



Notebooks of Armadilla scs Onlus
Statistical dossier Immigration 2018
IDOS report / comparisons



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Introduction

Armadilla is a non-profit organization of social utility committed to international development cooperation. (www.armadilla.coop)

It also carries out training and information activities on the 2030 agenda issue proposed by the United Nations, for the defence of human rights and for the achievement of the 17 objectives for sustainable human development.

In this context these Notebooks want to contribute to disseminate among the students and the public opinion to which Armadilla addresses, information, critical analysis, possible answers to the priority problems that are faced.

The collection of all the Notebooks from 2015 to today can be found at:
<http://armadilla.coop/quaderni/>

In this paper we summarize what was presented in the Statistics Dossier on Immigration 2018 that the IDOS Research Center and the magazine "*Confronti*" presented a few days ago. And we give further information and assessments concerning the new Immigration and Security decree presented in Parliament.

The IDOS Report is an important reference for those who want to understand the complex issue of immigration and need serious data and analyses that allow it.

The IDOS Study and Research Center (<http://www.dossierimmigrazione.it>) was founded in 2004 and formed an editorial cooperative in order to better reconcile the study task with that of awareness and to be able to take care of other collaborations and new publications at the IDOS Editions. The Study Center is therefore born, first of all, to take care of the editing, publication and dissemination of the "Statistical Dossier Immigration", but also of other Reports including the "Roman Observatory on Migration" and the "Italian Report in the World" on behalf of the Migrants Foundation.

Confronti (<http://www.confronti.net>) is a monthly publication which, collecting the legacy of "*Com-Nuovi Tempi*", deals with the theme of ecumenism and the role of religions in the modern world. Each issue proposes services and columns that refer to the different religions, in increasingly pluralist societies in cultures and faiths, dialogue is the open space in which, knocked down the walls of misunderstandings, tensions and fundamentalisms, a real, mutual recognition. Anti-Semitic tendencies that are sometimes expressed in Holocaust historiographical revisionism, racist attitudes and patterns, intolerance towards minorities are recurring phenomena in our societies. Hence *Confronti's* commitment to the reaffirmation of the values of memory, acceptance, solidarity and the construction of a democratic, pluralist and intercultural society.

The Dossier Immigration has reached the twenty-eighth edition and has always had an honest and non-prejudicial approach to a complex subject that is too often used instrumentally for electoral purposes and for seeking consensus and not to govern it with rationality.

1. Migrants in the world

The United Nations, starting from the national censuses, periodically update the demographic situations of the world and the relevant changes that take place in this area.

In 2017 the number of migrants in the world has reached the figure of 258 million, with an incidence of 3.4% compared to 7.6 billion inhabitants that inhabit the earth. Their average age is 39.2 years and the incidence of women is 48.4% with highest peaks in Europe (52.0%), North America (51.5%), Oceania (51%) and Central America southern (50.4%).

Of the total number of migrants, 23 million are asylum seekers and refugees, 50 million are children, 180 million adults between 20 and 60, potential workers, and about 10 to 15% emigrate irregularly.

The largest number is established in Europe reaching 83.8 million people. Two thirds of these relate to internal migration to the continent. Half of international migrants live in ten major settlement countries. The largest immigrant community lives in the United States of America (49.8 million). Followed by Saudi Arabia and Germany (12.2 million), the United Kingdom (8.8 million), United Arab Emirates (8.3 million), France and Canada (7.9 million), Australia (7 million) , Spain (6 million) and the eleventh place is Italy (5.9 millions of which 5.1 million are foreign).

Their presence in large urban areas is growing. In these contexts, for immigrants and asylum seekers, access to basic public services (housing, health, education, social services) and more employment opportunities is more easily possible. Not always, however, this unplanned presence in large cities guarantees necessary infrastructures and public services able to bear the weight of the growing pressure and worries the data provided by UN Habitat that estimates that about a billion people live in housing conditions below the standards minimum.

Unlike what is perceived by the Italian media, the main area of origin of international migrants is not Africa (just one in seven in the world total), but Asia (two in five) and Europe (one in four). At the numerical level, therefore, 102 million are Asian emigrants, 65 million are Europeans, 42 million are Latin Americans, 36 million are African and almost 2 million are oceanic.

One third of the emigrants come from the first ten countries: the most numerous come from India (16.6 million), from Mexico (13 million), from Russia (10.6 million) from China (10 million), from Bangladesh (7.5 million) and Syria (6.9 million). Twentieth place is the Italian diaspora with 5.1 million residents abroad.

In terms of individual countries, record rates of emigration are recorded in the countries most battered by wars of occupation or mass persecution, as in Palestine (the diaspora accounts for 77.3% of the population), Bosnia and Herzegovina (47.3%), Syria (37.6%), Armenia (32.5%).

The relevance of socio-economic factors (such as the search for better opportunities abroad, due to the current conditions of poverty, inequality, unemployment) and how they can represent primary starting factors, along with other equally important ones, is evident. voluntary and forced.

Among the causes we must carefully consider the unequal distribution of wealth on a planetary level. The global GDP in 2017 has grown, reaching a total of 127.723 billion US dollars. In absolute terms, the ranking of the countries with the highest GDP is China (US\$ 23.3 trillion), the United States of America (18.4 trillion) and India (9.450 billion). Other emerging economies such as Russia, Indonesia and Brazil are among the top ten. Italy is in eleventh position (with 2,400 billion U\$D).

As for per capita incomes, on the other hand, a series of small countries leads the list: Qatar (\$ 128,400), Macao (115,000 U \$ D), Luxembourg (106,500 U \$ D), Singapore (92,300 U\$D), Brunei (78,900 U \$ D). Italy with \$ 40,600 is in line with the European average (41,300 U\$D).

They are placed with a per capita GDP per year under the world value 105 countries, of which 49 under \$ 5 thousand per capita: ranging from Haiti (\$ 1,815) to Kiribati (2,175), from Afghanistan (1,981 U \$ D) to the Central African Republic (726U \$ D). Africa with 16.6% of the world's population has only 4.9% of world GDP. These general data do not allow to fully grasp the level of inequality existing within individual countries. A report by Oxfam reports that in 2017 the richest 1% in the world possessed more wealth than the rest of humanity.

And immigration is confirmed not only as inevitable as necessary dynamics, but also as an effective strategy to support economic development in the poorest countries. In fact, the remittances sent by migrant workers to their families left in the country of origin, not only contribute to improving the living conditions of the people involved but may also have a more pervasive effect in terms of development than public development aid itself.

According to the World Bank estimates for the last ten years taken into consideration (2007 - 2016) global remittances to poor countries in the world have increased by 51%. In 2017, 200 million migrants sent \$ 613 billions of remittances to their home countries, helping to support over 800 million people. This figure is three times greater than the total public development aid.

Families spend around 75% of remittances for basic needs such as food, education and medical care. The remaining 25% (over 100 billion) is invested in productive activities that create jobs and contribute to steadily improving incomes, especially in rural areas.

2. Immigrants in Italy

At the end of 2017 5.1 million foreign citizens are registered in the registry with an incidence on the total population of 8.5%.

The attention of the media and the political world is concentrated above all on the flows of migrants arriving from the Mediterranean. There is talk of invasion and permanent emergence even if the statistical data show another: in 2017 there were about 119 thousand people disembarked on the Italian coast with a decrease of over 30% compared to the previous year. Declining trend that continued throughout 2018; people arrived in Italy by sea were 22.518 (November 2018) which is 87.78% less than in 2017 and 92.34% less than in 2016.

The region with the highest number of visitors as of 31 December 2017 is Lombardy (1,153,835 foreign residents, 22.9% of the total). Followed by Lazio (679.474, 13.5%), Emilia Romagna (535.974, 10.6%), Veneto (487.493, 9.7%), Piedmont (423.506, 8.4%) In the metropolitan city of Rome 10.8% of foreign residents (556.794 people) are concentrated; in Milan there are 459,109 (equal to 8.9%) and in Turin 220.403 (equal to 4.3%).

As for the nationalities of origin, the Romanians are the most numerous with 1.190.091 people equal to 23.1% of the total. They are present all along the peninsula, including islands. They are more concentrated in the cities of Rome, Turin, Milan, Bologna, Florence and Venice. Almost 20% of Romanians live in Lazio, over 15% in the province of Rome alone.

The second community is the Albanian one with 440.465 immigrants equal to 8.6% of the total. They live in large numbers in different regions: Lombardy (92.565), Emilia Romagna (57.536), Piedmont (40.952), Lazio (24.431), Puglia (22.904), Liguria (21.720), Marche (15.904), Abruzzo (11.927), Friuli VG (9.670), Sicily (8.598), Bolzano (5.323).

Other numerous communities are those coming from Morocco (416.531), from China (290.681), from Ukraine (237.047), from the Philippines (167.859), from India (151.791), from Bangladesh (131.967), from Moldavia (131.814). The first North African country is Egypt with 119,513 immigrants.

The foreign population resident in Italy is a young population: the average age is 34.2 years (compared to 45.9 years of the Italian population). Below the age of 30 is the estimate of the average age for Nigerian, Afghan, Kosovar, Egyptian, Ivorian, Bangladeshi and Pakistani citizens.

None of these countries of origin is very poor, where you die of hunger on the street. And so it is also in the rest of Europe and the world. Migrants come mainly from intermediate countries by level of development. And they are not even the poorest of the respective countries as a rule. To migrate resources are needed, which the poorest rarely manage to put together. The gap between this photograph of the phenomenon and the current discourse is astonishing.

3. Unresolved problems and possible solutions

The law of 30 July 2002, n. 189, better known as the Bossi-Fini law, is the norm that in the last 15 years - albeit with various modifications and revisions - has regulated entry into Italy, access to the labour market, life and expulsion of foreigners in our country. A rule that makes entry and stay in Italy subject to the employment contract; introduced immediate expulsion with accompaniment to the border; has halved the duration of residence permits (from four to two years) and has increased (from five to six) the years to apply for the residence permit. Another choice criticized was the cancellation of the possibility for foreign workers to bring back the social security contributions paid up to that moment. Designed and written with the aim of erasing irregular migration, the "Bossi-Fini" has actually fuelled precisely those phenomena that wanted to counteract.

Immigration for about four years is substantially stable, just over 5 million people. The economic difficulties have reduced the new entries in a drastic way. Despite the visibility of the landings and the arrival of asylum seekers, their entry affects little in this general framework. It is in fact, among recognized refugees and reception seekers, about 350,000 people, less than 7% of the total. Despite continuing to speak in the media of invasion and emergencies in 2017 about 119 thousand people arrived at our coasts (over 30% less than in 2016). Decrease that increased in 2018: 22,518 people arrived by sea, 87.78% less than in 2017 and 92.34% less than in 2016.

But also, the last government decree "Immigration and security" (No. 113/2018) and the continuous comments of the Minister of the Interior Matteo Salvini continue to combine immigration as a national emergency and linked primarily to problems of public order and security.

Statistical data tell us otherwise. The 2018 Report of the Leone Moressa Foundation shows that the presence of foreigners in Italy not only contributes to maintaining a demographic balance but also a productive one. 10.5% of the total workforce is employed by foreigners. These 2.4 million employed produce an added value of 131 billion. Most of these works are unskilled (and therefore tiring and unpaid). The contribution of foreign entrepreneurs, which account for 9.2% of the total, is also important, and is growing in the last 5 years (16.3%), bucking the trend with the decrease in Italians (-6.4%).

Foreign workers declare 27.2 billion euros and pay 3.3 billion IRPEF. In addition, their social security contribution amounts to € 11.9 billion, which contributes to the financing of Italy's social protection system.

These data that underline the positive aspect of immigration is not seen as such by public opinion: the majority of Italians (55%) believe that immigrants do not contribute to the welfare of Italy but are a serious problem. There is a tendency to confuse and to place regular, irregular and asylum-seekers into the same cauldron. At the beginning of 2018 the asylum seekers hosted in the first

reception centers were about 180 thousand (0.3% of the population) while, as we said, the regulars are over 5 million (8.3%).

The impression of continuous invasion and fear prevails among Italians. Fear of others as a threat to their identity, fear of disorientation, fear of losing their well-being. And one thinks of defending himself by raising walls, barriers, spying wires in different European latitudes.

One of the solutions proposed not to get them to Italy is to "help them at home". International cooperation is still insufficient to solve the problem of extreme poverty which is affecting above all the countries of sub-Saharan Africa and South-East Asia or countries where there are war conflicts. Taking investment in this sector to 0.7% of the GDP of the OECD countries would already be a first important step. Another important resource is the remittances that immigrants in Europe send to their families of origin. World Bank data indicate that they have reached a value of 38 billion euros towards African nations.

The Report starts from the fact that in 2050 the elderly population in Italy will grow by 47% and with it also the demand for social services that must be satisfied by a working age population (aged 15 to 64) lower by 18% compared to today. From 1995 to 2015, Italian natives of working age decreased by about 3 million. Today the relationship is between 2 pensioners and three workers; in 2050 the forecast is 1 to 1.

To make this situation more problematic, it is stated that since 2008 the migratory balance of Italian citizens abroad is negative; in most cases it is about people of working age, 65% of the members of the AIRE (Register of Italians living abroad) is between 18 and 64 years old. 31% of Italian immigrants aged over 24 years in 2016 have a degree.

Transfers abroad reached 102,000 units in 2015 and 114,000 units in 2016, 150,000 in 2017. Every Italian who emigrates represents an investment for the country (as well as for the family): 90,000 euros a diploma, 158,000 or 170,000 a graduate (respectively a bachelor's or master's degree) and 228,000 a Doctor of Research.

On the other hand, regular foreigners in Italy are just over 5 million (8.4% of the total population) and contribute to increasing the number of employed people, producing 9% of gross domestic product (GDP) and entering social security benefits € 11.9 billion.

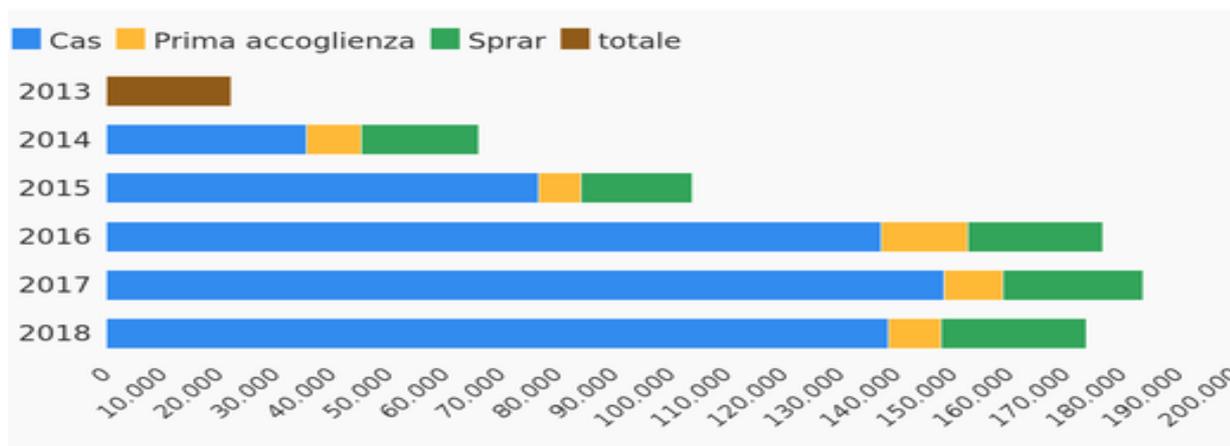
A report that is useful to study for those who must decide on the policies of our country and for those interested in better understanding these epochal phenomena: the demographic growth of the world, aging in Europe and migration.

The director of CENSIS; Massimiliano Valeri, concludes in the Report that "... In Italy there is totally a strategic vision that, beyond the needs related to the emergency and beyond the humanitarian duties of the first reception of migrants, evaluated in the medium-long term the theme of poverty of foreign human capital that we attract in terms of levels of training and skills: a poverty that is reflected in the fact that today in our country migrants occupy mainly the lowest positions on the labour market, less qualified and less remunerated, that the Italians are not always willing to cover.

The migration phenomenon cannot be managed only with controls and measures aimed at stopping flows and encouraging repatriation. As the commitment of the IOM Italy (International Organization for Migration) demonstrates, the sustainability of migration policies requires a coherent and long-term approach, including legal and safe channels ".

The future can only be to govern the phenomenon by favouring, recognition, citizenship rights, inclusion and qualification of immigrants.

Distribution of presences between first reception, extraordinary reception and Sprar



It is therefore in the Cas that most of the people accepted are concentrated. The security and immigration decree are under discussion in these days in parliament. One of the main effects of the decree is the deconstruction of the Sprar model, and yet to hear those who know the reception system, it is the only model working in our country: a centralized organization, standardized procedures and transparent management of information. A model that until recently was trying, albeit with little success, to grow and now is dismantled, leaving as an alternative that of the reception centers (Cas), which by definition respond to an emergency logic. Yet it is in the emergency and in the unordered administration that mismanagement and malfeasance can more easily be hidden.

The decree n.113 / 2018, named with an inadequate approach "Security and immigration" arrived at first reading in the Senate, where on November 7th, 2018 it received the approval with 163 yes for the conversion into law. These are "urgent provisions on international protection and immigration, public security, as well as measures for the functionality of the Ministry of the Interior and the organization and functioning of the National Agency for the administration and destination of seized and confiscated assets. to organized crime ".

It makes substantial changes to the regulatory framework on the reception and protection of asylum seekers, especially with regard to humanitarian protection which, in substance, with this decree-law, is repealed.

With this new orientation the calls for tenders published by all the Italian Prefectures for the opening and management of the Extraordinary Reception Centers have been modified.

The new measures bring heavy cuts to all personal services, starting with those for integration that literally disappear. A strong decrease in the services required to the private sector who will run to manage the Reception Centers also on support to the most vulnerable (especially psychiatric cases and with psychological problems), to control and health care and to the protection of the facilities.

The site <https://www.inmigrazione.it> analyses the new calls for tenders. "A provision - explains Simone Andreotti, President in Migration - that appears exclusively and obsessively focused on cutting the famous 35 Euro, abdicating the need to reform the ill-treated Italian reception system. Cost items cut that lead to an overall worsening of the situation, with possible serious effects, both on the asylum seekers accepted and on the host community".

With the new guidelines of the Ministry of the Interior and the cut to the services and minimum equipment required, it is possible to lose half of the jobs of the operators working in the reception, or to generate at least 18,000 new unemployed. "The alleged savings (used as a cover for the discussed Finance Act - Simone Andreotti states - is in fact simply moved from the Ministry of the Interior to the Ministry of Labor, which will have to spend funds for income support measures and unemployment of those that they will lose their jobs".

But the price will also be high for the Municipal Administrations, which will see the costs of social services and security increase for people accepted in the C.A.S. without any service for integration.

In the presence of new public tenders with cut pro per capita (with a range of between 19 and 26 euros per person accepted per day), many private managers working on quality and centers with small numbers may not be able to participate and close. Cuts of this size are sustainable only for those who, thanks to the economies of scale guaranteed by large numbers, offer large reception centers. "The judicial events of the last few years have shown that the reception of malfeasance has profited more on supplies of food and accommodation than on services for integration - explains Andreotti - the costs of staff involved must be accounted for with payrolls and it is difficult make money on this voice, which for the bad guys only becomes an extra effort, being money entering and immediately leaving. By cutting these costs you risk doing a favour for the malfeasance - concludes Andreotti - that can concentrate on more profitable services, such as food and supplies of goods".

A reception system that then returns to decline more to business and speculation than to professionalism, specialization and quality. In addition, private parties able (and with the desire to create) structures of 150, 300 or 600 users, will not be able to cover the number of places required, thus obliging the Prefectures to proceed with technical extensions of the old conventions (at 35 Euro). This will create a de facto decrease in costs for the State and, therefore, a lack of coverage through these "savings" (perhaps too quickly hurried), to the Finance Act.

In fact, the numbers show how in 2017 the Associations and the Cooperatives that participated in calls for the opening of CAS with numbers up to 50 seats (also distributed in smaller reception centers) are 1,048 (57% of the total). Subjects that, with the planned cuts, probably will not participate in the next calls, determining a lack of posts with respect to the need. Element that could blow up the hasty accounts of the Ministry of the Interior and reopen, once again, the door to an emergency refugee.

"Once again, as already happened in 2017 with the outline of the notices made by Minister Minniti, lost the great opportunity to definitively archive the combination Welcome = Business - explains Andreotti - to replace it with

Reception = Craft, in the noblest sense and specialist of the term. Yet it would be enough to look at the territory to find an effective solution, starting with the Prefectures that already make calls for the management of CASs absolutely virtuous and effective ".

The analysis focused on the effects of the new specifications for tenders of the Extraordinary Reception Centers activated by the Prefectures, which represent more than 90% of the reception that Italy guarantees to applicants for international protection. In detail here are the most negative and dangerous passages of the new Capitulate scheme presented by the Minister of the Interior Matteo Salvini.

STRUCTURE INTEGRATION

All services for the integration of asylum seekers disappear permanently. The private individual who decides to participate in the new calls issued by the Prefectures to manage the Extraordinary Reception Centers will no longer have to worry about guaranteeing the teaching of the Italian language, the preparation support for the hearing in the Territorial Commission for their asylum application, vocational training, the positive management of free time (voluntary activities, socialization with the host community, sports activities).

Guests of the Extraordinary Reception Centers will then be asked to do nothing, to spend the days waiting for the long bureaucracy of the assessment of the asylum application (which may exceed 12 months) by hanging out, arranging themselves best in a self-organized relationship with Italy, without any cultural mediation and without tools of knowledge and orientation to get in touch with the healthiest part of society, able to develop positive paths and full of legality.

A vacuum of basic services that can only increase the risk of recruitment by the underworld (Italian and foreign nationals) in the most grueling exploitation in the countryside (caporalato), begging and micro delinquency.

A supportive approach to hospitality that returns to focus on food, accommodation and supply of goods. A serious step backwards that frustrates the many good practices that many Prefectures have put in place in recent years.

ABANDONED VULNERABILITY

Also, from the point of view of general assistance to the person, in particular connected to the support of the vulnerabilities of those who, fleeing from wars and persecutions, had to face a dramatic journey to arrive in a safe harbor, they actually throw in the towel.

In the minimum staff, which are an integral part of the calls and define the staff who, who proposes to manage a CAS, must guarantee, disappears the psychologist and heavily decrease the weekly minimum hours of social assistance.

In reception centers hosting up to 50 people the presence of the social worker is requested for only 6 hours a week. Without counting the time to be devoted to writing reports and secretarial work, each guest can then meet the social worker on average for 28.8 minutes per month (before the average was 86.4 minutes per month). The bigger the CAS will be and the lower the chance to see the social worker. In structures up to 150 guests the average drops to 12.8 minutes per month.

On cultural mediation (fundamental activity also to support all the other professional figures) things will not get any better. In smaller centers (up to 50 people), each guest on average can count on mediation for 48 minutes per month (before the average was 2 hours and 52.8 minutes per month). In larger establishments (150 and 300 guests), the average monthly user-to-user average falls to just 19.2 minutes.

It therefore becomes clear how these fundamental services become non-existent (in the case of the psychologist) or actually existing only on paper (social worker and cultural mediator). Yet the failure to adequately support social and psychological fragility can lead to concrete risks (also for the safety and security) of the people accepted and, also, for the host community.

HEALTH RISKS

On health care services there is a real collapse of the minimum services required for those who will manage Extraordinary Reception Centers. In reception centers hosting up to 50 people, the presence of a doctor is requested to ensure an average of 4 (four) hours for each guest per year, without the obligation of having a nurse present in the facility. For the larger centers the average weekly presence of the doctor per guest drops to 19.2 minutes.

Evidently low attendance due to constant attention on the state of health of the guests of the Extraordinary Reception Centers with, in fact, the risk of denying the fundamental right to health and, at the same time, unidentified health risks potentially dangerous for all (asylum seekers and host community). Thus, in the large centers the medical presence inside the structure disappears.

Personnel facilities that do not guarantee the safety of guests welcomed, risking to remain at the mercy of unscrupulous compatriots, and who cannot guarantee the necessary supervision to protect the positive coexistence with the territory.

Already now, the denials of refugee status have reached 60 percent of the requests, to which will be added 30 percent of residence permits hitherto granted for humanitarian reasons.

Furthermore, the Sprar, a circuit of projects that provide an educational and professional training path for asylum seekers, will not be extended but reduced. It will be limited only to those who have obtained refugee status, in addition to unaccompanied minors.

By closing several Cas because they are emptying, thousands will end up on the street because none of the humanitarian organizations will change its reception and integration mission to become the repatriation centers provided for by the decree.

It is excluded that in a short time the state will be able to create many centers for expulsions. And since expulsions do not represent the immediate or practical solution, most of the 160 thousand irregular migrants welcomed in the Cas will end up being homeless, which obviously can represent a risk factor for the security so invoked.