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National Report on Migration Policies and Dynamics - Italy

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Overview of Key Data in National and Historical Context

According to the latest data published by the Italian National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT, January 2021 - https://www.istat.it/it/files/2021/01/REPORT_MIGRAZIONI_2019.pdf) regarding residence (de-)registrations in Italy in 2019, throughout the last decade (2010-2019) the country has witnessed an increase of emigration abroad. Over 180.000 individuals formerly residing in Italy, and mostly of Italian citizenships, transferred their permanent residence abroad only in 2019, and around 900.000 did so in the overall period 2010-2019. On the other hand, data on regular immigration (i.e. new registrations for residency) are stable: among the new registrations for residency in Italy, the latter experienced a decrease of requests made by foreign citizens (around 265.000; -7,3% in comparison with same data in 2018), and a significant increase of national returnees (68.000; +46%). This trend reflects a general stabilization of the number of foreign citizens' applications for residence registration in Italy in recent years.

In historical perspective, while the 2000s recorded a huge increase of new requests from other European countries, following the EU's Eastward Enlargement in 2004 and 2007 and the regularization of immigrants from East-Central Europe (mainly Romania and Albania), in the 2010s data on immigration started again to increase, including mainly refugees and asylum seekers from African and South-Asian countries (see Tables 7 and 8 in the annexes). Finally, since 2018 these data came to a sudden decrease, also as a result of the new Decree-law issued in 2019 (also known as 'Decreto Sicurezza') amending the regulations on immigration, international protection and the granting and revocation of Italian citizenship: it is not by chance that it is mostly applications of immigrants from African countries that have swiftly decreased last year (by 28% in 2019).

Analysing further the data published by ISTAT, we also see how a large section of the new wave of Italian citizens' immigration comes from those countries where traditionally Italian emigration has been strong throughout the twentieth century (i.e. Brazil, Germany, United Kingdom, Switzerland). On the one hand, as for the potential pull factors for those who move back to Italy from non-EU countries, we may assume that the possibility to receive Italian citizenship

guarantees them easy access to the EU job market; on the other, as reported by ISTAT, to nationals formerly residing in other EU countries “the hypothesis of returning home after a period of stay abroad was plausible”. Nonetheless, among Italian citizens the reasons behind the increasing emigration trend are to be found in the dysfunctional national job market, which pushes mainly young generations to move to other EU and non-EU states. In 2019, the main destination of outgoing migration has been the United Kingdom (31.000; an increase by 49% in comparison with same data in 2018): a trend that could be motivated by the regularization of most Italian citizens already residing in the UK before Brexit. Generally, as reported by ISTAT, “the specific tax exemption programs” launched by the Italian governments in recent years to encourage the return of the most qualified professionals have not been “enough to retain the young resources that make up part of the human capital indispensable for the growth of the country”.

According to the Law n. 482 ‘Rule on the protection of linguistic and historical minorities’ (1999), the Italian normative frameworks seems to distinguish between the so-called ‘historical minorities’ residing in Italy and the ‘new immigrants’. The so-called ‘historical minorities’ consist in groups of “Italian citizens residing in a specific region, who are settled in a specific territory and numerically smaller than the rest of the population, whose ethnic, religious or linguistic characteristics differ from those of the rest of the population” (see: <https://www.interno.gov.it/it/temi/cittadinanza-e-altri-diritti-civili/minoranze#:~:text=Infatti%2C%20la%20normativa%20prevede%20che,l'occitano%20e%20il%20sardo.>) The recognized minority groups are mostly identified as cultural and linguistic groups: Sardinian-speakers (1 million), Tyrolese German-speakers (350.000), Albanians (70.000-100.000), Slovenes (60.000), Franco-Provençal speakers (50.000-70.000), Occitans (20.000-40.000), Ladins (30.000), Catalans (15.000), Greek-speakers (12.000), Croatians (3.000) and Friulans (600.000). Most importantly, these minorities “are identified with the territory” and their minority rights “are not considered as individual rights but as ‘territorial’” (see Tavani 2013: http://aei.pitt.edu/41204/1/2013_edap03.pdf). This impacts on the undefined legal condition of specific minorities which are not cohesively settled in a specific territory, such as the Roma community, one of the largest minorities in the countries, which according to the Council of Europe estimates is around 120.000-180.000 individuals: most of them do not have Italian citizenship. As we will see in the following section of the report, this background does not seem to affect migration

dynamics consistently. At first glance, an exception could be embodied by the new inflow of Albanian immigrants since 1990, who found in the old Albanian diaspora (Arberesh, also known as Italo-Albanians, are the result of a five hundred years old settlement in South Italy following the forced islamisation of the Christian Albanian population in the XV century) cultural and historical links with their home-community: however, as reported in recent researches (see Derhemi 2003: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/1369183032000171348>), in most cases this “does not necessarily make the life of emigrants of the same ethnic origin easier, especially when the division in time and space between the communities is so great”.

The foreign population regularly residing in Italy is around 5 million people (5.049.637, at 1st January 2020, see Table 1). As for country of origin, the most of foreign population is made by Romanian citizens (1.145.718), followed by Albanians (421.591) and Moroccans (414.249) as reported in Table 3. Data show that immigration from these countries has been relevant throughout the 2000s, and partly slowed down only in the aftermath of the 2007-08 financial crisis, when many even migrated temporarily or permanently back to their country of origin (Espon 2018, pp. 21-22). Among immigrants in Italy, other major national groups are those of Chinese (288.923) and Ukrainian (228.560) citizens. Globally, the share of foreigners on the total number of Italian population was 8,4% in 2020. The largest cohorts of the total foreign population in 2020 are those aged 30-39 (22,1% of the total) and 40-49 (19,6%). Women (52%) and men (48%) represent almost equal shares of total foreign population in 2020 (Table 4). Most of them are non-EU citizens (EU citizens: around 30%; non-EU citizens: around 70%). The share of foreigners on the total number of the Italian population has steadily increased since 2012 (when it was 6,8%): it has remained relatively stable in 2015-2020, and the same happened with the balance between EU and non-EU citizens among foreigners in Italy, with the latter always representing 70% or above of the total foreign population throughout the whole period of analysis (see Table 5).

The number of granted citizenships per year (Table 10) has constantly increased from 2012 (65.383) to 2016 (201.591), while it is undoubted that since 2017 (146.605) we witnessed a sudden drop (112.523 in 2018; 127.001 in 2019) due to the tightening of the legislation. Among the newly granted citizenships, Albanians, Moroccans and Romanians still represent the main

beneficiary national groups. At the same time, the number of applications for international protection (Table 9) has constantly increased since 2012 (17.335), reaching its highest level in 2017 (128.850), after the outburst of the so-called 'migration crisis' in 2015-2016. The same data has started to decrease suddenly since 2018, coming back recently to almost the same figure reported in 2013 (i.e. 2013: 26.620; 2020: 26.535). The number of approved applications has never been stable: while the number of approved applications reached a surprising low level in the period 2013-2015 (2013: 75 positive decisions out of 26.620 applications; 2015: 20 positive decisions out of 83.540), it has also increased in recent years (2018: 17.215 positive decisions out of 59.950 applications; 2019: 12.635 positive decisions out of 43.770). This inconstancy may be explained by looking at the constraints of the procedure for the review of applications. In Italy, the Territorial Commissions for the recognition of international protection are the authorities entrusted with the role of processing applications. As of February 2020, there are 20 Territorial Commissions based in different Italian regions, which have significantly grown since 2004, when they were first introduced: these work in collaboration with the 21 sections based in provinces, and their respective jurisdiction depends on the district where the applicant is temporarily hosted (according to the decree issued by the Ministry of the Interior in November 2014). As reported by Melting Pot Europa Observatory of Territorial Commissions (see: <https://www.meltingpot.org/Osservatorio-Commissioni-Territoriali.html#.YFzCtmRKhXQ>), the Commissions deal with a very complex task, and their decisions are taken "on the basis of the asylum seekers' declarations and often unverifiable evidence". As for the growing number of rejected applications in 2015, when it was around 53% and reached even the 80-90% of the total in some parts of Italy, the Melting Pot Europa Observatory identified the methods adopted by Commissions as one of the determining factors of this alarming trend: as we read in the report, Commissions called asylum seekers "to provide evidence and explanation that are often not in their possession" and overlapped "the examination of the individual case with another type of assessment based on the geographical origin of the applicant". The authors of the report provided evidence of these constraints, by looking at "the high percentage of appeals accepted by ordinary Courts or by the Courts of Appeal, which in the judicial appeal recognized a form of protection for applicants". Interestingly enough, a shared Code of Conduct for the presidents and members of Territorial Commissions has been adopted only in November 2016 (see:

https://www.interno.gov.it/sites/default/files/codice_condotta_eng.pdf), and probably helped find a shared approach to the evaluation process and made it smoother.

During 2010s, most of the asylum applicants have been citizens from African and South-Asian countries (Nigeria, Pakistan, Gambia, Mali, Guinea, Bangladesh, Ghana, Eritrea, Afghanistan), while the only relevant case in Europe is embodied by Ukrainians, whose number of applications increased in 2014-2019, in the aftermath of the start of the so-called 'Ukraine crisis' and the start of the war in Donbas (2014).

As reported by ISTAT (26 October 2020, https://www.istat.it/it/files//2020/10/REPORT_CITTADINI_NON_COMUNITARI_2019.pdf), during the first six months of 2020 the number of residence permits granted to non-EU citizens has decreased by 57,7% (43.000) in comparison with the same data in 2019, also as a result of the travel restrictions due to COVID-19 pandemic. At the 1st of January 2021, the total number of valid residence permits in Italy is around 3.5 millions (3.616.000): most of the holders (63.1% of the total) are long-term residents coming from Moldova, North Macedonia, Ecuador, Algeria, Ukraine and Bosnia Herzegovina (see ISMU 2021, <https://www.ismu.org/ventiseiesimo-rapporto-sulle-migrazioni-2020/>).

Considering both regular and irregular residing population in Italy, according to the data included in the latest report published by ISMU Foundation in January 2021, we witness a general stabilization of migration flows in Italy, with foreign population being globally around 6.190.000. The authors of the mentioned report clarify that the declining trend is connected to the reduction of incoming flows by sea in 2018-2019, and to the stagnation of national economy, which have made of Italy a less attractive destination country.

It is possible to single out two main dynamics of cross-border migration involving Italy. The first one concerns the country in relation to the so-called Western Balkans and the broader Adriatic-Ionian macroregion. Italy is traditional attractive for citizens from this area (see Espon). As for regular migration, the area experiences flows of seasonal workers and temporary workers (e.g. in the agriculture and care sectors) employed directly by Italian enterprises. The macroregion is also interested by irregular flows. In this other case, Italy represents often a transit or temporary-stay

country and only in fewer cases a final destination for migrants traversing the Balkan Route. Since the end of the 1990s, Italy has signed bilateral readmission agreements with countries in the region and beyond. In recent years, “informal readmissions” of foreign citizens at the border between Italy and Slovenia have been denounced (see <https://en.asgi.it/informal-readmissions-balkan-route-asgi-letter-government-unhcr/>).

The other migration dynamic involves the so-called Central Mediterranean Route, namely the perilous crossing of the sea separating Italy and the shores of Northern Africa. The main feature of this route, which affects the very modality of migration, is the nearly total absence of regular means to migrate from Sub-Saharan countries to Italy (i.e. the strict visa regime applied to African countries). Therefore, both economic and humanitarian flows take place in an irregular and dangerous context, via smugglers and on inflatable boats directed towards the island of Lampedusa or Italy’s southern shores. Arrivals and rescue operations at sea on this Route started to increase in 2011, in the aftermath of the “Arab Springs” which would soon after lead to chaos in North Africa and especially in Libya, the main “interlocutor” for managing migration flows. The new scenario was framed in Italy in terms of “emergency North Africa” and forced governments to look for new partners for managing migration. For this reason, in 2017 Italy and Libya have signed a memorandum to “combat illegal immigration human trafficking and contraband and on reinforcing the border security” (<https://www.asgi.it/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/ITALY-LIBYA-MEMORANDUM-02.02.2017.pdf>). However, considering the persistent turmoil in Libya, the Mediterranean migration context is today far from being well managed and safe for migrants. Migrants are still victim to atrocities, imprisonment, and many live in slavery-like conditions in Libya camps. Meanwhile, the Central Mediterranean Route has been the stage for increasingly securitizing measures (e.g. EU-sponsored Triton, Sophia and Themis operations) and humanitarian interventions (NGO-driven).

As we had the chance to see above, the migration pattern in Italy is extremely complex and heterogeneous, involving both regular and irregular entries, on the one hand, and increasing emigration towards other EU member states. Among the other European countries, “Italy has witnessed the highest relative growth of its migrant population over the last twenty years”, with the stock of immigrants which “has risen five times, with an increase of 2,023,317 persons

between 2007 and 2016” (see: https://www.caritas.it/caritasitaliana/allegati/8227/commonhome_italy_def3.pdf). This has made of migration a central topic in the national political and media debates in the last decades. In order to grasp the general public perception of migration in Italy, we may refer to the nationwide report published in 2020 by EURISPES: according to EURISPES polls (see: <http://www.astrid-online.it/static/upload/euri/eurispes-sintesi-ri2020.pdf>), in 2020 more than a quarter of Italians still had a negative consideration of immigrants, with the highest percentage of intolerance in North-East Italy. Furthermore, only 46,9% (the same data in 2019 was around 60%) of the interviewees believed that immigrants could contribute to national economic growth, and 33% of the total considered immigrants as a threat to the national cultural identity.

Paradoxically, even if this trend has recently shrunk, the perception of the migration issue has been often distorted by political actors for electoral purposes, and is still understood through the lenses of the ‘emergency paradigm’, making difficult to find a solution to long-term domestic systemic problems in managing migration. Still in 2017, the average perception of the share of non-EU immigrants on the total Italian population has been more than three times higher (24,6%) than the real data (7%), as testified by research conducted by the National Institute for the Study of Public Policies (INAPP 2019: http://oa.inapp.org/bitstream/handle/123456789/593/INAPP_Chiurco_Le_distorsioni_pericolo_se_imm_e_opinione_pub_europea_2019.pdf?sequence=4).

In recent years, a central role has been played by the so-called ‘migration crisis’ in 2015-16, which has highly influenced public and political perception of migration in Italy. Since 2014, Italy has witnessed relevant incoming migration flows by sea: if in 2014 over 170.000 people disembarked in Italy, the same data in 2016 was around 181.000 (ISMU 2021). If, on the one hand, in the following years the number of arrivals has gradually decreased, on the other the migration issue has constantly been a central topic in media debates. As reported in the latest research published by ISMU, news on immigration aired by the main tv broadcasts in Italy has reached the highest level in 2019, with over 10.4% of total news focusing on the migration issue. Moreover, according to polls conducted by Demos & PI, in 2017-2018 the share of the population considering migration

as the main threat to national stability reached its highest level in recent decade (41%; see ISMU 2021).

This alarming trend has been dramatically inverted by the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. As emerges in the report published by ISMU (2021), in 2020 “the concern for the presence of foreign immigrants in the country has reached the lowest level”: it seems that the impact of the pandemic has made migration a secondary issue in political, media and public debates.

As reported by ISTAT (January 2021, see above), a clear understanding of the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on outgoing and incoming migration flows will be possible only after a consolidation of data concerning transfer of residence in 2020, which will take into account the effects of the second wave of the pandemic in Fall and the new travel restrictions adopted in October-November 2020. Nonetheless, we can still make some preliminary considerations:

- According to the data related to residence registration in the first 8 months of 2020 published by ISTAT, generally, we witness a relevant decrease of migration flows (by 17,4%, globally). The Coronavirus-related lockdown measures and travel restrictions have impacted on the decrease of incoming flows from abroad (by 42%, in comparison with the same data in 2015-2019). Similarly, as for outgoing migration, we witness a decrease of people transferring their residence abroad: e.g., emigration to Germany decreased by 23% and to Romania by 34%, in comparison with the same data in 2015-2019.
- Following the data published by ISMU (2021 – see above), other surprising impacts of the pandemic regard economic flows: whereas, on the one hand, we observe the dramatic reduction of remittances to support families in home countries globally, on the other hand in Italy we had an increase of registered money transfer abroad (i.e. 3.3 billion euros in the first six months of 2020; 2.8 billion euros in the first six months of 2019). This may be due to the increased registration of money transfers, which in pre-COVID times were mainly made informally (i.e., managed in person by travel).

- Finally, Coronavirus lockdown measures have surely impacted on the integration of immigrants, since most of the projects have been suspended, extended or conducted remotely (e.g. Italian language courses; projects financed by EU's Asylum Migration and Integration Fund).

National Policies and Strategies in the Field of Migration and Migrants' Integration

As we will see in this section of the report, in Italy there is no clear strategic document concerning migration and migrant integration, but we still deal with emergency measures and/or documents addressing temporary strategies. As emerges from this section, the national interest is mainly defined in relation with the added value of migration for the job market/work force.

Only in mid-1990s, we witnessed the approval of the first full-fledged national strategic document on migration and migrant integration in Italy. In 1998, the 'Programmatic Document on immigration policy and foreigners in the State territory' (Law n. 40, 1998 – also known as 'Legge Turco-Napolitano') was the first policy instrument identifying key priorities and planned integration measures for a three-year term (1998-2000). It was meant as a needed systematic set of regulations, in accordance with the EU norms concerning Schengen Area and the new challenges brought by the incoming flows of immigrants and refugees. The document addressed both the main fields related to migration dynamics:

1. Migration Law, regarding the management of migration flows.
2. Integration Law, regarding migrants' civil, social and political rights.

The main principles lying at the core of the strategic document regard the planning of migration flows and the fight against illegal migration, and the granting of rights to migrants for their regular integration. This document has been the main reference in dealing with migration dynamics in Italy, and it has been subject to several amendments over the years (among them, it is worth mentioning the reform launched in 2002 – the so-called 'Legge Bossi-Fini', n. 189 – that amended the sections dealing with migration management).

In Italy, the immigration of non-EU foreign citizens is regulated by the principle of annual immigration quotas: these are set according to the needs of manpower in the national job market, establishing the number of foreigners who can regularly access Italy for work reasons. The management of migration flows is thus set through the use of three main instruments:

- The three-year programmatic document on policies addressing immigration and foreigners.
- The decree on migration flows, which establishes yearly the quotas of foreigners who can be regularly admitted to the State territory.
- The decree on university students from abroad, establishing the number of residence permits for study reasons.

The third programmatic document, which was approved in 2005, was the last national strategy aimed at integrating migrants. Integration now falls under the competence of regional governments, having full autonomy in policy planning and implementation, thus giving birth to a multilevel governance framework. As reported in the institutional webpage of the Italian government, “since 2007, the planning of migration flows regarding non-EU workers has been made only following a transitory rationale” (see: <http://www.governo.it/it/dipartimenti/dica-att-decretoflussi/9206>), i.e. it does not follow a long-term strategy.

At the same time, in 2017, the ‘National Integration Plan for Persons Entitled to International Protection’ (Decree Law no. 18/2014) established a priority list of activities to be conducted in 2017-2018, which were financed by EU and national resources. These included activities aimed to foster interreligious and intercultural dialogue, language training, access to education and labour inclusion. Here the main institutions responsible for the implementation of the Plan were local authorities and public services, with the support of civil society organizations. As reported by the European Commission, still at the end of 2019, “the implementation of the Plan was limited to pilot actions carried out in three regions (Piedmont, Emilia Romagna and Calabria) with the collaboration of UNHCR, which co-drafted the plan” (see: <https://ec.europa.eu/migrant-integration/governance/italy>).

Generally, it is worth highlighting how throughout recent decades Italian governments never established a self-standing integration law, while Asylum laws in Italy mainly result from the transposition of the EU directives on the Common European Asylum System (CEAS). According to Italian legislation, the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies are entrusted with the responsibility for the governance of integration policy. Within this complex

framework, regions are the key players in planning integration policies, while municipalities hold the main responsibilities for their implementation.

In recent years, also following the so-called developments of the ‘European migration crisis’ in 2015-2016, significant normative changes in national migration policies have been approved, bringing to dramatic changes to the management of both voluntary and forced migration (now emblematically seen through the lenses of the ‘security paradigm’). The Decree Law 113/2018 (also known as ‘Decreto Sicurezza e Immigrazione’ or ‘Decreto Salvini’) first introduced important restrictions to naturalization of foreign citizens (e.g. in case of naturalization by marriage, the foreign spouse must certify Italian-language proficiency at a level no lower than B1 of the ‘Common Reference Framework for Knowledge of Languages’; naturalized Italian citizens can lose their citizenship if convicted of terrorism charges). At the same time, the above-mentioned decree law highly impacted on the Italian reception system for forced migrants. Previously, under the Reception Decree (Decree Law 142/2015), it was set according to different phases:

- First aid and assistance.
- First reception in governmental centres.
- Second-line reception.

As the Italian Association for Law Studies on Immigration reports (see: <https://asylumineurope.org/reports/country/italy/reception-conditions/short-overview-italian-reception-system/>), the Decree law 113/2018 “has abolished the second-line reception phase for asylum seekers, but has not amended the provisions according to which first reception, guaranteed in governmental centres, is planned for the first assistance and aimed at carrying out the necessary operations to define the legal position of the foreigner concerned”. Moreover, in case of insufficient availability of accommodation, first reception is implemented in ‘Extraordinary Reception Centres’ (CAS), established by Prefectures: thus, the reception system for asylum seekers launched in 2018 promoted “reception in large centres” making “receptions in small-scale facilities and apartments economically unsustainable”.

In recent years, also due to the unstable political situation in Italy and the frequent change of coalition governments, we witnessed the approval of new amendments on laws devoted to

migration management and migrants' integration. In October 2020, the II Conte Cabinet approved a new 'Decree on immigration and security' (n. 130/2020). After the 2018 abolition of humanitarian protection, the latest Decree has re-introduced some protection measures and also other significant innovations. For example, "special protection" is extended to cases when rejection and repatriation would affect the private and family life of the foreigner. The new legislation also seems to allow stay in case of natural calamity in the country of origin, potentially opening the way for environmental migrants. Moreover, the number of residence permits for which it is possible to apply for obtaining a conversion into a permit for "subordinate work" has considerably increased. Besides study permits, now also permits for special protection, calamity, elective residence, sport, art, religious reasons, pending citizenship granting, and minors tutelage, can be converted into subordinate work permits.

Another recent government initiative that is worth mentioning is the regularization of the people without a valid residence permit (*permesso di soggiorno*) who are already employed in forms of undeclared work, for example in the agriculture and care sectors. The measure contained in the "Decreto Rilancio" (art. 103 of Decree n. 34 dated 19 May 2020) provides for the possibility of regularizing the immigration status in two ways: a.) the employer can declare the existence of a work relation and the intention to hire the person whose status is to be regularized b.) foreign citizens with expired residence permit can apply for a six-month, temporary permit to look for employment, valid only for staying on the Italian territory. It is important to underline that the new legislation does not introduce structural changes in Italy's immigration policies: these measures retain an exceptional and temporary nature, due to shortage of workforce following travel restrictions, that will likely require new interventions in the future.

According to the MIPEX indicator (a tool measuring integration policies) Italian integration policies until 2018 rank as "halfway favourable", yet scoring very close to the second-best category "slightly favourable". The areas where policies are considered weaker are those of political participation (migrants cannot vote) and access to citizenship – as for the latter, MIPEX affirms that: "Applicants continue to face one of the most discretionary and bureaucratic procedures among MIPEX countries for becoming a citizen" (See <https://www.mipex.eu/italy>). Other obstacles to integration are found in the labor market, where undeclared jobs and not equal pay

for equal work or skills affect both real and perceived integration of migration (See for example: https://www.ispionline.it/sites/default/files/pubblicazioni/paper_ispi-cesvi_2018.pdf). These matters extend also to asylum seekers and refugees, who have been in many cases employed in irregular conditions in the agriculture sector.

The main actors for immigration policies and their enactment can be divided as follows:

1.NATIONAL ACTORS

-Ministry of Interior, and more specifically the Department for civil liberties and immigration. It carries out the functions and duties of the Ministry of the Interior in the protection of civil rights, including those concerning immigration and asylum, citizenship and religious confessions. The Department contributes to the definition of migration policies, also to ensure both the reception and assistance of asylum seekers and the first aid to irregular migrants landed or found on national territory (website: <http://www.libertaciviliimmigrazione.dlci.interno.gov.it/it>). The ministry implements its activities through the network of “questure” and “prefetture” spread on the territory.

-ANCI (National Association of Italian Municipalities). Municipalities participate in national-sponsored integration programs and deliberate on the matter through its “immigration commission”. ANCI implements integration projects via the “SAI” network (System of Reception and integration). SAI replaces since the end of 2020 SIPROIMI – “Protection system for holders of international protection and for unaccompanied foreign minors”, namely the network of structures and projects on the Italian territory addressing vulnerable categories, which in turn had replaced since 2018 what was known as “Sprar” - the System of Protection for Asylum Seekers and Refugees. The common aspect is the presence of a widespread network reception facilities and local actors across the territory (<http://www.anci.it/home/>; info@anci.it).

2.INTERNATIONAL AND SUPRANATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

-The European Union, through the Common European Asylum System (CEAS). The European Commission has recently proposed the New Pact on Migration and Asylum, which indicates a number of improvements of existing instruments.

-UNHCR. In Italy, UNHCR mainly assists refugees in on borders and cities, providing free legal counseling and information. It also helps Italian authorities identifying people with specific needs and supporting refugee status determination (<https://www.unhcr.org/it/>; itaropi@unhcr.org).

-IOM. Rome's IOM offices coordinate all Mediterranean countries in many migration-related issues, such as assistance to vulnerable groups; integration; family reunifications; voluntary return; relocation and settlement (<https://italy.iom.int/en>; iomrome@iom.int).

3. NGOS ACTIVE IN THE FIELD OF MIGRATION/ASYLUM. There are many active NGOS. This is a list of some of them:

-Amnesty International Italy (<https://www.amnesty.it/>).

-Arci nazionale, immigrazione e asilo.

-ASGI - Association for Juridical Studies on Immigration. It brings together academics, lawyers and practitioners and focuses on all legal aspects of immigration. ASGI's expertise relates to various areas of immigration and migrants' rights, including antidiscrimination and xenophobia, children's and unaccompanied minors' rights, asylum and refugee seekers, statelessness and citizenship (<http://www.asgi.it/chi-siamo/english-version/>; info@asgi.it).

-Caritas Italy (<https://www.caritas.it/>; comunicazione@caritas.it).

-Centro Astalli, part of the Jesuit Refugee Service Italy (<https://centroastalli.it/>; astalli@jrs.net).

-CIR, Consiglio Italiano per i rifugiati (<http://www.cir-onlus.org/>; cir@cir-onlus.org).

-Medecins sans frontiers Italy (<https://www.medicisenzafrontiere.it/>; msf@msf.it).

-Emergency (<https://en.emergency.it/>; info@emergency.it).

-SOS Mediterranee Italy (<https://sosmediterranee.it/>; Italia@sosmediterranee.org).

-Save the Children Italy (<https://www.savethechildren.it/>; info.italia@savethechildren.org).

Generally, the experience of the Riace ‘model’ helps us understand the unstable and shifting nature of migration policies in Italy. It is worth noting that the specific implementation of the then Sprar (now SAI) in the village of Riace has attracted national and international attention for being a successful model of integration and “accoglienza” (hospitality) (Driel and Verkuyten 2019: 2). In 2016, the then Mayor of Riace, Domenico Lucano, was listed by Fortune magazine among the fifty most influential leaders in the world, for his engagement in the field of immigration. In the last two decades, Riace has hosted more than 6000 asylum seekers and refugees, and has been able to revert the depopulation trend. In the early 1990s, there were some 600 inhabitants. The village population incremented instead to 1750 at the end of the 2010s, 400 of whom are refugees from some 20 countries. The main features of the Riace “model” were the use of previously abandoned buildings for migrants accommodation as well as for sustainable tourism; the provision of workshop and training to asylum seekers to revitalize the local craft sector; the creation of new job positions for cultural mediators, workshop implementers and social workers.

However, between 2018 and 2020, the Riace ‘model’ has been at the center stage of public debate, following the change of coalition governments in Italy and the adoption of new migration laws. Significantly, during the term of Matteo Salvini as the acting Minister of the Interior (June 2018-September 2019), the then Mayor of Riace, Domenico Lucano was put under house arrest with the charge of ‘aid to illegal immigration’. Shortly after this decision, in October 2018, the former SPRAR organization in Riace was closed by decree of the Ministry of Interior. The timing of these events is important: in fact, these followed the entry into force of the above-mentioned Decree Law 113/2018 (also known as ‘Decreto Sicurezza e Immigrazione’ or ‘Decreto Salvini’). Even if in June 2020, the Italian Council of State confirmed that the Ministry of Interior had acted too fast in imposing the transfer of migrants residing in Riace to other structures, in the years following the closure of the former SPRAR organization this has led to the suspension of most of its projects.

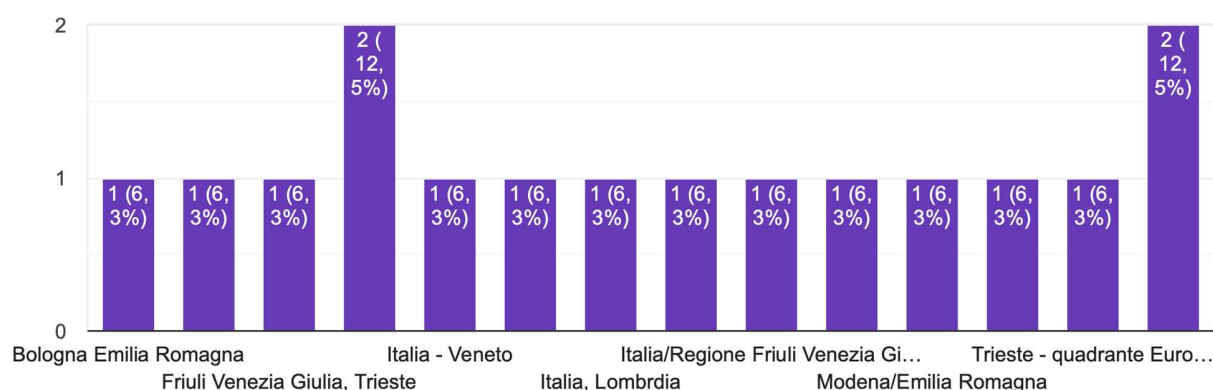
Since the new change in legislation in 2020, after a new coalition government had been formed, re-established again access to SAI (former SIPROIMI) to applicants for international protection and other categories who were previously excluded by the ‘Decreto Salvini’, we may assume that today the former SPRAR system – and within that the Riace model – has been again reconsidered as a valid model.

Readiness of HEI Graduates for Work in the Field of Migration and Migrants' Integration

Seventeen questionnaires have been collected for the needs of this report, with people working in organizations or institutions involved in the integration of migrants in Italy. All respondents are directly involved in the integration of migrants, either through providing direct support to migrants or by working on shaping public policies and monitoring their implementation and evaluating their impacts. Twelve respondents work in non-governmental sector (NGOs and Non-Profit Organisations of Social Utility), while another five come from public institutions and the educational sector. In this way, we aimed at encompassing a wide spectrum of organizations and jobs related to migration and migrant integration. All the respondents work in institutions based in North Italy (Emilia-Romagna, Veneto, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Lombardia). The sample of the questionnaire, based on three core issues, is available at the following webpage: <https://forms.gle/CPWn2U2pQz68WRwcA>.

Paese/i e Regione/i di attività

16 risposte



1. Educational background and main activities in the field of migration and migrants' integration

In Italy, the reception system is managed on several levels: most of the funds come from the National Fund for Asylum Policy and Services and the EU. They are managed centrally by the Ministry of the Interior through a national coordination between the representatives of the central, regional and local administrations. Effective management is often entrusted to private entities (such as social cooperatives) under the supervision of the Municipalities and Prefectures. The ordinary system (SPRAR– Protection System for Refugees and Asylum Seekers – since 2020 known as SAI, i.e. System of Reception and integration) continues to have few places compared to the number of migrants in the country. Many migrants are therefore housed in special reception centers where, by law, they should remain only the time necessary to be transferred to the ordinary system. Thus, it is undoubted that NGOs and Non-Profit Organizations of Social Utility are mostly entrusted by the Italian Ministry of the Interior with the task of managing reception and integration of asylum seekers and refugees, in cooperation with the local municipal institutions. This makes social workers one of the main actors in the field of migrants' integration after arrival.

The main group of activities in the field of migration and migrants' integration mentioned by our respondents is the *collaboration to the activities of Extraordinary Reception Centres (CAS), by improving the quality standards of reception of the asylum seekers (accommodation and board) and fostering social cohesion in the new local environment (Italian language courses, professional counselling, activation of internships/vocational training)*. Furthermore, the following specific activities have been mentioned by our respondents:

- Developing and monitoring paths to social inclusion for migrants.
- Interacting and coordinating activities with local institutions and civil society.
- Supporting migrants with official records, accommodation, and local services.
- Project planning and development for migrants' integration.
- Networking with other NGOs based in countries of origin (mainly, in the Western Balkans).
- Research and monitoring of activities in the field of migration at local level.
- Developing educational paths for the International Baccalaureate (IB) and university career.

Among the main experiences that have been useful for conducting the above-mentioned activities, respondents serving as operators in NGOs and Non-Profit Organizations of Social Utility referred to the following ones:

- Training courses for cultural mediators organised by regional institutions and financed by the European Social Fund.
- Language courses.
- Educational background (MA) in law studies.
- Educational background (MA) in social work and sociology.
- Additional educational background (postgraduate level – specialization courses) in migration studies.
- Volunteering in national and international organizations dealing with migrant integration.
- Civil service and Internships abroad.
- Work experience and internships in Extraordinary Reception Centres (CAS).
- Experience abroad in migrants' countries of origin.

2. Experience with state actors involved in the integration process (expertise, competence, overall approach)

The heterogeneous network of public and private institutions working in the field of migrants' reception and integration in Italy makes the cooperation between these entities of crucial importance for the functional management of the overall system. Most of our respondents emphasized the fact that the issue should be examined on a case-by-case basis. Here we report some of the frequent observations mentioned by our respondents concerning their experience with state actors involved in the integration process:

- Lack of sufficient knowledge and interest in migrants' background and their social and legal position in Italy, which determines systemic problems for the functioning of the integration process.

- Poor preparation in the administrative management of projects related to migrants' integration.
- Lack of sufficient knowledge and empathy for relations with beneficiaries having a multicultural background.
- Social workers and NGO operators are often the only mediators who are responsible for creating a collaborative environment for interaction between beneficiaries and public institutions (e.g. prefecture, sanitary and educational services).

3. Necessary knowledge, skills and attitudes for working on migration and integration issues
(Educational needs and Perspectives for the overall improvement of the system)

Finally, our respondents have been asked to identify the necessary skills for working in the field of migrant integration. This is the most important section of our survey, since it gives the ground to the consortium for the identification of potential educational needs to which the consortium should respond in the new GlocalEAST educational platform. Accordingly, our respondents mentioned the following knowledge and skills as being fundamental for work in the field of migration and migrants' integration:

- Knowledge of national and international legislation regulating migration and migrants' integration.
- Knowledge of essential methods in psychological studies to approach migrants facing a completely new social context and experiencing traumas related to their journey.
- Knowledge of basic legal issues concerning the regularization of migrants' permanence in host country (i.e. residence permit; job consultancy; access to educational and sanitary services).
- Language skills.
- Knowledge of geopolitical issues concerning migrants' countries of origin.
- Knowledge of basic sociological and anthropological studies of migration.
- Knowledge of the migrants' cultural and social background.

When asked to identify which skills they would like to develop further and what the Higher Education institutions should offer in their courses for preparing their graduates for work in the field of migration, our respondents mentioned the following:

- New skills in project writing and development (i.e. EU funded projects on migration).
- New skills in geopolitical and cultural studies concerning migrants' countries of origin.
- New skills in administrative issues concerning public services and networking.
- Introduction of compulsory internships (min. 6 months) aimed to professionalization of workers in the field of migration.
- Basic skills in legal studies.
- Language skills (at least 1 language, other than English, among those spoken in the migrants' countries of origin).
- Basic skills in sociology of migration.

Conclusion

According to the results of the GlocalEAST national report 'Review of HE programs in migration, diaspora and border studies' (Output 1 – Activity 1), we may identify the following trends and characterising features of the educational offer in Italy:

- The overall educational offer targets national students and has a domestic scope (Italy and EU). The number of programs in migration studies across the country is quite large, considering the novelty of this trend, but still does not cover the whole country. Globally, master degrees (i.e. according to Italian educational system – see the above-mentioned report) embody the largest portion of the educational offer at the national level, while the launch of MA programs in migration studies represents a quite recent trend.
- MA programs still do not follow a full-fledged and shared framework for the development of an established course structure diagram. This may depend on the recent formation of these programs, and the interdisciplinary rationale behind the field of migration studies.

- MA programs are mainly grounded in law studies. Generally, it is this portion of the educational offer that better reflects the initial formation of a shared framework for the development of an established course structure diagram, while within the field of Humanities and Social Sciences we still do not witness the presence of a specific frame of reference and/or best practices.
- In few cases where we witness the cooperation of Italian higher education institutions with foreign HEIs, it is the focus on area studies that seems to better encourage the need for the formation of interdisciplinary programs in the field of Humanities and Social Sciences, embracing the broader cultural and social dynamics emerging from a specific region/area of interest. In Italy, the focus on area studies has a prominent regional focus on the Mediterranean region: yet, today we do not witness an established cooperation with foreign HE, governmental and non-governmental institutions from the broader region yet. Along these lines, a promising direction for the further development of the educational offer could be embodied also by the analysis of other bordering areas/regions, such as East-Central Europe, and the cooperation with HEIs based in the region.
- Master degrees embody the largest portion of the educational offer at national level. This may depend on the interdisciplinary rationale behind the field of migration studies that is best reflected by the flexibility of master degrees in establishing course structure diagrams, when compared to MA programs. More often than not, master degrees represent a true laboratory for the future formation of a full-fledged framework in MA programs.
- Master degrees are essentially skill-oriented, and are aimed to create specific occupational skills responding to emerging needs in the labour market. This intense connection with the labour market may depend on the long-standing collaboration with non-academic institutions, which is a prominent feature in master degrees, making trans-sectoral cooperation an outstanding feature at this level of the educational offer in Italy.
- The formation of course structure diagrams in master degrees is flexible, but does not reflect a shared rationale behind their creation. This may depend on the heterogeneous background and competences of experts from non-academic institutions collaborating in the creation of programs: more often than not, this impacts on both the geographic and disciplinary scopes of the programs.

- Specialization courses and non-academic programs run by public institutions, NGOs and sectoral associations embody an important portion of the educational offer in Italy, covering educational skills which are usually missing in the national offer at other levels. Most of these programs seem to have a quite younger tradition than programs running at other levels, as in most cases they are aimed to design and develop new learning-outcomes-based educational tools to meet the labour market and social needs, thus tackling skill gaps in managing migration issues in the domestic context.

Comparing the results of the report on HE offer with the insights mentioned by the respondents to the survey included in this national report, we may assume that the Italian educational offer still does not provide adequate education in migration and migrants' integration: it is still at a preliminary stage of its formation and mainly relies on specialization courses and flexible master degrees launched and managed through the collaboration of academic and non-academic institutions. Most of the respondents to our survey identified the specialization courses and master degrees as being the main stages of their formative experience for work in migration and migrants' integration. In particular, this reveals a gap in the MA educational offer that still needs to be answered. Most of our respondents have an educational background in law studies, social work, and sociological studies, while at the same time they emphasize the need for an interdisciplinary approach that could provide additional skills in language studies and political sciences. The necessity of a better knowledge of migrants' countries of origin could be answered by creating specific courses devoted to area studies, thus developing new regional approaches to migration flows and providing students with basic knowledge of at least one language spoken in the area. Furthermore, basic legal skills at national and international level could be provided by focusing on case studies emerging from regional geopolitics, thus creating a common framework in order to offer a clear understanding of political, social, cultural and legal issues. Finally, the new MA should include a compulsory internship hosted by public or private institutions working in the migration field in one of the countries belonging to the regional focus of the course. This could help create the ground for developing skills in trans-sectoral networking during the internship: on the one hand, during the internship students could be assigned to project drafting and planning for EU-funded projects on behalf of the hosting institution (i.e. the final project drafts could also be discussed by the board of professors as final assignments); on the other, during the internship

students could get acquainted with the basic legal and administrative issues concerning the regularization of migrants' permanence in host country (i.e. residence permit; job consultancy; access to educational and sanitary services).

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

Table 1: Foreign population in Italy at 1st January 2020, total figure

Total	5039637
Male	2431678
Female	2607959

Source: ISTAT

Link: http://dati.istat.it/viewhtml.aspx?il=blank&vh=0000&vf=0&vcq=1100&graph=0&view-metadata=1&lang=it&QueryId=19103&metadata=DCIS_POPSTRRES1

Table 2: Type of residence of foreign population, by category for 2019

Areas/countries with at least 2000 total residence permits granted in 2019

	Work	Family	Education	Asylum and humanitarian reasons	Elective residence, religious or health reasons	Total

Areas and countries of origin						
World	11315	100912	20409	27566	17052	177254
Asia	3550	29545	10781	11691	2516	58083
Africa	1498	30978	2105	8874	3462	46917
Europe	2995	24321	3021	2915	7441	40693
Albania	1491	13552	528	777	5089	21437
Morocco	640	13357	430	838	768	16033
India	2139	6448	1609	675	534	11405
Pakistan	92	4643	267	5861	341	11204
Bangladesh	44	7136	39	2423	292	9934
China	274	3567	4505	219	324	8889
United States	2513	2840	2023	3	458	7837
Egypt	245	5444	225	450	298	6662
Ukraine	247	3282	275	1318	973	6095
Nigeria	51	1980	120	2588	472	5211
Brazil	184	2815	693	140	1030	4862
Senegal	83	3088	23	1156	287	4637
Peru	44	2210	121	1010	592	3977
Sri Lanka	94	3068	27	299	88	3576
Tunisia	113	2683	280	220	277	3573
Russia	204	1362	816	88	277	2747
Kosovo	45	1564	42	310	443	2404
Philippines	96	1938	59	49	225	2367

Source: ISTAT Link:

<http://dati.istat.it/viewhtml.aspx?il=blank&vh=0000&vf=0&vcq=1100&graph=0&view-metadata=1&lang=it&QueryId=19721>

Table 3: **Foreign population in Italy at 1st January 2020, by country of origin**

Only countries of origin with at least 30000 citizens living in Italy are presented in the list

Country of origin (citizenship)	Males	Females	Total
Romania	489436	656282	1145718
Albania	215485	206106	421591
Morocco	220757	193492	414249
China	144780	144143	288923
Ukraine	51713	176847	228560
Philippines	68552	89113	157665
India	88831	64378	153209
Bangladesh	97639	41256	138895
Egypt	84258	43837	128095
Pakistan	83196	38413	121609

Moldova	40175	78341	118516
Nigeria	66519	46530	113049
Sri Lanka	56516	51082	107598
Senegal	77951	28247	106198
Tunisia	57499	35851	93350
Peru	38643	53019	91662
Poland	22606	64137	86743
Ecuador	31637	41007	72644
Bulgaria	21007	35638	56645
North Macedonia	28808	27008	55816
Brazil	16279	35511	51790
Ghana	33110	16433	49543
Kosovo	21092	17553	38645
Russia	7168	30256	37424
Germany	13277	22039	35316
Serbia	16300	17022	33322
Ivory Coast	20152	9886	30038

Source: ISTAT Link: http://dati.istat.it/viewhtml.aspx?il=blank&vh=0000&vf=0&vcq=1100&graph=0&view-metadata=1&lang=it&QueryId=19675&metadata=DCIS_POPSTRCIT1

Table 4: Foreign population in Italy at 1st January 2020, by age groups and gender

Age group	Total	Males	Females
0-9	627825	303541	324284
10-19	483430	258297	225133
20-29	729190	405212	323978
30-39	1118474	554856	563618
40-49	993100	476796	516304
50-59	644249	263699	380550
60-69	314589	103424	211165
70-79	97253	33992	63261
80-89	27767	10512	17255
90-99	3622	1207	2415
100	138	45	93

Source: Istat.

Link: http://dati.istat.it/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=DCIS_POPSTRRES1

Table 5: **Share of foreigners (EU, non-EU) in the total number of Italy's population in the last decade (2010-2020)**

	Population at 1 st January										
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total Italy			59394 207	59685 227	60782 668	60795 612	60665 551	60589 445	60483 973	59816 673	59641 488
All foreign			40520 81	43877 21	49220 85	50144 37	50261 53	50470 28	51444 40	49961 58	50396 37
EU citizens	1233 425	1326 339	11156 24	12334 64	14153 29	14659 99	14903 89	15100 15	15339 79	14728 47	14748 67
Non-EU cit.			29364 57	31542 57	35067 56	35484 38	35357 64	35370 13	36104 61	35233 11	35647 70
	Shares (on total population)										
All foreign	6,8	7,4	8,1	8,2	8,3	8,3	8,5	8,4	8,4	6,8	7,4
	<i>of which:</i>										
EU citizens	27,5	28,1	28,8	29,2	29,7	29,9	29,8	29,5	29,3	27,5	28,1
Non-EU cit.	72,5	71,9	71,2	70,8	70,3	70,1	70,2	70,5	70,7	72,5	71,9

Source: ISTAT. Elaboration on data

Table 6: **Number of foreign employees in Italy in the overall number of people employed in the country**

Age: 15 and more

	Employment (thousand)										
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	22527	22598	22566	22191	22279	22465	22758	23023	23215	23360	
Italian	20615	20568	20456	20008	19985	20106	20357	20600	20760	20855	
All foreign	1912	2030	2110	2183	2294	2359	2401	2423	2455	2505	
EU cit.									806	820	
Non-EU cit.									1648	1684	
	of which are women:										
Total	9152	9258	9372	9276	9334	9380	9525	9674	9768	9872	
Italian	8327	8365	8408	8272	8278	8310	8448	8595	8682	8778	
All foreign	825	894	964	1004	1056	1070	1076	1079	1086	1094	

Table 6a: **Share of foreign employees in Italy in the overall number of people employed in the country**

Age: 15 and more

	Employment (thousand)										
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total											
Italian	91,5	91,0	90,6	90,2	89,7	89,5	89,4	89,5	89,4	89,3	
All foreign	8,5	9,0	9,4	9,8	10,3	10,5	10,6	10,5	10,6	10,7	
EU cit.											
Non-EU cit.											

	of which are women:										
Total											
Italian	37,0	37,0	37,3	37,3	37,2	37,0	37,1	37,3	37,4	37,6	
All foreign	3,7	4,0	4,3	4,5	4,7	4,8	4,7	4,7	4,7	4,7	

Source: ISTAT Link: http://dati.istat.it/viewhtml.aspx?il=blank&vh=0000&vf=0&vcq=1100&graph=0&view-metadata=1&lang=it&QueryId=26852&metadata=DCCV_OCCUPATIT1

Table 7: **Number of undocumented migrants or illegal crossings in your country**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	4406	62692	13267	42925	170100	153842	181436	119369	23370	11471	

Source: mixed (OpenPolis, ISPI, Ministry of the interior) Link: <https://www.openpolis.it/numeri/gli-sbarchi-italia-negli-ultimi-10-anni/>; <https://www.ispionline.it/it/pubblicazione/migrazioni-nel-mediterraneo-tutti-i-numeri-24892>; <https://www.interno.gov.it/it/stampa-e-comunicazione/dati-e-statistiche/sbarchi-e-accoglienza-dei-migranti-tutti-i-dati>.

Table 8: **Number of applications for international protection (asylum / subsidiary protection) vs. granting international protection per year (2010-2020)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Applications	1000 0	4031 5	1733 5	2662 0	6462 5	8354 0	12296 0	12885 0	5995 0	4377 0	2653 5
Tot. positive decisions	275	325	790	75	45	20	4770	3335	1721 5	1263 5	
Subsidiary Protection	0	0	270	60	35	10	2365	2450	4365	3840	
Humanitarian Status	200	260	470	5	5	5	2020	500	1202 5	7900	
Rejected	1260	1175	445	20	10	5	5000	9255	2575 5	2287 0	

Methodological note: Final decision: decision taken by administrative or judicial bodies in appeal or in review and which are no longer subject to remedy.

Source: EUROSTAT – “Asylum and first time asylum applicants by citizenship, age and sex - annual aggregated data (rounded)” and “Final decisions in appeal or review on applications by citizenship, age and sex - annual data (rounded)” Link:

https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_asyappctza&lang=en

Table 9: **Applicants' countries of origin per year and total (2010-2020)**

The list includes only the origin countries reaching at least 4000 applicants in the overall period

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Extra-EU27	10.0 00	40.3 15	17.3 35	26.6 20	64.6 25	83.5 40	122.9 60	128.8 50	59.9 50	43.7 70	26.5 35	624.5 00

Nigeria	1.38 5	7.76 0	1.61 5	3.52 0	10.1 35	18.1 45	27.10 5	25.49 5	6.97 5	3.52 0	3.15 0	108.8 05
Pakistan	930	2.56 0	2.60 0	3.23 0	7.15 0	10.4 25	13.66 0	9.730	8.53 5	8.73 5	5.45 5	73.01 0
Banglad esh	220	1.79 0	565	465	4.53 5	6.03 0	6.665	12.44 0	5.40 5	2.95 0	2.72 5	43.79 0
Gambia, The	80	365	320	1.76 0	8.57 5	7.99 5	8.930	8.875	2.27 0	930	690	40.79 0
Mali	65	3.01 5	785	1.80 5	9.79 0	5.42 5	6.350	7.640	2.46 5	615	595	38.55 0
Senegal	160	905	940	1.02 0	4.67 5	6.36 0	7.610	8.455	3.06 5	1.69 0	680	35.56 0
Côte d'Ivoire	235	2.16 5	630	260	1.50 0	3.09 0	7.455	8.440	1.86 5	630	620	26.89 0
Ghana	280	3.65 0	845	575	2.18 5	3.67 5	4.940	5.435	1.32 0	545	410	23.86 0
Guinea	165	610	185	170	940	1.67 5	6.050	7.820	1.57 0	290	310	19.78 5
Eritrea	180	530	735	2.11 0	480	695	7.395	6.370	845	235	130	19.70 5
Afghanis tan	875	1.42 5	1.49 5	2.05 5	3.12 0	3.97 5	2.845	1.015	500	600	640	18.54 5
Ukraine	20	20	35	35	2.08 0	4.66 5	2.570	2.745	3.07 0	1.84 0	405	17.48 5
Somalia	85	1.37 5	805	2.77 5	810	720	2.390	2.015	605	405	760	12.74 5
Tunisia	140	5.03 5	895	510	485	305	335	465	1.02 5	740	1.02 0	10.95 5
Morocco	80	335	280	310	315	580	1.550	1.865	1.91 0	1.59 5	490	9.310
Iraq	380	345	405	555	790	505	1.530	1.660	1.17 5	945	460	8.750
El Salvador	45	10	35	45	105	205	1.060	1.365	2.27 5	2.52 5	1.02 5	8.695
Egypt	40	310	445	905	685	565	785	810	750	840	375	6.510
Cameroo n	55	200	75	70	190	335	1.985	2.000	520	195	200	5.825
Syria	50	540	355	635	505	500	980	1.480	330	200	60	5.635
Turkey	855	660	480	495	410	275	335	315	530	460	225	5.040
Albania	35	45	65	115	175	425	365	470	1.29 5	1.57 0	445	5.005
Venezue la	10	10	10	15	25	45	140	520	1.26 0	1.55 0	825	4.410
Peru	5	0	20	15	20	35	40	120	755	2.45 0	720	4.180

Burkina Faso	85	800	115	100	295	410	840	945	250	125	90	4.055
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Source: EUROSTAT – “Asylum and first time asylum applicants by citizenship, age and sex - annual aggregated data (rounded)” Link:

https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_asyappctza&lang=en

Table 10: **Number of granted citizenships per year and origin (2010-2020)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Albania			653 83	1007 12	1298 87	1780 35	2015 91	1466 05	1125 23	1270 01		10617 37
N. Macedonia												0
Romania			949 3	1367 1	2114 8	3513 4	3692 0	2711 2	2184 1	2603 3		19135 2
Ukraine			5455	6771	3845	3487	4966		24524
Egypt			327 2	4386	6442	1440 3	1296 7	8 042	6542	1020 1		58213
Ghana			158 0	..	..	..	..	..	2423	..		4003
Morocco			..	2130	3138	4422	..	..	..	..		9690
Senegal			..	2838	3700	..	..	..	..	..		6538
Tunisia			147 28	2542 1	2902 5	3244 8	3521 2	2264 5	1549 6	1581 2		19078 7
Bangladesh			..	2263	4037	..	..	4 489	2918	2869		12087
India			255 5	3 521	4411	5585	..	..	2484	..		15035
Pakistan			146 0	3511	5323	5953	8442	4411	..	..		29100
Brazil			236 6	4863	5015	6176	9527	8200	5425	4683		46255
Peru			152 2	3532	4216	5617	7678	6170	..	2722		31457
All others			144 2	..	..	..	5799	9936	1066 0	1076 2		38599

Source: ISTAT

Link: http://dati.istat.it/viewhtml.aspx?il=blank&vh=0000&vf=0&vcq=1100&graph=0&view-metadata=1&lang=it&QueryId=19615&metadata=DCIS_ACQCITIZ

