



PANEL 5

LES EFFETS CONTRADICTOIRES DES POUSSEES DEMOGRAPHIQUES



Will small and medium towns in Italy disappear?

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Abstract: The picture of Italy, in particular in the last ten years, is a demographic black hole. The micro-towns (less than 500 inhabitants) are losing on average 11.6% of their population; the towns with 500-1,000 inhabitants 9.0% and the towns with 1,000-3,000 inhabitants 7.0% (ISTAT, 2022). Following the ISTAT projections, this trend will even intensify in the next years compromising the cultural identity and the sustainability of fundamental social services like education, health, etc...

Southern Italy is particularly affected by this phenomenon induced by a consistent drop of births combined with a resurgence of important levels of young adults' emigration.

In such a scenario, our questions are: "Could this trend be reversed?"; "By which strategies?"; "Considering the population ageing and the depopulation of small-medium towns on one hand and the numerous problems related to the migrants' integration process on the other hand, could it be possible to trigger a positive trade off of mutual interest?"

The entrepreneurial dimension of the small towns is more oriented to the local know how and the prevalence of the crafts and agricultural activities is positively correlated to the territorial peripherality. At the same time, a large number of immigrants are characterised by an important know how for crafts and agriculture activities associated with high entrepreneurial skills.

Basing on these attitudes and competences, a possible path to explore is, therefore, to promote immigrant' active integration policies to repopulate and revitalise small and medium towns through the development of new enterprises in the crafts and agriculture sectors.

Keywords: International migration; Urban development; Social innovation.

Classification JEL : J11, J61 ; O13, O15, O18, O35 ; Q15, Q54, Q57

Gouvernance financière internationale sur la question des transferts de fonds des migrants : quel effet sur la profondeur financière des pays d'Afrique subsaharienne ?

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Résumé : L'objectif de cet article est d'analyser l'effet des transferts de fonds des migrants sur la profondeur financière en Afrique subsaharienne. Nous avons utilisé la méthode Auto Regressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) pour un échantillon de 19 pays sur la période allant de 1985 à 2017. Les résultats montrent que : (i) à court terme, les transferts de fonds des migrants ont un effet négatif sur la profondeur financière des pays à revenu faible et n'a aucun effet sur les pays à revenu intermédiaire de la tranche inférieure. (ii) A long-terme, ces transferts ont un effet positif sur la profondeur financière des pays à revenus faibles et a un effet négatif sur celle des pays à revenu intermédiaire de la tranche inférieure. (iii) La variable Produit Intérieur Brut par Habitant (PIBH) a un effet négatif sur la profondeur financière à court terme des pays étudiés. (iv) Le PIBH, les exportations et les investissements sont positivement significatifs à la profondeur financière à long terme dans l'ensemble des pays de l'échantillon, mais l'inflation, elle, est négativement significative. L'étude recommande aux pays à revenus faibles d'accorder plus d'attention aux transferts des fonds des migrants à long terme dans le but de booster la profondeur financière. En outre, l'ensemble des pays d'Afrique subsaharienne doivent mettre un accent particulier sur le PIB, les exportations, les investissements et combattre l'inflation.

Mots-clés : Migrants : Transferts de fonds : Profondeur financière : Auto Regressive Distributed Lag.

Abstract: The objective of this article is to analyze the effect of migrant remittances on financial depth in sub-Saharan Africa. We used the Auto Regressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) method for a sample of 19 countries over the period from 1985 to 2017. We are studying the hypothesis that the effect of remittances from migrants to their countries of origin on financial depth depends on the level of development of the recipient countries. The results show that : (i) in the short term, remittances from migrants have a negative effect on the financial depth of low-income countries and have no effect on lower-middle-income countries. (ii) In the long run, these transfers have a positive effect on the financial depth of low-income countries and have a negative effect on that of lower-middle-income countries. (iii) The PIBH variable has the negative effect on short-term financial depth in both low- and lower-middle-income countries. (iv) H PIBH, exports and investments positively significant to the long-term financial depth in all sampled countries; but inflation is negatively significant. The study recommends that low-income countries in sub-Saharan Africa give a strong place to long-term migrant remittances in order to boost financial depth. In addition, it recommends that all sub-Saharan African countries place particular emphasis on GDP, exports and investment and combat inflation.



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Keywords: Migrants; Remittances; Financial Depth; Auto Regressive Distributed Lag.

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