

JEAN MONNET CHAIR EUROPEAN MIGRATION STUDIES

ECONOMICS OF MIGRATION IN EUROPE (ECMEU)

REPORTS PRESENTATION

COUNTRY:ITALY

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**UNIVERSITÀ
DI TORINO**

MIGRATION IN ITALY

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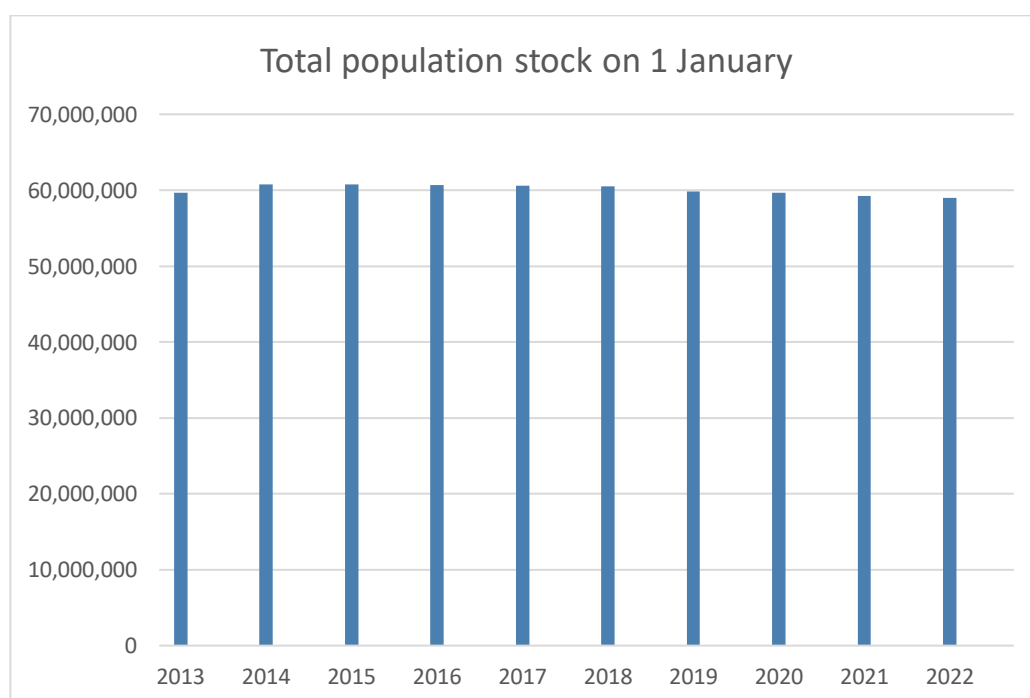
Introduction

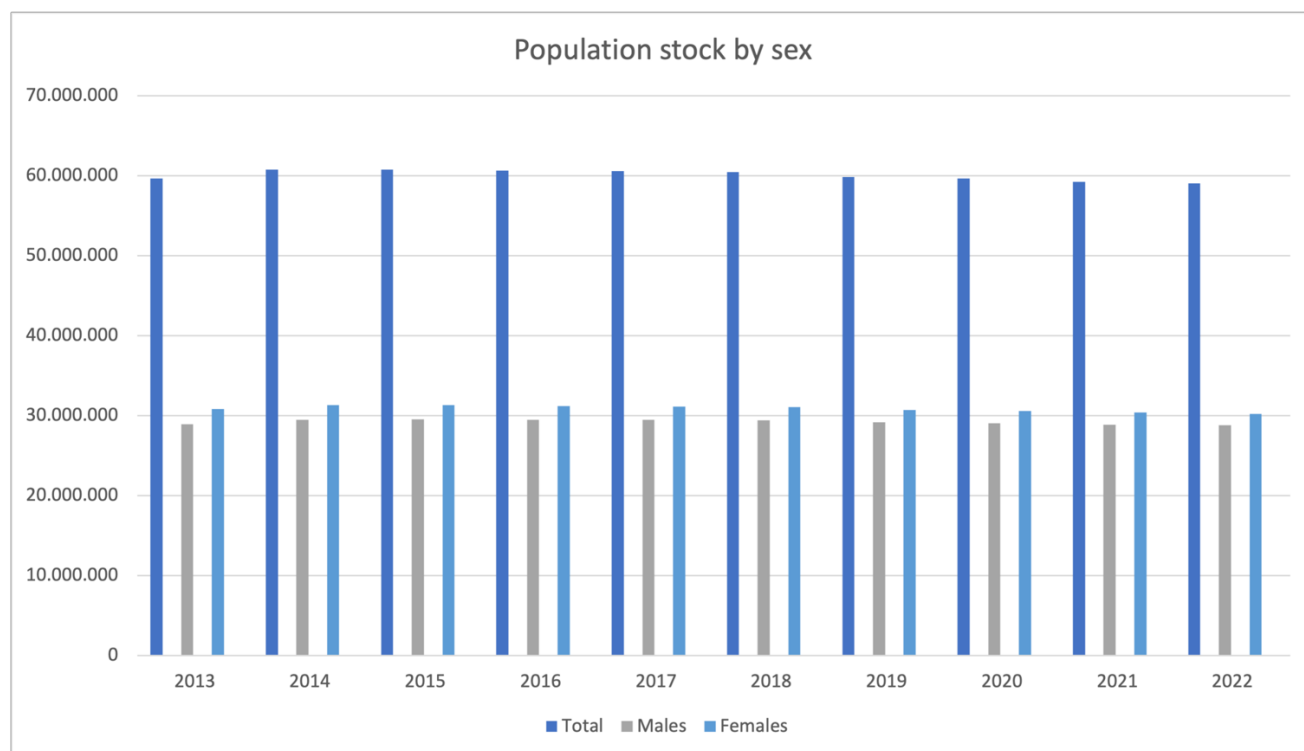
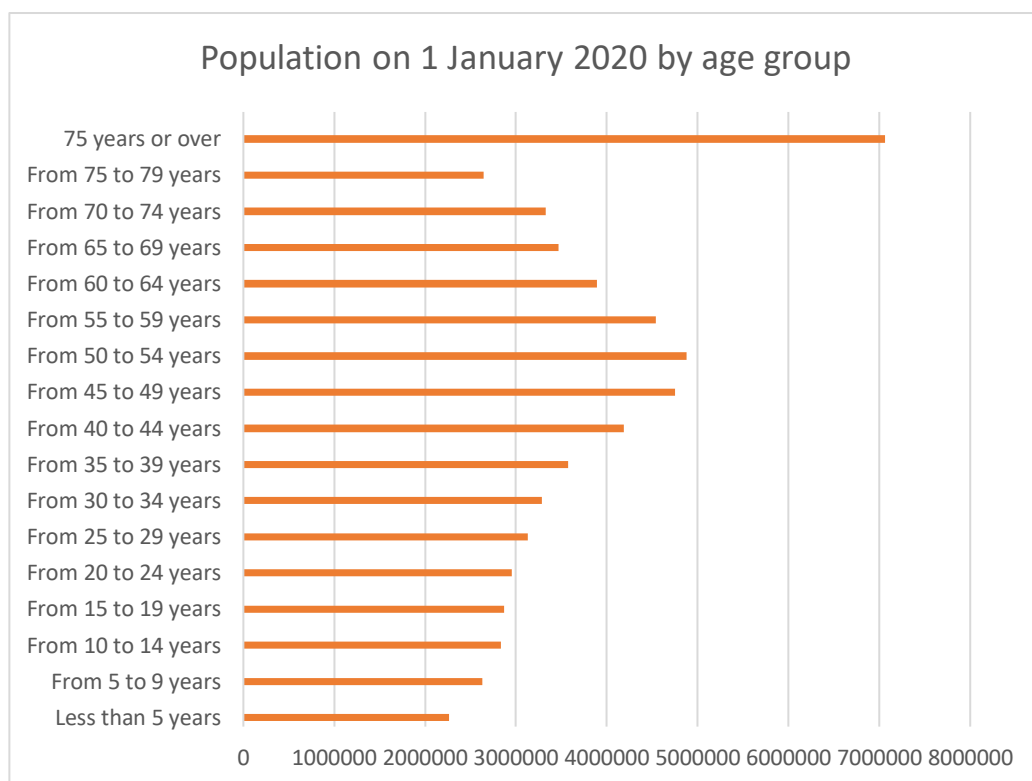
Human migration and mobility are two age-old activities touching almost every society around the world. The majority of people migrate internationally for reasons related to work, family, study, and a range of compelling and sometimes tragic reasons, such as conflict, persecution, and distastes, such as refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs)

The current global estimate is that there were around 281 million international migrants in the world in 2020, which equates to 3.6 percent of the global population. Europe is currently the largest destination for international migrants, with 87 million migrants (30.9% of the international migrant population). Italy has become the eleventh largest destination country for international migrants with an international migrant stock at mid-year of 6.386.998 and this country report, with its focus on key national migration data, seeks to give a better sense of the picture of migration in Italy.

Stock population by sex

Demographic indicator Population on 1 January total





Source: Eurostat [DEMO_PJAN]

This chart shows the total population of Italy on 1st January 2020, divided by sex group in the second graph. Data were available starting from 2013, so they range from that year to 2022.

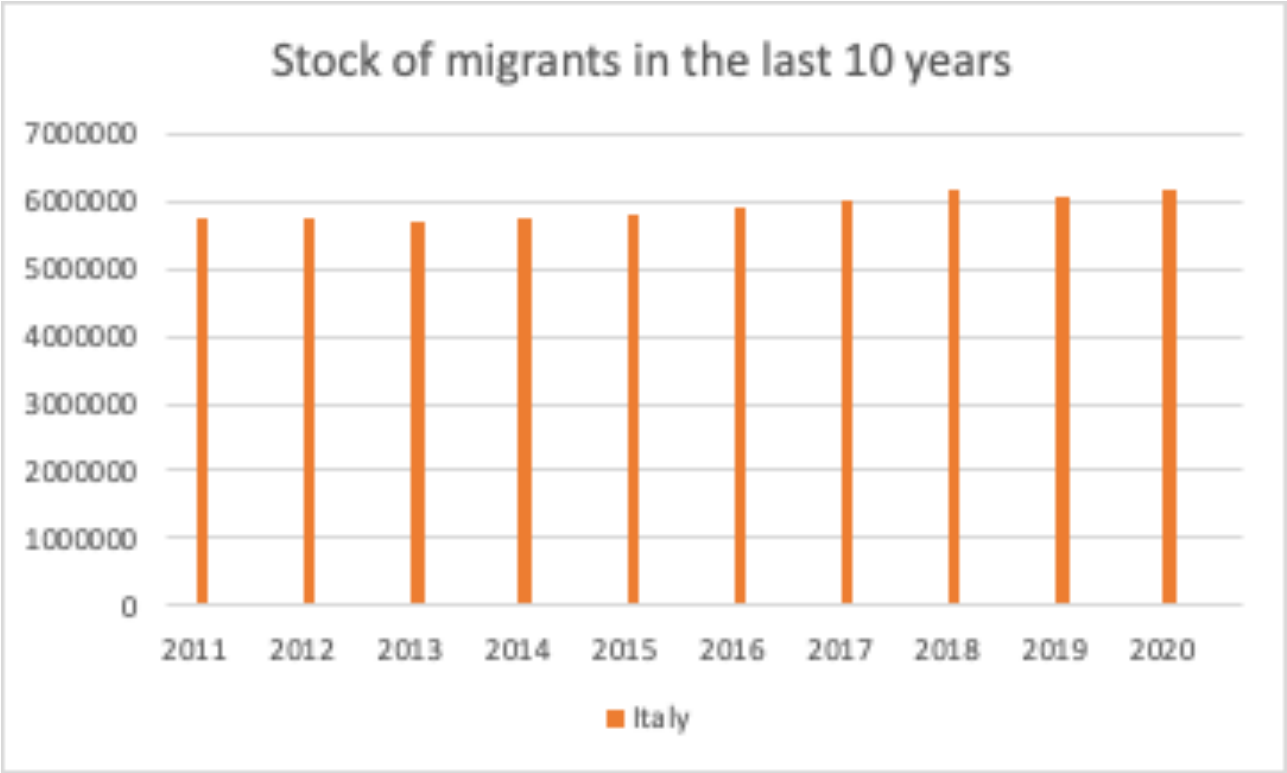
Stock of migrants in the last ten years (2011-2020)

The stock of migrants is the number of foreign-born people living in a country on the 1st of January of every year. It is indeed a bigger number than the flow. The data shows that the number of

foreign-born people living in Italy is slightly growing. From 2011, in 2020 there are 402.389 foreign people more.

TIME	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Italy	5.759.022	5.715.065	5.695.883	5.737.213	5.805.328	5.907.452	6.020.614 e	6.175.337	6.069.000 b	6.161.391

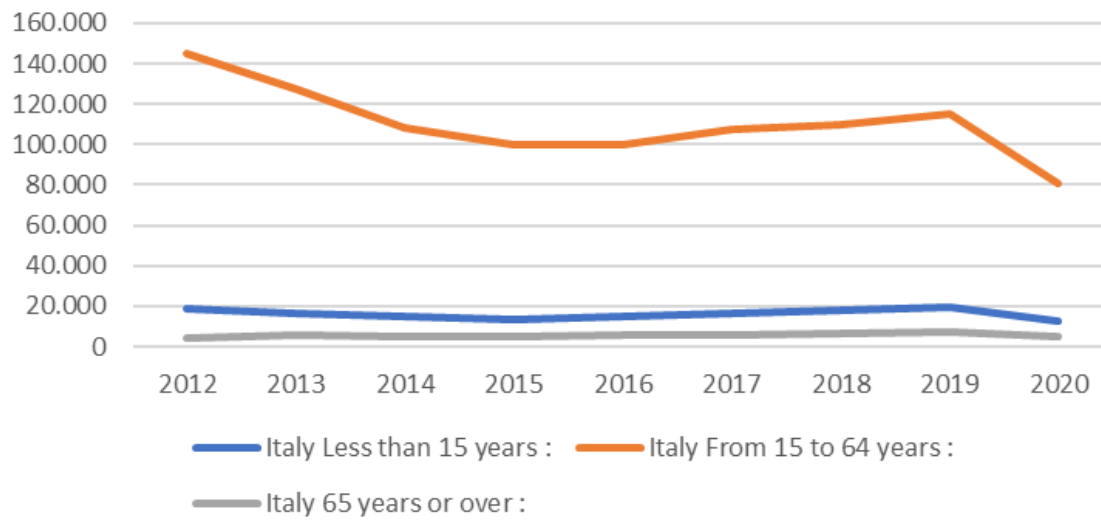
Source: Eurostat [MIGR_POP4CTB__custom_5884923]



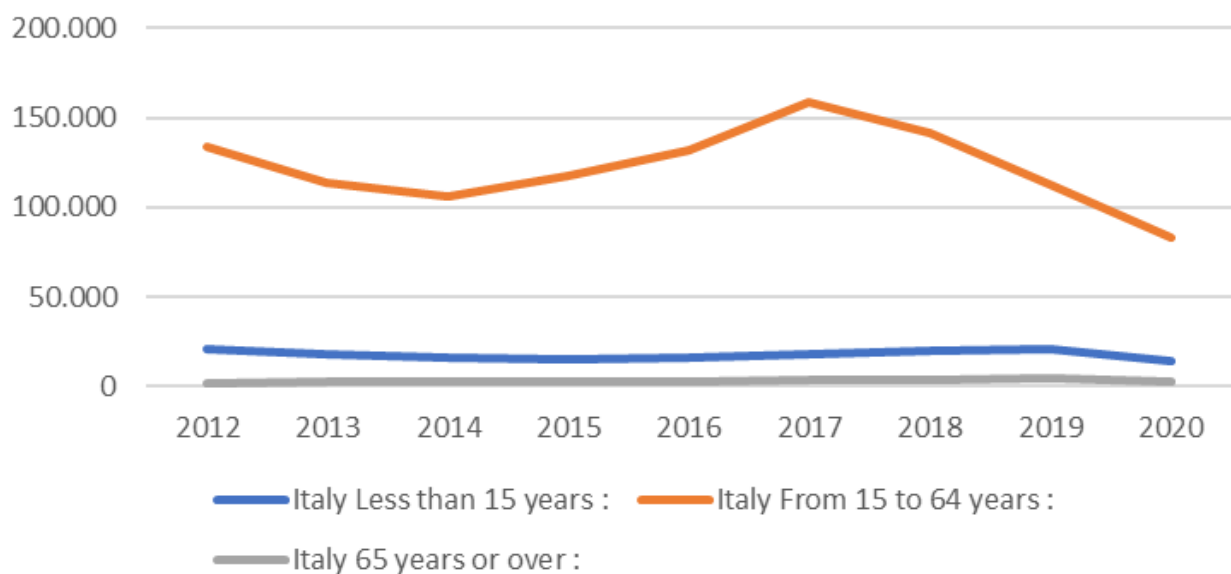
Immigration stock by category (age group, sex, and country of birth)

Geopolitical entity (reporting)	Italy
Time	2020

Immigration stock of Italy by age groups and sex
(females)



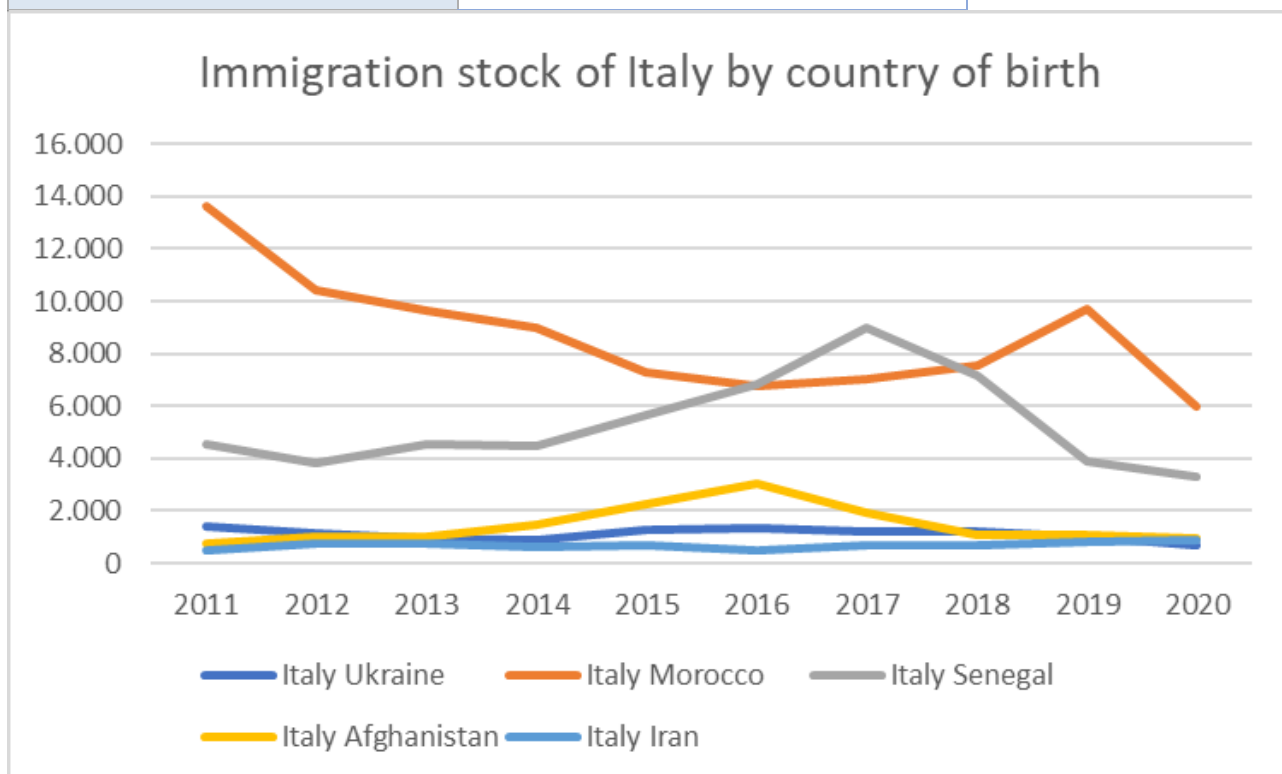
Immigration stock of Italy by age group and sex
(males)



Country of birth		Ukraine			Morocco	
Sex	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
AGE (Labels)						
Less than 15 years	591	272	319	2.331	1.256	1.075
From 15 to 34 years	905	420	485	3.088	1.667	1.421
From 35 to 64 years	0	0	0	6.638	3.577	3.061
65 years or over	2	0	2	672	261	411

Country of birth	Senegal			Afghanistan		
Sex	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
AGE (Labels)						
Less than 15 years	587	352	235	69	36	33
From 15 to 34 years	1.271	914	357	123	84	39
From 35 to 64 years	2.320	1.572	748	268	188	80
65 years or over	46	13	33	4	2	2

Country of birth	Iran		
Sex	Total	Males	Females
AGE (Labels)			
Less than 15 years	55	30	25
From 15 to 34 years	81	47	34
From 35 to 64 years	336	166	170
65 years or over	30	17	13



Reasons of migration

Age class

From 15 to 64 years

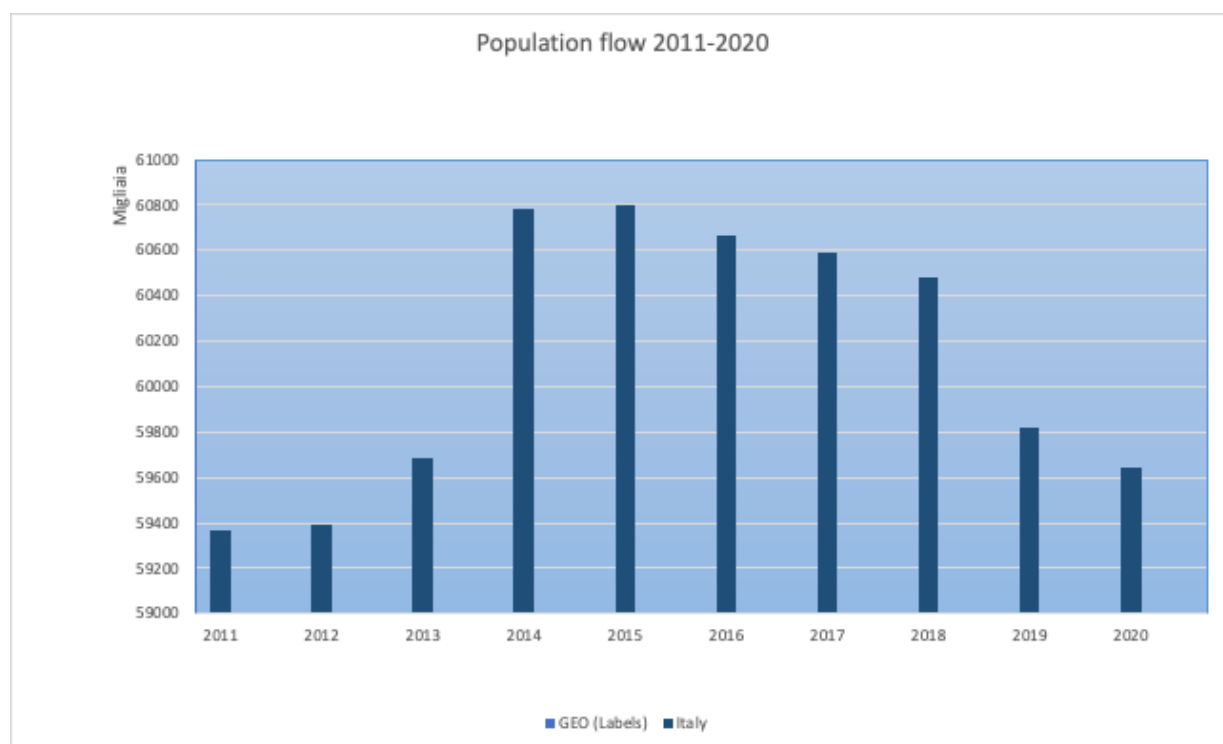
Unit of measure Thousand persons
Geopolitical entity (reporting) Italy
Time 2020

Colonna1	Total		Males	Females
REASON (Labels)				
Total	5.160,4		2.365,8	2.794,6
Family reasons	2.494,1		816,5	1.677,5
Education or training	106,9		51,4	55,5
Employment reasons	2.474,2		1.455,9	1.018,3
International protection or asylum	22,4		18,2	4,2

In these tables we have the stock of immigration by age group, sex, and country of

birth, in particular from Ukraine, Morocco, Senegal, Afghanistan and Iran. The highest numbers can be found in the chart of Morocco. The other table shows the main reasons why migrants left their country of origin, the two main reasons are family reasons and employment reasons.

Population growth



Source: Eurostat [DEMO_PJAN__custom_5430970]

Flows of migrants in the last ten years

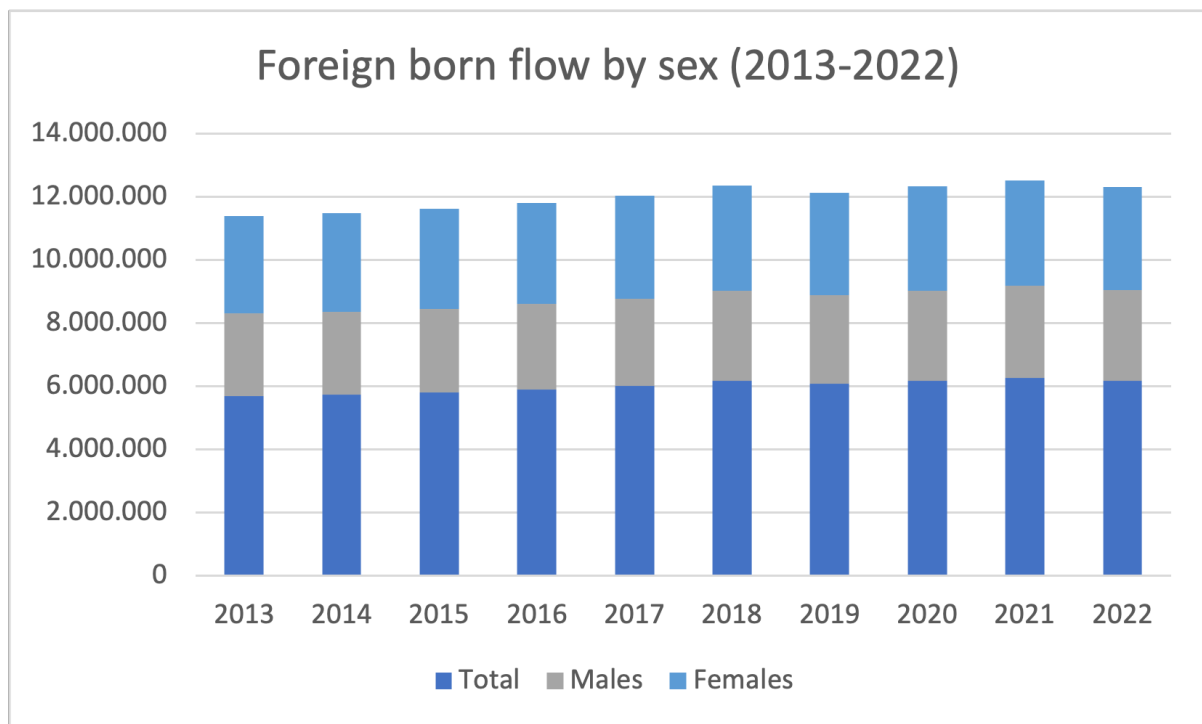
While data on migrant stocks are widely available, data on global migration movements (flows) are much more limited. The OECD has been collecting international migration flow data since 2000 and

the latest available data indicate that in 2018 with regard to the European countries in OECD, total migration increased by around 136.000 (3.2% more than 2017). Within Europe, in 2018 Italy recorded 5.2 per cent declines in permanent flows.

TIME	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
GEO (Labels)										
Italy	385.793	350.772	307.454	277.631	280.078	300.823	343.440	332.324	332.778	247.526

Source: Eurostat [MIGR_IMM8__custom_5801397]

In this chart we can see that the flow of migrants in the last 10 years remained between 400.000 and 200.000; it has diminished if we compare 2011 to 2020.



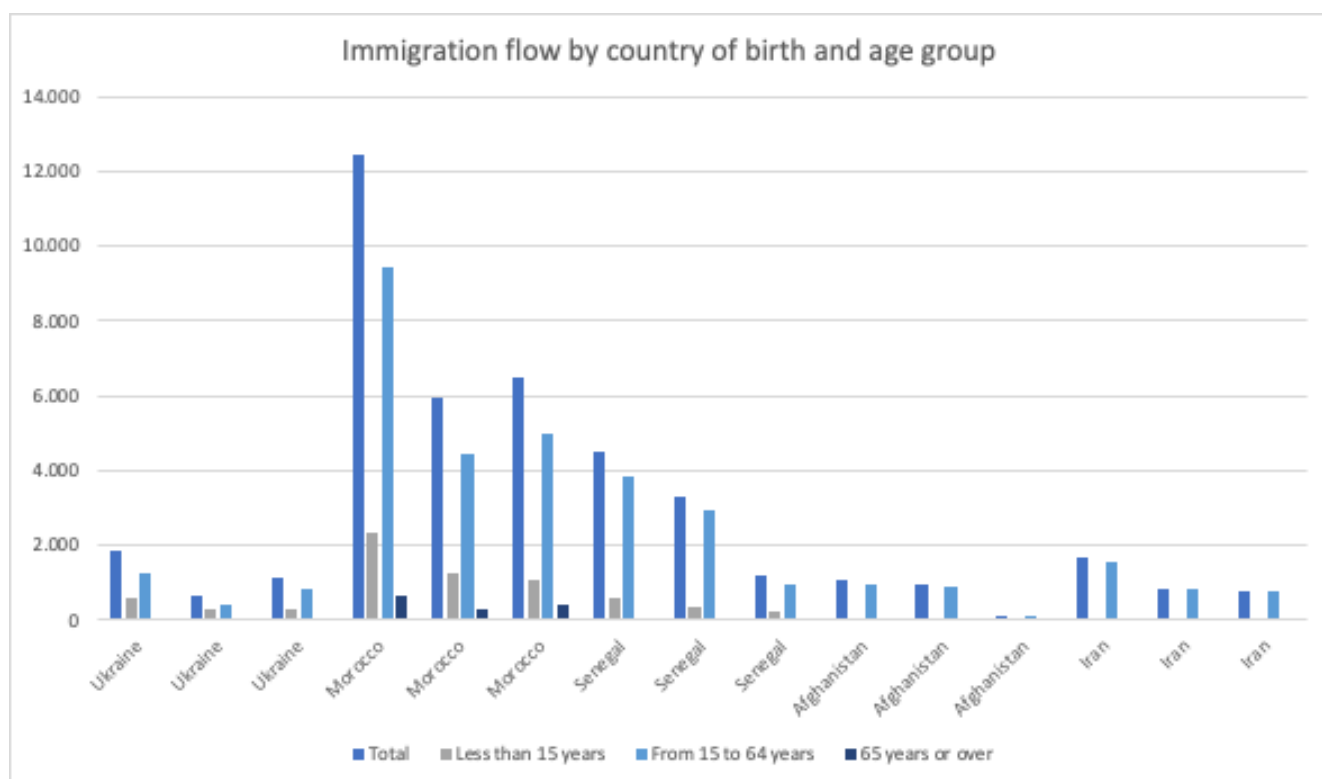
Immigration flow (by sex, age, country of birth and reason for migration)

Immigration by age group, sex, and country of birth

AGE (Labels)	AGE (Labels)	Total	Less than 15 years	From 15 to 64 years	65 years or over
C_BIRTH (Labels)	SEX (Labels)				
Ukraine	Total	1.827	591	1.234	2

Ukraine	Males	666	272	394	0
Ukraine	Females	1.161	319	840	2
Morocco	Total	12.423	2.331	9.420	672
Morocco	Males	5.953	1.256	4.436	261
Morocco	Females	6.470	1.075	4.984	411
Senegal	Total	4.489	587	3.856	46
Senegal	Males	3.297	352	2.932	13
Senegal	Females	1.192	235	924	33
Afghanistan	Total	1.054	69	981	4
Afghanistan	Males	930	36	892	2
Afghanistan	Females	124	33	89	2
Iran	Total	1.652	55	1.567	30
Iran	Males	853	30	806	17
Iran	Females	799	25	761	13

Source: Eurostat [MIGR_IMM3CTB__custom_5805699]



Source: Eurostat

The chart shows the numbers of immigration flow divided by sex, age, and country of birth, in particular of Ukraine, Morocco, Senegal, Afghanistan and Iran.

The next tables are about refugees data and how affluent they are, specifically in Italy. The refugees topic is very important in the contemporary context, considering the recent Ukraine's invasion by Russia and all the new wars and crisis developing in the European Union neighbourhood area.

1) Total number of refugees (asylum seekers, sex, age)

Asylum applicants by type of applicant, citizenship, age, and sex - annual aggregated data

TIME	2020						
AGE (Labels)	Total	Less than 14 years	From 14 to 17 years	Less than 18 years	From 18 to 34 years	From 35 to 64 years	65 years or over
SEX (Labels)							
Males	21.215	1.630	730	2.360	15.005	3.815	30
Females	5.725	1.430	255	1.685	2.510	1.480	45

Source: Eurostat [MIGR_ASYAPPCTZA__custom_5801327]

Here we have the total number of refugees divided into age groups and by sex.

2) Share of refugees on total migration

Total immigration

TIME	2020
GEO (Labels)	
Italy	247.526

Asylum and first-time asylum applicants - annual aggregated data

TIME	2020
GEO (Labels)	
Italy	26.940

Source: Eurostat [MIGR_IMM8__custom_5774089]; [TPS00191]

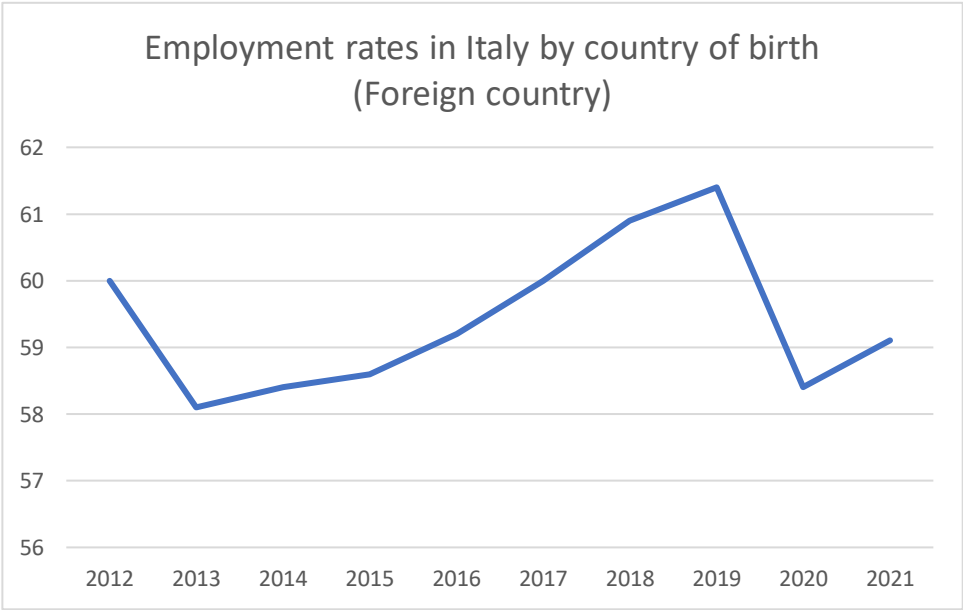
To calculate the share of refugees on total migration we have found the total number of migrants in Italy in the year of 2020 and then the asylum applicants of that year. As we can see the total number of migrants was 247.526, the number of refugees 27.940. We calculated the percentage that resulted to be 10.9% of refugees on total number of migrants.

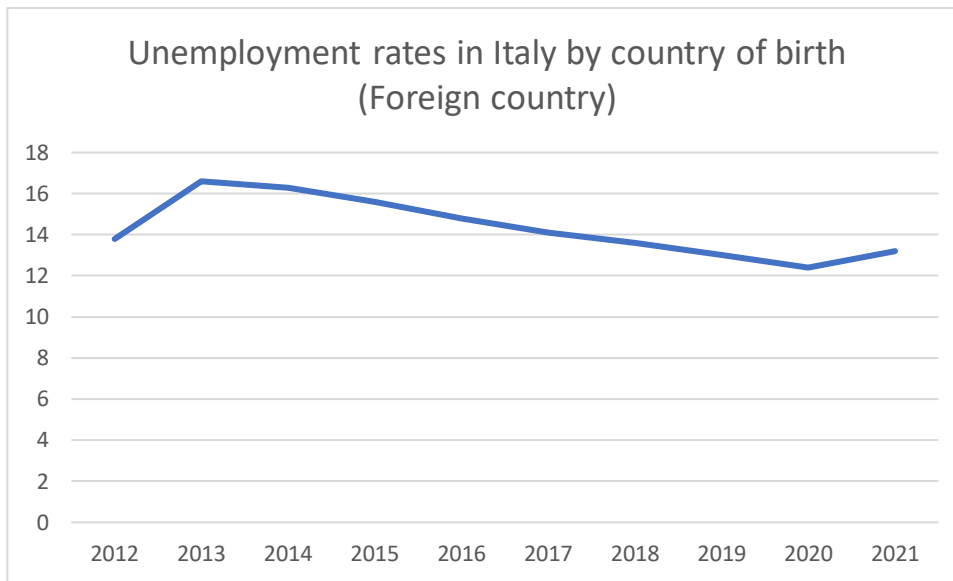
Migrants integration indicators

Employment or Unemployment

Population by sex, age, citizenship and labour status (1 000)	
Time frequency	Annual
Unit of measure	Thousand persons
Sex	Total
Country of citizenship	Foreign country
Age class	From 15 to 74 years

Source: Eurostat [LFSA_PGANWS__custom_5857488]

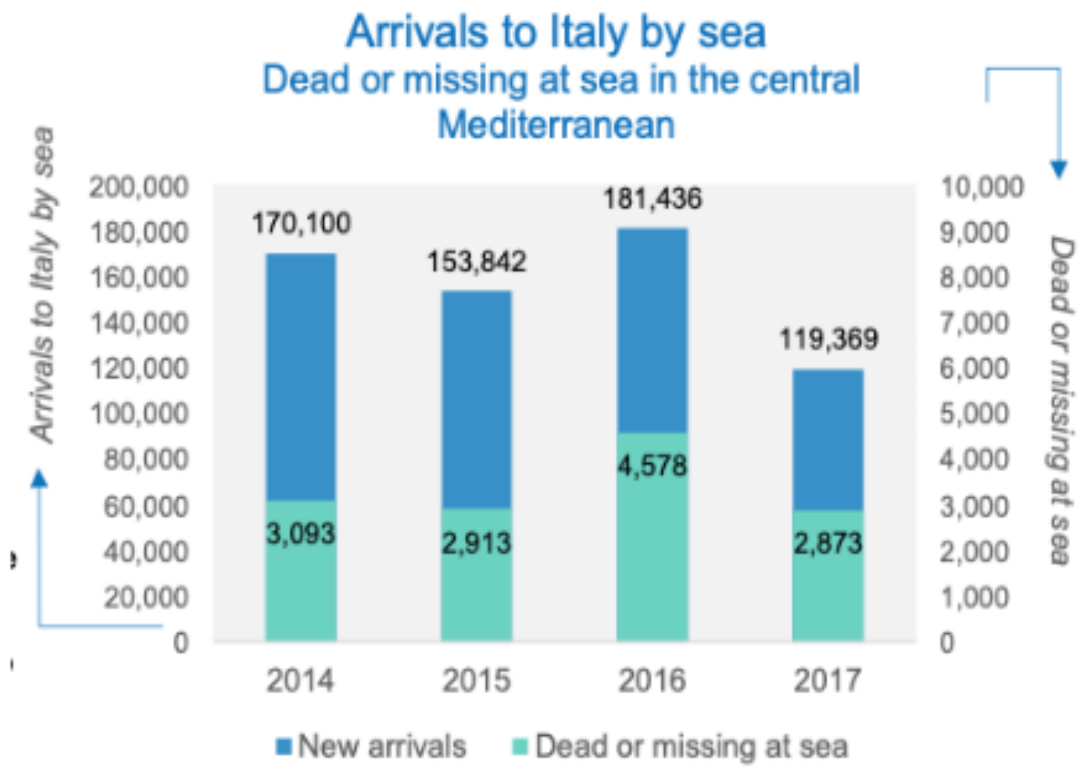




In the first chart is shown the number of migrants employed and unemployed in the year of 2020, the graphs show the flow of employment and unemployment from 2012 to 2021.

Conclusions

Migration continues to be a prominent topic in public discourse and public policy while still remaining a contested and polarizing subject. Throughout the country report, different examples of migration-related data, research and knowledge produced in the United Nations system have been provided. These include data collection, statistics, and statistical analyses. There is one aspect, however, that has to be further underlined: some migration corridors pose many more challenges than others, for migrants as well as for authorities. Migrants' journeys can sometimes be characterized by unsafe and even deadly outcomes. In the wake of the tragic events of October 2013, in which more than 360 people died in the sinking of two boats near Lampedusa, IOM began collecting and compiling information on migrants who perish or go missing on migratory routes worldwide as part of its Missing Migrants Project. In total, between 2014 and 2020, the Mediterranean Sea has seen the highest number of deaths, claiming the lives of over 21.200 people. In 2020, the Mediterranean continued to be the place with the highest known number of deaths during migration, recording over 1.460 fatalities. Following the trend observed over the previous six years, there was a higher proportion of deaths on the Central Mediterranean route (from Sub-Saharan Africa to Italy).



UNHCR, Supplementary Appeal, March 2018