



Consiglio Regionale del Molise



# **IMMIGRATION AND RECEPTION**

## **BRIEF ANALYSIS OF THE ITALIAN SITUATION**

**WORKING GROUP “IMMIGRATION, SOCIAL POLICIES AND HUMAN RIGHTS”**



Forced migration caused by wars, conflicts and persecution have reached the highest levels in the history of humankind, according to the latest annual report<sup>1</sup> of the High Commissioner of the United Nations for Refugees (UNHCR). The survey speaks of 59.5 million refugees at the end of 2014, compared to 37.5 million than ten years ago.

In relation to our continent it is evident that in the European Union came less than 10% of refugees / asylum seekers in the world. Still according to the UNHCR, in fact, during the first half of 2014 Lebanon welcomed 1.1 million asylum seekers, Turkey almost 800,000, Jordan 645,000. Each of these countries alone therefore took care of a number of people in need of protection higher than that of all 28 European Union countries (that, in 2014, was 626000).

However also analyze in detail the figures behind our Country.

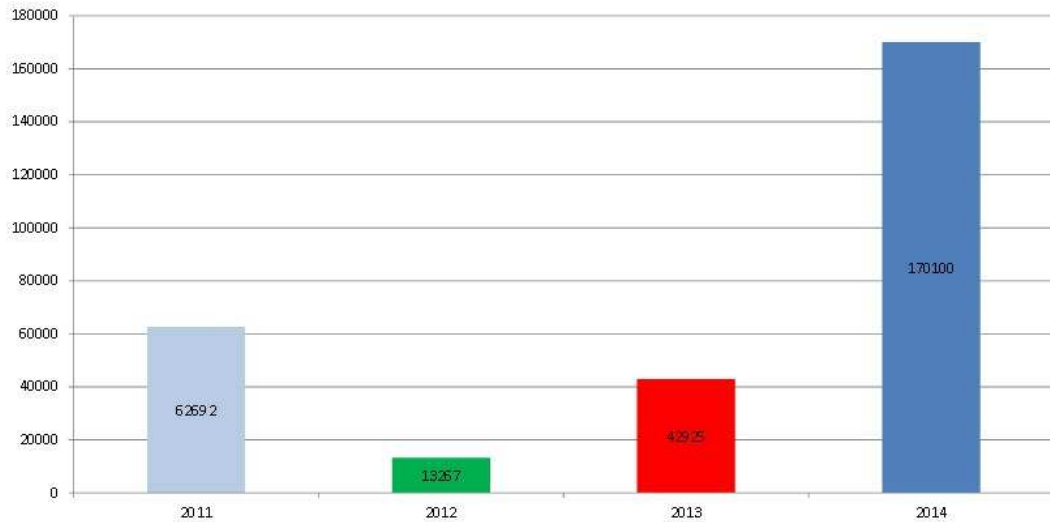
During 2014 170.000 people landed on the coast of southern Italy. In the first two months of 2015, the rate of landings has been further intensified. Until the end of February 2015 7.882 migrants have landed on the Italian coast - in the same period of 2014, foreigners arrived by sea were 5,506. So there was an increase of 43 percent, in comparison to the first two two-month periods of last year<sup>2</sup>.

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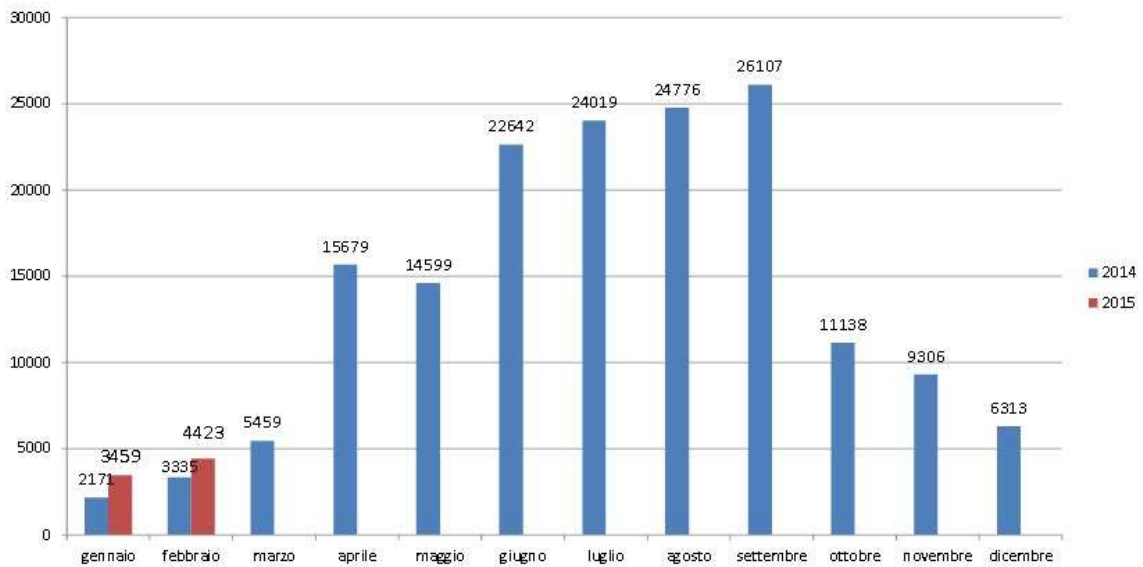
<sup>1</sup> UNHCR Global Trends, Forced Displacement in 2014.

<sup>2</sup> Presences of migrants in the reception centers in Italy, the Ministry of the Interior, 2015.

**Trend in arrivals of migrants on the Italian coast  
2011 – 2012- 2013 – 2014**



**Comparison trend 2014/2015  
number of migrants disembarked - subdivision month**



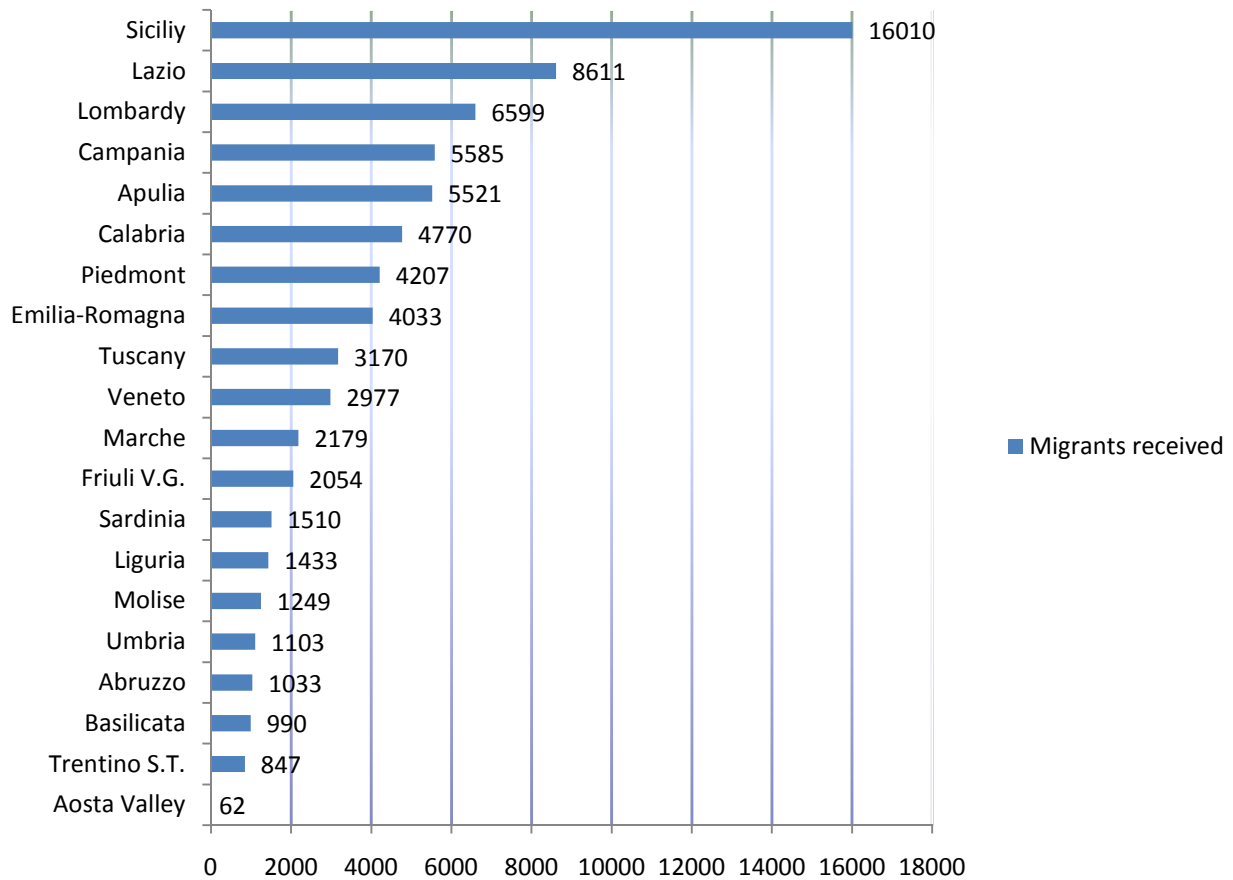
According to UNHCR, from January to April 2015, 5,390 people arrived in Italy from Eritrea, 3,720 from Somalia, 2,790 from Nigeria, 2,090 from Syria and 2,100 from Gambia.

To cope with the continual arrivals, on 3th June, the Ministry of Interior issued a circular to all Italian prefectures announcing that each region will have to take responsibility, in proportion to its population, of hospitality of a fair share of refugees.

The opposition of the governors of the Northern regions to the arrival of new refugees is at odds both with the principle of solidarity and proportionality in the quota system (introduced since 2011), both with the numbers highlighted by the Interior Ministry that indicate that it is the South of Italy to bear most of the weight of immigration and of the reception of migrants.

As shown in the graph below, according to data of the Interior Ministry, Sicily has welcomed 16,010 immigrants, Lazio 8,611 and Lombardy 6,599, respectively, as a percentage of the total of 73,943 migrants hosted at this time in Italy, 21.7 %, 11.6% and 8.9%.

## Migrants received



If it is true that it is time, as has been repeated for years, that the immigration issue will become matter for the European Union and not for individual States, on the other side it is also true that immigration is a structural phenomenon, not an emergency, and it must be addressed as such. The calculations, then, to be truthful should not forget a simple fact, and yet crucial: although in the spirit of unity of Italy, not all Regions are equal. They are not for the population, they are not for a living area, they are not for wealth too.

Looking at the 'ranking' of the Regions on the reception of migrants for 100 thousand of inhabitants, according to the latest figures<sup>3</sup>, Lombardy welcomes 66.7 refugees per 100 thousand of inhabitants. Few, when you consider that the smallest

<sup>3</sup> Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, ISTAT, [www.istat.it](http://www.istat.it)  
"Immigration, Social Policies and Human Rights"  
CALRE Working Group

**Region of Molise** has on its territory 396.8 migrants per 100 thousand of people. Lombardy indeed has almost 10 million inhabitants against 314 thousand of Molise.

The data are clear: it is the South to bear, in proportion to the population, the greatest burden of 73 thousand migrants currently in Italy. On his head, as mentioned, there is Molise who welcomed six times more immigrants than in Lombardy. Right after that Sicily with 314.2 migrants and Calabria with 240.8 refugees per hundred thousand inhabitants. Fourth Basilicata (171) and then the Friuli Venezia Giulia (167).

REGIONE	ABITANTI	MIGRANTI	MIGRANTI/100 KMQ
Molise	313.278	1.249	398,69
Sicilia	5.088.889	16.010	314,61
Calabria	1.977.148	4.770	241,26
Basilicata	575.933	990	171,88
Friuli V.G.	1.227.625	2.054	167,31
Lazio	5.889.649	8.611	146,21
Marche	1.549.507	2.179	140,63
Puglia	4.082.840	1.103	136,79
Umbria	895.259	1.103	123,30
Piemonte	4.425.194	4.207	95,07
Campania	5.869.029	5.521	94,07
Sardegna	1.661.630	1.510	90,87
Liguria	1.584.242	1.433	90,45
Emilia-Romagna	4.450.541	4.003	89,94
Toscana	3.752.414	3.170	84,48
Trentino A.A.	1.055.649	847	80,24
Abruzzo	1.331.749	1.003	75,31
Lombardia	10.001.496	6.599	65,98
Veneto	4.928.503	2.977	60,40
Valle d'Aosta	128.210	62	48,36

Even taking into account the macro-regions, dividing Italy in the five districts used for the European elections, it can be seen that the North-West (76) and the Northeast (84), are those that receive less migrants in relation to the population.

<b>MACROREGIONE</b>	<b>ABITANTI</b>	<b>MIGRANTI</b>	<b>MIGRANTI/100 KMQ</b>
Nord-Ovest	16.139.142	12.301	76.22
Nord-Est	11.662.318	9.881	84,73
Centro	12.086.829	15.063	124,62
Sud	14.150.037	19.118	135.11

This, surely, does not mean that the phenomenon is constantly increasing and that the national government should not intervene heavily, at European level, because there are high chances that these figures could triple or quadruple in the next few months and then the situation would be difficult to manage without a serious and profound preparation, threatening to raise social tension to dangerously high levels.