

**Governing Migration:  
Immigrant Groups' Strategies  
in Three Italian Cities  
Rome, Naples and Bari**

Kristine Crane

NOTA DI LAVORO 37.2004

**FEBRUARY 2004**

KTHC – Knowledge, Technology, Human Capital

Kristine Crane, *Psychoanalytic Institute for Social Research (IPRS), Rome*

This paper can be downloaded without charge at:

The Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei Note di Lavoro Series Index:  
<http://www.feem.it/Feem/Pub/Publications/WPapers/default.htm>

Social Science Research Network Electronic Paper Collection:  
[http://papers.ssrn.com/abstract\\_id=XXXXXX](http://papers.ssrn.com/abstract_id=XXXXXX)

The opinions expressed in this paper do not necessarily reflect the position of  
Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei

The special issue on *Economic Growth and Innovation in Multicultural Environments (ENGIME)* collects a selection of papers presented at the multidisciplinary workshops organised by the ENGIME Network.

The ENGIME workshops address the complex relationships between economic growth, innovation and diversity, in the attempt to define the conditions (policy, institutional, regulatory) under which European diversities can promote innovation and economic growth.

This batch of papers has been presented at the fourth ENGIME workshop:

*Governance and policies in multicultural cities.*

ENGIME is financed by the European Commission, Fifth RTD Framework Programme, Key Action Improving Socio-Economic Knowledge Base, and it is co-ordinated by Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei (FEEM).

Further information is available at [www.feem.it/engine](http://www.feem.it/engine).

### **Workshops**

- **Mapping Diversity**  
Leuven, May 16-17, 2002
- **Communication across cultures in multicultural cities**  
The Hague, November 7-8, 2002
- **Social dynamics and conflicts in multicultural cities**  
Milan, March 20-21, 2003
- **Governance and policies in multicultural cities**  
Rome, 5-6 June 2003
- **Trust and social capital in multicultural cities**  
Athens, 19-20 January 2004
- **Diversity as a source of growth**  
End 2004

### **Partners of the ENGIME network:**

- Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Milano, Italy
- Psychoanalytic Institute for Social Research, Roma, Italy
- Institute of Historical, Sociological and Linguistic Studies, University of Ancona, Italy
- Centre for Economic Learning and Social Evolution, University College London, UK
- Faculty of Economics and Applied Economics, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium
- Idea Consult, Bruxelles, Belgium
- Maison de la Recherche en Science Humaines, Laboratoire d'Analyse Socio-Anthropologique du Risque, Maison de la Recherche en Sciences Humaines, Université de Caen, France
- Centre for Economic Research and Environmental Strategy, Athens, Greece
- Institute of Higher European Studies, The Hague University of Professional Education, The Netherlands

# **Governing Migration: Immigrant Groups' Strategies in Three Italian Cities - Rome, Naples and Bari**

## **Summary**

Ethnic networks constitute an important component of immigrants' integration in their host societies. This has been a particularly important strategy in Italy, where institutional assistance for immigrants is often paltry and problematic. This paper examines three ethnic communities in Italy that have been particularly successful in using their ethnic social capital for integrating into Italian society at the city level: the Mauritians in Bari, Filipinos in Rome and Chinese in Naples. Sending countries' policies and programs, as well as the socio-historical context of ethnic relations within the countries has also influenced the patterns of these networks. The psychological or motivational element behind these groups' migration project is also critical to their integration, and is often manifested on a group level.

**Keywords:** Migration, Immigrant, Ethnic group

*Address for correspondence:*

Kristine Crane  
Psychoanalytic Institute for Social Research (IPRS)  
Passeggiata di Ripetta 11  
00186 Roma  
Italy  
Phone: +39 06 32652401  
Fax +39 06 32652433  
E-mail: [iprs@iprs.it](mailto:iprs@iprs.it)

Governance may be thought of as an open-ended process whose outcome is neither foreseen nor forced by governments, which use an implicitly top-down approach. Governance processes have been used for immigrants' integration in their host societies, and we discuss how this has taken place as a result of immigrants' own strategies instead of government-directed programs. There are roughly 2,395,000 regular immigrants in Italy, which is 4.2% of its population, only slightly below the European average.<sup>1</sup> In the essay "The Italian Case, Employment, Under-employment, Self-employment: Patterns of Integration of Immigrant Workers in Italy", Mauro Magatti and Fabio Quassoli note the particular importance of immigrants' own ethnic networks in economic integration strategies, particularly in the context of what they call rather negligent Italian institutions and private associations in immigrants' integration.<sup>2</sup> This paper discusses and compares three ethnic groups in Italy that have been particularly successful in negotiating their presence in three Italian cities: Mauritians in Bari, Filipinos in Rome, and Chinese in Naples.

---

<sup>1</sup> Caritas Diocesana di Roma, Dossier, based on statistics from the Italian Internal Ministry. Press Release, May 13, 2003.

<sup>2</sup> Magatti, Mauro and Quassoli, Fabio. "The Italian Case, Employment, Under-employment, self-employment: patterns of integration of immigrant workers in Italy", paper presented for the first conference of the Thematic Network *Working on the Fringes: Immigrant Businesses, Economic Integration and Informal Practices*: "Migrant networks fundamentally shape migrants' economic strategies. Besides playing a fundamental role in the decision to emigrate, social networks mediate migrants'

## **Mauritians in Bari**

The first group is not very well known, owing to its relatively small size (Mauritians occupy the 31<sup>st</sup> place of all immigrant groups in Italy) and specific concentration in the regions of Lombardy, Sicily and Apuglia. Mauritians began immigrating to Bari at the end of the 1970s, and have had the greatest representation amongst immigrant groups there for several years, topped only slightly in the past three years by Albanians. In the post-war period, Mauritians primarily immigrated to the U.K. and North America. Male immigrants to the former worked in the public commercial sector, demonstrating little initiative towards self-employment and autonomous work. The few women that emigrated worked primarily in health care and social services. In general, they enjoyed a high level of integration in British society, perhaps owing at least in part to their perception of having arrived in a second home, since the island of Mauritius had been under British colonial rule from the nineteenth century until independence in 1968.<sup>3</sup> Mauritian immigrants to France in the 1970s and 1980s had a similar relationship to the host country, as France had colonised the island of Mauritius in the seventeenth century.<sup>4</sup>

Immigration to Italy was supported by private agencies in the Maurizio Islands, but in the second half of the '90s, the government adopted policies to limit this emigration, and governmental institutions took an active role in selecting the emigration candidates and granting visas. As we will see later with the Filipino community, the programs and policies of the sending countries have a critical role in governing migration flows. Indeed, creating networks with the countries of origin, usually through bi-lateral agreements, is considered to be one of the main components of governing migration. These international relationships, however, are usually incurred to control migration influxes and illegal immigration in particular. For example, the “Self-Governance at the Border” Project studies migratory flows and social transformations in receiving nations through bi-lateral

---

interaction with public institutions, the local labour market and local traditions of informal arrangements.”

<sup>3</sup> *Intemigra—Progetti Oltre Frontiera: L’Immigrazione nelle Regioni Adriatiche*; Comunità Europea, 2001.

<sup>4</sup> *ibid.*

relationships such as those between Canada and the U.S. and Mexico and the U.S.<sup>5</sup>

Mauritians have worked almost exclusively as domestic workers in Italy and have been conspicuously absent in entrepreneurship. Only recently have they started to work in restaurants, leaving the domestic work to the latest arrivals.<sup>6</sup> The demand for domestic work in the labour market has grown significantly over the last several years in Italy, owing to women's increasing participation in the regular labour market and the general crisis of the welfare state that has led to a restructuring of the economy. Mauritians have effectively monopolised this labour sector need, and are recognisably polite, reserved, professional and dependable according to their Italian employers.

These characteristics, however much they might have led to stereotyping, are also grounded in the social context of the island of Mauritius, where diverse historically-rooted cultural groups exist in an atmosphere of peaceful multiculturalism wherein these differences are privately maintained and publicly protected.<sup>7</sup> Located in the Indian Ocean along the coast of sub-Saharan Africa, the island was already a crossroads of peoples and cultures before the 17th century French colonisation that would bring many slaves from Africa to the islands. British colonisers effectively maintained the cultural diversity using a pluralistic model that endorsed a separate (but equal) status. The three main groups of origin are Indian, Chinese and Creole, and the main religious groups, Hindu, Islam and Christianity. In other words, Mauritians have been conditioned to live separately but peacefully. In Italy, two ethno-religious groups have distinguished themselves: Hindus and Tamils, with the former representing two-thirds of the population here. For example, in the area of Carbonara in peripheral Bari, a Hindu space within a Catholic institute has constituted the main place of prayer for over ten years for the entire Mauritian community throughout Italy, who come from Catania, Palermo and even Milan for the most important holidays. The autochthonous population has also taken part in festivities such as the *Diwali*, the festival of lights.

The pluralistic model of the British colonisers is said to have conferred a strong

---

<sup>5</sup> See Eurogov web site, Links.

<sup>6</sup> *ibid.*

sense of individualism on Mauritians,<sup>8</sup> expressed by their highly competitive nature. Indeed in Italy, they have been shown to compete with each other for better jobs, a competitive drive that has been helpful rather than harmful in terms of their productivity as well as the affirmation of their identities. In this way, their success is measured against that of their compatriots, and so their point of reference remains their own community.

This point of reference is also manifested by Mauritians' perception of immigration as a short or medium-term economically motivated project, since the overall objective is to return to the island of Mauritius, which is also the case with Filipinos as we will see later on. Therefore, it could be said that psychologically, these two groups invest little of own their identities—both group and individual—in the host country. And indeed this psychological or motivational element on the part of immigrants has been recognised as ultimately more influential than explicit policies in determining the outcome of the immigration experience. For example, a European research project on the self-employment activities of women and minorities in six European countries, which aimed to assess the impact of policies aiming to promote self-employment amongst members of these groups, found that women's motives for opening their own businesses—such as the desire to liberate themselves from traditional and rigid family contexts characteristic of some immigrant communities—are usually more influential in their choice to initiate autonomous activities than policies that promote their business activities, whose effective implementation is often stifled by bureaucratic obstacles such as the inability to take out loans.<sup>9</sup> Indeed, psychological motivations have influenced the integration of the Somalian community in Italy: Women have integrated much more than men, particularly in the labour market (mainly domestic work) since it is considered less humiliating for them to work at jobs below their skill level than it would be for men, who normally remain unemployed, frustrated and isolated in Italian society.

---

<sup>7</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>8</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>9</sup> See Eurogov: Ethnic minority and migrant modes of social participation project, European Commission, DG Research. Project web site: [www.eurogov.it](http://www.eurogov.it), SEWM project.

## **Filipinos in Rome**

The Filipino community in Rome resembles the Mauritian community in Bari in the sense that it has taken over the labour market sector of domestic work. There are over 60,000 Filipinos in Italy, an estimated 25,000 of them in Rome, and roughly two-thirds of this population is female.

Filipinos first began coming to Rome at the beginning of the 1970s, as a consequence of economic hardship incurred by the repression of the Ferdinand Marcos government, and particularly the Martial Law of 1972.<sup>10</sup> During the Marcos government, which lasted until 1986, the recruitment system helped ease the situation of unemployment in the country, and positively influenced the country's economy with remittances. Emigration continued to be encouraged in the successive Corizan Aquino government with the proliferation of numerous intermediary agencies, as well as in the Fidel Ramos government, when the figure of the (temporary) "overseas contract worker" was regarded as a national hero.<sup>11</sup> Therefore, Filipinos have to some extent been socialised not only to accept migration as perhaps the only chance improve their economic status, but to actively choose it as part of a process of upward mobility. The Philippines is second only to Mexico as a sending country of emigrants.<sup>12</sup> Many have gone to the U.S. and Canada, countries in the Middle East and Europe, where Italy is the preferred destination followed by Spain.

Recruitment agreements between the Italian and Filipino government initially regulated migration, with an important intermediary role having been played by the Catholic Church. There are 39 associations of Filipino immigrants in Rome that are supported by the Catholic Church, and the churches are gathering places for the community itself, thereby representing a space for the ethnic network. Churches have

---

<sup>10</sup> Lodigiani, Rosangela. "Il caso filippino" in *L'integrazione Subalterna: Peruviani, Eritrei e Filippini nel mercato del lavoro milanese*, a cura di M. Ambrosini, R. Lodigiani, S. Zandrini, Fondazione Cariplo—I.S.MU. Milano, 1995.

<sup>11</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>12</sup> *ibid.*



also been important as meeting places for employers and potential workers.<sup>13</sup> Indeed, one explanation invoked for Filipinos' relative absence in entrepreneurship regards the "theory of disadvantage" which posits the choice of entrepreneurship as a last resort for immigrants who have been unable to find other employment. Filipinos, with the support of both the Catholic Church and their own ethnic communities, have been quickly absorbed into a labour market sector, making it unnecessary for them to seek out riskier ventures.<sup>14</sup>

Research suggests that Filipinos' involvement with the Catholic Church has paralleled, or in many cases, surpassed that of Italians, but the Church has not necessarily acted as a meeting place for Italians and Filipinos.<sup>15</sup> Furthermore, Filipinos' contact with Italians has essentially remained limited to employment. Filipinos constitute the most well-liked immigrant group in Italy, as they are perceived as being polite and dependable. This more or less corresponds to what representatives of the Filipino community say about the group: The Labour Councillor of the Filipino Embassy here said that the average Filipino domestic worker is a "jack of all trades," willing to cover many tasks with little protest.

The fact that Filipinos are so flexible on the labour market is also a reflection of the fact that like the Mauritians in Bari, they regard their immigration experience as being temporary, even if this often changes following immigration. This makes it easier for them to accept low-status jobs without feeling as if they have lost their identities, as their thoughts are mainly on what kind of future they will be constructing for themselves and their families—perhaps even young children left behind—back in the Philippines.

Another Italian institution where Filipinos are represented is CGIL, the largest trade union in Italy, which opened an office for consultation in Manila. But most other cultural organisations are based on the ethnic network. A radio station, the *K.P. Radio Kaibigan Pinoy*, airs every Friday and provides information on necessary documents and other necessary information for Filipino immigrants.

---

<sup>13</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>14</sup> *ibid.*

These ethnic networks are based on family and friendship ties, and have cultural, psychological and practical functions in the sense that they confer identity on immigrants in a strange land, providing solidarity and material needs. These informal groups do not, however, have a homogenising effect on the ethnic community. The internal diversity reflecting the ethnic composition of the countries of origin persists insofar as they reflect salient divisions in the host countries. Refugees, for example, usually harbour antagonistic feelings for an enemy ethnic group in their country: Hutus and Tutsis who fled Burundi during the civil war remain divided in Italy. This fragmentation constitutes an obstacle in these groups' ability to engage in dialogue with local or national officials. About a year ago, a group of Somalians tried to get support for a plan of action for Somalia with the support of the Italian government, but the divisions between them made the effort obsolete. There are about two hundred mosques and prayer rooms in Italy, and Muslim immigration is increasing in Italy, but internal fragmentation of Muslims is often invoked as an explanation for their inability to gain official recognition with the state.

So ethnic networks ease integration in the host society on one level. At the same time, they are also the outward manifestation of the fact that the point of reference for these immigrants remains the country of origin insofar as it is where they affirm their identities and measure their success. This can also ultimately ease their integration in the host society, but where the influence of countries of origin persists to the point of incomprehensibility and incommunicability on the part of host country institutions, the process of governing migration is stifled.

---

<sup>15</sup> *ibid.*

### Chinese in Naples

The third group that we examine differs from the first two in that its economic activity has been primarily characterised by entrepreneurship and “ethnic hording” of a sector, in this case textiles.

Italy has a particularly high percentage of self-employed middle and lower class workers since the lack of large structures often reduces the opportunities for those with a medium to high educational level to make professional progress. Entrepreneurial activities in Italy are subject to strict social and institutional rules; furthermore, Italy continues to be distinguished by the formal and socio-economic obstacles that immigrants meet on their path towards becoming business owners.<sup>16</sup> These circumstances have limited the representation of immigrants in entrepreneurial activities, even though there has been an 18% growth of foreign entrepreneurs in Milan between April 1999 and April 2000, namely in commercial activities. Nearly one-third of all immigrant groups are owned by Chinese and Egyptian citizens, two of the oldest national immigrant communities.<sup>17</sup>

The Chinese community is the most long-standing immigrant group engaged in entrepreneurial activities in Italy. The Chinese began arriving in Northern cities—namely Milan and Turin—in the early twentieth century. The first Chinese businesses consisted of workshops for working silk and the production of neckties, while the first self-employed individuals were street-sellers of neckties. This migratory group was exclusively made up of males, and the labour force was Italian, as were the purchasers of the end product and the suppliers of the raw materials and machinery required for the work. This particularly activity was interrupted by the German invasion in 1943, and

---

<sup>16</sup> Magatti, Mauro and Fabio Quassoli, “The Italian Case: Socio-economic Characteristics of Immigrant Businesses in Italy.” Paper prepared for the Second Conference of the Thematic Network *Working on the Fringes: Immigrant Businesses, Economic Integration and Informal Practices*, Jerusalem conference, June 18-20, 2000.

<sup>17</sup> *ibid.*

progressively substituted by leatherwork.<sup>18</sup>

Recognisable “ethnic businesses” (restaurants and supermarkets) emerged in the 1970s, and were managed by prominent members of the Chinese community in Italy who had acquired wealth as wholesalers in the production and sale of leather products. They perceived the opening of restaurants as an economic opportunity as well as one to promote the community culturally. Many of the entrepreneurial activities developed into a self-sufficient ethnic business model, which was based on both the local Chinese community as well as increasingly close trade relationships with China. The Chinese have also benefited from a peculiar normative framework since the mid-1980s, which effectively suspended the rule of reciprocity for Chinese citizens. The reciprocity rule states that foreigners opening businesses in Italy receive residency permits as self-employed persons only if Italian citizens are granted the same right in the foreigners’ countries of origin. In 1987, a bilateral agreement between the Italian and Chinese governments allowed Chinese immigrants to receive a residency permit and regularise their position as self-employed persons, one of the few cases of non-EU citizens living in Italy who are legally allowed to start a business in both the service and industrial sectors. As a consequence, many of the informal Chinese businesses began emerging from the shadow economy where they had remained for many years, offering the Chinese a favourable institutional environment in which to develop their activities.<sup>19</sup>

Chinese immigrants began coming to the Naples area (San Giuseppe Vesuviano) at the beginning of the 1980s, opening up a network of restaurants, and they were immediately recognised as capable entrepreneurs. The second influx of Chinese immigrants in the area occurred in the 1990s and was concentrated in the textile industry. Even if the Tuscan town of Prato is most well known for the concentration of Chinese immigrants in this sector, and indeed reports the greatest overall numbers, this Naples area has experienced the highest rate of growth: Between 1996 and 2000, the Chinese population increased from 53 to 568 people. Collaborative agreements between the two

---

<sup>18</sup> Magatti, Mauro and Fabio Quassoli, “The Italian Case: Socio-economic characteristics of immigrant businesses in Italy,”; paper prepared for the Second Conference of the Thematic Network *Working on the Fringes: Immigrant Businesses, Economic Integration and Informal Practices*, Jerusalem, June 18.20, 2000.

<sup>19</sup> *ibid.*

cities with regard to the experience of the Chinese have focused on the need to evaluate the experiences of the respective communities—indeed, to study the “good practices” and tools for the development of the respective territories. Their economic integration—and effective overtaking of the textile industry, with a growth of import/export activity, also favoured acceptance on the part of the local community. A stereotype developed, however, which tagged the Chinese as the “invisible community” given the community’s insularity. This is often contradicted by their visibility as well as their gradual participation in public life with festivities such as the Chinese New Year, along with streets that begin to bear signs of a developing “Chinatown.”

These immigrants come from the portal city of Wenzhou, and are known for being able merchants in textiles who work according to a system of mutual assistance based on privileges.<sup>20</sup> The social networks are often characterised by unequal or ambiguous relationships that often come under suspect by local authorities in host countries. For example, the Chinese community has been accused of using child labour in exploitative conditions. Workers are often indebted to their employers—in other words, they must work a few years essentially for free in order to pay the price of their migration. The December 2000 Human Trafficking Report of the Anti-Mafia Commission cited a considerable increase in the number of Chinese arrested for aiding illegal immigration as well as an increase in the number of illegal Chinese immigrants in Italy. It has been reported that sometimes, immigrants’ relatives in China have been threatened to pay ransom.<sup>21</sup>

The success of the Chinese community near Naples has even been attributed to suspected relations between the Chinese Mafia and local Mafia.<sup>22</sup> Many of these accusations have remained unfounded, however, and the community has been subject to cultural misinterpretation since it is characteristically insular and also expresses what

---

<sup>20</sup> *Il caso della comunità cinesi: comunicazione interculturale ed istituzionale*, Ceccagno, Armando: Roma, 1997.

<sup>21</sup> Crane, Kristine, “A Paper for Chinese Immigrants Brings Italy to an Isolated Group: The Staff of ‘Il Tempo Europa Cina’ Tries to Ease the Assimilation Process” in *Italy Daily of The International Herald Tribune*, July 3, 2001.

<sup>22</sup> Anti-Mafia Commission first semester analysis, 2002. Although the Interior Ministry’s report on criminality from 2000 raises the issue of the links between the growth of the Chinese immigrant population and the local Mafia, the Camorra, the Anti-Mafia Commission reports that there are no definitive links.

Maurizio Ambrosini calls “particular solidarity,” which is manifested in regular immigrants’ favouring the arrival and insertion of irregular compatriots in the same labour market sector, often under less favourable conditions.<sup>23</sup> This is based on a system of “guarantees” which rests on the sacrifices of ethnic networks, which are justified by the familial or friendship obligations implicit to the networks.<sup>24</sup> The values that characterise the community include the perception of the family as the primary unit of economic competition, along with values such as parsimony, loyalty and a hard-work ethic.<sup>25</sup> Once debts have been paid to compatriots, many Chinese find themselves at a crossroads: to continue to work independently, or as a dependent of an Italian employee, or else to start-up their own business, usually without a license and hence in conditions of irregularity. Research has shown that most prefer the latter, since entrepreneurship is the main objective of the Chinese immigration project.<sup>26</sup>

In the essay “Chain Migration and Opportunity Hoarding,” Charles Tilly distinguishes exploitation and the reproduction of organisation models from “opportunity hoarding,” which occurs when “members of a categorically-bounded network acquire access to a resource that is valuable, renewable, subject to monopoly, supportive of network activities, and enhanced by the network’s modus operandi, then exclude others from use of that resource.”<sup>27</sup> He applies this model to the Italian-American community in Mamaroneck, New York, who effectively took over the landscaping business at the turn of the century, sequestering this sector—and information regarding it—for arriving Italian immigrants. This solved an immediate employment problem for these Italian immigrants (from *Ciocaria*), and also created a set of social ties, reinforcing Italian identity as a basis for those ties: “By sequestering technical knowledge, ties to wealthy households and institutions, reputations for good work, and access to capital within an

---

<sup>23</sup> Ambrosini, Maurizio, “L’Immigrazione dei servizi tra azione della domanda, tendenze evolutive ed esigenze di promozione” in *L’Integrazione Subalterna: Peruviani, Eritrei e Filippini nel mercato del lavoro milanese*, edited by M. Ambrosini, Fondazione Cariplo—I.S.MU., Milano, 1995.

<sup>24</sup> Zandrini, Sara, “Economia informale e comunità etnica,” in *Lavorare nell’Ombra: L’inserimento degli immigrati nell’economia informale*, edited by Maurizio Ambrosini, Fondazione Cariplo I.S. MU., 1997.

<sup>25</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>26</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>27</sup> Tilly, Charles, “Chain Migration and Opportunity Hoarding”, in *Governance of Cultural Diversity*, edited by Janina W. Dacyl and Charles Westin, CEIFO Publications, Stockholm, 2000.

ethnically-defined network, they have fashioned a classic immigrant niche.”<sup>28</sup> Furthermore, these networks help identify immigrant groups according to what they are *not*: “Frequent interaction in a highly concentrated niche promotes a sense of group identity; if the niche is one of the salient traits that group members share in common it also becomes an interest that helps define who they are. Thus, greater attention is paid to the boundaries that define the niche, and the characteristics of those who can and cannot cross those boundaries. Just as the niche helps identify ‘we-ness,’ it also serves as a mechanism for defining whom we are not.”<sup>29</sup> This becomes particularly important in contexts where certain immigrant groups are stigmatised.

Ethnic networks can be an obstacle for carrying out policy objectives, since social networks may provide information channels that replace or overlap with official ones. Of course, this is not always the case. The bi-weekly Chinese language newspaper *Il Tempo Europa Cina* (the second most important newspaper for Chinese immigrants in Europe), which is published in Rome, has eased the integration process for the community. The newspaper includes international news, focusing on that from China (from the “New China” agency), as well as information and ads on import-export stores along with hundreds of shops and restaurants in Italy.<sup>30</sup>

Indeed, ethnic networks and hoarded ethnic niches can have several positive effects on the migration experience as well, especially if governed correctly, as Tilly writes: “If hoarded niches yield relatively equal rewards, if exits from those niches occur on relatively equal terms, and if barriers exist against conversion of niches into devices for exploitation of others, chain migration and its complementary opportunity hoarding can, over the long run, actually promote the equalisation of opportunity, the mutual aid of migrants, and the productivity of migrant-occupied niches. Instead of seeking to stamp it out, an egalitarian policy should intervene in chain migration to produce just such

---

<sup>28</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>29</sup> *ibid.* Cited reference is Waldinger, R. *Still the Promised City? African-Americans and New immigrants in New York, 1940-1990*, Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1996.

<sup>30</sup> Crane, Kristine, “A Paper for Chinese Immigrants Brings Italy to an Isolated Group: The Staff of ‘Il Tempo Europa Cina’ Tries to Ease the Assimilation Process” in *Italy Daily* in *The International Herald Tribune*, July 3, 2001.

outcomes.”<sup>31</sup>

A study of informal business activities of the Chinese in the U.S. illustrates that this community has been particularly successful precisely because of its use of “class or cultural resources,” which include cultural values, kinship and education.<sup>32</sup> According to this study, over 80% of the Chinese firms in the San Francisco Bay area are family-owned and operated, and accordingly, the initial capital was received, not from banks, but from family savings. Business failure is often due to family problems. Ultimately, however, immigrant enterprises must work under two sets of pressure, and immigrant entrepreneurs must meet the needs and learn the techniques of the formal economy. As Bernard Wong writes, “An immigrant entrepreneur, in the true sense of the word, is a culture broker who works under the reinforcement and constraints of two resource structures.”<sup>33</sup>

## **Conclusion**

To sum up what we’ve examined, immigrant groups who have been most successful in governing their immigration experience have relied on strong ethnic networks, which facilitate not only material help, but also exist as a point of reference for immigrants’ sense of identity. Migration schemes in countries of origin or bi-lateral agreements between host and sending countries, as well as the intermediary involvement of organisations such as churches, have also been used as effective governance strategies. These findings can be relevant for policy makers in that they ought to consider the subtle dynamics—in part psychological, in part cultural—in interpreting the immigration phenomenon and devising policies to govern it. Above all, in illustrating the strategies of immigrants themselves, it becomes quite clear involving non-traditional actors in governance processes is essential. Indeed, European research projects on migration have

---

<sup>31</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>32</sup> Wong, Bernard, “The Informal Economy Within the Formal Economy: Business Practices in the Enclave Enterprises of the Chinese”. Paper presented at the conference TSER/ESF network, *Working on the Fringes: Immigrant Businesses, Economic Integration and Informal Practices*. Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies, University of Amsterdam, Netherlands, October 7-9, 1999.

<sup>33</sup> *ibid.*



shown that the inclusion of immigrants in the states' general policies and institutions is much more effective in favouring their integration than measures that are targeted at migrants and their children.<sup>34</sup>

Ultimately, immigrants are effective not only in driving (but not forcing) processes of integration, but also in changing the dynamics of the communication between the government and immigrant communities, and thereby ultimately influencing policy-making on issues that directly involve them.

---

<sup>34</sup> See Eurogov: Ethnic minority and migrant modes of social participation project, European Commission, DG Research. Project web site: [www.eurogov.it](http://www.eurogov.it) , EFFNATIS Project.

## NOTE DI LAVORO DELLA FONDAZIONE ENI ENRICO MATTEI

### Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei Working Paper Series

Our Note di Lavoro are available on the Internet at the following addresses:

<http://www.feem.it/Feem/Pub/Publications/WPapers/default.html>

<http://www.ssrn.com/link/feem.html>

### NOTE DI LAVORO PUBLISHED IN 2003

PRIV	1.2003	<i>Gabriella CHIESA and Giovanna NICODANO</i> : <u>Privatization and Financial Market Development: Theoretical Issues</u>
PRIV	2.2003	<i>Ibolya SCHINDELE</i> : <u>Theory of Privatization in Eastern Europe: Literature Review</u>
PRIV	3.2003	<i>Wietze LISE, Claudia KEMFERT and Richard S.J. TOL</i> : <u>Strategic Action in the Liberalised German Electricity Market</u>
CLIM	4.2003	<i>Laura MARSILIANI and Thomas I. RENSTRÖM</i> : <u>Environmental Policy and Capital Movements: The Role of Government Commitment</u>
KNOW	5.2003	<i>Reyer GERLAGH</i> : <u>Induced Technological Change under Technological Competition</u>
ETA	6.2003	<i>Efrem CASTELNUOVO</i> : <u>Squeezing the Interest Rate Smoothing Weight with a Hybrid Expectations Model</u>
SIEV	7.2003	<i>Anna ALBERINI, Alberto LONGO, Stefania TONIN, Francesco TROMBETTA and Margherita TURVANI</i> : <u>The Role of Liability, Regulation and Economic Incentives in Brownfield Remediation and Redevelopment: Evidence from Surveys of Developers</u>
NRM	8.2003	<i>Elissaios POPYRAKIS and Reyner GERLAGH</i> : <u>Natural Resources: A Blessing or a Curse?</u>
CLIM	9.2003	<i>A. CAPARRÓS, J.-C. PEREAU and T. TAZDAÏT</i> : <u>North-South Climate Change Negotiations: a Sequential Game with Asymmetric Information</u>
KNOW	10.2003	<i>Giorgio BRUNELLO and Daniele CHECCHI</i> : <u>School Quality and Family Background in Italy</u>
CLIM	11.2003	<i>Efrem CASTELNUOVO and Marzio GALEOTTI</i> : <u>Learning By Doing vs Learning By Researching in a Model of Climate Change Policy Analysis</u>
KNOW	12.2003	<i>Carole MAIGNAN, Gianmarco OTTAVIANO and Dino PINELLI (eds.)</i> : <u>Economic Growth, Innovation, Cultural Diversity: What are we all talking about? A critical survey of the state-of-the-art</u>
KNOW	13.2003	<i>Carole MAIGNAN, Gianmarco OTTAVIANO, Dino PINELLI and Francesco RULLANI (lix)</i> : <u>Bio-Ecological Diversity vs. Socio-Economic Diversity. A Comparison of Existing Measures</u>
KNOW	14.2003	<i>Maddy JANSSENS and Chris STEYAERT (lix)</i> : <u>Theories of Diversity within Organisation Studies: Debates and Future Trajectories</u>
KNOW	15.2003	<i>Tuzin BAYCAN LEVENT, Enno MASUREL and Peter NIJKAMP (lix)</i> : <u>Diversity in Entrepreneurship: Ethnic and Female Roles in Urban Economic Life</u>
KNOW	16.2003	<i>Alexandra BITUSIKOVA (lix)</i> : <u>Post-Communist City on its Way from Grey to Colourful: The Case Study from Slovakia</u>
KNOW	17.2003	<i>Billy E. VAUGHN and Katarina MLEKOV (lix)</i> : <u>A Stage Model of Developing an Inclusive Community</u>
KNOW	18.2003	<i>Selma van LONDEN and Arie de RUIJTER (lix)</i> : <u>Managing Diversity in a Globalizing World</u>
Coalition		
Theory	19.2003	<i>Sergio CURRARINI</i> : <u>On the Stability of Hierarchies in Games with Externalities</u>
Network		
PRIV	20.2003	<i>Giacomo CALZOLARI and Alessandro PAVAN (lx)</i> : <u>Monopoly with Resale</u>
PRIV	21.2003	<i>Claudio MEZZETTI (lx)</i> : <u>Auction Design with Interdependent Valuations: The Generalized Revelation Principle, Efficiency, Full Surplus Extraction and Information Acquisition</u>
PRIV	22.2003	<i>Marco LiCalzi and Alessandro PAVAN (lx)</i> : <u>Tilting the Supply Schedule to Enhance Competition in Uniform-Price Auctions</u>
PRIV	23.2003	<i>David ETTINGER (lx)</i> : <u>Bidding among Friends and Enemies</u>
PRIV	24.2003	<i>Hannu VARTIAINEN (lx)</i> : <u>Auction Design without Commitment</u>
PRIV	25.2003	<i>Matti KELOHARJU, Kjell G. NYBORG and Kristian RYDQVIST (lx)</i> : <u>Strategic Behavior and Underpricing in Uniform Price Auctions: Evidence from Finnish Treasury Auctions</u>
PRIV	26.2003	<i>Christine A. PARLOUR and Uday RAJAN (lx)</i> : <u>Rationing in IPOs</u>
PRIV	27.2003	<i>Kjell G. NYBORG and Ilya A. STREBULAIEV (lx)</i> : <u>Multiple Unit Auctions and Short Squeezes</u>
PRIV	28.2003	<i>Anders LUNANDER and Jan-Eric NILSSON (lx)</i> : <u>Taking the Lab to the Field: Experimental Tests of Alternative Mechanisms to Procure Multiple Contracts</u>
PRIV	29.2003	<i>TangaMcDANIEL and Karsten NEUHOFF (lx)</i> : <u>Use of Long-term Auctions for Network Investment</u>
PRIV	30.2003	<i>Emiel MAASLAND and Sander ONDERSTAL (lx)</i> : <u>Auctions with Financial Externalities</u>
ETA	31.2003	<i>Michael FINUS and Bianca RUNDSHAGEN</i> : <u>A Non-cooperative Foundation of Core-Stability in Positive Externality NTU-Coalition Games</u>
KNOW	32.2003	<i>Michele MORETTO</i> : <u>Competition and Irreversible Investments under Uncertainty</u>
PRIV	33.2003	<i>Philippe QUIRION</i> : <u>Relative Quotas: Correct Answer to Uncertainty or Case of Regulatory Capture?</u>
KNOW	34.2003	<i>Giuseppe MEDA, Claudio PIGA and Donald SIEGEL</i> : <u>On the Relationship between R&amp;D and Productivity: A Treatment Effect Analysis</u>
ETA	35.2003	<i>Alessandra DEL BOCA, Marzio GALEOTTI and Paola ROTA</i> : <u>Non-convexities in the Adjustment of Different Capital Inputs: A Firm-level Investigation</u>

GG	36.2003	<i>Matthieu GLACHANT</i> : <u>Voluntary Agreements under Endogenous Legislative Threats</u>
PRIV	37.2003	<i>Narjess BOUBAKRI, Jean-Claude COSSET and Omrane GUEDHAMI</i> : <u>Postprivatization Corporate Governance: the Role of Ownership Structure and Investor Protection</u>
CLIM	38.2003	<i>Rolf GOLOMBEK and Michael HOEL</i> : <u>Climate Policy under Technology Spillovers</u>
KNOW	39.2003	<i>Slim BEN YOUSSEF</i> : <u>Transboundary Pollution, R&amp;D Spillovers and International Trade</u>
CTN	40.2003	<i>Carlo CARRARO and Carmen MARCHIORI</i> : <u>Endogenous Strategic Issue Linkage in International Negotiations</u>
KNOW	41.2003	<i>Sonia OREFFICE</i> : <u>Abortion and Female Power in the Household: Evidence from Labor Supply</u>
KNOW	42.2003	<i>Timo GOESCHL and Timothy SWANSON</i> : <u>On Biology and Technology: The Economics of Managing Biotechnologies</u>
ETA	43.2003	<i>Giorgio Busetti and Matteo MANERA</i> : <u>STAR-GARCH Models for Stock Market Interactions in the Pacific Basin Region, Japan and US</u>
CLIM	44.2003	<i>Katrin MILLOCK and Céline NAUGES</i> : <u>The French Tax on Air Pollution: Some Preliminary Results on its Effectiveness</u>
PRIV	45.2003	<i>Bernardo BORTOLOTTI and Paolo PINOTTI</i> : <u>The Political Economy of Privatization</u>
SIEV	46.2003	<i>Elbert DIJKGRAAF and Herman R.J. VOLLEBERGH</i> : <u>Burn or Bury? A Social Cost Comparison of Final Waste Disposal Methods</u>
ETA	47.2003	<i>Jens HORBACH</i> : <u>Employment and Innovations in the Environmental Sector: Determinants and Econometrical Results for Germany</u>
CLIM	48.2003	<i>Lori SNYDER, Nolan MILLER and Robert STAVINS</i> : <u>The Effects of Environmental Regulation on Technology Diffusion: The Case of Chlorine Manufacturing</u>
CLIM	49.2003	<i>Lori SNYDER, Robert STAVINS and Alexander F. WAGNER</i> : <u>Private Options to Use Public Goods. Exploiting Revealed Preferences to Estimate Environmental Benefits</u>
CTN	50.2003	<i>László Á. KÓCZY and Luc LAUWERS</i> (Ixi): <u>The Minimal Dominant Set is a Non-Empty Core-Extension</u>
CTN	51.2003	<i>Matthew O. JACKSON</i> (Ixi): <u>Allocation Rules for Network Games</u>
CTN	52.2003	<i>Ana MAULEON and Vincent VANNETELBOSCH</i> (Ixi): <u>Farsightedness and Cautiousness in Coalition Formation</u>
CTN	53.2003	<i>Fernando VEGA-REDONDO</i> (Ixi): <u>Building Up Social Capital in a Changing World: a network approach</u>
CTN	54.2003	<i>Matthew HAAG and Roger LAGUNOFF</i> (Ixi): <u>On the Size and Structure of Group Cooperation</u>
CTN	55.2003	<i>Taiji FURUSAWA and Hideo KONISHI</i> (Ixi): <u>Free Trade Networks</u>
CTN	56.2003	<i>Halis Murat YILDIZ</i> (Ixi): <u>National Versus International Mergers and Trade Liberalization</u>
CTN	57.2003	<i>Santiago RUBIO and Alistair ULPH</i> (Ixi): <u>An Infinite-Horizon Model of Dynamic Membership of International Environmental Agreements</u>
KNOW	58.2003	<i>Carole MAIGNAN, Dino PINELLI and Gianmarco I.P. OTTAVIANO</i> : <u>ICT, Clusters and Regional Cohesion: A Summary of Theoretical and Empirical Research</u>
KNOW	59.2003	<i>Giorgio BELLETTINI and Gianmarco I.P. OTTAVIANO</i> : <u>Special Interests and Technological Change</u>
ETA	60.2003	<i>Ronnie SCHÖB</i> : <u>The Double Dividend Hypothesis of Environmental Taxes: A Survey</u>
CLIM	61.2003	<i>Michael FINUS, Ekko van IERLAND and Robert DELLINK</i> : <u>Stability of Climate Coalitions in a Cartel Formation Game</u>
GG	62.2003	<i>Michael FINUS and Bianca RUNDSHAGEN</i> : <u>How the Rules of Coalition Formation Affect Stability of International Environmental Agreements</u>
SIEV	63.2003	<i>Alberto PETRUCCI</i> : <u>Taxing Land Rent in an Open Economy</u>
CLIM	64.2003	<i>Joseph E. ALDY, Scott BARRETT and Robert N. STAVINS</i> : <u>Thirteen Plus One: A Comparison of Global Climate Policy Architectures</u>
SIEV	65.2003	<i>Edi DEFRANCESCO</i> : <u>The Beginning of Organic Fish Farming in Italy</u>
SIEV	66.2003	<i>Klaus CONRAD</i> : <u>Price Competition and Product Differentiation when Consumers Care for the Environment</u>
SIEV	67.2003	<i>Paulo A.L.D. NUNES, Luca ROSSETTO, Arianne DE BLAEIJ</i> : <u>Monetary Value Assessment of Clam Fishing Management Practices in the Venice Lagoon: Results from a Stated Choice Exercise</u>
CLIM	68.2003	<i>ZhongXiang ZHANG</i> : <u>Open Trade with the U.S. Without Compromising Canada's Ability to Comply with its Kyoto Target</u>
KNOW	69.2003	<i>David FRANTZ</i> (Iix): <u>Lorenzo Market between Diversity and Mutation</u>
KNOW	70.2003	<i>Ercole SORI</i> (Iix): <u>Mapping Diversity in Social History</u>
KNOW	71.2003	<i>Ljiljana DERU SIMIC</i> (Ixi): <u>What is Specific about Art/Cultural Projects?</u>
KNOW	72.2003	<i>Natalya V. TARANOVA</i> (Ixi): <u>The Role of the City in Fostering Intergroup Communication in a Multicultural Environment: Saint-Petersburg's Case</u>
KNOW	73.2003	<i>Kristine CRANE</i> (Ixi): <u>The City as an Arena for the Expression of Multiple Identities in the Age of Globalisation and Migration</u>
KNOW	74.2003	<i>Kazuma MATOBA</i> (Ixi): <u>Glocal Dialogue- Transformation through Transcultural Communication</u>
KNOW	75.2003	<i>Catarina REIS OLIVEIRA</i> (Ixi): <u>Immigrants' Entrepreneurial Opportunities: The Case of the Chinese in Portugal</u>
KNOW	76.2003	<i>Sandra WALLMAN</i> (Ixi): <u>The Diversity of Diversity - towards a typology of urban systems</u>
KNOW	77.2003	<i>Richard PEARCE</i> (Ixi): <u>A Biologist's View of Individual Cultural Identity for the Study of Cities</u>
KNOW	78.2003	<i>Vincent MERK</i> (Ixi): <u>Communication Across Cultures: from Cultural Awareness to Reconciliation of the Dilemmas</u>
KNOW	79.2003	<i>Giorgio BELLETTINI, Carlotta BERTI CERONI and Gianmarco I.P. OTTAVIANO</i> : <u>Child Labor and Resistance to Change</u>
ETA	80.2003	<i>Michele MORETTO, Paolo M. PANTEGHINI and Carlo SCARPA</i> : <u>Investment Size and Firm's Value under Profit Sharing Regulation</u>

IEM	81.2003	<i>Alessandro LANZA, Matteo MANERA and Massimo GIOVANNINI: <u>Oil and Product Dynamics in International Petroleum Markets</u></i>
CLIM	82.2003	<i>Y. Hossein FARZIN and Jinhua ZHAO: <u>Pollution Abatement Investment When Firms Lobby Against Environmental Regulation</u></i>
CLIM	83.2003	<i>Giuseppe DI VITA: <u>Is the Discount Rate Relevant in Explaining the Environmental Kuznets Curve?</u></i>
CLIM	84.2003	<i>Reyer GERLAGH and Wietze LISE: <u>Induced Technological Change Under Carbon Taxes</u></i>
NRM	85.2003	<i>Rinaldo BRAU, Alessandro LANZA and Francesco PIGLIARU: <u>How Fast are the Tourism Countries Growing? The cross-country evidence</u></i>
KNOW	86.2003	<i>Elena BELLINI, Gianmarco I.P. OTTAVIANO and Dino PINELLI: <u>The ICT Revolution: opportunities and risks for the Mezzogiorno</u></i>
SIEV	87.2003	<i>Lucas BRETSCGHER and Sjak SMULDERS: <u>Sustainability and Substitution of Exhaustible Natural Resources. How resource prices affect long-term R&amp;D investments</u></i>
CLIM	88.2003	<i>Johan EYCKMANS and Michael FINUS: <u>New Roads to International Environmental Agreements: The Case of Global Warming</u></i>
CLIM	89.2003	<i>Marzio GALEOTTI: <u>Economic Development and Environmental Protection</u></i>
CLIM	90.2003	<i>Marzio GALEOTTI: <u>Environment and Economic Growth: Is Technical Change the Key to Decoupling?</u></i>
CLIM	91.2003	<i>Marzio GALEOTTI and Barbara BUCHNER: <u>Climate Policy and Economic Growth in Developing Countries</u></i>
IEM	92.2003	<i>A. MARKANDYA, A. GOLUB and E. STRUKOVA: <u>The Influence of Climate Change Considerations on Energy Policy: The Case of Russia</u></i>
ETA	93.2003	<i>Andrea BELTRATTI: <u>Socially Responsible Investment in General Equilibrium</u></i>
CTN	94.2003	<i>Parkash CHANDER: <u>The <math>\gamma</math>-Core and Coalition Formation</u></i>
IEM	95.2003	<i>Matteo MANERA and Angelo MARZULLO: <u>Modelling the Load Curve of Aggregate Electricity Consumption Using Principal Components</u></i>
IEM	96.2003	<i>Alessandro LANZA, Matteo MANERA, Margherita GRASSO and Massimo GIOVANNINI: <u>Long-run Models of Oil Stock Prices</u></i>
CTN	97.2003	<i>Steven J. BRAMS, Michael A. JONES, and D. Marc KILGOUR: <u>Forming Stable Coalitions: The Process Matters</u></i>
KNOW	98.2003	<i>John CROWLEY, Marie-Cecile NAVES (Ixiix): <u>Anti-Racist Policies in France. From Ideological and Historical Schemes to Socio-Political Realities</u></i>
KNOW	99.2003	<i>Richard THOMPSON FORD (Ixiii): <u>Cultural Rights and Civic Virtue</u></i>
KNOW	100.2003	<i>Alaknanda PATEL (Ixiii): <u>Cultural Diversity and Conflict in Multicultural Cities</u></i>
KNOW	101.2003	<i>David MAY (Ixiii): <u>The Struggle of Becoming Established in a Deprived Inner-City Neighbourhood</u></i>
KNOW	102.2003	<i>Sébastien ARCAND, Danielle JUTEAU, Sirma BILGE, and Francine LEMIRE (Ixiii) : <u>Municipal Reform on the Island of Montreal: Tensions Between Two Majority Groups in a Multicultural City</u></i>
CLIM	103.2003	<i>Barbara BUCHNER and Carlo CARRARO: <u>China and the Evolution of the Present Climate Regime</u></i>
CLIM	104.2003	<i>Barbara BUCHNER and Carlo CARRARO: <u>Emissions Trading Regimes and Incentives to Participate in International Climate Agreements</u></i>
CLIM	105.2003	<i>Anil MARKANDYA and Dirk T.G. RÜBBELKE: <u>Ancillary Benefits of Climate Policy</u></i>
NRM	106.2003	<i>Anne Sophie CRÉPIN (Ixiv): <u>Management Challenges for Multiple-Species Boreal Forests</u></i>
NRM	107.2003	<i>Anne Sophie CRÉPIN (Ixiv): <u>Threshold Effects in Coral Reef Fisheries</u></i>
SIEV	108.2003	<i>Sara ANIYAR (Ixiv): <u>Estimating the Value of Oil Capital in a Small Open Economy: The Venezuela's Example</u></i>
SIEV	109.2003	<i>Kenneth ARROW, Partha DASGUPTA and Karl-Göran MÄLER (Ixiv): <u>Evaluating Projects and Assessing Sustainable Development in Imperfect Economies</u></i>
NRM	110.2003	<i>Anastasios XEPAPADEAS and Catarina ROSETA-PALMA (Ixiv): <u>Instabilities and Robust Control in Fisheries</u></i>
NRM	111.2003	<i>Charles PERRINGS and Brian WALKER (Ixiv): <u>Conservation and Optimal Use of Rangelands</u></i>
ETA	112.2003	<i>Jack GOODY (Ixiv): <u>Globalisation, Population and Ecology</u></i>
CTN	113.2003	<i>Carlo CARRARO, Carmen MARCHIORI and Sonia OREFFICE: <u>Endogenous Minimum Participation in International Environmental Treaties</u></i>
CTN	114.2003	<i>Guillaume HAERINGER and Myrna WOODERS: <u>Decentralized Job Matching</u></i>
CTN	115.2003	<i>Hideo KONISHI and M. Utku UNVER: <u>Credible Group Stability in Multi-Partner Matching Problems</u></i>
CTN	116.2003	<i>Somdeb LAHIRI: <u>Stable Matchings for the Room-Mates Problem</u></i>
CTN	117.2003	<i>Somdeb LAHIRI: <u>Stable Matchings for a Generalized Marriage Problem</u></i>
CTN	118.2003	<i>Marita LAUKKANEN: <u>Transboundary Fisheries Management under Implementation Uncertainty</u></i>
CTN	119.2003	<i>Edward CARTWRIGHT and Myrna WOODERS: <u>Social Conformity and Bounded Rationality in Arbitrary Games with Incomplete Information: Some First Results</u></i>
CTN	120.2003	<i>Gianluigi VERNASCA: <u>Dynamic Price Competition with Price Adjustment Costs and Product Differentiation</u></i>
CTN	121.2003	<i>Myrna WOODERS, Edward CARTWRIGHT and Reinhard SELTEN: <u>Social Conformity in Games with Many Players</u></i>
CTN	122.2003	<i>Edward CARTWRIGHT and Myrna WOODERS: <u>On Equilibrium in Pure Strategies in Games with Many Players</u></i>
CTN	123.2003	<i>Edward CARTWRIGHT and Myrna WOODERS: <u>Conformity and Bounded Rationality in Games with Many Players</u></i>
	<b>1000</b>	<b>Carlo CARRARO, Alessandro LANZA and Valeria PAPPONETTI: <u>One Thousand Working Papers</u></b>

## NOTE DI LAVORO PUBLISHED IN 2004

IEM	1.2004	<i>Anil MARKANDYA, Suzette PEDROSO and Alexander GOLUB: <u>Empirical Analysis of National Income and SO<sub>2</sub> Emissions in Selected European Countries</u></i>
ETA	2.2004	<i>Masahisa FUJITA and Shlomo WEBER: <u>Strategic Immigration Policies and Welfare in Heterogeneous Countries</u></i>
PRA	3.2004	<i>Adolfo DI CARLUCCIO, Giovanni FERRI, Cecilia FRALE and Ottavio RICCHI: <u>Do Privatizations Boost Household Shareholding? Evidence from Italy</u></i>
ETA	4.2004	<i>Victor GINSBURGH and Shlomo WEBER: <u>Languages Disenfranchisement in the European Union</u></i>
ETA	5.2004	<i>Romano PIRAS: <u>Growth, Congestion of Public Goods, and Second-Best Optimal Policy</u></i>
CCMP	6.2004	<i>Herman R.J. VOLLEBERGH: <u>Lessons from the Polder: Is Dutch CO<sub>2</sub>-Taxation Optimal</u></i>
PRA	7.2004	<i>Sandro BRUSCO, Giuseppe LOPOMO and S. VISWANATHAN (lxv): <u>Merger Mechanisms</u></i>
PRA	8.2004	<i>Wolfgang AUSSENEGG, Pegaret PICHLER and Alex STOMPER (lxv): <u>IPO Pricing with Bookbuilding, and a When-Issued Market</u></i>
PRA	9.2004	<i>Pegaret PICHLER and Alex STOMPER (lxv): <u>Primary Market Design: Direct Mechanisms and Markets</u></i>
PRA	10.2004	<i>Florian ENGLMAIER, Pablo GUILLEN, Loreto LLORENTE, Sander ONDERSTAL and Rupert SAUSGRUBER (lxv): <u>The Chopstick Auction: A Study of the Exposure Problem in Multi-Unit Auctions</u></i>
PRA	11.2004	<i>Bjarne BRENDSTRUP and Harry J. PAARSCH (lxv): <u>Nonparametric Identification and Estimation of Multi-Unit, Sequential, Oral, Ascending-Price Auctions With Asymmetric Bidders</u></i>
PRA	12.2004	<i>Ohad KADAN (lxv): <u>Equilibrium in the Two Player, k-Double Auction with Affiliated Private Values</u></i>
PRA	13.2004	<i>Maarten C.W. JANSSEN (lxv): <u>Auctions as Coordination Devices</u></i>
PRA	14.2004	<i>Gadi FIBICH, Arieh GAVIOUS and Aner SELA (lxv): <u>All-Pay Auctions with Weakly Risk-Averse Buyers</u></i>
PRA	15.2004	<i>Orly SADE, Charles SCHNITZLEIN and Jaime F. ZENDER (lxv): <u>Competition and Cooperation in Divisible Good Auctions: An Experimental Examination</u></i>
PRA	16.2004	<i>Marta STRYSZOWSKA (lxv): <u>Late and Multiple Bidding in Competing Second Price Internet Auctions</u></i>
CCMP	17.2004	<i>Slim Ben YOUSSEF: <u>R&amp;D in Cleaner Technology and International Trade</u></i>
NRM	18.2004	<i>Angelo ANTOCI, Simone BORGHESI and Paolo RUSSU (lxvi): <u>Biodiversity and Economic Growth: Stabilization Versus Preservation of the Ecological Dynamics</u></i>
SIEV	19.2004	<i>Anna ALBERINI, Paolo ROSATO, Alberto LONGO and Valentina ZANATTA: <u>Information and Willingness to Pay in a Contingent Valuation Study: The Value of S. Erasmo in the Lagoon of Venice</u></i>
NRM	20.2004	<i>Guido CANDELA and Roberto CELLINI (lxvii): <u>Investment in Tourism Market: A Dynamic Model of Differentiated Oligopoly</u></i>
NRM	21.2004	<i>Jacqueline M. HAMILTON (lxvii): <u>Climate and the Destination Choice of German Tourists</u></i>
NRM	22.2004	<i>Javier Rey-MAQUIEIRA PALMER, Javier LOZANO IBÁÑEZ and Carlos Mario GÓMEZ GÓMEZ (lxvii): <u>Land, Environmental Externalities and Tourism Development</u></i>
NRM	23.2004	<i>Pius ODUNGA and Henk FOLMER (lxvii): <u>Profiling Tourists for Balanced Utilization of Tourism-Based Resources in Kenya</u></i>
NRM	24.2004	<i>Jean-Jacques NOWAK, Mondher SAHLI and Pasquale M. SGRO (lxvii): <u>Tourism, Trade and Domestic Welfare</u></i>
NRM	25.2004	<i>Riaz SHAREEF (lxvii): <u>Country Risk Ratings of Small Island Tourism Economies</u></i>
NRM	26.2004	<i>Juan Luis Eugenio-MARTÍN, Noelia MARTÍN MORALES and Riccardo SCARPA (lxvii): <u>Tourism and Economic Growth in Latin American Countries: A Panel Data Approach</u></i>
NRM	27.2004	<i>Raúl Hernández MARTÍN (lxvii): <u>Impact of Tourism Consumption on GDP. The Role of Imports</u></i>
CSRM	28.2004	<i>Nicoletta FERRO: <u>Cross-Country Ethical Dilemmas in Business, a Descriptive Framework</u></i>
NRM	29.2004	<i>Marian WEBER (lxvi): <u>Assessing the Effectiveness of Tradable Landuse Rights for Biodiversity Conservation: an Application to Canada's Boreal Mixedwood Forest</u></i>
NRM	30.2004	<i>Trond BJORN DAL, Phoebe KOUNDOURI and Sean PASCOE (lxvi): <u>Output Substitution in Multi-Species Trawl Fisheries: Implications for Quota Setting</u></i>
CCMP	31.2004	<i>Marzio GALEOTTI, Alessandra GORIA, Paolo MOMBRINI and Evi SPANTIDAKI: <u>Weather Impacts on Natural, Social and Economic System (WISE) Part I: Sectoral Analysis of Climate Impacts in Italy</u></i>
CCMP	32.2004	<i>Marzio GALEOTTI, Alessandra GORIA, Paolo MOMBRINI and Evi SPANTIDAKI: <u>Weather Impacts on Natural, Social and Economic System (WISE) Part II: Individual Perception of Climate Extremes in Italy</u></i>
CTN	33.2004	<i>Wilson PEREZ: <u>Divide and Conquer: Noisy Communication in Networks, Power, and Wealth Distribution</u></i>
KTHC	34.2004	<i>Gianmarco I.P. OTTAVIANO and Giovanni PERI (lxviii): <u>The Economic Value of Cultural Diversity: Evidence from US Cities</u></i>
KTHC	35.2004	<i>Linda CHAIB (lxviii): <u>Immigration and Local Urban Participatory Democracy: A Boston-Paris Comparison</u></i>
KTHC	36.2004	<i>Franca ECKERT COEN and Claudio ROSSI (lxviii): <u>Foreigners, Immigrants, Host Cities: The Policies of Multi-Ethnicity in Rome. Reading Governance in a Local Context</u></i>
KTHC	37.2004	<i>Kristine CRANE (lxvii): <u>Governing Migration: Immigrant Groups' Strategies in Three Italian Cities – Rome, Naples and Bari</u></i>

- (lix) This paper was presented at the ENGIME Workshop on “Mapping Diversity”, Leuven, May 16-17, 2002
- (lx) This paper was presented at the EuroConference on “Auctions and Market Design: Theory, Evidence and Applications”, organised by the Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Milan, September 26-28, 2002
- (lxi) This paper was presented at the Eighth Meeting of the Coalition Theory Network organised by the GREQAM, Aix-en-Provence, France, January 24-25, 2003
- (lxii) This paper was presented at the ENGIME Workshop on “Communication across Cultures in Multicultural Cities”, The Hague, November 7-8, 2002
- (lxiii) This paper was presented at the ENGIME Workshop on “Social dynamics and conflicts in multicultural cities”, Milan, March 20-21, 2003
- (lxiv) This paper was presented at the International Conference on “Theoretical Topics in Ecological Economics”, organised by the Abdus Salam International Centre for Theoretical Physics - ICTP, the Beijer International Institute of Ecological Economics, and Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei – FEEM Trieste, February 10-21, 2003
- (lxv) This paper was presented at the EuroConference on “Auctions and Market Design: Theory, Evidence and Applications” organised by Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei and sponsored by the EU, Milan, September 25-27, 2003
- (lxvi) This paper has been presented at the 4th BioEcon Workshop on “Economic Analysis of Policies for Biodiversity Conservation” organised on behalf of the BIOECON Network by Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Venice International University (VIU) and University College London (UCL), Venice, August 28-29, 2003
- (lxvii) This paper has been presented at the international conference on “Tourism and Sustainable Economic Development – Macro and Micro Economic Issues” jointly organised by CRENoS (Università di Cagliari e Sassari, Italy) and Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, and supported by the World Bank, Sardinia, September 19-20, 2003
- (lxviii) This paper was presented at the ENGIME Workshop on “Governance and Policies in Multicultural Cities”, Rome, June 5-6, 2003

#### 2003 SERIES

<b>CLIM</b>	<i>Climate Change Modelling and Policy</i> (Editor: Marzio Galeotti )
<b>GG</b>	<i>Global Governance</i> (Editor: Carlo Carraro)
<b>SIEV</b>	<i>Sustainability Indicators and Environmental Valuation</i> (Editor: Anna Alberini)
<b>NRM</b>	<i>Natural Resources Management</i> (Editor: Carlo Giupponi)
<b>KNOW</b>	<i>Knowledge, Technology, Human Capital</i> (Editor: Gianmarco Ottaviano)
<b>IEM</b>	<i>International Energy Markets</i> (Editor: Anil Markandya)
<b>CSR</b>	<i>Corporate Social Responsibility and Management</i> (Editor: Sabina Ratti)
<b>PRIV</b>	<i>Privatisation, Regulation, Antitrust</i> (Editor: Bernardo Bortolotti)
<b>ETA</b>	<i>Economic Theory and Applications</i> (Editor: Carlo Carraro)
<b>CTN</b>	<i>Coalition Theory Network</i>

#### 2004 SERIES

<b>CCMP</b>	<i>Climate Change Modelling and Policy</i> (Editor: Marzio Galeotti )
<b>GG</b>	<i>Global Governance</i> (Editor: Carlo Carraro)
<b>SIEV</b>	<i>Sustainability Indicators and Environmental Valuation</i> (Editor: Anna Alberini)
<b>NRM</b>	<i>Natural Resources Management</i> (Editor: Carlo Giupponi)
<b>KTHC</b>	<i>Knowledge, Technology, Human Capital</i> (Editor: Gianmarco Ottaviano)
<b>IEM</b>	<i>International Energy Markets</i> (Editor: Anil Markandya)
<b>CSR</b>	<i>Corporate Social Responsibility and Management</i> (Editor: Sabina Ratti)
<b>PRA</b>	<i>Privatisation, Regulation, Antitrust</i> (Editor: Bernardo Bortolotti)
<b>ETA</b>	<i>Economic Theory and Applications</i> (Editor: Carlo Carraro)
<b>CTN</b>	<i>Coalition Theory Network</i>