINANCE (MEMOTEF) AND RESEARCH CENTER IN
EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES (EUROSAPIENZA),
SAPIENZA UNIVERSITY OF ROME

1. Executive Summary:

Population and migration are one of the major issues of concern in the world in the last and next years. The accelerated impact of international migration and refugees on countries of origin, transit and destination is foreseen to continue: international migration is likely to further develop itself as a part of the global transformations affecting today's world. Migration can be a chance to foster development and increase intercultural relationships. However, migration is often understood as a problem. And indeed, the increased population flows across borders of individuals from diverse cultural backgrounds give rise to a number of challenges in both host States and States of origin. It is becoming increasingly clear that unilateral approaches will not be sufficient to address these challenges and that the international community must collectively find ways to make more in the field of migration. The issues of migrations, demography and development are linked to the social, economic, cultural and spatial dimensions of our societies. Therefore the UNESCO Chair will continue to involve researchers and scholars from the different disciplines and fields of competence, primarily but not exclusively. The overall objective of this project is to contribute to build capacity in teaching and researching with the aim to promote a multidisciplinary scientific approach in the field of development, population and migrations with the basic premise that human rights and education should be at the core of any approach to human mobility. The Chair is such a laboratory for creating new knowledge and ideas in order to promote cultural diversity and to invent new scenarios for the future of international migrations. Successful policies require an understanding of the possible future situations and conditions that will affect migration and development processes.

Thanks to the UNESCO Chair programme students, researchers and post graduates will have the opportunity to attend specific courses held by scholars with international experience and by functionaries of the most relevant European and international Institutions and NGOs already involved in the issues of development.

The long term objective of the Chair is to build capacity in teaching and researching with the aim to promote a multidisciplinary scientific approach in the field of development, population and migrations with the basic premise that human rights should be at the core of any approach to human mobility. The Chair wants to be a laboratory for creating new knowledge and ideas in order to promote cultural diversity and to invent new scenarios for the future of international migrations. Successful policies require an understanding of the possible future situations and conditions that will affect migrations and development processes. The elaboration of scenarios for the future of migration requires debates between all stakeholders, including academics and researchers, non-governmental organisations and policy-makers, with the purpose of bringing together their views and of sharing their experiences. The value that UNESCO add to our project is in its function as an intellectual platform for promoting debates and the exchange of views, thus enabling the elaboration of innovative scenarios for the future.

The proposed approach of studying the phenomenon intends to contribute to formulate strategies based on the following priorities:

- 1) Population issues
- 2) Respect of human rights of migrants
- 3) Policy development
- 4) Cultural diversity and education

In the short term the UNESCO Chair will contribute:

1. to produce a better understanding on how to improve good governance in the field of population issues and international migrations with reference to the respect of human rights of migrants as well as to their potential for the development of both sending and hosting countries.
2. to exchange information on policies that best respond to the challenges of inclusion in increasingly multicultural and transnational societies.
3. to design a new strategic approach for development, migrations and populations involving relevant disciplines in order to prepare the international community to address the future challenges raised by human mobility in the next decades.

A new international path in the field of migrations and development should be aimed at improving immigration and integration policies considering the needs of already present migrants, of future immigrants and of the native population and their attitudes, paying attention to the human dimension of the migration phenomenon. From this point of view, short, medium and longer term actions have to be implemented, bearing in mind that migration should not become an alternative to development strategies. Specific initiatives should be promoted aiming at gathering policy-relevant data on the migration and development nexus (by gender, age, skill level, region etc.) and at making analytical information and knowledge available for use by policy-makers. Migrations should be included in national planning process, synergies between policies and actions should be promoted.



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



UNESCO Chair in Population,
Migrations and Development



SAPIENZA
UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA

2) ACTIVITIES:

All the information related to the activities of UNESCO Chair are collected and continuously updated on the web-site <http://www.memotef.uniroma1.it/ricerca/cattedra-unesco> and on social network. A regular newsletter (ChairNews) is edited both in digital and paper format every three months.

Education	<p>Master course on "Migration Analysis", Cristina Giudici, Faculty of Economics, Sapienza University, Rome.</p> <p>The academic course on "Migration Analysis" aims to grasp the complex relationships between migration, development issues and populations dynamics, following a multidisciplinary approach. The course has been designed to develop both the historical path that characterizes the migration process at an international level, and those dynamics that characterize the Italian context, underlining causes and implications of population movements and looking at the economic, social and political impact of international migrations with reference to both sending and receiving countries.</p> <p>Master course on "Population, Migrations and Developmet", Elena Ambrosetti, Faculty of Economics, Sapienza University, Rome.</p> <p>The course deals with the relationship between population issues and economic, social and political aspects of development. It aims to introduce the theoretical frameworks to analyze population changes and analyze the consequences of population growth with a particular focus on the factors affecting the components of population change including fertility and mortality decline, changing sex ratios, migration and ageing. Part of the course refers also to the 1994 Cairo International Conference on Population and Development.</p>
Training	<p>A summer school will be organized each year, addressed to international students. The summer schools are designed to make students self-sufficient in understanding and taking part in the policies debate on population, migrations and development. Each school is aimed to deepen specific aspects of this debate, on a national and international scale.</p> <p>2016 : "MIGRANTS IN EUROPE: HUMAN RIGHTS AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY" in partnership with the Centre International de Formation Européenne. Scientific Committee : Cristina Giudici, Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo, Alessandra de Rose</p> <p>The program includes the following topics: <i>Migrant crisis in Europe - Migration routes in the Mediterranean Area - Schengen Area, border security around the Mediterranean Sea - Political refugees and economic migrants: the EU legislation - Human trafficking, a modern form of Slavery - Unaccompanied minors in Italy - Health of immigrants in European countries.</i></p> <p>2017 : MIGRATION, YOUTH AND INTEGRATION, in partnership with the Centre International de Formation Européenne.</p> <p>2018 : MIGRATION, RELIGION AND NATIONAL IDENTITY, in partnership with the Centre International de Formation Européenne.</p>

Research	<p>OBSERVATORY ON CHILDREN IN DIFFICULTY AND ABANDONED CHILDREN <i>Elena Ambrosetti and Enza Roberta Petrillo</i> are members of the Observatory promoted by the Operating Unit on minors protection of Rome Municipality.</p> <p>The project is led by the Association Virtus Italia, in partnership with Sapienza University's Research center EuroSapienza and other partners from academia and Ngos. It aims at assess the activities performed by the local "Centro di Primissima Accoglienza", a first reception center expressly conceived to host minors in vulnerability conditions. The findings are based on three main methodological tools: quantitative analysis, ethnographic observation of the daily conditions of the center and semi-structured interviewing with key informants coming from public and non public sector.</p> <p>POPULATION MOBILITY AND MULTIDIMENSIONAL BORDERS <i>Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo, Cristina Giudici, Elena Ambrosetti, Angela Paparusso (Sapienza University of Rome) Catherine Wihtol de Wenden (CNRS- Paris)</i></p> <p>The recent happenings in the Mediterranean area have brought to a massive migration outflow from north Africa, and in the first months of 2011, over 40.000 people have reached the European shores, arriving in Lampedusa. These numbers, together with the media communication, gave the public perception that north Africa's migration, has had its main impact in Europe. It is instead to be said, that this number, represents just a small part of the enormous amount of refugees that have left Libya in these months: over 720.000 migrants according to IOM have left the country until 7 October 2011, not considering the non registered outflows. The majority of the outflow, is then a south-south migration to the neighborhood countries and basically to Tunisia (over 40%) and Egypt (around 32%). On these basis, the study aims to provide an overview of this recent phenomenon analyzing the population mobility through the Arab Spring and distinguishing, from the country of departure, the direction and the demographic characteristics of the flows, according to IOM, UNHCR and other available international data. For a more complete overall view, the study will analyze the information published, during this period, by the major north African media. Measures will have to distinguish, on the total flow, the physiological number of migrants that would have left the region even without the revolutions. The research will also highlight Europe's political incapacity of covering such an unexpected flow of migrants, due to a weak migration control regime basically working through bilateral agreements, and will discuss on the complexity of border definitions: borders are not only physical demarcation lines, but also invisible and conceptual boundaries that create delimitations between different groups within the same political realities, or ethnic and cultural barriers which bring to the conflict between national security and respect for human rights.</p> <p>EUROPE AND LATIN AMERICA : MIGRATION POLICIES AND INTEGRATION OF MIGRANTS. <i>Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo, Cristina Giudici, Maria Cristina Massa (University of Lujan, Argentina)</i></p> <p>The CHORA demographic observatory - Program of Studies, Research and Training on Population, Family and Migration – is a research and training program on population issues concerning several demographic and social aspects in Italy and Argentina. The program includes studies on birth, migration, health and ageing. Specific focus is given on family issues, education and minor conditions, intergenerational relations, with particular attention to those associated with population aging, internal and international migration.</p>
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SOCIAL ISOLATION AS A RISK FACTOR FOR MORTALITY

Cristina Giudici, Maria Felice Arezzo, (Sapienza Università di Roma), Nicolas Brouard, (INED), Parigi.

Dating back to Durkheim's classical work linking social life with the risk of suicide, a large body of literature has shown the beneficial effect of social relationships on health and mortality. Isolation has been recognized as an important risk factor for mortality and to contribute to differences in mortality by gender and socio economic status. With increasing age most social contacts fade away, bonds with non-kin decrease in importance, while the bonds with close family members may increase. These patterns in old age could be interpreted as an adaptive response, consisting in concentrate the limited time and energy on few social partners, able to better satisfy the primary social needs. In case of institutional accommodation, people seem to follow a different pattern, showing much smaller family networks and less frequent contacts than people living in private households. The aim of this work is to contextualize the health and mortality risks of social isolation within the broader social environment and analyze specific mediating factors through which social isolation may increase the risk for mortality, both in private households and in institutions.

POPULATION AGEING AND HEALTH IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Cristina Giudici, Sapienza University di Roma

The ageing population is one of the major challenges for modern societies and increased longevity has played a crucial role. Gains in longevity can be attributed to a number of factors, including advances in medical care, greater access to health care, better education, healthier lifestyles and improved living conditions. Life expectancy at birth continues to increase in all European countries and the debate on ageing is currently paying considerable attention to the healthy life expectancy of the older population, among whom dependency, disease and death are concentrated. Whether increases in life expectancy are accompanied by increases in good-quality years is a central issue, and the one key issue is whether or not we are exchanging longer life for poorer health. The current economic crisis has further complicated this debate, and most studies focusing on this issue show how the effects of the crisis may affect the health behaviours of a population. This research is aimed to contribute to this debate focusing on social and economic health disparities in European countries.

STUDYING IMMIGRANT INTEGRATION IN EUROPE: CIVIC RHETORIC, CITIZENSHIP POLICIES AND SELF-REPORTED LIFE SATISFACTION.

Angela Paparusso, Sapienza Università di Roma

With the aim of studying integration and integration policies in Europe, the goal of this work is threefold: to offer an overview of civic integration policies adopted by European countries in the last decades, in order to shed light on the rationale that is behind the European convergence towards the civic integration; to examine the effect of both individual-level characteristics and measures of national citizenship policies on the probability to have citizenship status among immigrants living in some European countries and to measure the effect of the demographic characteristics, the human capital and the so-called 'immigration variables' on the self-reported life satisfaction of immigrants residing in seven European countries.

IMMIGRANTS' CITIZENSHIP STATUS IN EUROPE: THE ROLE OF NATIONAL POLICIES

Elena Ambrosetti, Angela Paparusso, Sapienza University of Rome

The importance of citizenship status for immigrants' process of incorporation into the hosting society has been largely demonstrated. Citizenship is, in fact, an indicator of integration since it is a legal status, which implies political, civic and social rights (as well as duties) in the new country of residence. Nevertheless, although almost all European countries have shifted from a 'nationalist citizenship' to a more 'multiculturalist citizenship', thus formally liberalizing the access to citizenship rights, the chances to obtain the citizenship status of the new country of residence are still quite limited for many immigrants and their descendants living in Europe. Moreover, several differences in citizenship rights policies exist in terms of residence requirements for naturalization, citizenship by birth, dual citizenship toleration and language and integration requirements. We argue that the acquisition of citizenship rights of the new country of residence can depend on individual factors, such as the demographic characteristics of immigrants, human capital factors and the so-called 'immigration variables', but also on contextual factors in the country of residence. Among the latter, we find the national citizenship rights policies precisely, which establish who is eligible for naturalization. Within these considerations, the aim of this work is to examine the effect of individual and policy factors in the country of residence on the probability to have citizenship status among first-generation immigrants living in Europe, using a multilevel analysis. Individual-level data stem from the Immigrant Citizens Survey (ICS); country-level data stem from a variety of sources, such as Eurostat.

POPULATION DYNAMICS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN: THE FEMINIZATION IN QUESTION - Progetto LabexMed APRIMED

Elena Ambrosetti, Sapienza Università di Roma

The premise of our research program is that the feminisation of populations constitutes an analytical dimension, which enables the scrutiny of both the moving and static features of the Mediterranean societies selected for our survey, but also the converging trends and disparities between them. The premise that there is a growing disequilibrium between the sexes in the Mediterranean will be scrutinised by analysing sex ratios at various ages, territorial scales and different shapes (or structures) of the households in presence in each group.

The study of the feminisation process will follow three main lines of research :

- Feminisation and evolving family structures
- Feminisation and life cycle transformations against the backdrop of ageing populations
- Feminisation, spaces, mobilities

THE HEALTH DIMENTION OF MIGRATION

Cristina Giudici, University of Rome, in partnership with the University of Lujan (Argentina)

Arriving migrants seems to be more healthy than the natives, and also healthier than their compatriots remaining in their countries of origin, it is the so-called "healthy immigrant effect", stressed by several studies. There is a consensus that the health advantage upon arrival is due to a migrants' positive self-selection: only the healthiest and most motivated individuals choose to undergo the traumatic experience of migration to a new country, while people who are sicker and weaker stay behind. There are of course other reasons why there may be consistent differences in health between immigrants and native born populations, in particular the fact that health conditions are generally under-self-reported

	<p>by the foreign-born, either because they have not yet been diagnosed, or because of differences in perceptions about health status.</p> <p>Recently, a growing number of studies find a deterioration of migrants health status the longer they stay in the new country. A possible explanation of this pattern could be find on the worsening of dietary styles, adoption of risky behaviors (smoking, alcohol consumption, overeating), and erosion of social and cultural protective factors such as close family, religion ties and social solidarity. Another hypothesis is that immigrants tend to use healthcare services less frequently than natives or receive lower quality healthcare; disparities in use of healthcare services between immigrants and natives could stem from differences in health insurance coverage, poor knowledge of their rights, difficulty on communicating with health practitioners because of linguistic and cultural barriers, or to different form of discrimination.</p> <p>As stressed by literature, the observed health differences between native-born and immigrants in Europe vary by country of residence and origin of migrant, time, and also gender; differentials may also differ across dimensions of health. A better understanding of the immigrants' health status, behavior, and attitudes in European Countries is of great socio-political importance, allowing to better address public health challenges and better cater to their needs and integration.</p>
Conferences/ Meetings	<p>International Conferences: as in the previous years, an international conference will be organised each year. It will convene representatives of Governments of partner institutions to highlight differences and consequences in facing the problems of migrations and development. Objective of the conference will be to publish and to disseminate the scientific results of the project; and also to propose new models to design and manage population, migrations and development policies suitable to represent examples of "best practice". Representatives of the main international Institutions (U.N., UNESCO, Council of Europe, EU, WTO..) and of the main active NGOs will be invited to take part to the sessions.</p> <p>During 2017 the Chair will celebrate the 60th anniversary of the Treaty of Rome. <i>Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo</i> will be special advisor for the Chair in order to promote, support and develop initiatives in this field.</p> <p>Interim Workshops: the Chair will organise three workshops each year with the aim to present the on-going work and results; to analyse the situation of migration in the partner countries and how they it can be addressed in light of the results of the Chair studies; to devise and appropriate methods and tools to address the issues concerned in the different contexts.</p>
Interuniversity Exchanges/Partnerships	<p>MEDITERRANEAN UNESCO CHAIRS NETWORK <i>Referent for the Unesco Chair – Cristina Giudici</i></p> <p>In 2013, following a meeting at ICCROM in Rome, the opportunity to establish a network of UNESCO Chairs of the Mediterranean region was explored. The objectives were to engage in a range of issues concerning heritage conservation, such as urban transformations, the management of shared heritages, the role of culture to promote sustainability, the consequences of war conflicts, the impact of mass tourism, and the confrontation, dialogue and cross fertilization between different cultures. Steps were taken in this direction and preliminary proposals were drafted but now with the approval of the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, the Hangzhou international conference on "Culture for Sustainable Cities" and the meeting at UNESCO Paris, the network might gain momentum. The Mediterranean region is traditionally multicultural: the interaction</p>

among cultures has always been its peculiarity as cultures spread around seas and over oceans. Present political and religious conflicts are instead making more difficult the mutual understanding and dialogue. Increasing efforts to change this situation must be made. The Mediterranean region is at present the theatre of processes and issues that to be faced require new ideas and approaches. There are unprecedented migrations to Europe from Africa and the Middle East which produce segregation, exclusion, violence and make cultural interactions increasingly difficult. They also generate severe problems of housing and services, employment and education. Thousands of people are settled in enormous "temporary" camps lacking many basic resources and that might possibly last for decades.

To successfully face these challenges a coordinated effort and an interdisciplinary approach is required. UNESCO chairs of the Mediterranean countries and surrounding regions should join forces to give support to UNESCO's efforts in this direction and consider innovative lines of action especially through renewed efforts in the Mediterranean Action Plan.

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE LIFESTYLE TRANSFORMATIONS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN (SODEMOMED).

<http://www.agence-nationale-recherche.fr/?Project=ANR-12-TMED-0005> funded by the ANR ('Agence Nationale de la Recherche Française'),

This programme is the result of a collaboration between three partner institutions:

- 'LEST': Institute of Labour Economics and Industrial Sociology –Aix-Marseille University, represented by Thierry Blöss
- 'MMSH': The Mediterranean Centre for Human Sciences ('Maison Méditerranéenne des Sciences de l'Homme') represented by Isabelle Blöss-Widmer,
- The Sapienza University of Rome represented by Elena Ambrosetti.

More widely this programme links around thirty Researchers from various academic and research institutions in a number of countries surrounding the Mediterranean (France, Italy, Spain, Morocco...).

Abstract: The aim of this research is to analyse the ongoing changes in lifestyles and life cycles in various societies in the Mediterranean basin. Drawing on empirical research in several disciplines (sociology, demography, geography, economics), exploiting the most recent data available and setting the present in historical perspective, the originality of this project is that it studies Mediterranean societies in relation to three major challenges which they now confront, whose outcome is largely uncertain – demographic ageing and its implications for mutual help across generations within families; the growing precarity of adult occupational and familial trajectories, impacted by economic crises and their consequences for the evolution of social gender roles; and the role of the public policies of the nation states in the social reproduction of these gender inequalities. These three major dimensions – demographic, sociological and political – form the keystone of this work for understanding the ongoing lifestyles changes in Mediterranean societies.

HUMAN RESOURCES

The UNESCO Chair involves researchers and scholars from different disciplines and fields of competence working on migrations, demography and development. The Chair will act as a laboratory creating new knowledge and ideas in order to promote cultural diversity and to work out new scenarios for the future of international migrations. Based on a network of high level scholars and researchers from different universities and research centers, the UNESCO Chair in Population, Migrations and Development represents a significant arena for the production and dissemination of new knowledge, promoting a center of excellence for further researches and a laboratory supporting the decision making process.

Human resources involved in UNESCO Chair' activities:

Director: Alessandra De Rose

General Secretary: Benedetta Cassani

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Rome Chapter: Nica Calo, Giorgia Capacci, Arianna Caselli, Cinzia Castagnaro, Daniela Cuccu, Anna De Pascale, Alessandra Garbero, Carlotta Gentile, Giulia Giorgini, Maria Herica La Valle, Federica Mazzarelli, Laura Norton, Angela Paparusso, Enza Roberta Petrillo, Donatella Strangio, Eleonora Trappolini, Mauro Vaccaro, Marina Zannella.

Paris Chapter: Marie Bassi, Isabelle Bloss, Thierry Bloss, Nicolas Brouard, Patrizia Carelli, Caroline Di Roberto, Thomas Lacroix, Elena Leoparco, Lea Muller-Funk, Giulia Palestini, Alain Parant, Giovanna Tattolo, Hélène Thollet.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Host Institution - Department MEMOTEF, Sapienza (<i>Visiting professor and International Academic Exchange Programs, 2016-17</i>)	€ 10.000,00
Partner Institution - <i>Doctoral Schools and Mobility Programs</i>	€ 1.000,00
Public Institution - <i>Partnership in Research Programs</i>	€ 12.000,00
Research Center - <i>Partnership in Education Programs</i>	€ 10.000,00
Total amount	€ 23.000,00

The other sources of project finance include grants from various sources (European Commission, International partnership).

Cattedra Unesco "Population, Migrations and Development"

Relazione 2013-2016

Nell'ambito delle attività di internazionalizzazione universitaria della Sapienza è stata riconosciuta al Dipartimento MEMOTEF e al Centro Interdipartimentale Eurosapienza della Facoltà di Economia la prestigiosa assegnazione della Cattedra Unesco su "*Population, Migrations and Development*". Il progetto, iniziato nel 2008 e rinnovato per un ulteriore quadriennio nel 2012, ha realizzato in questi anni numerose attività di didattica, di ricerca e di mobilità per studenti e ricercatori italiani e stranieri, sviluppate all'interno di un consolidato Network di Cattedre attive su "*Population, Migrations and Development*". Tra i principali partner: l'Università IUAV di Venezia, Cattedra Unesco in "*Inclusione sociale e spaziale dei migranti internazionali: politiche e pratiche urbane*" (SSIIM); l'Università di Ferrara, Cattedra Unesco in "*Urban and Regional Planning for Sustainable Local Development*"; l'Università di Lione, Cattedra Unesco in "*Mémoire, Cultures et Interculturalité*" la Cattedra Unesco in "*International Education and Integration of Migrants' Children in School*" di Mosca, la Cattedra "*Development and Human Rights*" (Argentina), con il Centre Unesco "*Droits et Migrations*" di Rabat e la Unesco Chair of the Maltepe University, Istanbul. Nel 2016 è stata inoltre istituito il "*Mediterranean UNESCO Chairs network*" composto da 13 Unesco Chair. Il primo incontro del gruppo di lavoro si è tenuto presso l'Università di Ferrara il 3-4 giugno 2016, per la Unesco Chair della Sapienza ha partecipato la prof.ssa Cristina Giudici.

Tutte le attività di didattica e ricerca sono organizzate e coordinate grazie al contributo di un Consiglio Scientifico, di cui fa parte un autorevole gruppo di docenti di rilevanza internazionale provenienti dalle Università di Parigi, Budapest, Buenos Aires e Roma. Il Consiglio Scientifico per il periodo 2014-2016 si compone dei seguenti membri: *Giorgio Alleva, Elena Ambrosetti, Alicia Bernasconi, Alessandra De Rose, Cristina Giudici, Elisabeth Kardos Kaponyi, Catherine Withol de Wenden*.

Tutte le attività sono state realizzate utilizzando le risorse tecniche ed amministrative del Dipartimento MEMOTEF e del Centro Interdipartimentale Eurosapienza. Tutte le informazioni riguardanti le attività realizzate dalla Cattedra Unesco sono inoltre raccolte e continuamente aggiornate sul sito-web dedicato al progetto. (<http://www.memotef.uniroma1.it/ricerca/cattedra-unesco>). Viene inoltre prodotta una Newsletter periodica giunta ormai al n. 24, che viene distribuita sia in formato digitale sia distribuita in occasione di seminari, incontri e conferenze in via cartacea.

Una breve descrizione delle principali attività realizzate dalla Cattedra Unesco in questi ultimi anni viene raccolta in questa relazione.

ATTIVITÀ DI FORMAZIONE

Al centro delle attività dedicate alla formazione sono stati i corsi universitari su "**Popolazione e sviluppo**" e "**Analisi dei Movimenti Migratori**" che hanno visto ogni anno la partecipazione attiva di numerosi studenti italiani e stranieri. Nell'ambito dei corsi sono stati realizzati diversi seminari e

convegni che hanno coinvolto giovani ricercatori ed esperti del settore (ISTAT, AIDOS, Centro Idos, etc). Il corso **Analisi dei Movimenti Migratori** tenuto dalla prof.ssa Cristina Giudici, è disegnato al fine di cogliere le complesse relazioni che legano le migrazioni alle tematiche della cooperazione, dello sviluppo e delle relazioni fra i popoli. Il corso è volto a sviluppare tanto il percorso storico che caratterizza il processo migratorio a livello internazionale, quanto le dinamiche che nei decenni scorsi hanno connotato l'Italia sia come paese d'emigrazione che di immigrazione. Sono stati inoltre trattati i principali temi che concorrono alla comprensione e all'analisi del fenomeno migratorio nel contesto mondiale.

Tra i temi trattati si segnalano: introduzione allo studio delle migrazioni; descrizione e analisi delle fonti nazionali ed internazionali; principali approcci teorici allo studio delle migrazioni; questioni metodologiche e strumenti statistici; analisi degli stock e dei flussi; evoluzione del quadro istituzionale; migrazioni da lavoro, migrazioni femminili; migrazioni forzate e diritto di asilo; imprenditoria migrante; rimesse dei migranti; transnazionalismo; politiche migratorie; sicurezza e diritti umani. Nell'ambito del corso sono stati realizzati una serie di Seminari organizzati dalla Cattedra. Di seguito quelli di maggior interesse: la dott.ssa Giorgia Capacci, ISTAT, ha tenuto un seminario sul tema: "Data on International Migration in Italy"; il dott. Ugo Melchionda, IDOS, ha presentato il Dossier Statistico Migrantes, IDOS, 2015; il prof. Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo ha tenuto un seminario sul tema: "Population and Migration Policies"; la dot.ssa Roberta Petrillo ha tenuto un seminario sul tema "Le politiche d'accoglienza e abitative per richiedenti asilo e rifugiati. Il caso di Roma"; la prof.ssa Catherine Wihtol de Wenden ha tenuto un seminario sul tema "Il diritto di migrare" presentando anche la sua ultima pubblicazione.

Il corso della prof.ssa Elena Ambrosetti su **Popolazione e Sviluppo** realizzato nell'ambito delle attività della Cattedra Unesco (Scienze economiche per la cooperazione allo sviluppo), si è tenuto nel 2° semestre. Il corso ha l'obiettivo di introdurre gli studenti alla conoscenza delle relazioni tra dinamiche della popolazione e sviluppo economico e delle differenze nel comportamento demografico tra i paesi a sviluppo avanzato e quelli in via di sviluppo. Durante lo svolgimento del corso sono state particolarmente approfondite le seguenti tematiche: Mobilità e migrazioni: fonti, metodi d'analisi e teorie interpretative. La transizione demografica e i modelli di sviluppo. Indicatori e funzioni di sviluppo demografico. Evoluzione delle popolazioni: modelli descrittivi ed interpretativi. Le previsioni demografiche. Gli scenari di previsione delle Nazioni Unite sulla popolazione mondiale. I modelli di popolazione. I metodi indiretti di analisi demografica. Demografia e sviluppo: istruzione, occupazione, risorse alimentari, salute, urbanizzazione, ambiente. La popolazione nelle relazioni internazionali. Le conferenze mondiali su popolazione e sviluppo delle Nazioni Unite: da Bucarest al Cairo. Le lezioni sono state tenute dalla prof.ssa Elena Ambrosetti, dal prof. Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo e dalla prof.ssa Cristina Giudici. Importanti ospiti italiani e stranieri hanno tenuto dei seminari durante il semestre. Tra questi ricordiamo la Prof.ssa Catherine de Wenden del CERI-Sciences-Po di Parigi (titolo del seminario: "Le droit d'emigrer"), la dott.ssa Serena Fiorletta, Aidos (titolo del seminario: ""La copertura universale sanitaria: perchè spachettare l'Aiuto Pubblico allo Sviluppo per la salute dei paesi europei e dell'Italia""") e la dott.ssa Giorgia Capacci, Istat (titolo del seminario: "L'indagine sugli ultracentenari").

ATTIVITÀ DI MOBILITÀ

Nell'ambito delle attività di ricerca realizzata dalla Cattedra, dal 1 Settembre al 30 Novembre 2013, Elena Ambrosetti ha accolto il Dr. **Tineke Fokkema** (NIDI, The Netherlands) per un lavoro congiunto su: "Variation in transnationalism among Moroccan and Egyptian migrants in Italy",

Roma. Nell'ambito delle attività di didattica internazionale realizzate dalla Cattedra, nei mesi da Settembre a Dicembre 2014 e 2015 le proff. Cristina Giudici ed Elena Ambrosetti hanno accolto la prof.ssa **Catherine Wihtol de Wenden** (Ceri Sciences-Po, Parigi) per un periodo di visiting professor presso la Sapienza. Sempre nel quadro delle attività di mobilità di studenti e ricercatori, la dott.ssa Angela Paparusso ha svolto un periodo di studio all'estero presso il CERI SCIENCES-PO nell'ambito del proprio progetto di ricerca di dottorato; **Anna Maria Speciale**, Università Autonoma De Barcelona è stata ospitata per un periodo di ricerca presso il dipartimento Memotef; **Marie Bassi** del Paris Chapter, ha svolto un periodo di ricerca presso il dipartimento Memotef.

ATTIVITÀ DI RICERCA

Alle attività didattiche si legano anche le numerose attività di ricerca coordinate, seguite e realizzate da giovani ricercatori con particolare attenzione ai temi più attuali della demografia, delle migrazioni e dello sviluppo, ricercatori operanti non solo nelle Università italiane ma anche presso le Università partner. Di particolare rilievo, continuano ad essere le attività realizzate da un network di ricercatori attivi presso le Università di Roma e Parigi promosse nell'ambito dei progetti del **Rome Chapter** e del **Paris Chapter**. I due chapter, coordinati dalla prof.ssa Cristina Giudici e dalla prof.ssa Catherine Wihtol de Wenden hanno svolto in questi anni numerosi progetti di ricerca congiunti. In particolare: nell'anno 2015 in un gruppo di lavoro per la realizzazione dell'Expo Frontières inaugurato l'8 novembre 2015 al Palais de la Porte Dorée, Musée National de l'Histoire de l'Immigration. I gruppi si sono incontrati nel corso dell'anno sia a Parigi che a Roma per preparare la documentazione e il materiale per la mostra ed un contributo per il catalogo. Il gruppo di lavoro è stato invitato a partecipare all'inaugurazione della mostra che ha visto il coinvolgimento di oltre mille partecipanti; nel corso del 2016 i due gruppi di ricerca hanno collaborato per la realizzazione di due conferenze internazionali: 22-24 Giugno 2016, International Forum on "*Political Perspectives Affecting Population Issues in Europe*", with the Rome and Paris Chapters, side meeting of the AIDELF General Conference, Council of Europe, Strasbourg; 6-7 Ottobre 2016, International Forum on "*Migration Policies and Education*", with the Rome and Paris Chapters, Unesco Headquarters and Grande Salle du Ceri Sciences-Po, Paris.

Nell'ambito dei progetti della Cattedra Unesco sono state realizzate diverse attività di ricerca legate allo studio dei fenomeni demografici. I risultati scientifici di queste attività sono stati presentati, e successivamente pubblicati, in occasione di importanti conferenze internazionali. Si presenta di seguito un breve elenco dei principali progetti di ricerca realizzati con i relativi *abstracts*:

Toward an Harmonized Second Edition of the Multilingual Demographic Dictionary: the Demopædia Project

N. BROUARD (Ined), J. LARMARANGE (Ined), E. AMBROSETTI (Sapienza), G. DU-THE (Ined), C. GIUDICI (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

F. CELATA, CASSANI B. (*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 ethni-city 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.

Variation in transnationalism among Eastern European migrants in Italy

CELA E. (*Polytechnic University of Marche*), FOKKEMA T. (*Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute-NIDI*); AMBROSETTI E. (*Sapienza*).

For a long time, migrants were assumed to assimilate inevitably over time. The classical assimilation theory argued rather convincingly that the longer migrants stay in the host society, the more they will be integrated in the host society and the less they will remain connected to their home country. In reality, however, different degrees of assimilation and transnationalism occur across migrant groups. While some migrant groups are characterized by a high level of integration and a low level of transnationalism, others are marginalized and excluded in the host society and do not have strong ties with their homeland either. Moreover, some empirical evidence supports the idea that integration and transnational ties are not necessarily substitutes, but can be complements: transnational activities can facilitate successful adaptation by providing opportunities for entrepreneurship and economic mobility, high education of migrants increases political participation in the host country, employed people are remitting more money, and so on. Accordingly, the theory of segmented assimilation emphasized the importance of contextual factors in determining the degree of integration and did not consider any more the ties with the home country as a barrier to integration.

Up to now, transnational migration scholars have focused on demonstrating the complementarity between integration and transnationalism and the persistence of the latter over generations.

Transnationalism of first-generation migrants, usually considered as the core element of their migratory projects, is taken to some extent for granted. Less attention is paid to variations in transnationalism within migrant groups and changes in transnational practices and sense of maintaining connections over one's life course, in particular for the first-generation migrants. Hence, this study addresses this relevant issue by examining the transnational behaviour among the first-generation Eastern European migrants in Italy, with a special focus on the relationship between duration of stay on the one hand, and the strength and manner of transnationalism and integration on the other hand. Data come from an unique dataset, the Integrometro survey, carried out at the national scale between 2008 and 2009 in Italy, a country which has started to turn into a mass immigration country since the 1970s. It encompasses a large number of Eastern European migrants (N=5534), currently representing half (49%) of the foreign population in Italy, allowing us to study nationalities that have been overlooked by migration research in transnational topics. Moreover, the data set contains rich information on different aspects of transnationalism and integration, allowing us to examine the relationship between migrant's transnational behaviour and integration in detail.

THE EGYPTIANS YOUTH AND THE SLOW TRANSITION TO ADULTHOOD

by *Elena Ambrosetti (elena.ambrosetti@uniroma1.it)*, *Anna De Pascale (anna.depascale@uniroma1.it)*,
Angela Paparusso (angela.paparusso@uniroma1.it)

Among the determinants of fertility, age at first marriage plays an important role in the Arab and Muslim countries and, hence, in Egypt. In Muslim societies, marriage is considered the unique institution where it is allowed to procreate; as a consequence to this, marriage and motherhood are considered as linked processes, under the social and demographic point of view.

Changes in the age at first marriage are still in process in Egypt. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to analyze the determinants of the transition to adulthood for young Egyptians. Taken into consideration the importance of marriage among Egyptian, the main hypothesis is that strong ties among family members can reduce the cost of marriage for young couples, especially for what concerns buying an independent house. According to the last census (2006), around 16 million Egyptians are between 18 and 30; young people under 30 forms the 63% of the total population.

Marriage in Egypt is ruled by tradition, religion and differences in roles and responsibilities between men and women.

In order to provide insight into the mechanism which lead demographic behaviors in a certain socio-economic environment, measures of the macro level marital patterns in Egypt are proposed. For the micro factors, the Survey of Young People in Egypt (SYPE) are used, led by the Population Council in 2009 and providing a sample of 15,029 young people between 10 and 29. The survey contains information on five key issues related to the transition to adulthood: work, family formation, reproductive health, civic and political participation. In order to identify the determinants of marriage among young people, some estimates two non-parametric models, separately for women and men, are presented.

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

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

In this article the health transition probabilities using longitudinal data collected in France for the survey on handicaps, disabilities and dependencies from 1998 to 2001 have been estimated. 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, this bias by estimating health status for drop-outs using a non parametric model, was corrected. After imputation, it was 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 this study. The added value of the study is the reduction of the bias induced by sample attrition. Copyright Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg 2013.

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 led cross-border policing of the Southern Italian coastal area and of the GreekTurkish 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. <http://www.aag.org/annualmeeting>

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

Cinzia Castagnaro (cicastag@istat.it), Antonella Guarneri, Sabrina Prati, (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). This analysis considers 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).

ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE, MIGRATION AND DISPLACEMENT. INSIGHTS AND DEVELOPMENTS FROM L'AQUILA

Elena Ambrosetti (elena.ambrosetti@uniroma1.it) e Enza Roberta Petrillo (enzaroberta.petrillo@uniroma1.it), SIS 2014 (Cagliari 11-13 giugno 2014)

This paper analyzes the environmentally-induced migration and displacement resulting from disasters and natural hazards, looking at the case study of L'Aquila's earthquake in 2009. After a general critical overview of the social science literature on this topic, the essay analyzes roots and trajectories of the forced human displacement that followed L'Aquila's earthquake, reflecting on the challenges related to post-earthquake demographic movements and post-disaster resettlement.

To Stay or to Return: The Main Determinants of Return Migration Intentions among First-Generation Moroccans Living in Italy and Spain

Elena Ambrosetti (elena.ambrosetti@uniroma1.it) e Angela Paparusso (angela.paparusso@uniroma1.it), PAA Annual Meeting, Boston, Massachusetts.

Although return migration has been already studied during the past, providing helpful conceptualizations of this phenomenon, it has recently received special attention from researchers and policy makers. Some scholars suggest that migrants' origin countries and international organizations should consider return of highly skilled migrants more in terms of "brain gain" and consequently as a source of development, in the same way of money remittances. This study aims to explore the determinants of return migration intentions among first-generation Moroccans living in Italy and Spain using two different datasets: the Statistics on Income and living conditions of families with migrants carried out by ISTAT and the National Immigrant Survey carried out by INE. By using a multinomial logistic regression, are empirically examined the effect of duration of residence, the integration process and transnational participation on the Moroccans' return migration intentions.

CIVIC INTEGRATION POLICIES: A NEW MODEL FOR THE INTEGRATION OF MIGRANTS IN EUROPE?

Angela Paparusso, Sapienza University of Rome

The academic debate has recently shed light on the civic integration policies, which many European countries have adopted, despite of their national models of immigrant integration. The civic integration refers to policies which oblige migrants to learn the language, the civic values and the

culture of the country of settlement. From this perspective, the full knowledge of the host society's culture is considered to be a sign of a successful process of integration. Regardless of their capacity to promote migrants' inclusion and social cohesion in the host society, civic integration policies show the existence of an intended or unintended convergence of European countries towards what one may call a new model of integration. For this reason, the aim of this work is to review the most recent integration tools used by the main European countries of immigration – distinguishing between old and new receiving countries – in order to verify if this convergence is truly occurring in Europe or if, on the contrary, these policies represent only a trend shared by national models of integration policies, which, nevertheless, remain dominant.

THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL CAPITAL ON HEALTH AMONG EUROPEAN OLDER ADULTS: AN INSTRUMENTAL VARIABLE APPROACH - 27TH REVES MEETING, Singapore, 2-4 June 2015;
Maria Felice Arezzo, Cristina Giudici , Dept. Memotef - Sapienza - University of Rome

There is an increasing interest on the effects of social capital on the health of the older adults among researchers. One of the key policy question for an ageing population is the identifications of the factors which influence health. Recently, an increasing interest on the effect of social capital has developed and, surprisingly, not much is known for the European population. Social capital can be an explanation of the reasons why, despite the un-doubted improvement of medicine and living conditions over time, the distribution of health within and between regions is facing an increasing inequities.

The present paper analyzes the effect of social capital on health (measured as ADL) of European older adults. To be more specific, we decomposed social capital in its two components - bonding and bridging - in order to under-stand if the relations inside (bonding) or outside (bridging) an individual inner circle have a different impact on health. We analyse a sample of 16,563 individuals who live in 8 European countries and are aged 60 or more in 2011. The sample comes from the fourth wave of the survey on health and retirement in Europe (SHARE).

THE ENFORCEMENT OF BORDERS' CONTROL ALONG THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE: A HELPING HAND TO SMUGGLERS?

Enza Roberta Petrillo. Sapienza

To secure the Schengen area and prevent irregular migratory flows, the EU has built a set of far-reaching border control and enforcement policies. Moving from this overview, this paper aims at analyze the political and geopolitical impact of the EU's Inte-grated Border Management Strategy (IBM), reflecting, in particular, on the relation between the strengthening of the EU's exter-nal border control and the increase in migrant smuggling along the Eastern Mediterranean Route. 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 invest-ment 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 analyzes the paradigmatic cases of FRON-TEX's cross-border policing of the Greek-Turkish border looking at the nature, scope and humanitarian implications of the IBM approach and its relationship with the weakness of a comprehensive EU counter-smuggling strategy.

ABOUT EUROPE'S REFUGEE CRISIS - WHERE ARE WE AND WHAT SHOULD WE EXPECT

Enza Roberta Petrillo - Reset Doc, 3 September 2015

"The migratory crisis does not concern distant places. It is happening right in front of us. This is not an Austrian crisis. This is not an Italian, French, German or a Greek or a Hungarian crisis. This is a European crisis and it requires a collective European response." This comment made by Dimitri Avramopoulos, EU Commissioner for Migration and Home Affairs, when speaking of the horrifying discovery of 71 migrants who died of asphyxiation while attempting to reach northern Europe crammed in the back of a truck abandoned on the Austrian-Hungarian border, marked the epilogue of the tenuous new deal on European migration policies announced on July 20th". Full article on: <http://www.resetdoc.org/story/00000022577>

ACTIVE AGEING IN ITALY: AN ANALYSIS BY GENDER AND REGION

Maria Herica La Valle, Social Statistics & Demography Department , University of Southampton, Elena Ambrosetti, Dept. Memotef - Sapienza - University of Rome

This work is part of the research project SODEMOMED (ANR-12-TMED-0005), which concerns the sociological and demographic analysis of the Mediterranean area, where population ageing is one of the most troubling ongoing challenges for the policy makers and the whole society.

However, it is interesting to examine the other side of this issue, i.e. active ageing, which arises from the idea that old people can represent a resource for the society in terms of political, social, economic and cultural contribution; their autonomy and their participation in the labour market and in the society, indeed, have to be encouraged. Focusing on Italy, we investigate the relationships among life cycle, generations and genders within the ageing process and aim to analyse the evolution of active ageing during the last decades by gender and by region. We use the Active Ageing Index, a statistical tool aimed to examine active ageing outcomes at different levels and to promote a more active role of the elderly in the economic and social life in ageing societies. We use data from the Italian Wave of the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) and from Italian Labour Market Survey.

ENVIRONMENTAL MIGRATIONS FROM CONFLICT-AFFECTED COUNTRIES: FOCUS ON EU POLICY RESPONSE, The Hague Institute for Global Justice, Working Paper 6. Enza Roberta Petrillo, Sapienza University of Rome

Given the strong evidence that most environmental migration is likely to occur within the Global South, the analysis of this paper and many of its recommendations focus on EU external and humanitarian policies in the field of environmental migration, as well as foreign policy and humanitarian aid and development-cooperation programs implemented in conflict-affected countries. The purpose of this paper is to contribute to the environmental migration debate with a multifaceted perspective that takes into account the relationship between climate change, migration and conflict. In doing so, it aims to highlight areas of particular political and geopolitical interest where further EU legal, policy, and humanitarian action is needed. On the basis of the analyzed legal, political, and institutional frameworks and the critical issues raised from the programs implemented in the field, I will indicate areas of political and geopolitical interest for EU external action and humanitarian aid strategy and where further EU policy action is needed.

Pubblicazioni:

GIUDICI C., BEA G., *L'imprenditoria immigrata di origine asiatica*, In: Affari Sociali Internazionali n. 1/2 2013

GIUDICI C., AREZZO M.F., BROUARD N., *Estimating health expectancy in presence of missing data: an application using HID survey*, In: Statistical and Methodological Application 22 p.517-534 DOI 10.1007/s10260-013-0233-8

GIUDICI C., AMBROSETTI E., *L'Europe: un continent vieillissant rajeuni par les migrants* In: Revue Projet – éclairer l'avenir n. 335 août 2013

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

D. CUCCU ED A. PAPARUSSO (ed.). (2013). *Atti delle "Cattedre Luigi Sturzo" 2009-2010-2011.* p. 193-204, Caltagirone (CT):Istituto di Sociologia "L. Sturzo", ISBN: 9788889539293,

AMBROSETTI E., PETRILLO E. R. (2014). Environmental Change, Migration and Displacement. Insights and developments from L'Aquila. (Editors: S. Cabras, T. Di Battista and W. Racugno) 47th Scientific Meeting of the Italian Statistical Society: PROCEEDINGS, Cagliari: CUEC Cooperativa Universitaria Editrice Cagliaritana, p. 1-8 . ISBN: 9788884678744.

AMBROSETTI E., GIUDICI C. (2014) L'Europe confrontée au vieillissement démographique, P@ges Europe, 22 avril 2014 La Documentation française ©DILA: <http://www.ladocumentationfrançaise.fr/pages-europe/d000722-l-europe-confrontee-auvieillissement-demographique-par-elena-ambrosetti-et-cristina>

AMBROSETTI E., PAPARUSSO A. (2014), Restare o tornare? Le determinanti socio-economiche delle intenzioni migratorie di ritorno dei marocchini residenti in Italia. In: UNAR, Dossier Statistico Immigrazione 2014, Roma, Idos, pp. 323-325.

CASSANI B., RIZZI R., L'imprenditoria immigrata di fronte alla crisi: una risposta dalle fonti amministrative. Il Registro ASIA, Rapporto Immigrazione e Imprenditoria 2014, Roma, Idos.

GIUDICI C., CASSANI B. (2014), *Albanesi imprenditori: il lento cammino dell'integrazione* Rapporto Immigrazione e Imprenditoria 2014, Roma, Idos.

PETRILLO E. R., Giugno 2014. "Il flop della gestione dei flussi migratori africani", in Affari Internazionali (ISSN 2280-9228).

PETRILLO E. R., Giugno 2014. Report "Irregular migration along the Eastern Mediterranean Route. The case of Serbia and Germany", Organizzazione per la Cooperazione e la Sicurezza Europea-OSCE, Wien.

PETRILLO E. R., Agosto 2014. "Le false verità sull'immigrazione", in Affari Internazionali (ISSN 2280-9228).

GIUDICI C., TRAPPOLINI E. (2015). Population, Migrations and Development: beyond borders
GIUDICI C; (2015). Exploring health inequalities among the elderly in Italy during the economic crisis evidence from SILC Survey. pp.5-5. In Settima giornata della Ricerca

CAGIANO DE AZEVEDO R.; PAPARUSSO A, (2015). Les migrants acteurs d'une nouvelle frontière de l'Europe. pp.108-111. In Frontières - ISBN:9782350743554

PETRILLO E.R. (2015). Sempre più carrette della speranza salpano per la rotta Egeo-Jonica - in Affari Internazionali (ISSN 22809228), In AFFARINTERNAZIONALI - ISSN:2280-9228

PETRILLO E.R. (2015). Environmental Migrations from Conflict-Affected Countries: Focus on EU Policy Response vol. The Hague Institute for Global Justice Working Paper no. 6.

AMBROSETTI E., PAPARUSSO A. (2015). Immigration policies in the EU: failure or success? Evidences from Italy. In: Edited by Strangio Donatella and Sancetta Giuseppe. Italy in a European Context. p. 28-49, Palgrave Macmillan, ISBN: 9781137560766

AMBROSETTI E. (2015). Le point sur les données. In: (sous la direction de) Catherine WIHTOL DE WENDEN Camille SCHMOLL Hélène THIOLLET. Migrations en Méditerranée. p. 31-49, Parigi: CNRS EDITIONS, ISBN: 978-2-271-08558-0

AMBROSETTI E., CELA E. (2015). Demography of Race and Ethnicity in Italy. In: Saenz, Rogelio; Rodriguez, Nestor; Embrick, David (Eds.). The International Handbook of the Demography of Race and Ethnicity, Springer, New York; ISBN: 9789048188901

AMBROSETTI E., PETRILLO E. R. (2016). *Environmental Disasters, Migration and Displacement. Insights and developments from L'Aquila's case*, ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE & POLICY, vol. 56, No. 2, p. 80-88, ISSN: 1462-9011, doi: 10.1016/j.envsci.2015.11.002

CAGIANO DE AZEVEDO R., PAPARUSSO A. (2016). Le nuove migrazioni in Europa e nel Mediterra-neo. La rivista il Mulino, ISSN 4467-3120.

PAPARUSSO A., FOKKEMA T., AMBROSETTI E. (2016). Immigration Policies in Italy: Their Impact on the Lives of First-Generation Moroccan and Egyptian Migrants. Journal of International Migration and Integration. DOI 10.1007/s12134-016-0485-x.

SEMINARI E CONFERENZE

Nel corso degli anni 2013, 2014, 2015 la Cattedra ha organizzato diversi seminari e partecipato attivamente a numerosi convegni internazionali svoltisi sia in Italia che negli altri paesi delle università partner, con l'obiettivo di presentare, promuovere e condividere i risultati delle attività di ricerca realizzati. Si presenta, di seguito, un breve elenco dei principali seminari e delle conferenze internazionali a cui hanno partecipato i ricercatori e studenti della Cattedra in questi anni:

6-8 Febbraio 2013 – Giornate di studio sulla popolazione, presentazione del poster: “EU Migration Policies after Arab Spring: the way ahead” di Elena Ambrosetti, Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo, Angela Paparusso, AISPI, Bressanone;

22-23 Aprile 2013 – Al Seminario IUSSP su “International Migration in the Middle East and North Africa after the Arab Uprising: A Long Term Perspective” hanno presentato i loro contributi Elena Ambrosetti e Viviana Primazzi, Cairo, Egitto.

23 Aprile 2013 – Sessione Speciale della Unesco Chair in occasione delle Giornate del CUIA in Argentina organizzata in collaborazione con USAL (Università del Salvador). Hanno partecipato: Benedetta Cassani, Cristina Giudici, Sylvia Contratto (UNESCO Chair in Diritti Umani) e Alicia Bernasconi, Buenos Aires.

9 Maggio 2013 – In occasione della Giornata dell’Europa, seminario internazionale su “The Governance of International Migrations” di Catherine Wihtol de Wenden, Università di Roma La Sapienza, Roma.

16 Maggio 2013 - Presentazione del rapporto annuale dell'UNFPA 2013, presentato da Daniela Colombo (AIDOS) e Cristina Guidici (Sapienza, Università di Roma), nell'ambito del corso "Popolazione e Sviluppo, Facoltà di Economia, Sapienza Università di Roma.

10-11 Giugno 2013 – Primo incontro del gruppo di lavoro su "Frontières et migrations" organizzato dal Rome Chapter e Paris Chapters della Cattedra, Parigi.

6 Luglio 2013 – Incontro delle Cattedre Unesco di Roma e Ferrara su "Capaciy Building in the Mediterranean Region". Hanno partecipato alla riunione Cristina Giudici e Federica Mazzarelli, ICCROM, Roma.

15 Luglio 2013 – Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo ha partecipato al dibattito pubblico con il Ministro Cécile Kyenge su "Immigrazione, emigrazione e cittadinanza", Palazzo della Provincia, Pescara.

16-19 Luglio 2013 – Alla Conferenza ESRA su "Mixed Methods in Migration Research: Challenges, Innovations and Applications", sotto la direzione di Catherine Wihtol de Wenden e Rossalina Latcheva, hanno partecipato con un contributo Elena Ambrosetti e Angela Paparusso, Ljubljana.

26-31 Agosto 2013 - XXVII IUSSP International Population Conference. Contributi del Rome Chapter e Paris Chapter della Cattedra Unesco, Busan, Republic of Korea.

10 Settembre 2013 – Seminario di Fernando Iglesias, Direttore della Cattedra Spinelli di Buenos Aires e Presidente del World Federalist Movement, su: "Regional Integration: new strategies for Europe and Latin America" presso il CIFE, Roma.

10-11 Ottobre 2013 – Seminario Internazionale promosso dal CUIA e dalla Sapienza su "European Migrations and Latin America". Terza sessione organizzata dalla Cattedra Unesco su "Vocational Training and Entrepreneurship" con Cristina Giudici, Benedetta Cassani, Elena Ambrosetti e Laura Norton.

14 Ottobre 2013 – Seminario internazionale di Catherine Wihtol de Wenden su –"Pour accompagner les migrations en Méditerranée", Sapienza Università di Roma.

6-9 Novembre 2013 – Seminario Internazionale su "Europe and Mediterranean" in onore di Giuseppe Burgio, Sapienza Università di Roma. In occasione delle giornate di studio è stata presentata la pubblicazione "Sapienza nel Mediterraneo" a cura di Benedetta Cassani, Roma.

23-25 Ottobre 2013 – Dal 23 al 26 ottobre si è tenuta a Caltagirone la XXXI Cattedra organizzata dalla Cattedra Sturzo e dal titolo: "Crisi europea: declino o rinnovamento?". Nel corso della sessione "La soglia euromediterranea: lavori in corso" il prof. Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo ha presentato il volume curato da D. Cuccu ed A. Paparusso, ricercatrici del Roma Chapter. (D. Cuccu ed A. Paparusso (ed.). (2013). Atti delle "Cattedre Luigi Sturzo" 2009-2010-2011. p. 193-204, Caltagirone (CT):Istituto di Sociologia "L. Sturzo", ISBN: 9788889539293).

2 Dicembre 2013 – Presentazione e distribuzione del Rapporto Caritas 2013. Sono interventi Franco Pittau, Benedetta Cassani, Cristina Giudici e Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo, Facoltà di Economia, La Sapienza, Università di Roma.

5 Dicembre 2013 – Seminario internazionale di Antonella Leoncini Bartoli, Cristina Giudici ed Elena Ambrosetti su: "Les voies/voix de la traduction". Aula Fanfani –Facoltà di Economia La Sapienza, Università di Roma.

22-24 Gennaio 2014 - Angela Paparusso, Elena Ambrosetti e Tineke Fokkema hanno presentato un lavoro su "Migration Policies in Italy: their impact on the lives of Migrants" alla Conferenza Finale della IS Accademy: Migration and Development "A World in Motion" Maastricht.

6 Febbraio 2014 - Meeting del Rome Chapter con Fernando Iglesias, Chair of the Council of the World Federalist Movement, Roma.

13 Febbraio 2014 - Scuola di dottorato in Demografia, Università di Roma, La Sapienza lecture on "Population Issues and International Relations" di Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo, Rome.

5 Marzo 2014 - Meeting con il Rabat Unesco Center con Kadhdja Elmadbad e Benedetta Cassani, Rabat.

20 Marzo 2014 - Sessione Eurosapienza del programma "Italian Universities for Europe" su "Towards a Euro-Mediterranean Community". Forum con la partecipazione di Antonello Biagini, Claudio Cecchi, Alberto Majocchi, Maurizio Franzini, Fabio L. Grassi, Michel Gras, Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo e Francesco Gui, Facoltà di Economia, Università di Roma La Sapienza, Roma

31 Marzo 2014 - Angela Paparusso ha partecipato alla conferenza "L'Europa e le politiche di migrazione" organizzata dal Migration Policy Center all'università Federico II, Napoli.

8 Aprile 2014 - Benedetta Cassani, Michela Ciancia e Alicia Bernasconi hanno organizzato una sessione con il CEMLA e l'INDEC durante le Giornate del CUIA in Argentina, Buenos Aires.

8-12 Aprile 2014 - Enza Roberta Petrillo presenta il lavoro "The EU's Integrated Border Management Strategy: a helping hand to smugglers?" all' Annual Meeting dell'Association of American Geographers, Tampa, Florida.

1-3 Maggio 2014 - Angela Paparusso e Elena Ambrosetti hanno presentato un lavoro su "To Stay or to Return. The main determinants of return migration intentions among first-generation Moroccans living in Italy and Spain", al 2014 PAA Annual Meeting, Boston, Massachussets.

21-24 Maggio 2014 - Enza Roberta Petrillo ha presentato un lavoro su "Migratory pressures on the EU's external borders. developments from the Italian southern external borders" al European Workshop in International Studies, Gediz University, Izmir.

23 Maggio 2014 - Seminario Internazionale su "Le droit d'émigrer", di Catherine Wihtol de Wenden, Facoltà di Economia, Università di Roma La Sapienza, Roma.

26-27 Maggio 2014 - Catherine Wihtol de Wenden ha preso parte all'organizzazione del Colloque "Migrations Méditerranéennes dans le tourmente", Ecole française de Rome, Roma.

26-30 Maggio 2014 - XVIII Aidelf International Symposium su "Trajectoires et ages de la vie" con la partecipazione del Rome Chapter dell'Unesco Chair, University di Bari Aldo Moro, Bari.

9-13 Giugno 2014 - Enza Roberta Petrillo ha presentato un lavoro su: "Migratory Pressure at the EU's External Borders. Developments from the Greek-Turkish Border" all'Annual Meeting Association for Borderland Studies, University of Eastern Finland, Joensuu.

11-13 Giugno 2014 - Elena Ambrosetti, Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo, Angela Paparusso e Enza Roberta Petrillo hanno partecipato al General Conference of the Italian Society of Statistics. Cagliari.

26 Giugno 2014 - Meeting del Consiglio Scientifico della Cattedra Unesco all'EAPS 2014 General Conference, Corvinus University, Budapest.

11 Settembre 2014 - "Connecting Seas across the Borders" presentazione di un rapporto accademico sul Mediterraneo alla Annual Conference of the European Association of Archeologists di Benedetta Cassani e Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo, Istanbul Technical University; e Ioanna Kuçuradi, Unesco Chair della Maltepe University, Istanbul.

9-10 Dicembre 2014 Workshop Internazionale: "Migration in the Mediterranean: across borders and disciplines" organizzato da Elena Ambrosetti, Catherine Wihtol de Wenden e Donatella Strangio

12-13 Gennaio 2015 - Elena Ambrosetti, Isabelle Widmer Bloss e Thierry Bloss hanno partecipato al Comitato Scientifico del progetto SODEMOMED, Université Aix-Marseille, Aix-en-Provence.

4-6 Febbraio 2015 – Nel corso dei “Population Days 2015” della conferenza AISP Angela Paparusso ha presentato un paper su “*Civic integration policies: a new model for the integration of migrants in Europe?*”, Maria Herica La Valle e Elena Ambrosetti hanno presentato un poster su “*Active ageing in Italy: an analysis by gender and region*”, Enza Roberta Petrillo e Elena Ambrosetti hanno presentato un paper su “*Environmental Change, Migration and Displacement. Insights and developments from L’Aquila*”, Giorgia Capacci un paper su: “*The dynamism of demography and labour market in Alpine area: an application of MPI (Mazzotta-Pareto Index)*”, Palermo.

9-10 Febbraio 2015 - Enza Roberta Petrillo ha partecipato all’evento “*Note di diritti e libertà*” organizzato dalla presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri con un contributo su: *The EU’s approach to the environmental migrations: challenges and perspectives*”, Roma.

12-13 Febbraio 2015 - Elena Ambrosetti, Isabelle Widmer Bloss, Thierry Bloss, Hoda Rashad hanno partecipato alla conferenze: “*Aix-Marseille and the Mediterranean: scientific challenges and collaboration*”. *Presentation of the project: “Observatoire démographique de la Méditerranée”*, Villa Mediterranée, Marseille.

16 Febbraio 2015 - Riunione del gruppo di lavoro su “*Frontières et migrations*”, del Rome e Paris Chapter, Catherine Wihtol de Wenden, Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo, Elena Ambrosetti e Giovanna Tattolo, Parigi.

8 Aprile 2015 - Seminario su “*Population Issues and International Relations*” tenuto da Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo alla scuola di Dottorato in Demografia , Sapienza University, Roma.

14 Aprile 2015 - Cristina Giudici, Maria Felice Arezzo e Giorgio Alleva hanno organizzato una sessione con il CEMLA e l’INDEC durante le giornate del CUIA in Argentina, Buenos Aires.

15 Aprile 2015 - Hernán Bacarini, Alicia Bernasconi, Cristina Giudici e Liliana Ferrero hanno realizzato un tavolo tecnico su “*Migration, Integration and Development*” durante le Giornate del CUIA in Argentina, Buenos Aires.

30 Aprile - 2 Maggio 2015 - Elena Ambrosetti ha presentato un paper su “*Immigration policies: are they really restrictive? Italy, 1990-2013*”, con Douglas S. Massey e Micheal Teitelbaum per il 2015 PAA Annual Meeting.

7 Maggio 2015 - Catherine Wihtol de Wenden ha tenuto un seminario su: “*Le droit d’emigrer*” alla Facoltà di Economia, Sapienza University, Rome.

8 Maggio 2015 - Cristina Giudici ha organizzato il Forum Internazionale su “*Population, Migrations and Development: Beyond Borders*”, Facoltà di Economia, Sapienza University, Rome.

12 Maggio 2015 - Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo, Elena Ambrosetti, Cristina Giudici e Catherine Wihtol de Wenden hanno tenuto il seminario internazionale “*Le vie dell’immigrazione dall’emergenza alla cittadinanza*”, Ecole Francaise de Rome.

18 Maggio 2015 - Serena Fiorletta (Aidos), ha presentato il Rapporto UNFPA 2015 alla Facoltà di Economia, Sapienza University, Rome.

11-12 Giugno 2015 - Elena Ambrosetti e Enza Roberta Petrillo hanno moderato la sessione “*Il Sistema di accoglienza riservato ai minori stranieri non accompagnati*” nel corso della conferenza “*Forced Migrations*”, Università degli Studi di Milano.

17-18 Giugno 2015 - Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo ha presentato il programma della Cattedra Unesco al Consiglio d’Europa alla presenza di Gabriella Battaini, Strasburgo.

18 Giugno 2015 - Enza Roberta Petrillo ha partecipato alla conferenza: “*Barriere, Transiti e Protezione Internazionale*” organizzato da SPRAR, con un intervento su: “*Forced Migration along East-Med root*”, Campobasso

25-27 Giugno 2015 - Elena Ambrosetti, Angela Paparusso, e Roberta Petrillo hanno partecipato alla 12ma Conferenza IMISCOE con i paper "Rights, Democracy and Migration". *Presentation of the papers: "Growing up within transnational paths and without parents. Unaccompanied minors in Italy" e "To stay or to return. The main determinants of return migration intentions among first-generation Moroccans living in Italy*, Ginevra.

29 Giugno - 1 Luglio 2015 - Enza Roberta Petrillo ha presentato il paper: "Environmental Migrations from Conflict-Affected Countries: Focus on EU Policy Response" alla Invention Conference "Human Migration and the Environment: Futures, Politics" Durham University.

2 Luglio 2015 - Catherine Wihtol de Wenden, Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo and Marie Bassi hanno partecipato ad un dibattito su "La gestion de l'accueil des sans-papier en Sicile", Paris.

3 Luglio 2015 - Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo, ha presentato il programmi e le attività della Cattedra Unesco agli Uffici Unesco di Parigi alla presenza di Inga Nichanian, Liliana Viorica Simionescu and Konstantinos Tararas, Paris

3-7 Agosto 2015 - Elena Ambrosetti ha partecipato al *World Economic History Congress*, Kyoto.

7 Settembre 2015 - Fernando Iglesias ha tenuto un seminario su "Integrazione Regionale in Europa e America Latina" Sala Riunioni del CIFE, Roma

9-11 Settembre 2015 - Elena Ambrosetti, Livia Elisa Ortensi (Univ. Milano Bicocca), Cinzia Castagnaro (Istat) e Marina Attili (Istat) hanno partecipato alla conferenza SIS 2015 con un contributo su: "Sex imbalances at birth in migratory context in Western Europe: evidence from Italy", Treviso.

11-13 Settembre 2015 - Un gruppo di ricercatore del Rome e Paris chapter ha partecipato a *StatisticAll - Festival della Demografia*, SIS-AISP, Treviso;

15-16 Settembre 2015 - Elena Ambrosetti, Isabelle Widmer Bloss, Thierry Bloss, Giorgia Capacci hanno partecipato al *Annual Meeting of the SODEMOMED Project*, Rome.

20 Settembre -20 Ottobre 2015 - Elena Ambrosetti ha lavorato con Zahia Ouadah Bedidi sulla ricerca *Transition to Adulthood of youth in Algeria, Egypt and Tunisia* come professore visitatore all'INED, Paris.

25-27 Settembre 2015 - Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo ha presentato la "Bibliothèque Alexandre Marc" de La Sapienza, Università di Roma nel corso del Incontro Annuale del Cife Alumni, Oviedo.

28 Settembre 2015 - Il Corso universitario "Migration Analysis" è stato tenuto da Cristina Giudici, Faculty of Economics, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome.

29-30 Settembre - Si è tenuto il 7° *Symposio Spinelli*, con Fernando Iglesias, Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo e Mario Tiberi; Salòn Dorado de la Casa de la Cultura, Buenos Aires.

8 Ottobre 2015 - Enza Roberta Petrillo ha partecipato al "Food Dynamics. Climate Change. Environmental Migration." organizzato dalla Cattedra Unesco di Torino "Sustainable Development and Territorial Management" con Enza Roberta Petrillo, Campus Luigi Einaudi, Torino.

10-11 Ottobre 2015 - Forum sulla Politica Europea dell'immigrazione, con Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo, Università di Lecce.

8-11 Novembre 2015 - Si è tenuta l'inaugurazione de "Exposition Frontières 2015", con Catherine Wihtol de Wenden and Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo; ha partecipato una rappresentanza del Rome and Paris Chapter, Palais de la Port Dorée, Paris.

10 Dicembre 2015 - Catherine Wihtol de Wenden ha tenuto un seminario internazionale su "Il diritto di migrare", Faculty of Economics, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome.

15 January 2016 - Angela Paparusso presents the paper "Assessment of costs of immigration policy in Italy" with Anna Di Bartolomeo, Alessandra Venturini and Mattia Vitiello at the Workshop of the Prontal Project, Faculty of economic sciences, University of Warsaw.

19 January 2016 - Lecture on "Migrations and Development" by Elena Ambrosetti and Pasquale de Muro, Faculty of Economics, Sapienza University, Rome.

15-19 February 2016 - Elena Ambrosetti is Visiting researcher at Stockholm University Demographic Unit (SUDA) working on "Refugees Integration in France and Sweden" with Eleonora Mussino (SUDA), Stockholm.

3 March 2016 - Elena Ambrosetti takes part to the meeting of the members of SODEMOMED (Transformations in lifestyles in mediterranean countries : a sociological and demographic study) project, Aix en Provence.

31 March - 2 April 2016 - Elena Ambrosetti and Donatella Strangio present a paper on "Public policies and the family in Italy" PAA annual meeting, Washington DC.

15 April 2016 - International Seminar on Migrations and Development in collaboration with CEMLA, with Benedetta Cassani and Alicia Bernasconi, Buenos Aires.

4-6 May 2016 - International Conference on "Youth, Migrations and Development around the Mediterranean" by Elena Ambrosetti, Sapienza University of Rome and Ecole Française de Rome.

May- International seminars on "Le droit de migrer" by Catherine Wihtol de Wenden, Faculty of Economics, Sapienza University, Rome.

22-24 June 2016 - International Forum on "*Political Perspectives Affecting Population Issues in Europe*", with the Rome and Paris Chapters, side meeting of the AIDELF General Conference, Council of Europe, Strasbourg.

6 September 2016 - Lecture on "European and Latin American Integration" by Fernando Iglesias, CIFE Conference Room, Rome.

September - Publication and dissemination of the Chair News n. 27.

25-30 September 2016 - Summer University programme "Migrants in Europe", with Cristina Giudici, Angela Paparusso, Marie France Perdigon and Eleonora Trappolini, Sapienza.

26 September – 21 December 2016 - Master course on "Migration Analysis", by Cristina Giudici, Faculty of Economics, Sapienza University, Rome.

6-7 October 2016 - International Forum on "Migration Policies and Education", with the Rome and Paris Chapters, Unesco Headquarters and Grande Salle du Ceri Sciences-Po, Paris.

7 October 2016 - International seminars on "Le droit de migrer" by Catherine Wihtol de Wenden Faculty of Economics, Sapienza University, Rome.

DIPARTIMENTO DI METODI E MODELLI
PER L'ECONOMIA, IL TERRITORIO E LA FINANZA
MEMOTEF



SAPIENZA
UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA

Roma, 27 ottobre 2016
Prot.N. 875/III/13

Al Magnifico Rettore
p.c. al Direttore Generale
p.c. al Dirigente dell'Area per
l'Internazionalizzazione

Magnifico Rettore,

facendo seguito a quanto trasmesso in data 22 settembre 2016 ed ai successivi scambi intercorsi con gli uffici, comunico che:

- il Consiglio del Dipartimento MEMOTEF ha approvato in data 20 ottobre 2016 una delibera favorevole all'estensione del mandato della Cattedra Unesco "Popolazione, Migrazioni e Sviluppo" con le relative indicazioni di attività e di bilancio che non prevedono richieste di contributi specifici per la Cattedra pur assicurando la piena sostenibilità dei programmi.
- lo stesso Consiglio di Dipartimento ha individuato la sottoscritta, prof.ssa Alessandra De Rose, quale titolare della Cattedra per il prossimo mandato.
- Il Consiglio ha anche confermato il programma di attività per l'intera durata della Cattedra a suo tempo già approvato e nuovamente deliberato.

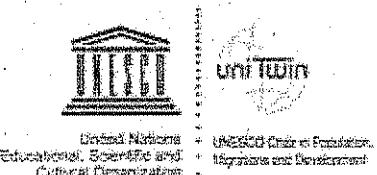
Allego l'estratto del verbale e la programmazione delle attività che, qualora da te condivisi, potranno essere sottoposti agli Organi Collegiali per la successiva autorizzazione di estensione della cattedra da richiedere all'UNESCO.

Cordiali saluti

Il Direttore di Dipartimento
(prof.ssa Alessandra De Rose)



Alessandra De Rose



UNESCO CHAIR POPULATION, MIGRATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

ACTION PLAN 2016-2020

STARTING DATE: NOVEMBER 2016

DURATION: FOUR ACADEMIC YEARS

DOMAIN: DEMOGRAPHY, ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCES

NAME OF HOST INSTITUTION: SAPIENZA UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA

FACULTY / DEPARTMENT CONCERNED: FACULTY OF ECONOMICS

EXECUTING INSTITUTION: DEPARTMENT OF METHODS AND MODELS FOR ECONOMICS,
TERRITORY AND FINANCE (MEMOTEF) AND RESEARCH CENTER IN
EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES (EUROSAPIENZA),
SAPIENZA UNIVERSITY OF ROME

1. Executive Summary:

Population and migration are one of the major issues of concern in the world in the last and next years. The accelerated impact of international migration and refugees on countries of origin, transit and destination is foreseen to continue: international migration is likely to further develop itself as a part of the global transformations affecting today's world. Migration can be a chance to foster development and increase intercultural relationships. However, migration is often understood as a problem. And indeed, the increased population flows across borders of individuals from diverse cultural backgrounds give rise to a number of challenges in both host States and States of origin. It is becoming increasingly clear that unilateral approaches will not be sufficient to address these challenges and that the international community must collectively find ways to make more in the field of migration. The issues of migrations, demography and development are linked to the social, economic, cultural and spatial dimensions of our societies. Therefore the UNESCO Chair will continue to involve researchers and scholars from the different disciplines and fields of competence, primarily but not exclusively. The overall objective of this project is to contribute to build capacity in teaching and researching with the aim to promote a multidisciplinary scientific approach in the field of development, population and migrations with the basic premise that human rights and education should be at the core of any approach to human mobility. The Chair is such a laboratory for creating new knowledge and ideas in order to promote cultural diversity and to invent new scenarios for the future of international migrations. Successful policies require an understanding of the possible future situations and conditions that will affect migration and development processes.

Thanks to the UNESCO Chair programme students, researchers and post graduates will have the opportunity to attend specific courses held by scholars with international experience and by functionaries of the most relevant European and international Institutions and NGOs already involved in the issues of development.



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The long term objective of the Chair is to build capacity in teaching and researching with the aim to promote a multidisciplinary scientific approach in the field of development, population and migrations with the basic premise that human rights should be at the core of any approach to human mobility. The Chair wants to be a laboratory for creating new knowledge and ideas in order to promote cultural diversity and to invent new scenarios for the future of international migrations. Successful policies require an understanding of the possible future situations and conditions that will affect migrations and development processes. The elaboration of scenarios for the future of migration requires debates between all stakeholders, including academics and researchers, non-governmental organisations and policy-makers, with the purpose of bringing together their views and of sharing their experiences. The value that UNESCO add to our project is in its function as an intellectual platform for promoting debates and the exchange of views, thus enabling the elaboration of innovative scenarios for the future.

The proposed approach of studying the phenomenon intends to contribute to formulate strategies based on the following priorities:

- 1) Population issues
- 2) Respect of human rights of migrants
- 3) Policy development
- 4) Cultural diversity and education

In the short term the UNESCO Chair will contribute:

1. to produce a better understanding on how to improve good governance in the field of population issues and international migrations with reference to the respect of human rights of migrants as well as to their potential for the development of both sending and hosting countries.
2. to exchange information on policies that best respond to the challenges of inclusion in increasingly multicultural and transnational societies.
3. to design a new strategic approach for development, migrations and populations involving relevant disciplines in order to prepare the international community to address the future challenges raised by human mobility in the next decades.

A new international path in the field of migrations and development should be aimed at improving immigration and integration policies considering the needs of already present migrants, of future immigrants and of the native population and their attitudes, paying attention to the human dimension of the migration phenomenon. From this point of view, short, medium and longer term actions have to be implemented, bearing in mind that migration should not become an alternative to development strategies. Specific initiatives should be promoted aiming at gathering policy-relevant data on the migration and development nexus (by gender, age, skill level, region etc.) and at making analytical information and knowledge available for use by policy-makers. Migrations should be included in national planning process, synergies between policies and actions should be promoted.



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2) ACTIVITIES:

All the information related to the activities of UNESCO Chair are collected and continuously updated on the web-site <http://www.memotef.uniroma1.it/ricerca/cattedra-unesco> and on social network. A regular newsletter (ChairNews) is edited both in digital and paper format every three months.

Education	<p>Master course on " Migration Analysis", Cristina Giudici, Faculty of Economics, Sapienza University, Rome.</p> <p>The academic course on "Migration Analysis" aims to grasp the complex relationships between migration, development issues and populations dynamics, following a multidisciplinary approach. The course has been designed to develop both the historical path that characterizes the migration process at an international level, and those dynamics that characterize the Italian context, underlining causes and implications of population movements and looking at the economic, social and political impact of international migrations with reference to both sending and receiving countries.</p> <p>Master course on " Population, Migrations and Developmet", Elena Ambrosetti, Faculty of Economics, Sapienza University, Rome.</p> <p>The course deals with the relationship between population issues and economic, social and political aspects of development. It aims to introduce the theoretical frameworks to analyze population changes and analyze the consequences of population growth with a particular focus on the factors affecting the components of population change including fertility and mortality decline, changing sex ratios, migration and ageing. Part of the course refers also to the 1994 Cairo International Conference on Population and Development.</p>
Training	<p>A summer school will be organized each year, addressed to international students. The summer schools are designed to make students self-sufficient in understanding and taking part in the policies debate on population, migrations and development. Each school is aimed to deepen specific aspects of this debate, on a national and international scale.</p> <p>2016 : "MIGRANTS IN EUROPE: HUMAN RIGHTS AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY" in partnership with the Centre International de Formation Européenne. Scientific Committee : Cristina Giudici, Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo, Alessandra de Rose</p> <p>The program includes the following topics: <i>Migrant crisis in Europe - Migration routes in the Mediterranean Area - Schengen Area, border security around the Mediterranean Sea - Political refugees and economic migrants: the EU legislation - Human trafficking, a modern form of Slavery - Unaccompanied minors in Italy - Health of immigrants in European countries.</i></p> <p>2017 : MIGRATION, YOUTH AND INTEGRATION, in partnership with the Centre International de Formation Européenne.</p> <p>2018 : MIGRATION, RELIGION AND NATIONAL IDENTITY, in partnership with the Centre International de Formation Européenne.</p>



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	<p>OBSERVATORY ON CHILDREN IN DIFFICULTY AND ABANDONED CHILDREN <i>Elena Ambrosetti and Enza Roberta Petrillo</i> are members of the Observatory promoted by the Operating Unit on minors protection of Rome Municipality.</p> <p>The project is led by the Association Virtus Italia, in partnership with Sapienza University's Research center EuroSapienza and other partners from academia and Ngos. It aims at assess the activities performed by the local "Centro di Primissima Accoglienza", a first reception center expressly conceived to host minors in vulnerability conditions. The findings are based on three main methodological tools: quantitative analysis, ethnographic observation of the daily conditions of the center and semi-structured interviewing with key informants coming from public and non public sector.</p> <p>POPULATION MOBILITY AND MULTIDIMENSIONAL BORDERS <i>Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo, Cristina Giudici, Elena Ambrosetti, Angela Paparusso (Sapienza University of Rome) Catherine Wihtol de Wenden (CNRS- Paris)</i></p> <p>The recent happenings in the Mediterranean area have brought to a massive migration outflow from north Africa, and in the first months of 2011, over 40.000 people have reached the European shores, arriving in Lampedusa. These numbers, together with the media communication, gave the public perception that north Africa's migration, has had its main impact in Europe. It is instead to be said, that this number, represents just a small part of the enormous amount of refugees that have left Libya in these months: over 720.000 migrants according to IOM have left the country until 7 October 2011, not considering the non registered outflows. The majority of the outflow, is then a south-south migration to the neighborhood countries and basically to Tunisia (over 40%) and Egypt (around 32%). On these basis, the study aims to provide an overview of this recent phenomenon analyzing the population mobility through the Arab Spring and distinguishing, from the country of departure, the direction and the demographic characteristics of the flows, according to IOM, UNHCR and other available international data. For a more complete overall view, the study will analyze the information published, during this period, by the major north African media. Measures will have to distinguish, on the total flow, the physiological number of migrants that would have left the region even without the revolutions. The research will also highlight Europe's political incapacity of covering such an unexpected flow of migrants, due to a weak migration control regime basically working through bilateral agreements, and will discuss on the complexity of border definitions: borders are not only physical demarcation lines, but also invisible and conceptual boundaries that create delimitations between different groups within the same political realities, or ethnic and cultural barriers which bring to the conflict between national security and respect for human rights.</p> <p>EUROPE AND LATIN AMERICA : MIGRATION POLICIES AND INTEGRATION OF MIGRANTS. <i>Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo, Cristina Giudici, Maria Cristina Massa (University of Lujan, Argentina)</i></p> <p>The CHORA demographic observatory - Program of Studies, Research and Training on Population, Family and Migration – is a research and training program on population issues concerning several demographic and social aspects in Italy and Argentina. The program includes studies on birth, migration, health and ageing. Specific focus is given on family issues, education and minor conditions, intergenerational relations, with particular attention to those associated with population aging, internal and international migration.</p>
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SOCIAL ISOLATION AS A RISK FACTOR FOR MORTALITY

Cristina Giudici, Maria Felice Arezzo, (Sapienza Università di Roma), Nicolas Brouard, (INED), Parigi.

Dating back to Durkheim's classical work linking social life with the risk of suicide, a large body of literature has shown the beneficial effect of social relationships on health and mortality. Isolation has been recognized as an important risk factor for mortality and to contribute to differences in mortality by gender and socio economic status. With increasing age most social contacts fade away, bonds with non-kin decrease in importance, while the bonds with close family members may increase. These patterns in old age could be interpreted as an adaptive response, consisting in concentrate the limited time and energy on few social partners, able to better satisfy the primary social needs. In case of institutional accommodation, people seem to follow a different pattern, showing much smaller family networks and less frequent contacts than people living in private households. The aim of this work is to contextualize the health and mortality risks of social isolation within the broader social environment and analyze specific mediating factors through which social isolation may increase the risk for mortality, both in private households and in institutions.

POPULATION AGEING AND HEALTH IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Cristina Giudici, Sapienza University di Roma

The ageing population is one of the major challenges for modern societies and increased longevity has played a crucial role. Gains in longevity can be attributed to a number of factors, including advances in medical care, greater access to health care, better education, healthier lifestyles and improved living conditions. Life expectancy at birth continues to increase in all European countries and the debate on ageing is currently paying considerable attention to the healthy life expectancy of the older population, among whom dependency, disease and death are concentrated. Whether increases in life expectancy are accompanied by increases in good-quality years is a central issue, and the one key issue is whether or not we are exchanging longer life for poorer health. The current economic crisis has further complicated this debate, and most studies focusing on this issue show how the effects of the crisis may affect the health behaviours of a population. This research is aimed to contribute to this debate focusing on social and economic health disparities in European countries.

STUDYING IMMIGRANT INTEGRATION IN EUROPE: CIVIC RHETORIC, CITIZENSHIP POLICIES AND SELF-REPORTED LIFE SATISFACTION.

Angela Paparusso, Sapienza Università di Roma

With the aim of studying integration and integration policies in Europe, the goal of this work is threefold: to offer an overview of civic integration policies adopted by European countries in the last decades, in order to shed light on the rationale that is behind the European convergence towards the civic integration; to examine the effect of both individual-level characteristics and measures of national citizenship policies on the probability to have citizenship status among immigrants living in some European countries and to measure the effect of the demographic characteristics, the human capital and the so-called 'immigration variables' on the self-reported life satisfaction of immigrants residing in seven European countries.



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IMMIGRANTS' CITIZENSHIP STATUS IN EUROPE: THE ROLE OF NATIONAL POLICIES

Elena Ambrosetti, Angela Paparusso, Sapienza University of Rome

The importance of citizenship status for immigrants' process of incorporation into the hosting society has been largely demonstrated. Citizenship is, in fact, an indicator of integration since it is a legal status, which implies political, civic and social rights (as well as duties) in the new country of residence. Nevertheless, although almost all European countries have shifted from a 'nationalist citizenship' to a more 'multiculturalist citizenship', thus formally liberalizing the access to citizenship rights, the chances to obtain the citizenship status of the new country of residence are still quite limited for many immigrants and their descendants living in Europe. Moreover, several differences in citizenship rights policies exist in terms of residence requirements for naturalization, citizenship by birth, dual citizenship toleration and language and integration requirements. We argue that the acquisition of citizenship rights of the new country of residence can depend on individual factors, such as the demographic characteristics of immigrants, human capital factors and the so-called 'immigration variables', but also on contextual factors in the country of residence. Among the latter, we find the national citizenship rights policies precisely, which establish who is eligible for naturalization. Within these considerations, the aim of this work is to examine the effect of individual and policy factors in the country of residence on the probability to have citizenship status among first-generation immigrants living in Europe, using a multilevel analysis. Individual-level data stem from the Immigrant Citizens Survey (ICS); country-level data stem from a variety of sources, such as Eurostat.

POPULATION DYNAMICS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN: THE FEMINIZATION IN QUESTION - Progetto LabexMed APRIMED

Elena Ambrosetti, Sapienza Università di Roma

The premise of our research program is that the feminisation of populations constitutes an analytical dimension, which enables the scrutiny of both the moving and static features of the Mediterranean societies selected for our survey, but also the converging trends and disparities between them. The premise that there is a growing disequilibrium between the sexes in the Mediterranean will be scrutinised by analysing sex ratios at various ages, territorial scales and different shapes (or structures) of the households in presence in each group.

The study of the feminisation process will follow three main lines of research:

- Feminisation and evolving family structures
- Feminisation and life cycle transformations against the backdrop of ageing populations
- Feminisation, spaces, mobilities

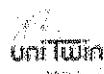
THE HEALTH DIMENTION OF MIGRATION

Cristina Giudici, University of Rome, in partnership with the University of Lujan (Argentina)

Arriving migrants seems to be more healthy than the natives, and also healthier than their compatriots remaining in their countries of origin; it is the so-called "healthy immigrant effect", stressed by several studies. There is a consensus that the health advantage upon arrival is due to a migrants' positive self-selection: only the healthiest and most motivated individuals choose to undergo the traumatic experience of migration to a new country, while people who are sicker and weaker stay behind. There are of course other reasons



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	<p>why there may be consistent differences in health between immigrants and native born populations, in particular the fact that health conditions are generally under-self-reported by the foreign-born, either because they have not yet been diagnosed, or because of differences in perceptions about health status.</p> <p>Recently, a growing number of studies find a deterioration of migrants health status the longer they stay in the new country. A possible explanation of this pattern could be find on the worsening of dietary styles, adoption of risky behaviors (smoking, alcohol consumption, overeating), and erosion of social and cultural protective factors such as close family, religion ties and social solidarity. Another hypothesis is that immigrants tend to use healthcare services less frequently than natives or receive lower quality healthcare; disparities in use of healthcare services between immigrants and natives could stem from differences in health insurance coverage, poor knowledge of their rights, difficulty on communicating with health practitioners because of linguistic and cultural barriers, or to different form of discrimination.</p> <p>As stressed by literature, the observed health differences between native-born and immigrants in Europe vary by country of residence and origin of migrant, time, and also gender; differentials may also differ across dimensions of health. A better understanding of the immigrants' health status, behavior, and attitudes in European Countries is of great socio-political importance, allowing to better address public health challenges and better cater to their needs and integration.</p>
Conferences/ Meetings	<p>International Conferences: as in the previous years, an international conference will be organised each year. It will convene representatives of Governments of partner institutions to highlight differences and consequences in facing the problems of migrations and development. Objective of the conference will be to publish and to disseminate the scientific results of the project; and also to propose new models to design and manage population, migrations and development policies suitable to represent examples of "best practice". Representatives of the main international Institutions (U.N., UNESCO, Council of Europe, EU, WTO..) and of the main active NGOs will be invited to take part to the sessions.</p> <p>During 2017 the Chair will celebrate the 60th anniversary of the Treaty of Rome. <i>Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo</i> will be special advisor for the Chair in order to promote, support and develop initiatives in this field.</p> <p>Interim Workshops: the Chair will organise three workshops each year with the aim to present the on-going work and results; to analyse the situation of migration in the partner countries and how they it can be addressed in light of the results of the Chair studies; to devise and appropriate methods and tools to address the issues concerned in the different contexts.</p>
Interuniversity Exchanges/Partnerships	<p>MEDITERRANEAN UNESCO CHAIRS NETWORK <i>Referent for the Unesco Chair – Cristina Giudici</i></p> <p>In 2013, following a meeting at ICCROM in Rome, the opportunity to establish a network of UNESCO Chairs of the Mediterranean region was explored. The objectives were to engage in a range of issues concerning heritage conservation, such as urban transformations, the management of shared heritages, the role of culture to promote sustainability, the consequences of war conflicts, the impact of mass tourism, and the confrontation, dialogue and cross fertilization between different cultures. Steps were taken in this direction and preliminary proposals were drafted but now with the approval of the</p>



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UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, the Hangzhou international conference on "Culture for Sustainable Cities" and the meeting at UNESCO Paris, the network might gain momentum. The Mediterranean region is traditionally multicultural: the interaction among cultures has always been its peculiarity as cultures spread around seas and over oceans. Present political and religious conflicts are instead making more difficult the mutual understanding and dialogue. Increasing efforts to change this situation must be made. The Mediterranean region is at present the theatre of processes and issues that to be faced require new ideas and approaches. There are unprecedented migrations to Europe from Africa and the Middle East which produce segregation, exclusion, violence and make cultural interactions increasingly difficult. They also generate severe problems of housing and services, employment and education. Thousands of people are settled in enormous "temporary" camps lacking many basic resources and that might possibly last for decades.

To successfully face these challenges a coordinated effort and an interdisciplinary approach is required. UNESCO chairs of the Mediterranean countries and surrounding regions should join forces to give support to UNESCO's efforts in this direction and consider innovative lines of action especially through renewed efforts in the Mediterranean Action Plan.

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE LIFESTYLE TRANSFORMATIONS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN (SODEMOMED).

<http://www.agence-nationale-recherche.fr/?Project=ANR-12-TMED-0005> funded by the ANR ('Agence Nationale de la Recherche Française'),

This programme is the result of a collaboration between three partner institutions:

- 'LEST': Institute of Labour Economics and Industrial Sociology –Aix-Marseille University, represented by Thierry Blöss
 - 'MMSH': The Mediterranean Centre for Human Sciences ('Maison Méditerranéenne des Sciences de l'Homme') represented by Isabelle Blöss-Widmer,
 - The Sapienza University of Rome represented by Elena Ambrosetti.
- More widely this programme links around thirty Researchers from various academic and research institutions in a number of countries surrounding the Mediterranean (France; Italy, Spain, Morocco...).

Abstract: The aim of this research is to analyse the ongoing changes in lifestyles and life cycles in various societies in the Mediterranean basin. Drawing on empirical research in several disciplines (sociology, demography, geography, economics), exploiting the most recent data available and setting the present in historical perspective, the originality of this project is that it studies Mediterranean societies in relation to three major challenges which they now confront, whose outcome is largely uncertain – demographic ageing and its implications for mutual help across generations within families; the growing precarity of adult occupational and familial trajectories, impacted by economic crises and their consequences for the evolution of social gender roles; and the role of the public policies of the nation states in the social reproduction of these gender inequalities. These three major dimensions – demographic, sociological and political – form the keystone of this work for understanding the ongoing lifestyles changes in Mediterranean societies.



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HUMAN RESOURCES

The UNESCO Chair involves researchers and scholars from different disciplines and fields of competence working on migrations, demography and development. The Chair will act as a laboratory creating new knowledge and ideas in order to promote cultural diversity and to work out new scenarios for the future of international migrations. Based on a network of high level scholars and researchers from different universities and research centers, the UNESCO Chair in Population, Migrations and Development represents a significant arena for the production and dissemination of new knowledge, promoting a center of excellence for further researches and a laboratory supporting the decision making process.

Human resources involved in UNESCO Chair' activities:

Director: Alessandra De Rose

General Secretary: Benedetta Cassani

Honorary Committee: Ana Cabré, Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo, Graziella Caselli, Serge Feld, Janez Malacic, Guillaume Wunsch.

Scientific Committee: Giorgio Alleva, Elena Ambrosetti, Alicia Bernasconi, Alessandra De Rose, Cristina Giudici, Elisabeth Kardos Kaponyi, Catherine Withol de Wenden,

Rome Chapter: Nica Calo, Giorgia Capacci, Arianna Cascelli, Cinzia Castagnaro, Daniela Cuccu, Anna De Pascale, Alessandra Garbero, Carlotta Gentile, Giulia Giorgini, Maria Herica La Valle, Federica Mazzarelli, Laura Norton, Angela Paparusso, Enza Roberta Petrillo, Donatella Strangio, Eleonora Trappolini, Mauro Vaccaro, Marina Zannella.

Paris Chapter: Marie Bassi, Isabelle Bloss, Thierry Bloss, Nicolas Brouard, Patrizia Carelli, Caroline Di Roberto, Thomas Lacroix, Elena Leoparco, Lea Muller-Funk, Giulia Palestini, Alain Parant, Giovanna Tattolo, Hélène Thollet.



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FINANCIAL RESOURCES

	Year				Total
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	
Host Institution					
Department MEMOTEF, Sapienza (Visiting professor and International Academic Exchange Programs, Cristina Giudici 2016-17)	€ 10.000				€ 10.000
Partner Institutions					
University of Luhan (Research project - The health dimension of migration)	€ 500	€ 500			€ 1.000
CERI Sciences po (Research project - Population mobility and multidimensional borders)	€ 500	€ 500			€ 1.000
Other Institutions					
Gruppo Clas (Milano) - research activities in the field of integration of migrants at school in the context of an AMIF (Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund) project coordinated by Gruppo Clas	€ 2.500	€ 2.500	€ 2.500	€ 2.500	€ 10.000
Centre International de Formation Européenne (Nice/Berlin) - organization of summer schools, conferences and international debates (1 summer school in September, 1 conference in June of each year)	€ 5.000	€ 5.000	€ 5.000	€ 5.000	€ 20.000
Virtus Italia Onlus (Roma) - research activities in the field of unaccompanied migrants in the context of a project financed by the Municipality of Rome and coordinated by Virtus Italia Onlus	€ 4.000	€ 4.000	€ 4.000		€ 12.000
Total amount	€ 22.500	€ 12.500	€ 11.500	€ 7.500	€ 54.000

For 2018/19 and 2019/20 the budget will be adjusted with additional sources of funding



DIPARTIMENTO DI METODI E MODELLI
PER L'ECONOMIA, IL TERRITORIO E LA FINANZA
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VERBALE CONSIGLIO di DIPARTIMENTO ESTRATTO

Il giorno **20 ottobre 2016** presso l'aula Fanfani si è riunito il Consiglio di Dipartimento sul seguente ordine del giorno:

1. Comunicazioni
2. Approvazione verbali sedute del 14 07 2016 e 13 09 2016
3. Provvedimenti amministrativi contabili
4. Approvazione proposta di budget economico e degli investimenti annuale 2017 e triennale 2017-2019 e proposta assegnazione dotazione
5. Richieste di autorizzazione attivazione procedure per incarichi
6. Assegni di ricerca
7. Accordi e convenzioni
8. Proposte dalla Commissioni
9. Master
10. Centro Interdipartimentale Eurosapienza
11. Cattedra UNESCO on "Population, Migrations and Development"
12. Discarico inventariale
13. Varie ed eventuali

Sono presenti:

I professori I fascia: Massimo Angrisani, Maria Chiarolla, Alessandra De Rose, Brunero Liseo, Lea Petrella, Rita Salvi, Lidia Scarpelli, Fabio Tardella (8)

I professori II fascia: Janet Bowker, Roberta Gemmiti, Giuseppina Guagnano, Antonella Leoncini Bartoli, Isabella Santini, Donatella Strangio, Andrea Tancredi, (7)

I ricercatori: Elena Ambrosetti, Maria Felice Arezzo, Serena Arima, Marco Brogna, Filippo Celata, Adriana Conti Puorger, Roberto De Marchis, M.Pierre Escoubas, Cristina Giudici, Arsen Palestini, Silvia Polettini, Mauro Rota, Maria Rita Scarpitti, M. Rita Sebastiani. (14)



I rappresentanti del personale TAB: Paola D'Alonzo, Maria Flamini, Francesca Gargiulo, Luciano Gianni, Silvio Guidi, Ersilia Incelli, Fabrizio Marziali, Michele Seror, Judith Turnbull, (7)

I rappresentanti degli studenti: Francesco Mazzurco, Daniele Pellegrino (2)

I rappresentanti degli assegnisti di ricerca: Raffaella Coletti, Marina Zannella(2)

I rappresentanti dei dottorandi: Simone De Angelis,

Il RAD: Olivia Mauro

Sono assenti giustificati

I professori I fascia: Giorgio Alleva, Paolo De Angelis, Paola Morelli, Francesco Sanna.

I professori II fascia: Anna Attias, M. Giuseppina Bruno, Federica Ricca, Margrit Wetter

I ricercatori: M. Caterina Bramati, , Antonio Grande Stefano Patri, Daniela Saitta, Giuseppe Schinaia, Gabriele Stabile, Marco Teodori.

I rappresentanti del personale TAB:, Patrizia Raffreddato,

I rappresentanti degli studenti: Ginevra Crollalanza

Sono assenti:

I professori I fascia: Gianfranco Corradi, Raimondo Manca

I professori II fascia: Alessandro Moretti, Giulia Rotundo, Rosa Vaccaro (3)

I ricercatori:

I rappresentanti del personale TAB

I rappresentanti degli studenti:

Assume la Presidenza la prof. Alessandra De Rose, svolge le funzioni di segretario verbalizzante la dott.ssa Olivia Mauro.

Il Presidente verificata l'esistenza del numero legale e la regolarità della convocazione apre la discussione per l'esame del previsto ordine del giorno.

...OMISSIONS...

11.Cattedra UNESCO on "Population, Migrations and Development"

Il Direttore dà notizia della conclusione del secondo mandato della Cattedra Unesco "Popolazione, Migrazioni e Sviluppo" e propone



di estendere il mandato per ulteriori quattro anni. Prende la parola Elena Ambrosetti, la quale illustra le attività della Cattedra.

Il Consiglio è unanime nell'approvare l'estensione del mandato per il prossimo quadriennio, sulla base del programma di attività allegato al presente verbale, e nell'affidarne la titolarità alla prof.ssa Alessandra De Rose. Il Consiglio inoltre, constatata la piena sostenibilità economica dei programmi, delibera di non richiedere all'Ateneo contributi specifici per la Cattedra per tutta la durata della Convenzione"

...OMISSIONIS...

Essendo terminati tutti i punti all'ordine del giorno e non avendo altra materia in discussione, il Presidente dichiara chiusa la seduta alle ore 13,30.

Il Responsabile Amministrativo Delegato
dott.ssa Olivia Mauro

Il Presidente
Alessandra De Rose

Roma 20 ottobre 2016

Il presente atto è costituito da n. 3 fogli conformi all'originale depositato presso il Dipartimento.

Il Responsabile Amministrativo Delegato
dott.ssa Olivia Mauro

Olivia



