



The Crisis in EU and USA

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Polo Didattico Carmignani, P.zza dei Cavalieri, 6

**The Impact of the Crisis on Immigration
Flows: the Italian Case**

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Immigration in Italy: a regional system (1)

- ◆ 50% of immigrants in Italy come from only five countries (Romania, Albania, Morocco, China and Ukraine)
- ◆ 45,7% of immigrants in Italy come from Central and Eastern European countries (including Romania and Bulgaria)
- ◆ 20,5% come from Romania

Data 2008, source: Caritas – Migrantes, *Immigrazione. Dossier Statistico 2009*, Idos, Roma 2009, pp. 83-84

Immigration in Italy: a regional system (2)

- ◆ 29,04% of immigrants in Italy come from EU countries
- ◆ 52% come from Europe (including non EU Member States) (*)

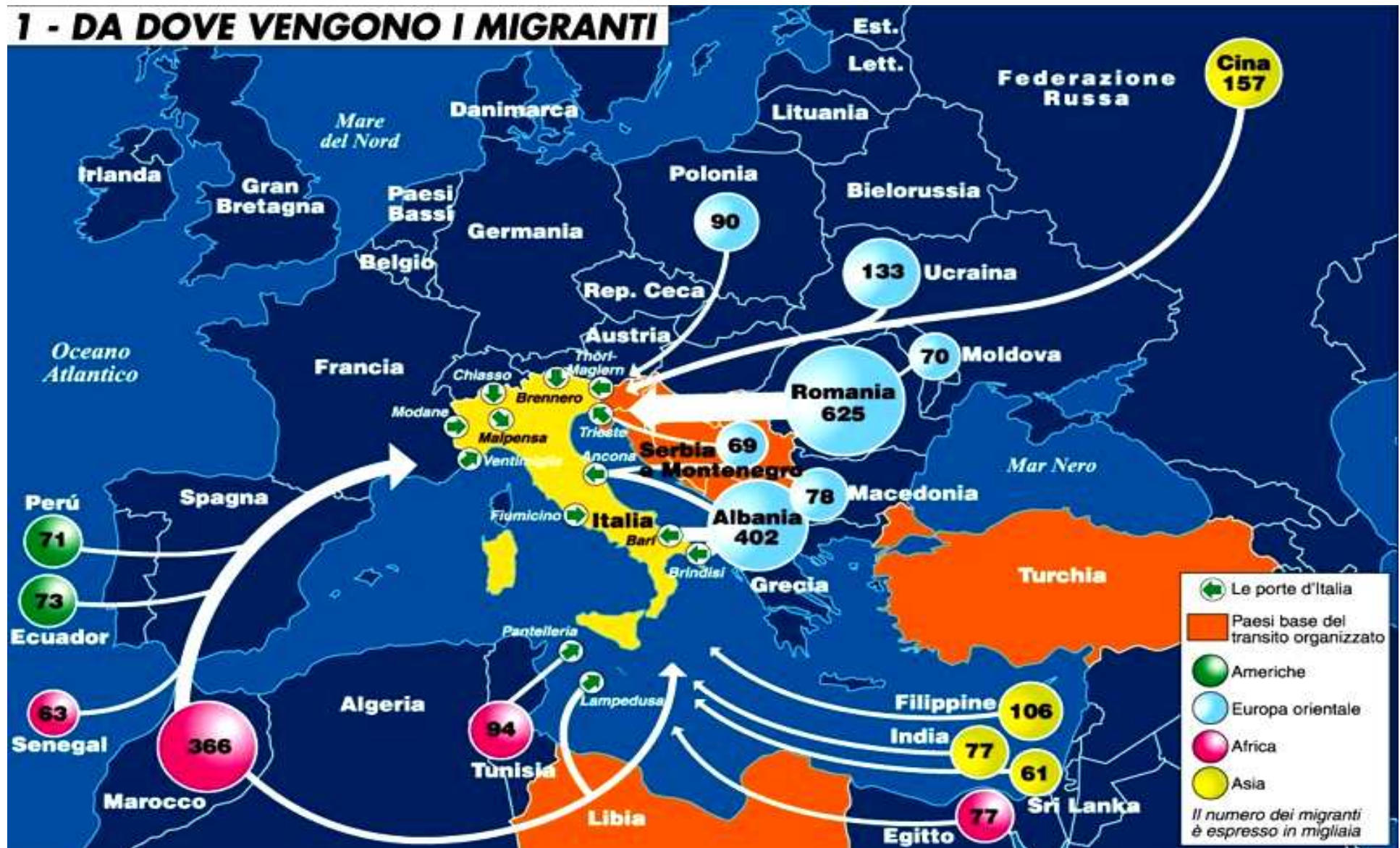
Data 2008, source: Caritas – Migrantes, *Immigrazione. Dossier Statistico 2009*, Idos, Roma 2009, pp. 83-84

(*) We included all EU Member States and the following countries: Albania, Ukraine, Moldova, Macedonia, Serbia, Bosnia, Croatia, Switzerland, Kosovo, Montenegro

Country of origin	Number of immigrants	%
Romania	796.477	20,5%
Albania	441.396	11,3%
Morocco	403.592	10,4%
China	170.265	4,4%
Ukraine	153.998	4%
Philippines	113.686	2,9%
Tunisia	100.112	2,6%
Polonia	99.389	2,6%
India	91.855	2,4%
Moldova	89.424	2,3%

Data 2008, source: Caritas – Migrantes, *Immigrazione. Dossier Statistico 2009*, Idos, Roma 2009, pp. 86-87

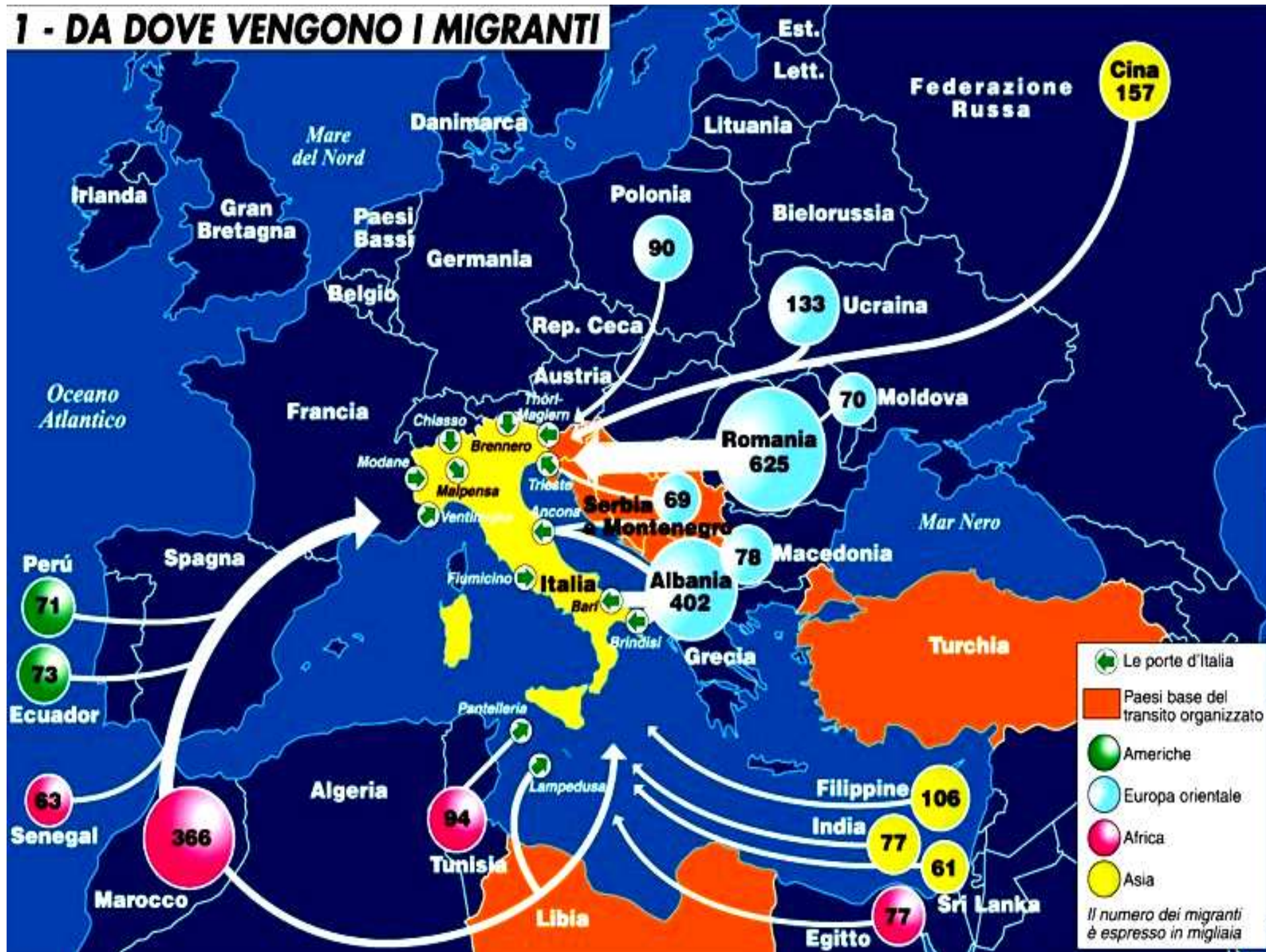
1 - DA DOVE VENGONO I MIGRANTI

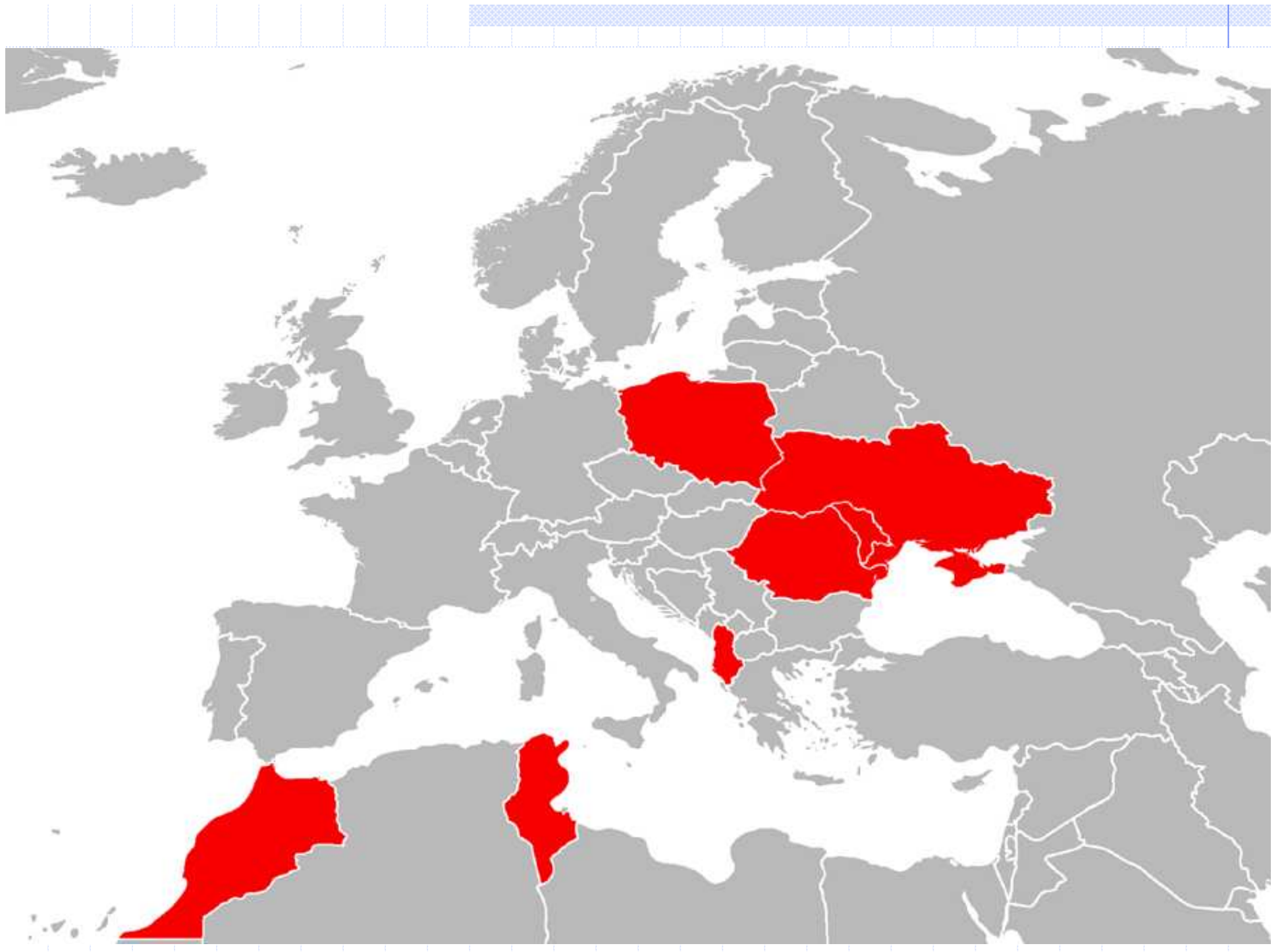


Source:

- Laura Canali, *Da dove vengono i migranti*, mappa, in «Limes. Rivista italiana di geopolitica», n. 2/2009, online in <http://rs.gs/VT0> and <http://rs.gs/f4P>

1 - DA DOVE VENGONO I MIGRANTI





Immigration: the “mediterranean model”



- ◆ The countries of Southern Europe – Greece, Italy, Portugal and Spain – have become in the last decades countries of immigration
- ◆ The patterns of immigration in these countries have several common features, so that many scholars defined a “mediterranean model” of immigration

Sources:

-Enrico Pugliese, *L'Italia tra migrazioni internazionali e migrazioni interne*, Il Mulino, Bologna 2002, pp. 94-103

-Giuseppe Sciortino, *Immigration in a Mediterranean Welfare State: The Italian Experience in Comparative Perspective*, in «Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis», Vol. 6, No. 2, 111 – 129, August 2004, <http://rs.gs/TZj>

-Enrico Pugliese, *The Mediterranean model of immigration*, in «Academicus. International Scientific Journal», Year 2011, Nr. 3, <http://rs.gs/9fD>

Mediterranean model: flows (1)

- ◆ Mediterranean EU countries – such as Greece, Portugal, Spain or Italy - were once countries of emigration, and they have become countries of immigration
- ◆ In all mediterranean EU countries, immigration started in the same period (the 1970/80ties)

Mediterranean model: flows (2)

- ◆ Many immigrants found occupation in the service sector (especially in domestic and care work), in agriculture and not so often in industry
- ◆ Many immigrants worked (and still work) in informal economy; they often work as undocumented foreigners, without regular job contracts

Mediterranean model: policies (1)

- ◆ Mediterranean immigration increased in a period in which borders were closed and legal immigration was limited
- ◆ All mediterranean EU countries enacted restrictive laws on immigration, especially at the beginning of 1990s
- ◆ This policy framework could explain the main features of mediterranean immigration, especially the presence of a high quota of undocumented immigrants

Mediterranean model: policies (2)

◆ As Enrico Pugliese said, «all Mediterranean countries experienced the shifting from a policy (or rather, a non policy) of mainly open borders to a policy of alignment to the European Union orientation of closed borders. This explains the condition of prevalent illegality which is typical of the model»

Enrico Pugliese, *The Mediterranean model of immigration*, in «Academicus. International Scientific Journal», Year 2011, Nr. 3, <http://rs.gs/9fD>, p. 102

Mediterranean model: policies (3)

- ◆ In order to manage illegal immigration, all Mediterranean EU countries enacted amnesty laws (regularization programs) for the undocumented immigrants

Country	Program Years	Applications	Regularizations granted
Greece	1997, 1998/2000, 2001, 2005, 2007	1.173.741	766.100
Italy	1982, 1986-1988, 1990, 1995-1996, 1998, 2002, 2006	2.140.697	1.796.741
Portugal	1992-1993, 1996, 2001, 2003, 2004	359.408	293.033
Spain	1985, 1991, 1996, 2000, 2001, 2005	1.484.597	1.176.324
All Med Countries		5.158.443	4.032.198

Regularization programs in Mediterranean countries, 1973-2008. Source:

- Kate Brick, *Regularizations in the European Union: The Contentious Policy Tool*, Migration Policy Institute, Washington DC 2011, pp. 10-17, online in <http://rs.gs/lho> and <http://rs.gs/pQS>

Country	Non EU foreigners 2011	Regularizations granted 1973-2008
Greece	803.000	766.100
Italy	3.235.500	1.796.741
Portugal	344.000	293.033
Spain	3.325.500	1.176.324
All Med Countries	7.618.000	4.032.198

Sources:

- **For regularization programs in Mediterranean countries, 1973-2008:** Kate Brick, *Regularizations in the European Union: The Contentious Policy Tool*, Migration Policy Institute, Washington DC 2011, pp. 10-17, online in <http://rs.gs/lho> and <http://rs.gs/pQS>
- **For non EU foreigners in Mediterranean countries, 2011:** Katya Vasileva, *Nearly two-thirds of the foreigners living in EU Member States are citizens of countries outside the EU-27*, in «Eurostat. Statistics in focus», Population and Social Condition, Bruxelles 2012, p. 2, online in <http://rs.gs/GuJ> and <http://rs.gs/Via>

**Comparison ordinary work visas / extraordinary regularization programs
Italy, 1998-2006**

Period	Quotas for work visa	Regularization granted
1998-2006	1.212.000	843.200

Sources:

- For regularization programs: Kate Brick, *Regularizations in the European Union: The Contentious Policy Tool*, Migration Policy Institute, Washington DC 2011, pp. 10-17, online in <http://rs.gs/lho> and <http://rs.gs/pQS>
- For work visas: Marzio Barbagli (ed.), *1° Rapporto sugli immigrati in Italia*, Ministero dell'Interno, Roma 2007, p. 82, online in <http://rs.gs/DTX>

Italy: ordinary law / extraordinary law

Ordinary laws on immigration	Extraordinary programs of regularization
Decreto Legislativo 286/1998 (s.c. “Turco-Napolitano”)	Sanatoria Turco-Napolitano, DPCM 16-10-1998
Legge 189/2002 (s.c. “Bossi-Fini”)	Sanatoria Bossi-Fini, legge 189/2002
Decreto 94/2009 (s.c. “Pacchetto Sicurezza”)	Sanatoria Berlusconi, legge 102/2009
	Decreto Legislativo 109/2012

Italy: ordinary law

- ◆ Undocumented immigrants cannot have a permit to stay (work permit); no regularization is allowed
- ◆ In order to get a work permit, immigrants must apply first for a work visa (in their country of origin)
- ◆ An employer, based in Italy, must apply for a foreigner worker living abroad; if Italian authorities (Prefettura) approve the application, the foreigner is allowed to apply for visa

Sources:

- **Testo Unico sull'Immigrazione (Immigration Act Italy), decreto legislativo 286/1998, artt. 13 and 22**

Italy: ordinary law (2)

- ◆ Why an employer should apply for a worker living abroad? Why he/she should call a **completely unknown** person?
- ◆ The “ordinary” system does not grant a real contact between supply and demand in the labour market
- ◆ As a result of this contradiction, many immigrants got their permit to stay through a regularization program

Social mobility

- ◆ As a result of the regularization, many immigrants left the agriculture (and the informal economy) and found new jobs in industry

Social mobility and internal migration

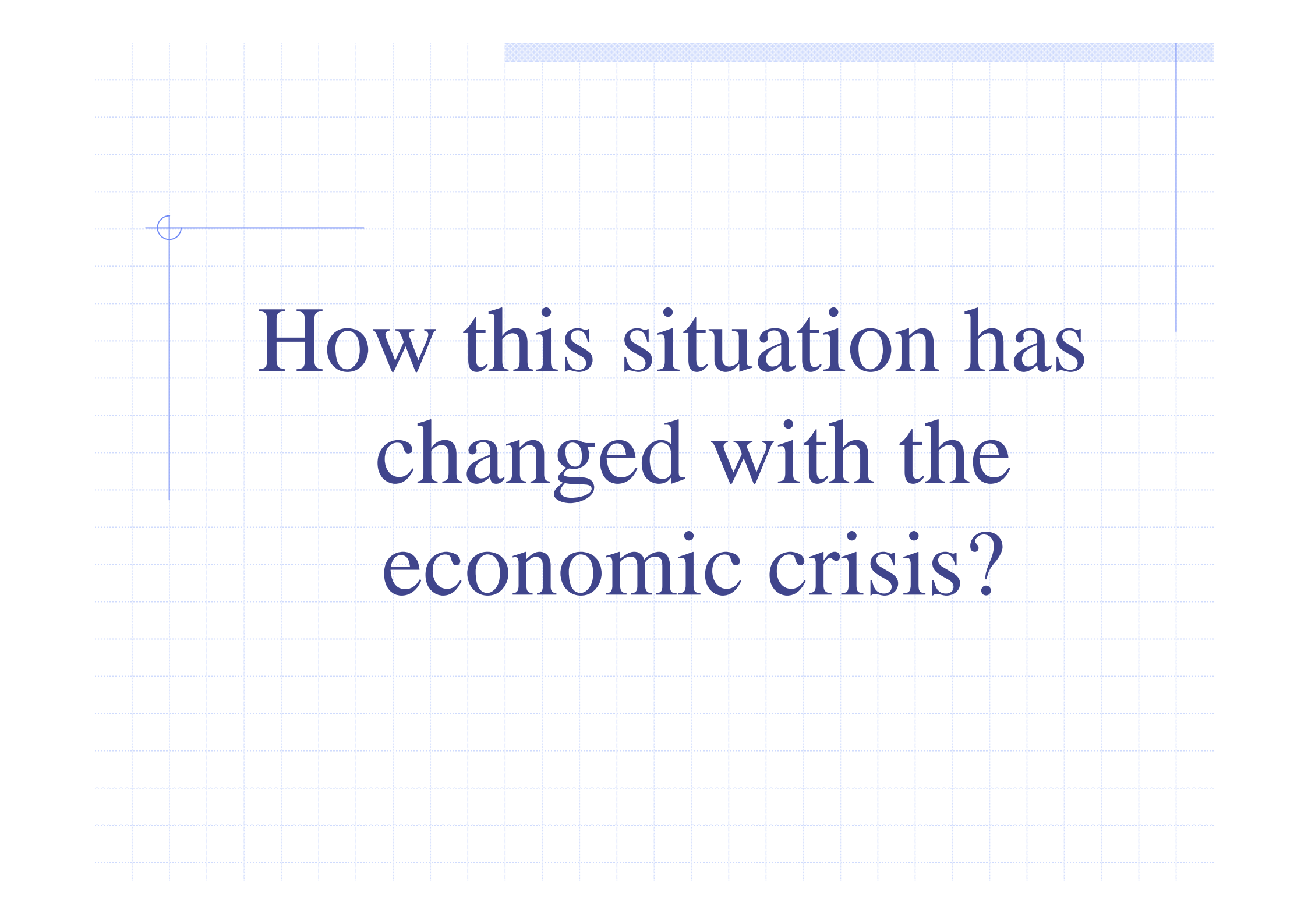


◆ This **social mobility** (the shift from informal to formal economy) took the form of a **new internal migration**, from southern Italy to the industrial district of northern Italy

See:

- Enrico Pugliese, *L'Italia tra migrazioni internazionali e migrazioni interne*, Il Mulino, Bologna 2002, esp. pp. 110-115

- Maurizio Ambrosini, *La fatica di integrarsi. Immigrati e lavoro in Italia*, Il Mulino, Bologna 2001, esp. pp. 47-64



How this situation has
changed with the
economic crisis?

Immigration in OECD countries

- ◆ According to Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), «overall permanent migration flows to OECD countries are stable in 2012 compared to 2011, but 14% lower than in 2007»

Source:

- **OECD, *Is migration really increasing?*, «Migration Policy Debates», n. 1, May 2014, OECD, Paris 2014, online in <http://rs.gs/CoK> and <http://rs.gs/ZY1>, p. 1**

Italy: labour immigration is decreasing

- ◆ «International migration to OECD countries in 2012 was marked by a notable fall in permanent labour migration. OECD countries received 10% fewer permanent workers in 2012 than in 2011»
- ◆ «But this should not be seen as a sign of a general trend, **as the decline was driven mostly by just two countries, Italy and Spain.** Labour migration to Italy returned to its pre-2007 level, just below 60.000, with a drop of over 40% compared with 2011»

Source:

- OECD, *Is migration really increasing?*, «Migration Policy Debates», n. 1, May 2014, OECD, Paris 2014, online in <http://rs.gs/CoK> and <http://rs.gs/ZY1>, p. 4

Le Monde: immigrants and refugees

Le Monde

◆ «"Traditional" migration, fueled by economic pull factors, is declining in Europe, as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) says (...). However, [forced] migration, coming from conflict areas or fueled by the effects of climate change, will increase»

Source:

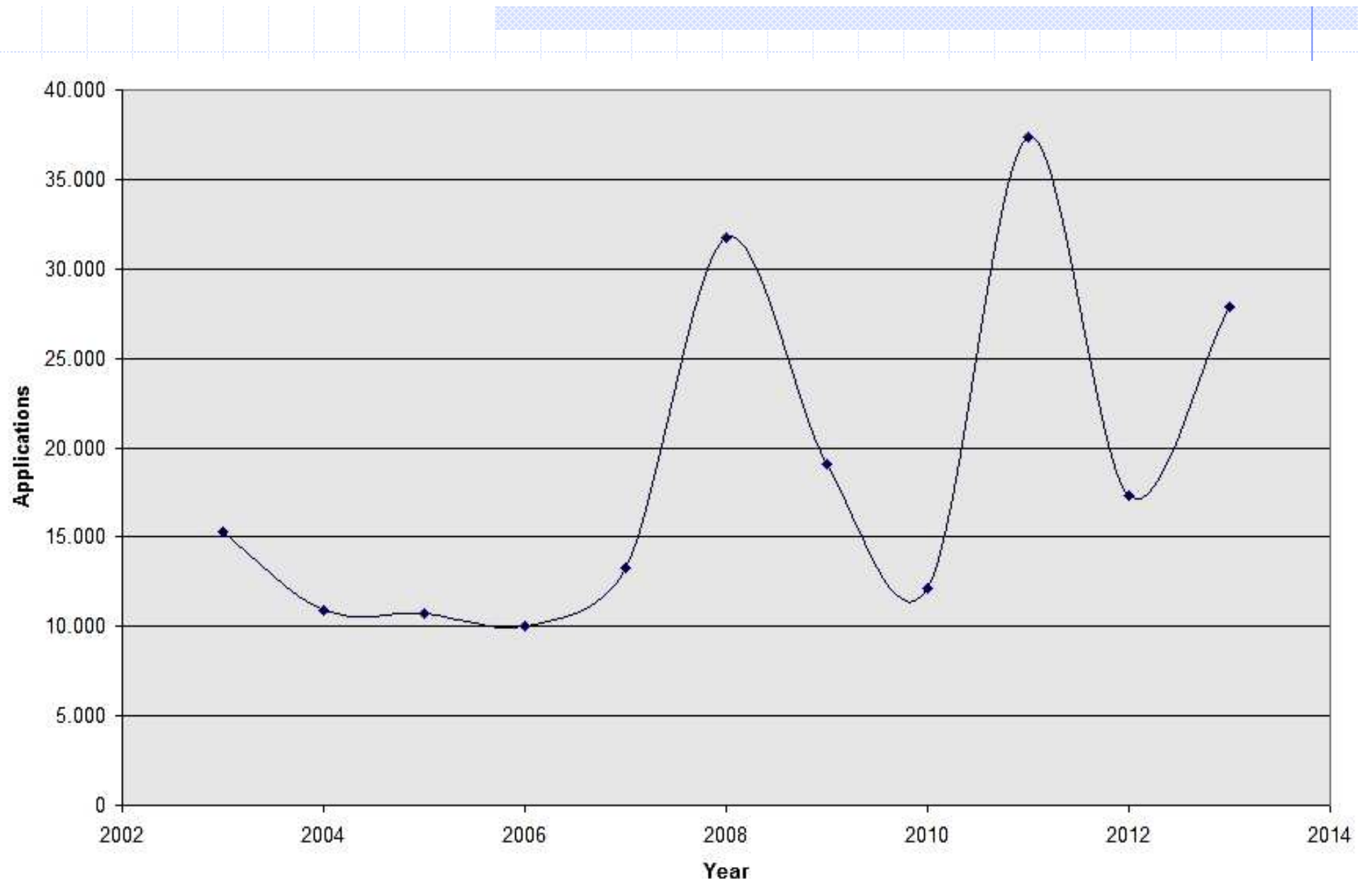
- Jean-Pierre Stroobants, *Immigration: la funeste myopie européenne*, in «Le Monde», May 14th, 2014, p. 20, online in <http://rs.gs/xeC>

Sources:

- For the period 2000-2012: Ministero dell'Interno - Dipartimento Libertà Civili e Immigrazione, *Quaderno statistico asilo 1990-2012*, Ministero dell'Interno, Roma 2013, p. 25, online in <http://rs.gs/w7W> and <http://rs.gs/6xE>

-For 2013: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees - UNHCR, *Asylum trends 2013. Levels and Trends in Industrialized Countries*, UNHCR, Geneva 2014, p. 22, online in <http://rs.gs/wYX> and <http://rfg.ee/uKRQv>

Asylum applications in Italy	
Year	Number of applicants
2000	24.296
2001	21.575
2002	18.754
2003	15.274
2004	10.869
2005	10.704
2006	10.026
2007	13.310
2008	31.723
2009	19.090
2010	12.121
2011	37.350
2012	17.352
2013	27.830



Losing job

- ◆ In the period 2008-2011 the number of unemployed immigrants increased by 91,8%
- ◆ The unemployment rate increased from 8,5% (2008) to 12,1% (2011)
- ◆ According to Fondazione Leone Moressa, economic crisis led to an increasing *segregation* among workers: 31,9% of low skilled workers are immigrants

Source:

- **Fondazione Leone Moressa, *Rapporto annuale sull'economia dell'immigrazione. Edizione 2012, Il Mulino, Bologna 2013, pp. 30-32***

A new internal migration: from North to South



- ◆ Increasing unemployment, especially in industrial districts of northern Italy, led to a **new internal migration, from North** (industrial districts) to **South** (agriculture and informal economy)
- ◆ Many immigrants go to southern Italy for seasonal jobs, or for short periods: they do not change their residence. So, **there is no census/statistical evidence of the new internal migration**, which is however studied in several survey or journalistic reportages

Sources: see next slide

North-South internal migration: surveys and reportages

- ◆ **L'Aquila (after earthquake):** **Francesca Battella and Andrea Salomone**, *L'Aquila cantiere d'Europa. Nuovi flussi tra aspettative e realtà*, in **Alessandro Vaccarelli (ed.)**, *Immigrati e italiani dopo il terremoto nel territorio aquilano. Ricerca sui bisogni sociali, educativi e sullo stato della convivenza*, **Ricostruire insieme, L'Aquila 2010**, pp. 94-99, online on <http://rs.gs/ABj>
- ◆ **Puglia:** **Antonio Ciniero**, *Il caporalato e la crisi economica: lo sciopero dei braccianti agricoli a Nardò*, paper, **International Center of Interdisciplinary Studies on Migration**, 2012, online on <http://rs.gs/e3b>
- ◆ **Rosarno:** **Antonello Mangano**, *A Rosarno arriva chi ha perso il lavoro. In Veneto o in Libia*, in «Terre Libere», online magazine, January 13th 2013, in <http://rs.gs/7o5>

House and income

- ◆ 58,7% of immigrant families live in rental accomodation (16% for italians)
- ◆ 51,8% of immigrants have an income lower than 10.000 euro per year (33,8% for italians)
- ◆ Average wage of immigrants workers is 973 euro per month, lower than italian workers (316 euro)

Source:

- **Fondazione Leone Moressa, *Rapporto annuale sull'economia dell'immigrazione. Edizione 2012*, Il Mulino, Bologna 2013, pp. 98,99, 149 and 196-200**

Austerity and competition on welfare

- ◆ Increasing poverty levels in Italian society led to a **competition between natives and immigrants on welfare resources**: social housing, income supports and other welfare benefits
- ◆ **Austerity measures** adopted by local and national governments **increased the competition between different categories of poors**

See for example:

- Chiara Saraceno, Nicola Sartor and Giuseppe Sciortino, *Stranieri e disuguali. Le disuguaglianze nei diritti e nelle condizioni di vita degli immigrati*, Il Mulino, Bologna 2013

Populism and institutional racism (1)

◆ Competition between natives and immigrants is used as a political resource by the populist movements, and also by local and national governments

See:

- Clelia Bartoli, *Razzisti per legge. L'Italia che discrimina*, Laterza, Bari-Roma 2012
- Grazia Naletto (ed.), *Rapporto sul razzismo in Italia*, Manifestolibri, Roma 2009, available online in <http://rs.gs/IRq>
- Lunaria (ed.), *Cronache di ordinario razzismo. Secondo libro bianco sul razzismo in Italia*, Ed. dell'Asino, Roma 2011. Available online in <http://rs.gs/1tb> english version at <http://rs.gs/vJJ>

Populism and institutional racism (2)

- ◆ Many local governments, for example, tried to deny welfare benefits (social housing, health care etc.) to immigrants
- ◆ National government tried to reserve welfare benefits only for Italian citizens, or for long term residents (immigrants with long term residence permits – the European version of “green card”)

See:

- Clelia Bartoli, *Razzisti per legge. L'Italia che discrimina*, Laterza, Bari-Roma 2012
- Grazia Naletto (ed.), *Rapporto sul razzismo in Italia*, Manifestolibri, Roma 2009, available online in <http://rs.gs/IRq>
- Lunaria (ed.), *Cronache di ordinario razzismo. Secondo libro bianco sul razzismo in Italia*, Ed. dell'Asino, Roma 2011. Available online in <http://rs.gs/1tb> English version at <http://rs.gs/vJJ>

“Status mobility”: from up to down

- ◆ In 2012, 166.321 work permits (9,9% on total work permits) expired and were not renewed
- ◆ It is hard to understand if in these cases immigrants came back to their countries, or if they became undocumented

Source:

- Unar, *Immigrazione. Dossier Statistico 2013*, Idos, Roma 2013, pp. 134-135

Summary: the impact of crisis on immigration

- ◆ Decreasing of labour immigration
- ◆ “Turbulence” of refugees flows
- ◆ Increasing unemployment among immigrants
- ◆ Geographical labor mobility among immigrants: new internal migrations from Northern to Southern Italy
- ◆ “Status mobility” among immigrants: from up to down (especially from legal to illegal status)
- ◆ Austerity policies, competition on welfare, populism, institutional racism

Thanks to you all



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