Migration in Europe
MigrEU Jean Monnet Module

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Migration in Italy

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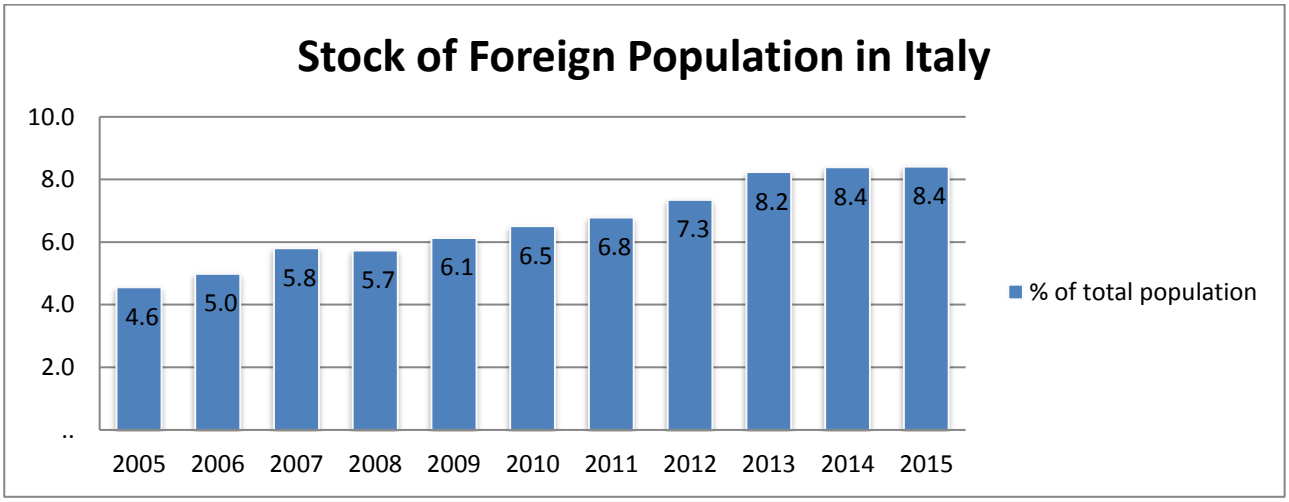
INTRODUCTION:

Migration processes in Italy start in the second half of 1970, the first immigrants came from the Eastern European countries. From 1990 onwards immigrants started to come from North Africa and the Philippines. In recent years however, thousands of people started to arrive in Italy to fleed wars and conflicts in their countries of origin. Migration has had a positive impact on population size and age structure. In economic terms too, the impact of foreign immigrants has given a spur to the growth of the GDP thanks to the amount of employed foreigners. Despite the fact that normally Non-EU citizens are generally medium educated: 1 out of 2 has a secondary school or university degree, Italy mostly attracts low-skilled ones.



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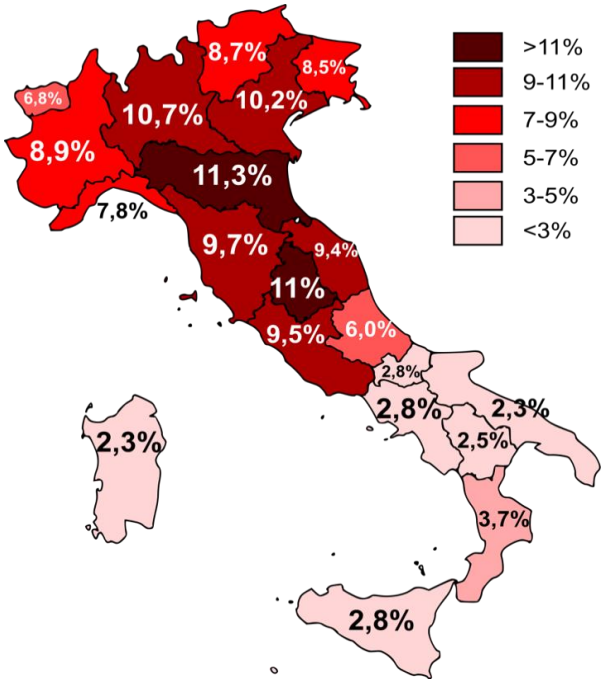
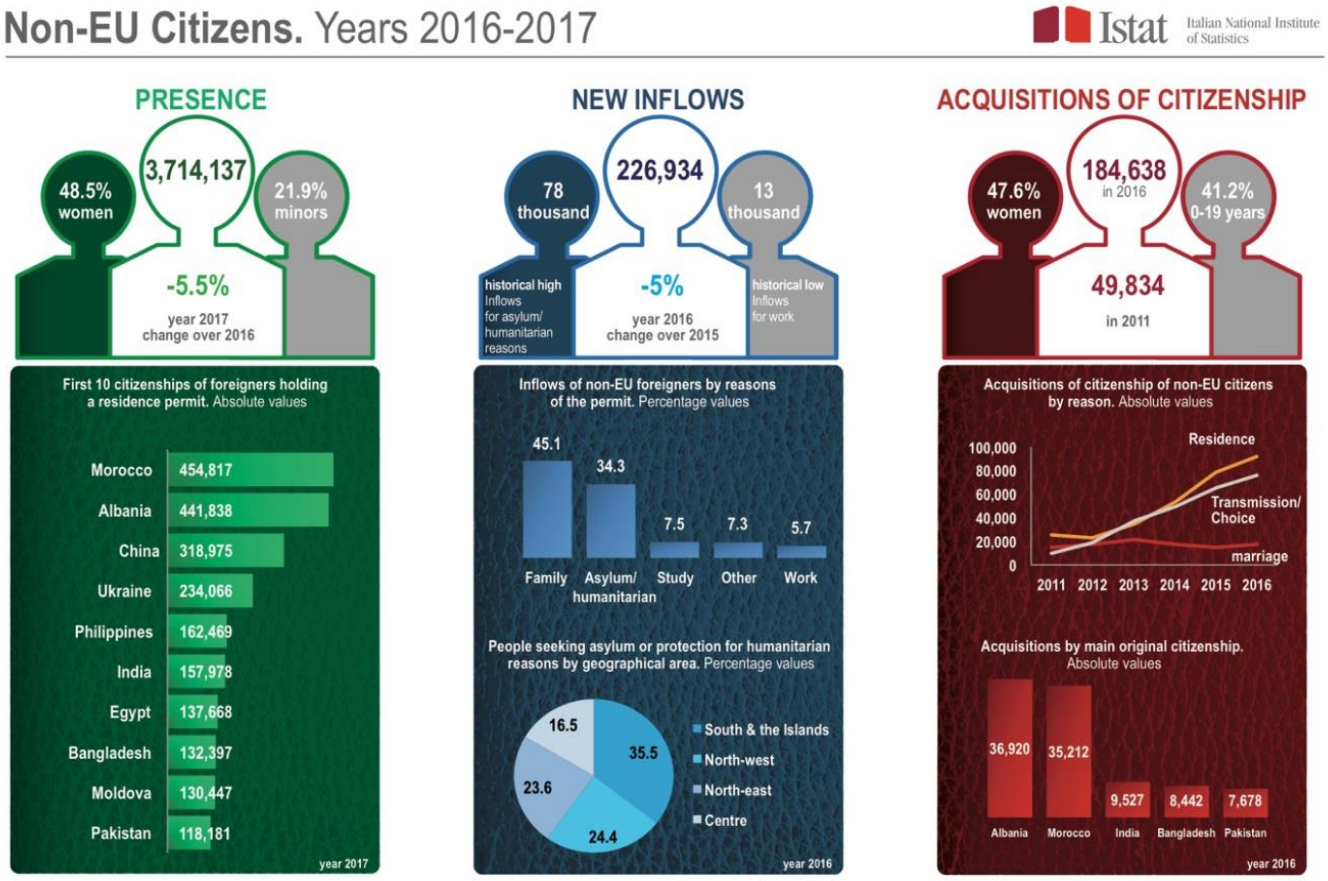
GENERAL IMMIGRATION:

The image in the right shows the number of immigrants present in each Italian region according to the 2011 data. As we can see from the chart, the region with most immigrants is Emilia Romagna, followed by Lombardia, Umbria, Toscana and Lazio; while the least populated regions are in the South, like Sardegna, Puglia and Sicilia. This could work also as an indicator of the working possibilities for new immigrants. Then, according to the ISTAT data(graph below), Non-EU foreigners holding a residence permit in Italy on 1st January 2017 were 3,714,137. The new inflows started slowly to decrease from the past years but more people were able to access to the



Italian citizenship in the years 2011-2016. The main channel throughout which immigrants could access Italy has been the family reunion followed by the asylum/humanitarian. Only 5.7% entered for work reasons.



https://www.istat.it/en/archivio/204320

Immigration by citizenship (2016):

	Total immigrants	Nationals		Non-nationals							
				Total		Citizens of other EU Member States		Citizens of non-member countries		Stateless	
	(thousands)	(thousands)	(%)	(thousands)	(%)	(thousands)	(%)	(thousands)	(%)	(thousands)	(%)
Belgium	123.7	17.6	14.2	105.4	85.2	58.9	47.6	46.5	37.6	0.0	0.0
Bulgaria	21.2	9.3	43.6	12.0	56.3	1.3	6.2	10.6	50.0	0.0	0.2
Czech Republic	64.1	4.5	7.1	59.5	92.9	29.6	46.3	29.9	46.7	0.0	0.0
Denmark	74.4	19.7	26.5	54.6	73.5	25.0	33.6	28.6	38.4	1.1	1.5
Germany (1)	1 029.9	110.5	10.7	912.8	88.6	403.6	39.2	507.0	49.2	2.2	0.2
Estonia	14.8	7.1	48.1	7.7	51.9	3.5	23.7	4.2	28.2	0.0	0.0
Ireland	85.2	28.0	32.9	56.1	65.8	28.9	33.9	27.2	31.9	0.0	0.0
Greece	116.9	30.7	26.3	86.1	73.7	16.6	14.2	69.5	59.5	0.0	0.0
Spain	414.7	62.6	15.1	352.2	84.9	116.3	28.0	235.6	56.8	0.2	0.1
France	378.1	137.2	36.3	240.9	63.7	82.7	21.9	158.2	41.8	0.0	0.0
Croatia	14.0	7.7	55.3	6.2	44.7	2.2	15.8	4.0	28.9	0.0	0.0
Italy	300.8	37.9	12.6	262.9	87.4	62.7	20.8	200.2	66.6	0.0	0.0
Cyprus	17.4	3.6	20.5	13.8	79.5	7.4	42.3	6.5	37.3	0.0	0.0
Latvia	8.3	4.9	58.7	3.4	41.0	0.5	6.0	2.9	34.9	0.0	0.1
Lithuania	20.2	14.2	70.5	6.0	29.5	0.8	3.7	5.2	25.7	0.0	0.1
Luxembourg	22.9	1.3	5.8	21.5	94.1	16.0	69.7	5.6	24.3	0.0	0.0
Hungary	53.6	29.8	55.6	23.8	44.4	10.5	19.6	13.3	24.7	0.0	0.0
Malta	17.1	1.4	8.1	15.7	91.9	9.0	52.6	6.7	39.3	0.0	0.0
Netherlands	189.2	42.5	22.5	144.8	76.5	63.9	33.8	76.7	40.5	4.2	2.2
Austria	129.5	9.8	7.5	119.6	92.4	64.7	50.0	54.5	42.1	0.5	0.4
Poland (2)(3)	208.3	105.4	50.6	102.9	49.4	22.8	10.9	80.1	38.4	0.0	0.0
Portugal (3)	29.9	14.9	49.7	15.1	50.3	7.2	24.1	7.8	26.2	0.0	0.0
Romania	137.5	119.6	87.0	17.9	13.0	5.6	4.1	12.3	8.9	0.0	0.0
Slovenia	16.6	2.9	17.2	13.8	82.8	3.4	20.4	10.4	62.4	0.0	0.0
Slovakia	7.7	4.1	53.0	3.6	47.0	3.0	38.9	0.6	8.1	0.0	0.0
Finland	34.9	7.6	21.9	26.9	77.0	7.1	20.3	19.6	56.3	0.2	0.5
Sweden	163.0	20.0	12.3	142.5	87.4	30.5	18.7	104.4	64.0	7.6	4.6
United Kingdom	589.0	74.2	12.6	514.8	87.4	249.4	42.3	265.4	45.1	0.0	0.0
Iceland	8.7	2.3	26.2	6.4	73.8	5.3	60.9	1.1	12.8	0.0	0.0
Liechtenstein	0.6	0.2	29.2	0.4	70.8	0.2	37.4	0.2	33.4	0.0	0.0
Norway	61.5	6.7	10.9	54.7	89.1	21.4	34.9	32.4	52.7	0.9	1.5
Switzerland	149.3	24.3	16.3	125.0	83.7	87.3	58.5	37.6	25.2	0.0	0.0

Note: The individual values do not add up to the total due to rounding and the exclusion of the 'unknown' citizenship group from the table.

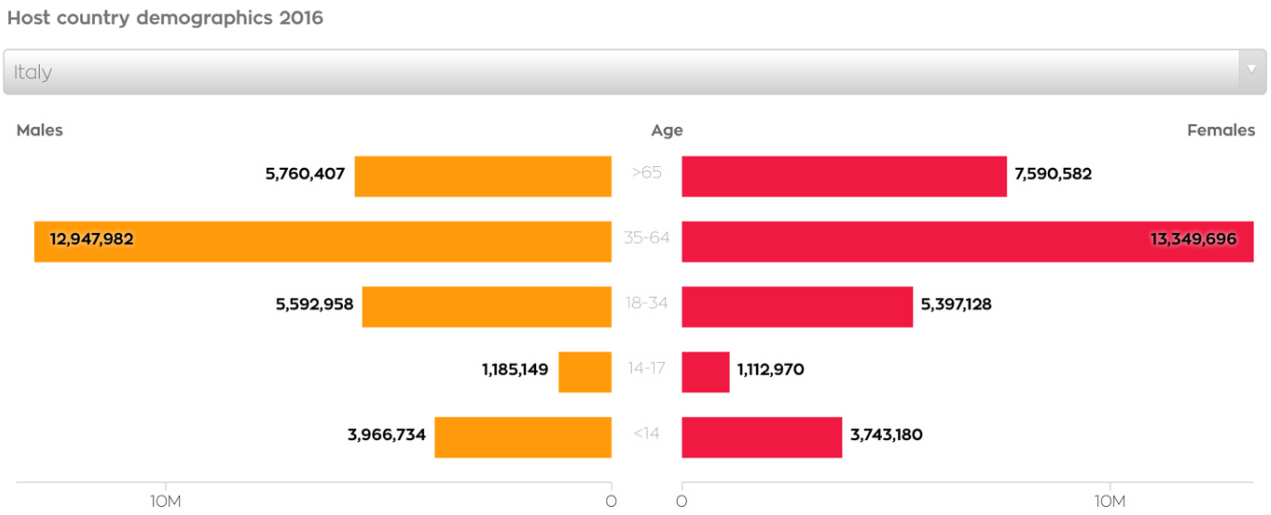
(1) Break in series.
(2) Provisional.
(3) Estimate.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_imm1ctz)

eurostat

Source: Eurostat (migr_imm1ctz)

According to the Eurostat's graph, the total immigration was of 300.8 thousands in 2016 and the majority of immigrants came from non-EU countries, while those who came from other EU Member States were just the 20.8% of the total.

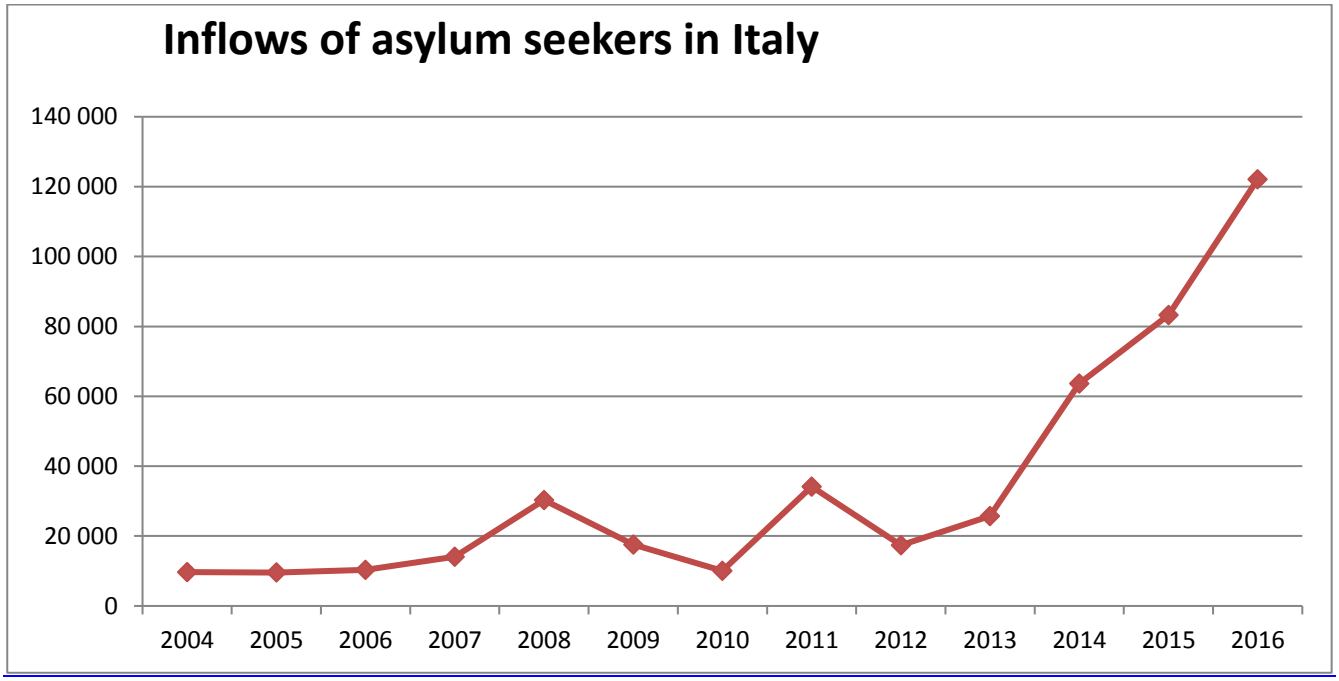


https://openmigration.org/en/dashboard

The graphic above shows how many migrants arrived in Italy and according to ages in 2016. In general, we can observe that there are more females than males. The majority of migrants are those who are in the working age, that is between 35 and 64. The smallest section is the one regarding migrants between 14 and 17 years old. The migrant's flow is mostly composed by adults. Another interesting data it is that migrants older than 65 are females rather than males.

Asylum seekers:

The latest data on asylum seekers and their arrivals, according to the Open Migration site, shows that in 2016 asylum seekers were older females and young males, as we can see in the following table. In addition, we can notice a peak of asylum seekers starting since 2016.



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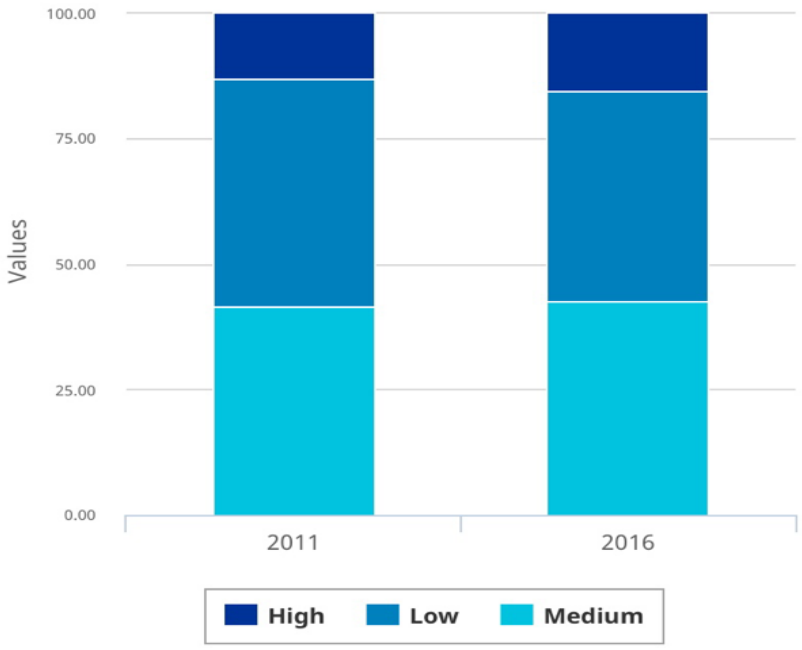
Employment rates in Italy according to the level of education:



http://skillspanorama.cedefop.europa.eu/en/countries/italy

In general, according with the data the migrant flows is composed by medium and low skilled. In fact, the low-skilled migrants exceed medium-skilled even if only by a small percentage. High-skilled migrants a minority. Moreover, in 2016 Italy received more highly skilled compared to 2011.

Levels of education in the migrant's stock:

Labour force : Data by gender and highest level of education attained - foreigners

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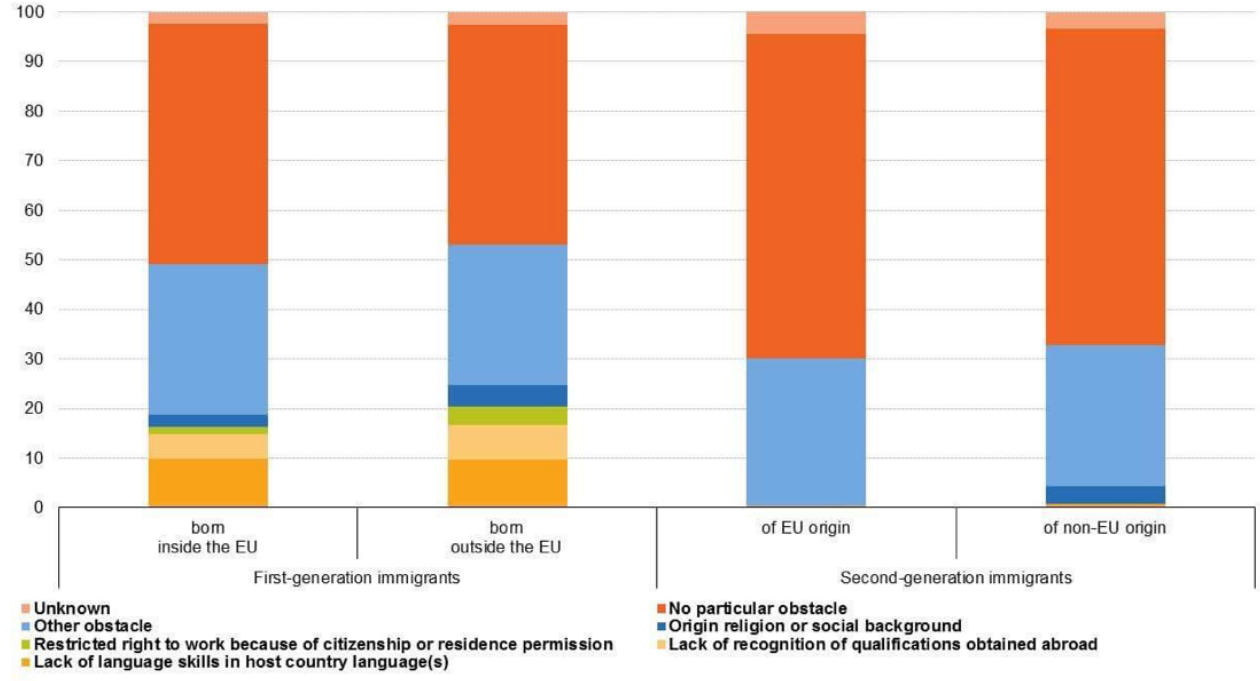
Territory	Italy					
Data type	number of labour force 15 years and more (thousands)					
Age class	15 years and over					
Citizenship	foreign					
Select time	2016			2017		
Gender	males	females	total	males	females	total
Level of education						
primary school certificate, no educational degree	170	78	248	176	74	250
lower secondary school certificate	686	449	1 135	708	469	1 177
upper and post secondary	564	576	1 141	536	533	1 069
tertiary (university, doctoral and specialization courses)	116	198	314	118	214	333
total	1 537	1 301	2 838	1 538	1 291	2 829

This graph represents the different levels of education considering also the gender. In fact, the majority of migrants arrive with a lower secondary school certificate or upper and post-secondary. This trend is similar in 2016 and 2017. But upper and post-secondary education diminish a little in 2017. In accordance with the previous bar chart, migrants with tertiary education are the smallest section of the migrant flow.

Employment/Unemployment rate:

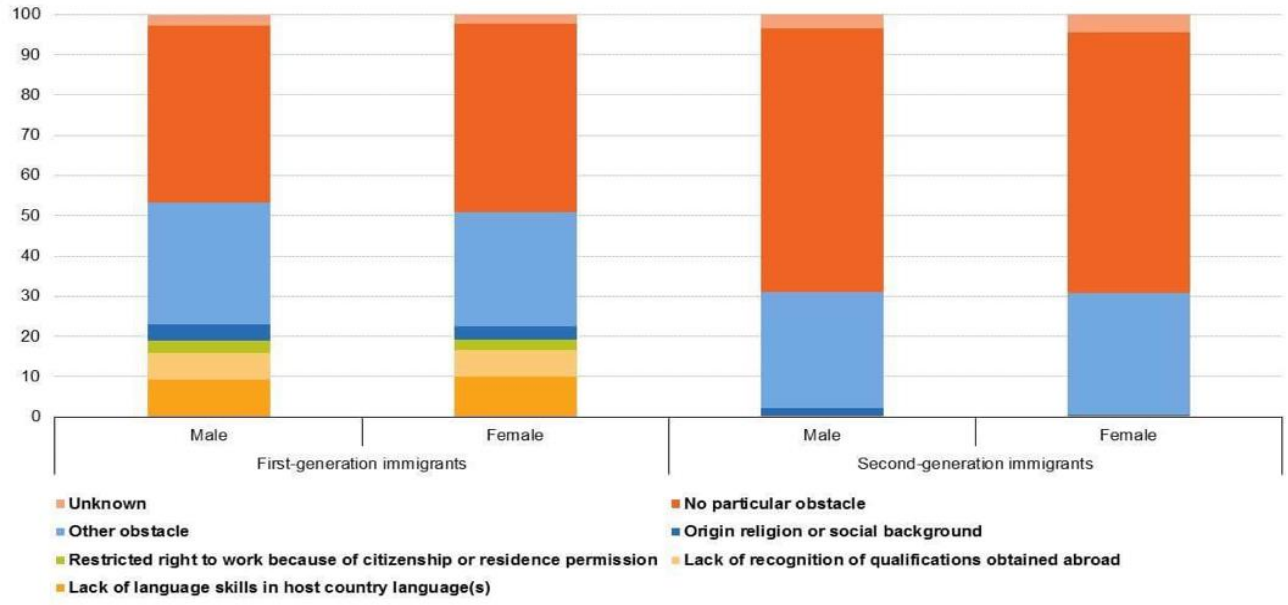
The following graphs compare the main causes of unemployment in the first and second generations of EU born citizens and those born outside the European countries. We can see that the first generation immigrants had more difficulties compared to the second generation, as the lack of language skills and the lack of qualifications. This is a phenomenon which occurs frequently within first generation immigrants as they are not still settled and acclimatized with the new culture, language, etc., while the second generation does not show any of these difficulties.



Source: Eurostat, LFS 2014 ad hoc module

Work obstacles by migration status and background, 15-64 age group, 2014, % -
Source: Eurostat [lfso_14ociti], LFS 2014 ad hoc module.

Below we can appreciate the difference between female and male citizens in both generations of immigrants. But no significant differences have been found in between males and females in the first generation. While for the second-generation immigrants there is a slight difference for males, who found a little bit more difficult to find a job, because of their origin religion and social background. However, in general the unemployment rate among the second generation of immigrants in Italy is lower than the first generation.



Source: Eurostat, LFS 2014 ad hoc module

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