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ACCADEMIA NAZIONALE DEI LINCEI

CENTRO LINCEO INTERDISCIPLINARE «BENIAMINO SEGRE»

COLLABORAZIONE CON LA SOCIETÀ ITALIANA DEGLI ECONOMISTI

TAVOLA ROTONDA : RIFLESSIONI SULLE CONSIDERAZIONI FINALI DEL GOVERNATORE DELLA BANCA D'ITALIA

Alessandra Venturini, Università di Torino, EUI



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Commento principale del Governatore

Gli immigrati sono citati solo rispetto alla loro povertà ed al loro contributo alla composizione della popolazione.



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Migration in Italy started in 1990

From few thousands to 5 million in 2015

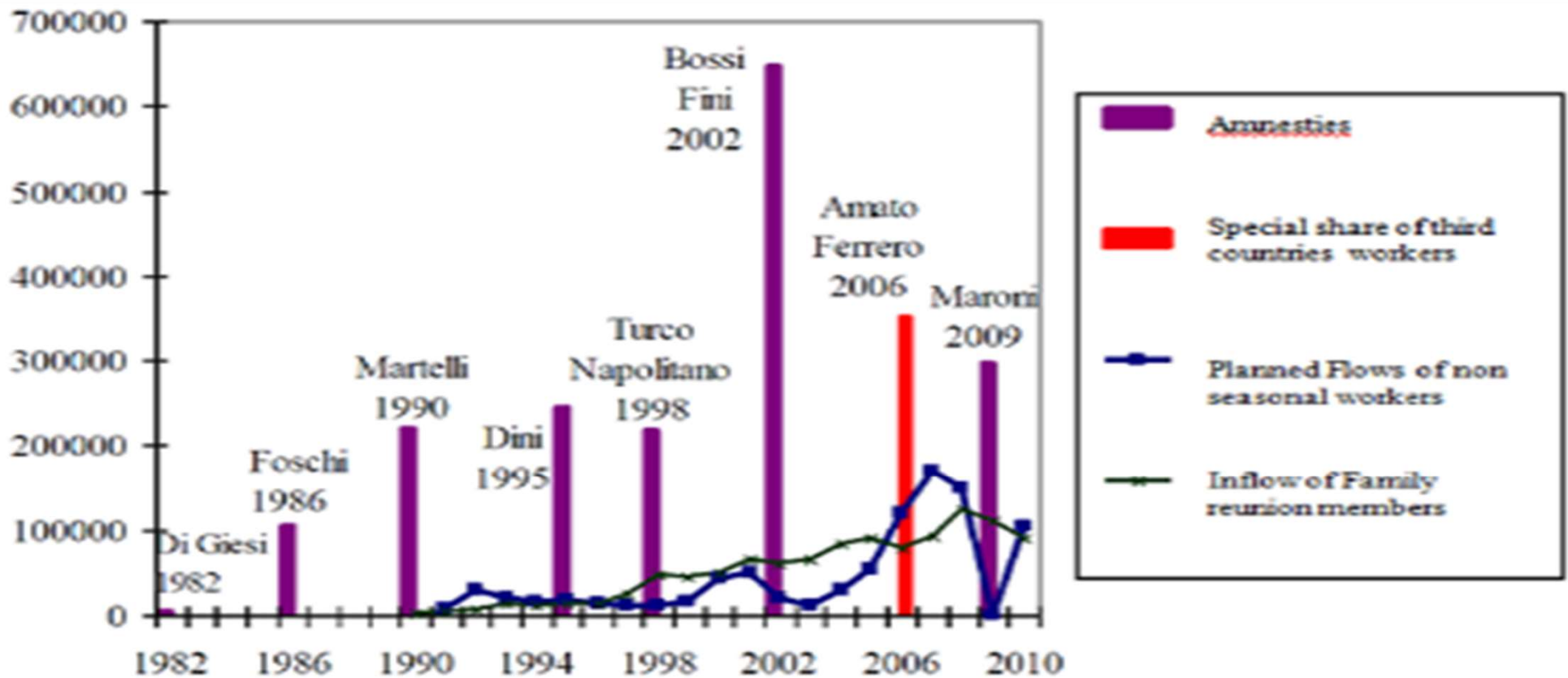
8.5% of the population 10.5% of the labour force

About 200.000 each years, gender balanced

In Europe 57 millions about 10% of the population

REACTIVE MIGRATION POLICY

Italian amnesties





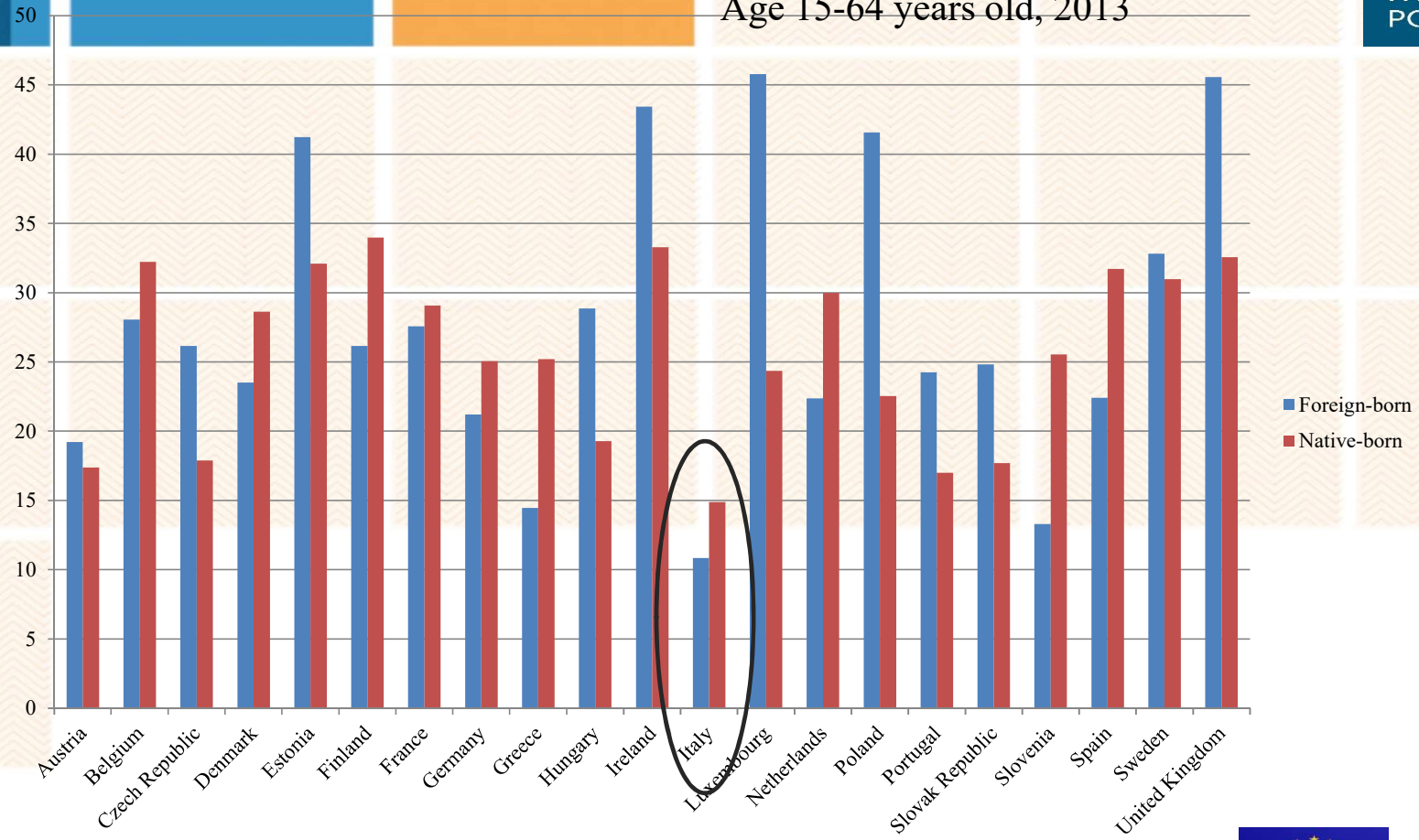
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Education

percentage of the highly educated
among the foreign- and native-born
of working age

Age 15-64 years old, 2013



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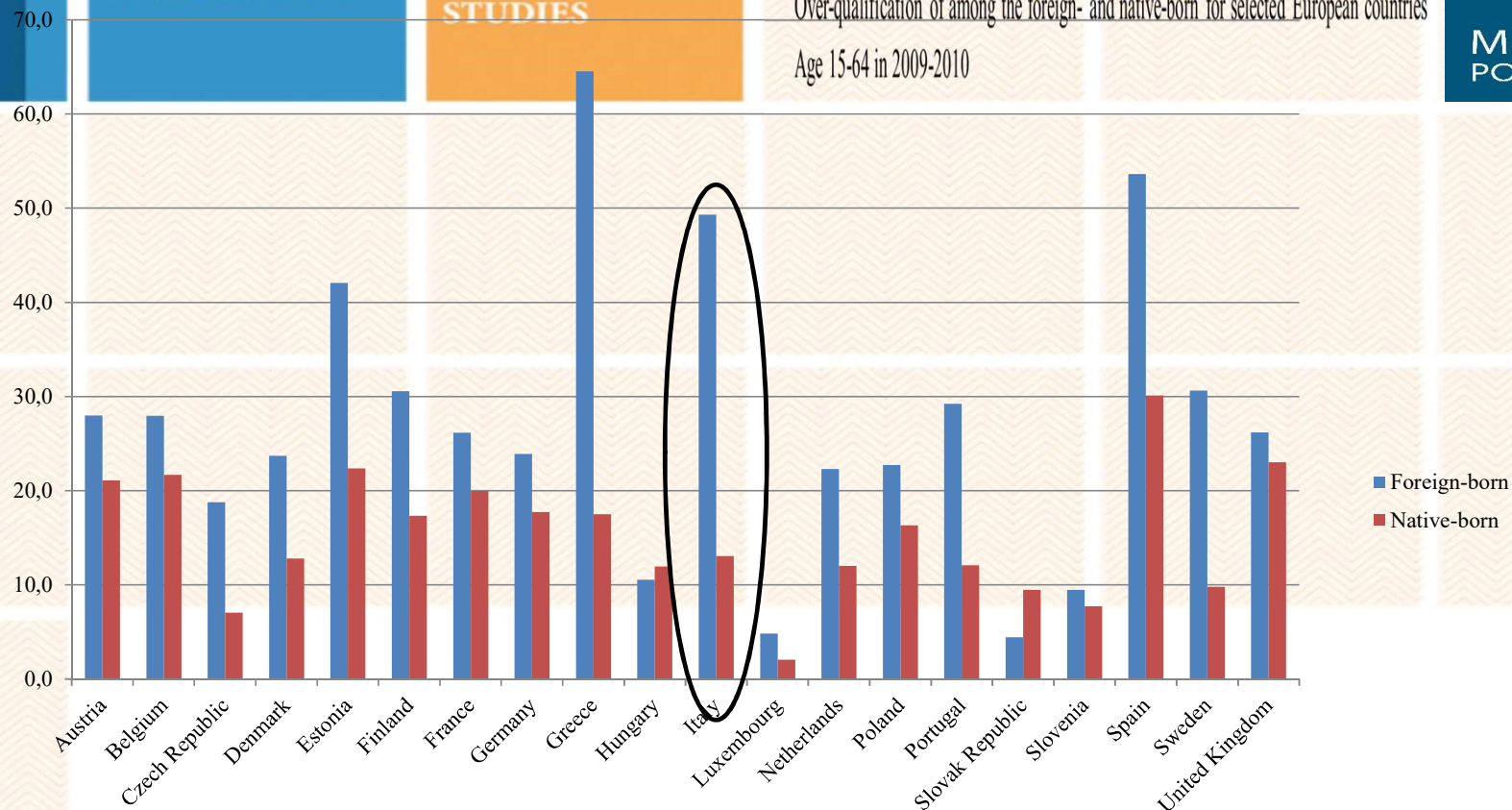


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occupation.

Over-qualification of among the foreign- and native-born for selected European countries
Age 15-64 in 2009-2010



Source: OECD, Settling In: OECD Indicators of Immigrant Integration 2012 - OECD
2012. author's elaborations



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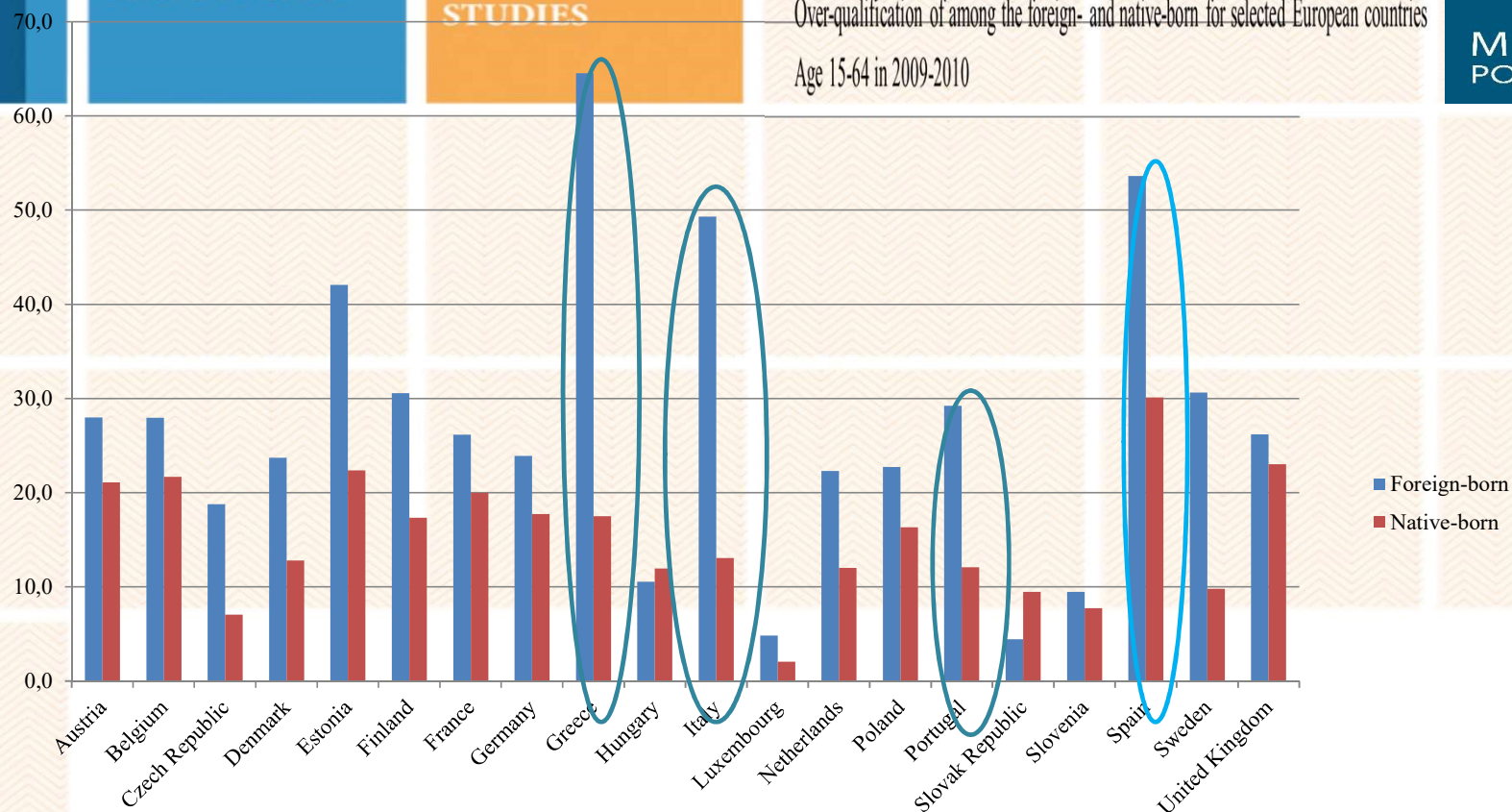


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occupation.

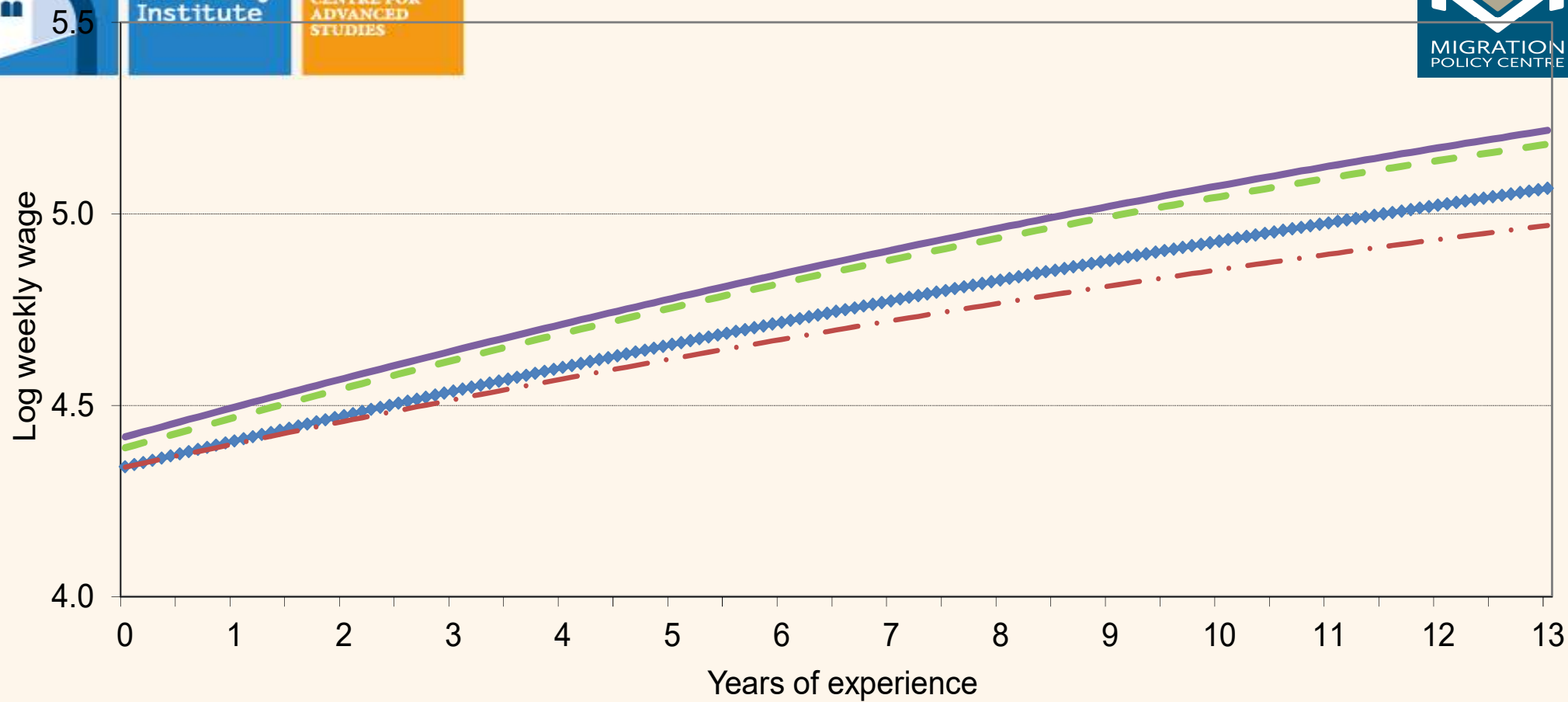
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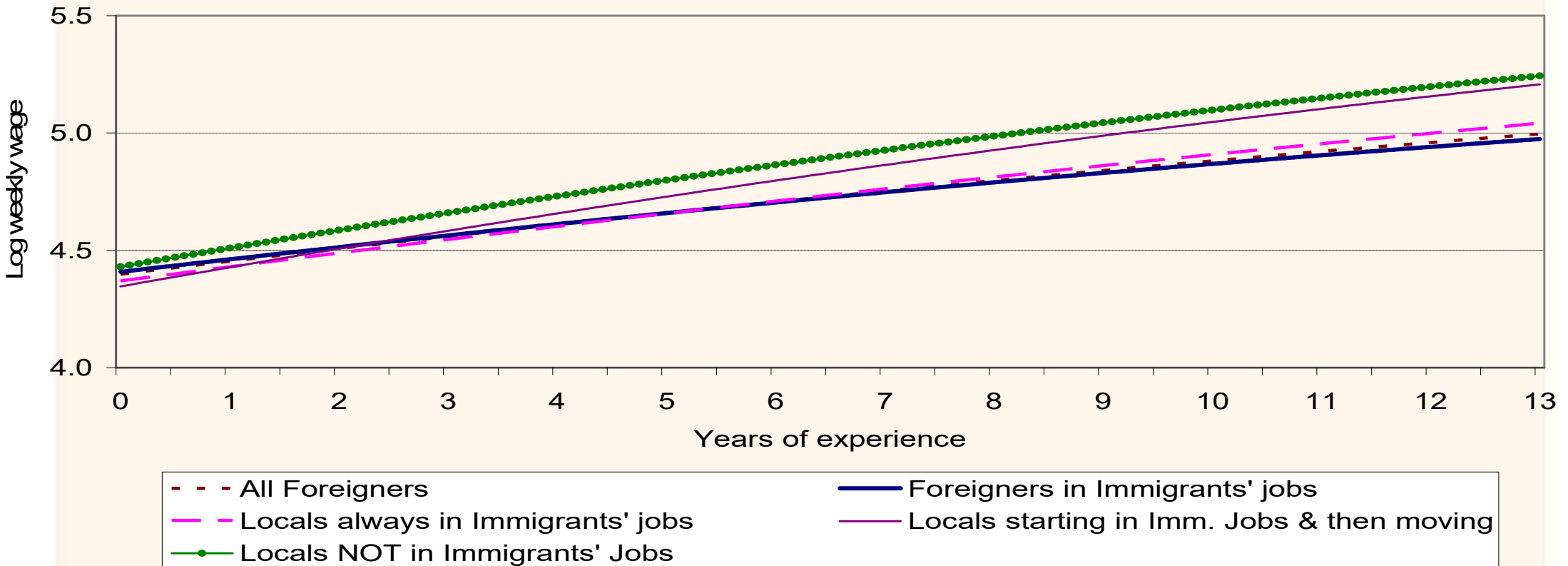
— Stayers - - Internal migrants ◆ Immigrants Min language distance - - · Immigrants Max language distance



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Experience- log wage profiles for foreigners and locals, blue collars
males in manufacturing in north west entering in the labour market
at age 18 by type of jobs



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- The probability of exits from this type of jobs is positively related to the **linguistic distance** and negatively to the **size of the community**.





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The exit from low skilled position is also affected by the size of the community

- In general is negative
- But if we control for the linguistic distance the effect change and become positive



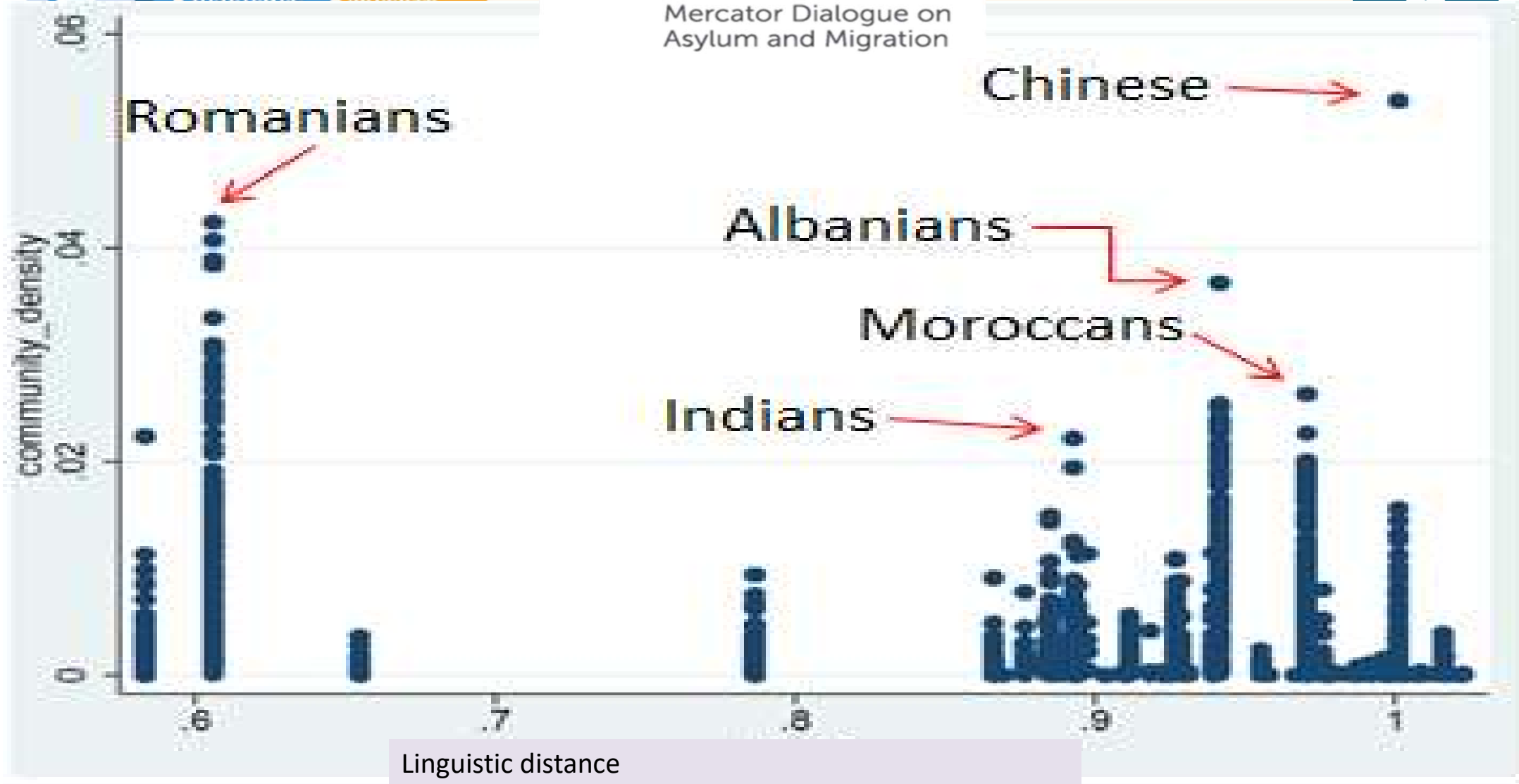


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- The New integration strategy that support a rapid transition to the labour market in particular for asylum seekers
- **Become a Trap**
- The probability of exit from the low skill profession is function of the linguistic distance
- **There is the need of a Revision of the linguistic and training policies which should be distributed in the week, month**
- **LONG LIFE LEARNING**



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**Limited integration of migrants is a
common problem of destination countries**



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Figure 3.1 Employment rates of local residents and (EU and third-country) migrants by EU country of residence and gender, 2014

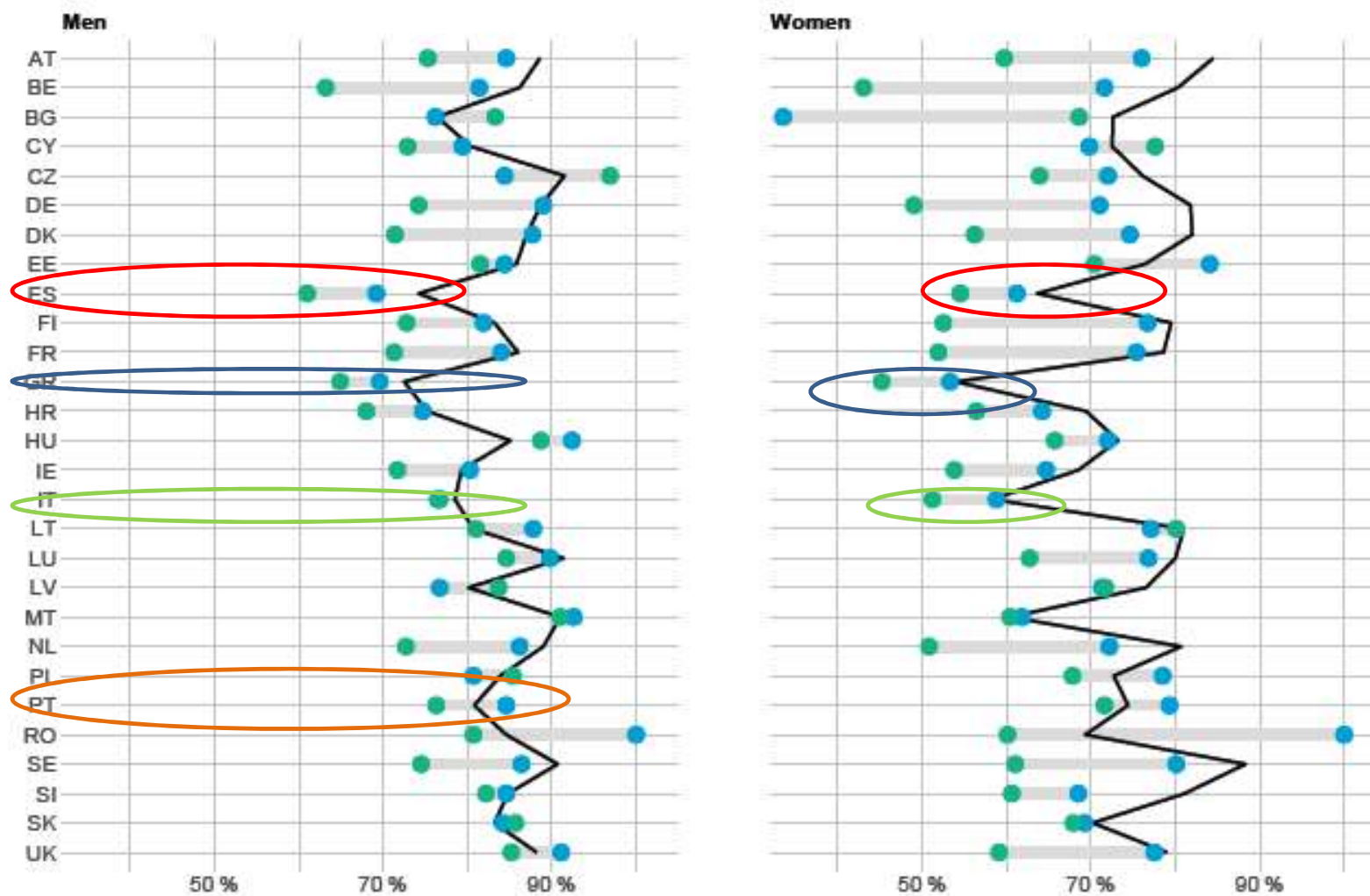
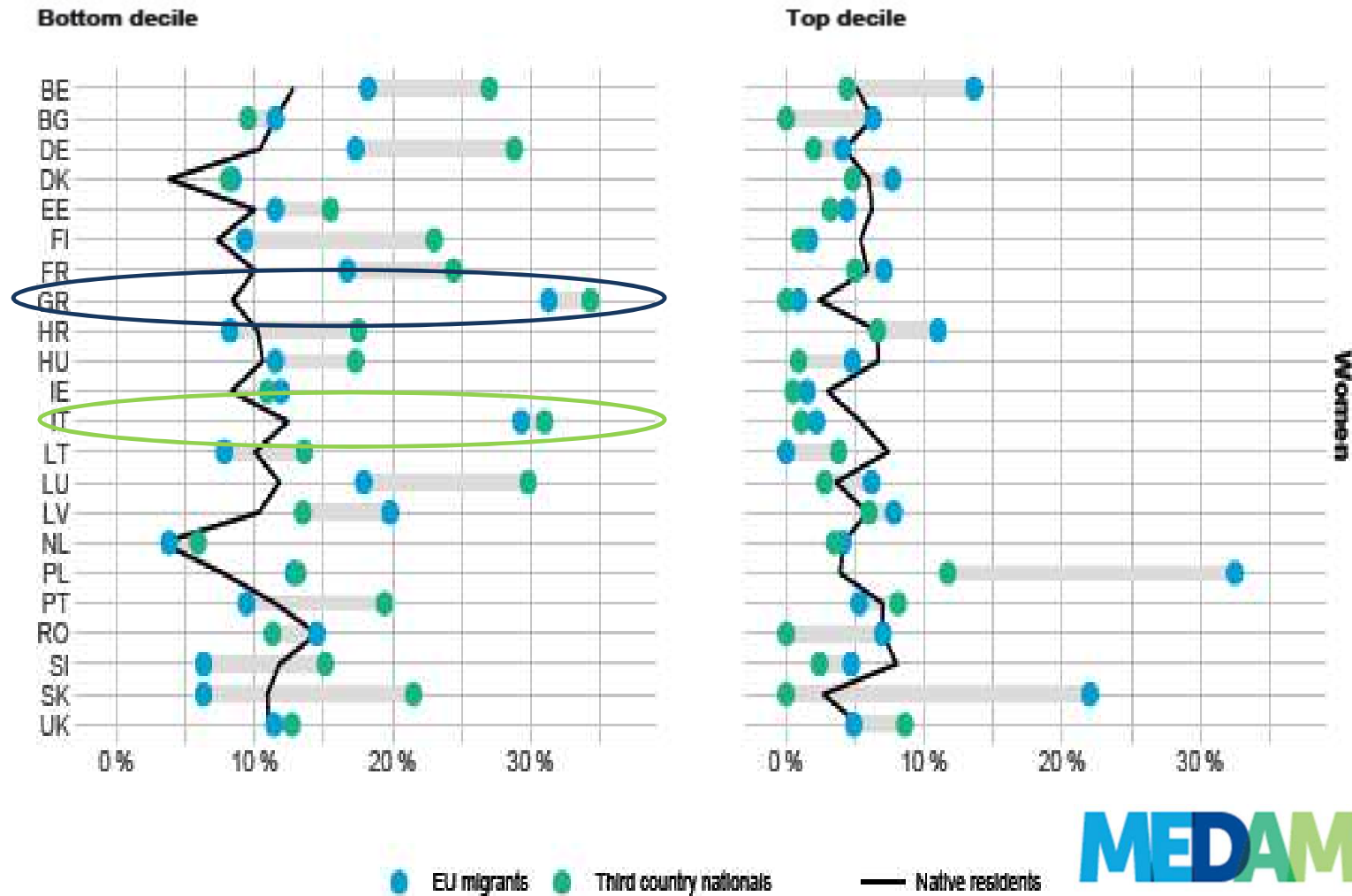




Figure 3.2 Probability of being in the tenth (top) and the first (bottom) income decile
local residents vs. (EU and third-country) migrants, by gender, 2014





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Limited Integration of migrants is not only an italian problem

but in Italy it is aggravated by:
the characteristics of the labour market
and its institutions





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The differences among countries are explained by:

different structure of the economy,

different labour market regulations,

different welfare,

Different institutional variables

- Guzi, Kahanec, Kurekova 2016





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- 87% of the wage differential is explained by institutional differences



good practices are not exportable?



people

they should be **carefully tailored** to the needs of



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Migration is a European and a national issue

-EU internal mobility

-Third National countries belong to MSs

Equilibrium between different labour markets,
different Welfare systems

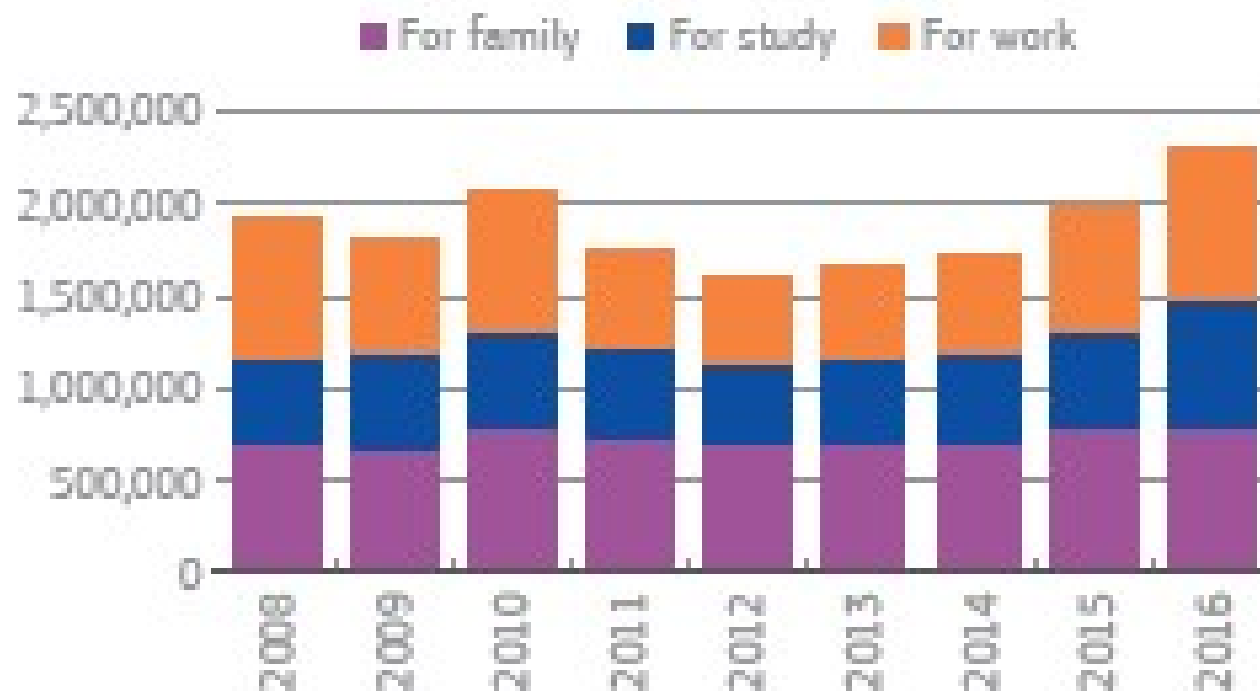
EU club transfers, i.e. jobs in Germany



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Regular migration to the EU28 is rather stable...

First permits issued, 2008-2016

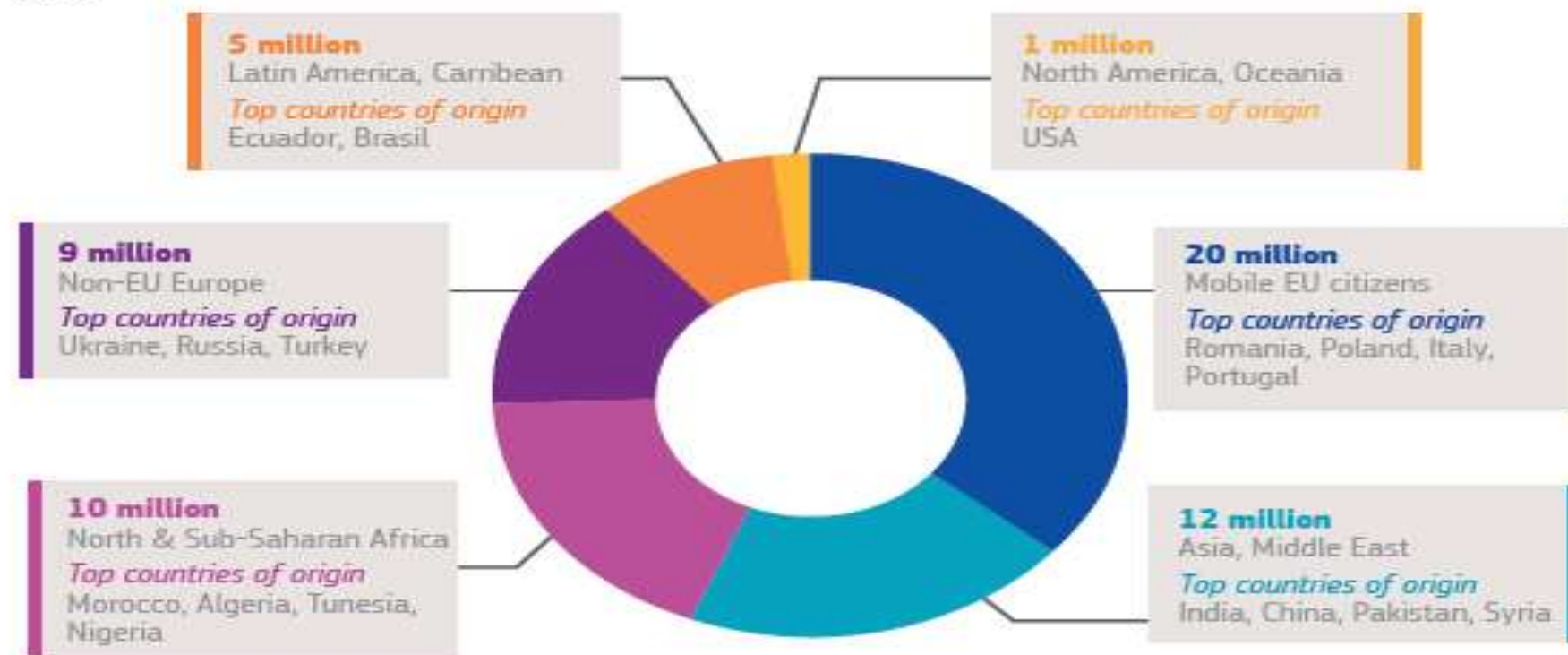


Source: Eurostat



Where do Europe's migrants come from?

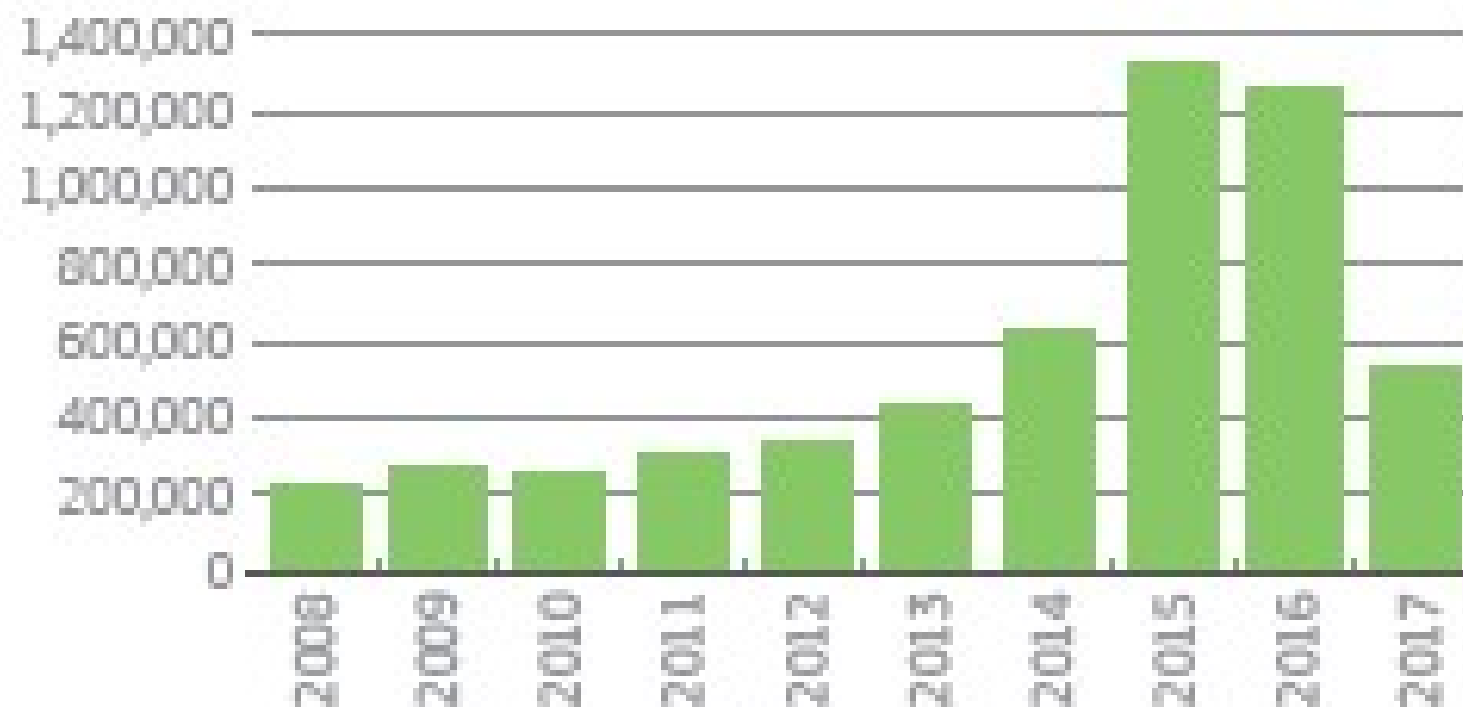
Total foreign-born communities by continent of origin in EU28, Top countries of origin
2016



Source: Eurostat, European Political Strategy Centre

...But asylum applications have seen a spike

Asylum applications in EU28 from 2008 to October 2017



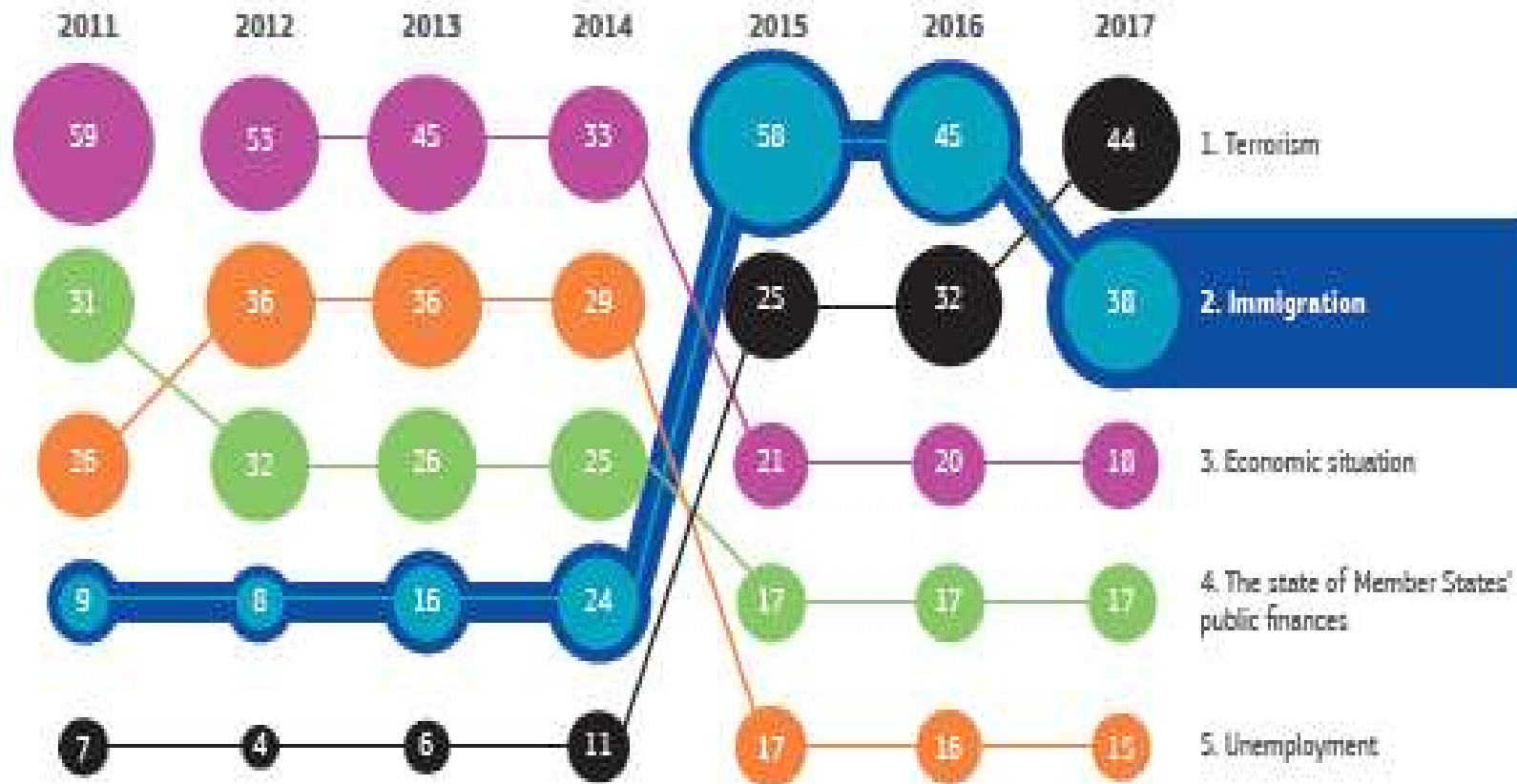
*Data for 2017 are up to October or latest available

Source: Eurostat



Most important issues of concern that the EU is facing, 2011-2017

In %



Source: Eurobarometers 79 to 87

Note: Up to two priorities could be mentioned in the interview

ATTITUDES TOWARDS MIGRATION ARE RELATED TO PEOPLE'S PERCEPTIONS OF THEIR COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

- In nearly all regions around the world, people who assess the economic situation of their country as 'excellent' or 'good' are more likely to have a positive outlook on migration than those who consider it is 'fair' or 'poor'.
- Those who consider that conditions are worsening are nearly twice as likely to favour decreased immigration than those who consider conditions are improving (48.0% vs. 25.3%).¹⁸

People usually overestimate the share of migrants living in their country

Responses to the question: What percentage of the country's population do you think are immigrants?

	Actual	Estimate	% point difference
Italy	7	30	+23
US	13	32	+19
Belgium	10	29	+19
France	10	28	+18
Hungary	2	16	+14
Canada	21	35	+14
Poland	2	14	+12
Great Britain	13	24	+11
Spain	12	23	+11
Germany	13	23	+10
Japan	2	10	+8
South Korea	2	10	+8
Sweden	16	23	+7
Australia	28	35	+7

Source: Ipsos Mori, 2016 'Perils of Perception', <https://www.ipsos.com/ipsos-mori/en-uk/perceptions-are-not-reality-what-world-gets-wrong>



- Intra-EU solidarity
- Equilibrio scardinato dai richiedenti asilo



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In Italy the problem is not the number

but in the management



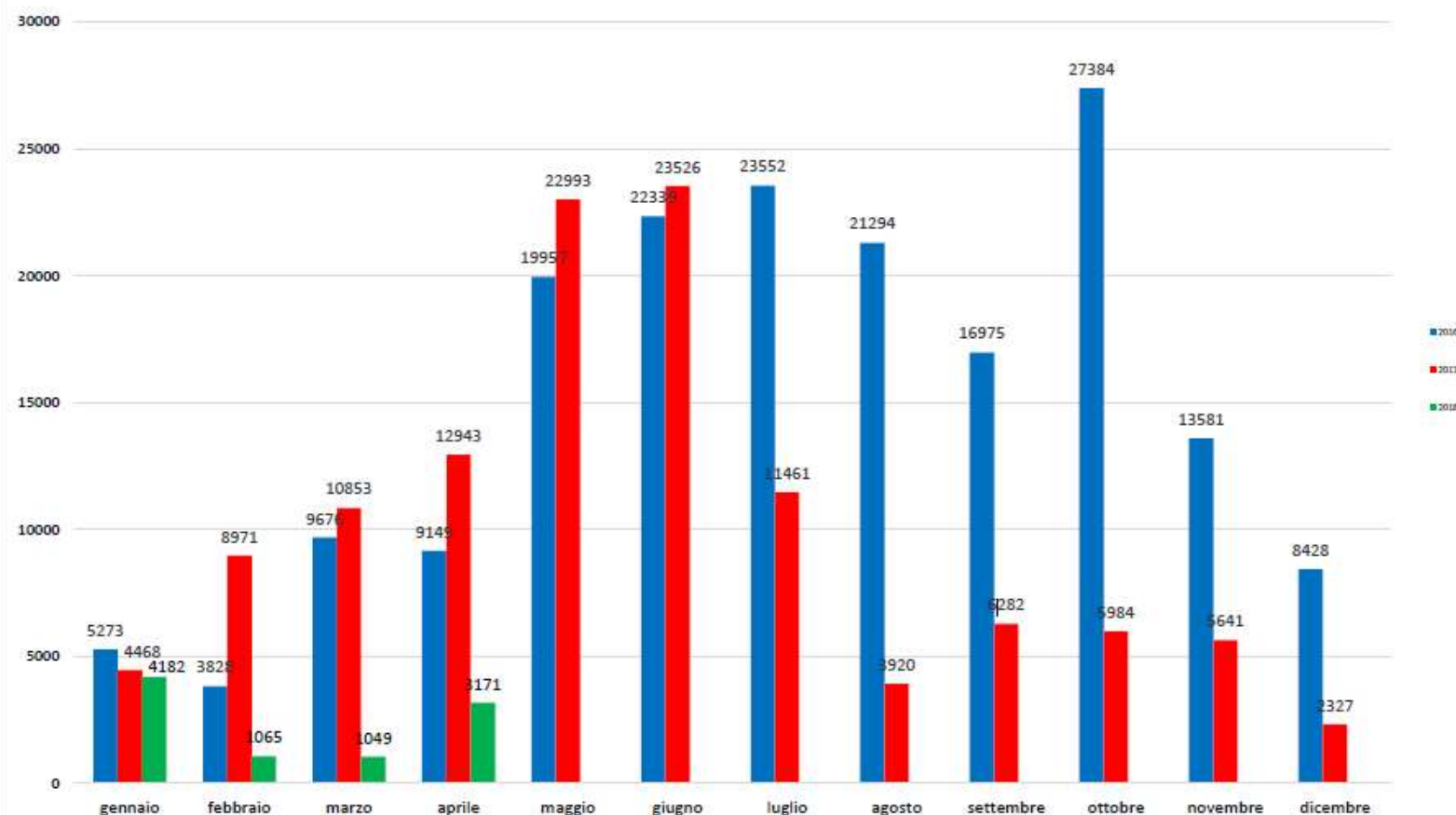
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Comparazione migranti sbarcati negli anni 2016/2017/2018

2016: 181.436

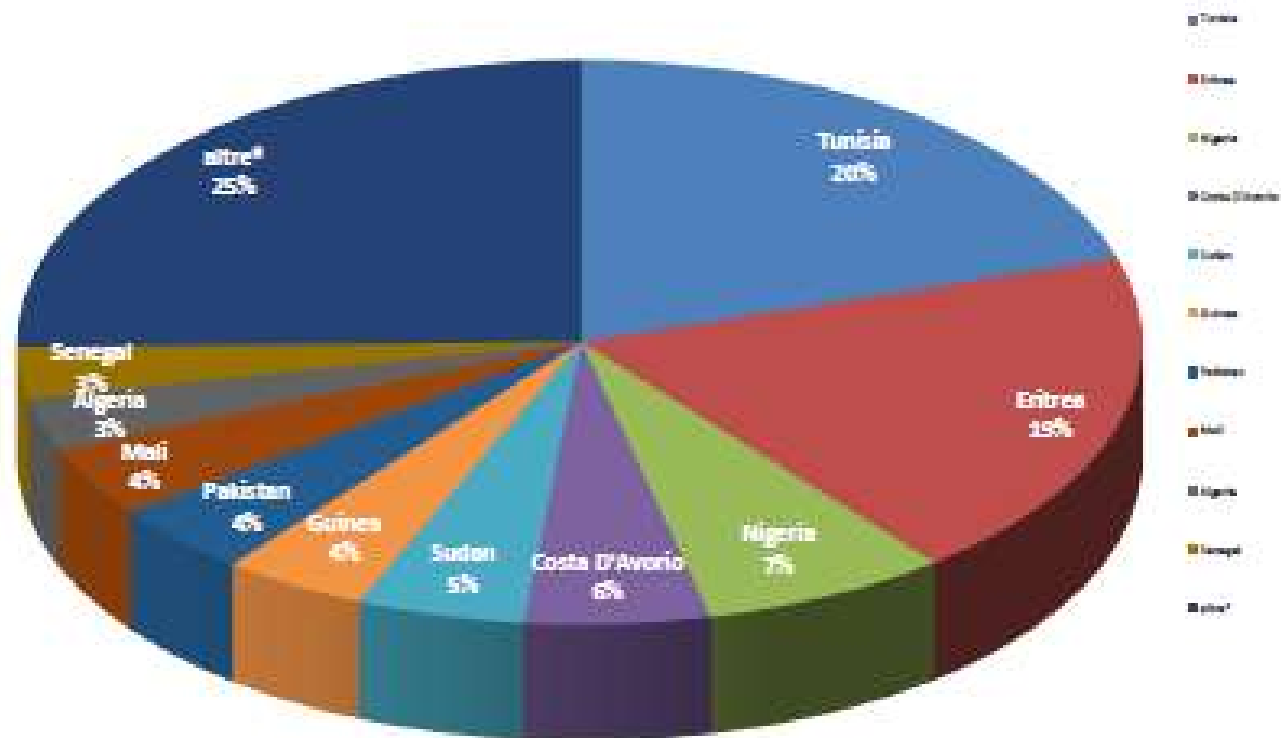
2017: 119.369

2018: 9.467 (dato al 30 Aprile 2018)



Fonte: Dipartimento della Pubblica sicurezza

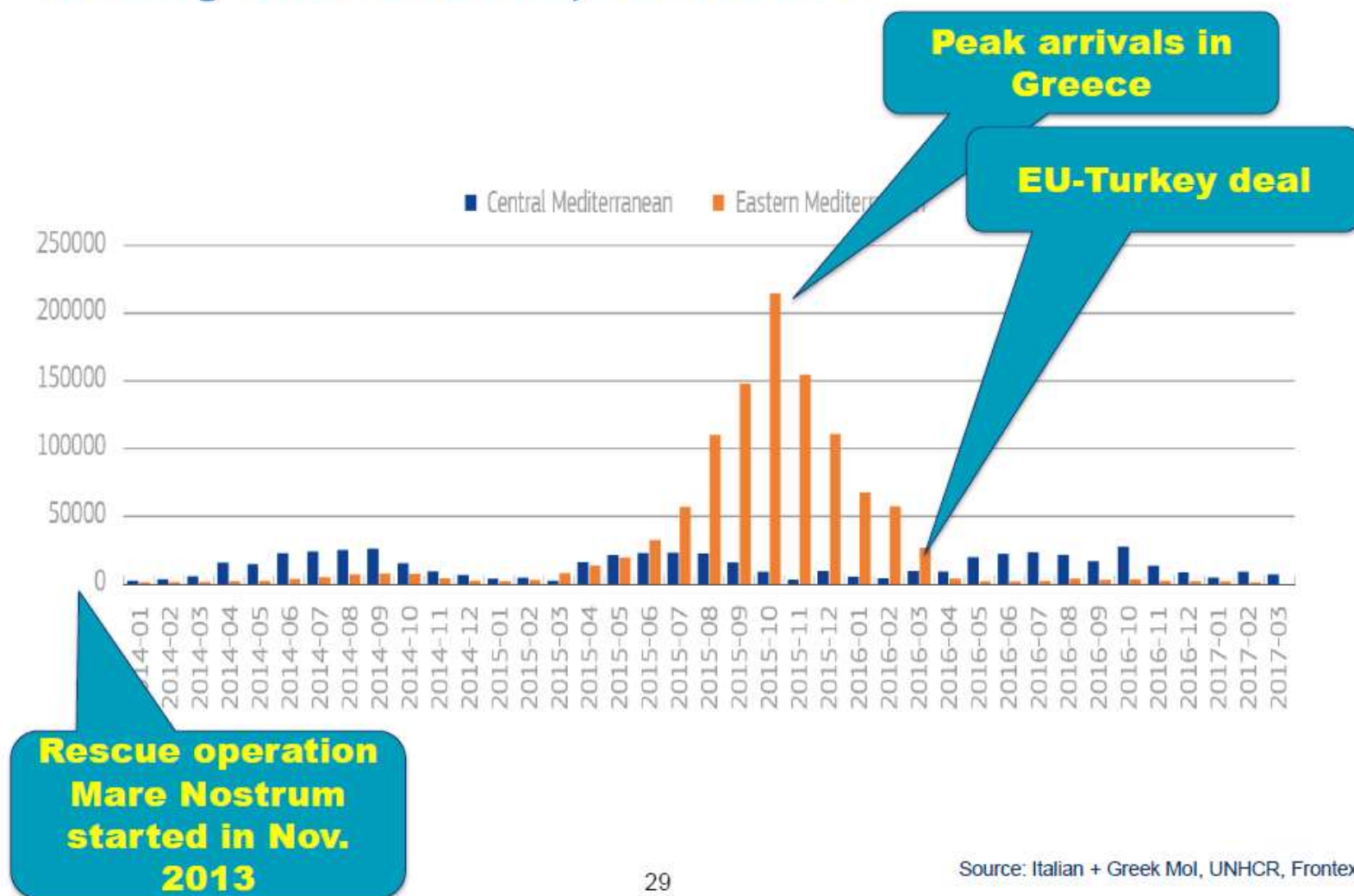
Nazionalità dichiarate al momento dello sbarco al 30/04/2018



Tab. 6. Numero domande esaminate e esito, anno 2017

Paese UE	Domande esaminate nel 2017	Di cui: con esito Positivo	% Esito positivo
Germania	682.270	325.370	47,7
Italia	90.825	35.130	38,7
Francia	144.175	40.570	28,1
Grecia	34.055	12.015	35,3
Totale Paesi UE-28	1.240.030	538.120	43,4

Irregular migrants and refugees disembarked in Italy and Greece, 2014-2017





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Effetto dei richiedetti protezione internazionale sbilanciato tra paesi EU





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Proactive Migration Policy in 2017 con EU

Memorandum of Understanding with the Libyan Government 2 February 2017

training of Libyan costal guards

Agreement with the Mayors 13 Libyan cities to control flows

Agreement with the Tunisian Government

Code of behaviour for ONG rescuing people on the sea

UNHCR relocation from fist asylum countries

Increase in the offices in charge of recognition of international protection



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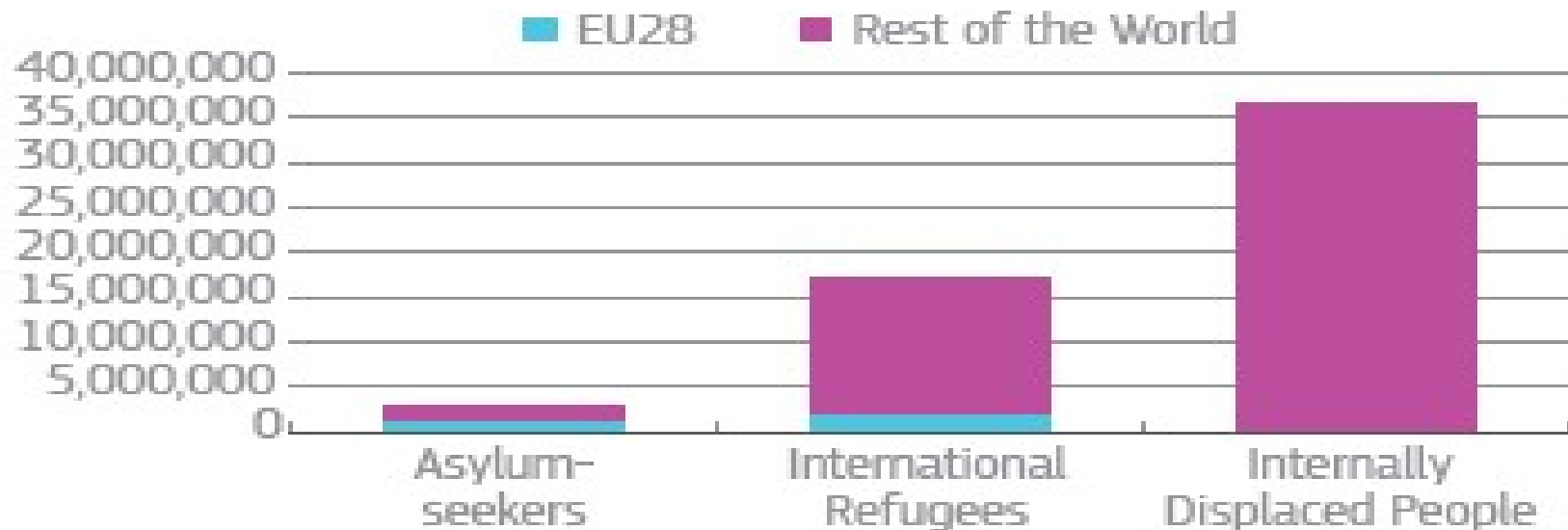
EC pursued negotiations with Priority countries within the **Partnership Framework to improve border surveillance**, particularly **with Niger** which was the main port of entrance to Libya.

The EC supported the **Niger Government** in drafting an Action plan of the National Migration Strategy with a contribution of **50 million to support** its action in counter smuggling, work against human trafficking and security. The EU and the IOM were engaged in **repatriating migrants in Libyan and in Niger to the origin countries** to reduce pressure on the Libyan back door.



Forced displacement today

Total number of refugees, asylum-seekers and internally displaced people around the world; year end 2016



Notes: The category 'Internally Displaced People' includes only people displaced as a result of violent conflict and persecution. Displacement as a result of natural disasters is not included.

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre



- **L'84% dei rifugiati (65,6 milioni nel 2016) è accolto in paesi del c.d. Terzo mondo.** Dodici anni fa era il 70%. L'UE ne accoglie meno del 10%
- I paesi più coinvolti nell'accoglienza sono Turchia (2,9milioni), Pakistan (1,4 milioni) e Libano (1,0 milioni, ma le fonti locali parlano di 1,5-2 milioni). Seguono: Irán (979.000), Uganda (941.000), Etiopia (792.000).
- Gli attuali flussi verso l'Europa, globalmente modesti e selettivi, hanno a che fare con la crisi dei sistemi di accoglienza nei paesi di primo asilo e con l'insufficienza dei finanziamenti delle agenzie internazionali

(Dati tratti dal rapporto annuale UNHCR, 2016)



- Solo l'Europa può risolvere i problemi distributivi con:
- Una nuova politica comune di asilo;
- Il Fondo per l'integrazione degli Immigrati (FAMI) e richiedenti asilo;
- Una politica comune per lo sviluppo dei paesi di origine



Comprehensive Flexible Solidarity

Flexible Intra Eu solidarity

- Coordination at EU level for border controls
- Coordination at EU level for relocation
- EU intervention to support migrants integration in MS (AMIF)
- Open the regular entrance via UNHCR and labour migrants
- **International solidarity**
- Coordination at EU level for Aid and support asylum seekers in countries of first asylum (Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey, Lybia ..)
- Coordination of Aid in sending countries





- Anche se l'ammontare dei richiedenti asilo e' molto limitato e' necessaria una strategia comune
- che utilizzi la capacita' dell'Europa di fare fronte comune di fronte a problemi generali e di coordinare le politiche di sviluppo nei paesi terzi ed anche dei donatori privati per meglio favorire la crescita dei paesi di origine dei flussi migratori



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Grazie

