



ITALY
Annual Report on Immigration and
International Protection Statistics
(2009)

Edited by the Italian National Contact Point
within the EMN European Migration Network
IDOS Study and Research Centre
with the support of the Ministry of Interior

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Annual Report on Immigration and
International Protection Statistics
(2009)

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with the cooperation of
Caritas/Migrantes Statistical Dossier on Immigration

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1. INTRODUCTION

According to Council Decision 2008/381/EC, the objective of the European Migration Network (EMN) is to meet the information needs of EU and national institutions dealing with migration and asylum and, in general, of a wider public, by providing up-to-date, objective and comparable information.

The EMN pays particular attention to gathering, exchanging and analyzing information and statistical data on migration and asylum, by relying on a wide array of sources and cooperating with EU institutions in order to consolidate content.

In keeping with this objective, since 2002 the EMN Italian National Contact Point has been providing its own contribution to the European Commission's *Annual Report on Migration and Asylum Statistics*¹ with an expertise and incisiveness which have significantly grown over the years. This is particularly so as of the *2008 Report* which benefitted from the implementation of the so-called Regulation on Migration Statistics, which was adopted as a result of EU Council Resolution 862/2007² and has conformed to common standards at the EU level all data transmitted to the European Commission (specifically, to the Eurostat agency) by the relevant national authorities.

Therefore, at the beginning of 2010, 4.235 million foreign residents were registered in Italy, of which 2.994 million came from third countries. Compared to data from the 2001 Census (1.335 million), the increase of foreign residents was nearly three million units with a foreign presence which all but tripled in the span of a decade, rising by almost one million in the last two years alone. Meanwhile, however, negative reactions have also increased, partly as a result of the recession. In their own perceptions, Italians seem to have a far from adequate understanding of the actual situation. In the *Transatlantic Trends*³ survey, the majority of the people interviewed improperly believed that immigrants accounted for 23% of the resident population (which would have been approximately 15 million, three times the actual number) and that irregular immigrants were more numerous than regular ones (while some estimates attributed a number closer to half a million⁴). This distorted perception is influenced by various factors, among which is political persuasion. But the data tells a different story and it will be the aim of this report to provide an objective interpretation of the phenomenon, in its various dimensions, according to a consolidated structure throughout the years and based on ample topics: authorized migration and integration, international

¹ http://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/doc_centre/asylum/annual_report_2002_it.htm.

² <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32007R0862:it:HTML>.

³ http://trends.gmfus.org/?page_id=2770.

⁴ Among the most recent estimates, one can recall the 2010 ISMU which attested an estimate of irregular immigrants in Italy of 544 thousand. Cfr: Fondazione ISMU, *Sedicesimo Rapporto sulle Migrazioni 2010*, Franco Angeli, Milano, 2010.

protection and the opposition to irregular immigration, with an optional, multi-themed, final section destined to become structured and obligatory in the coming years.

2. METHODOLOGY

The methodology used in conducting this research entailed careful attention to the gathering of statistical data, having to provide for necessary verification by including the main players in the field, that is, the so-called “data-providers” or data suppliers.

Firstly, the National Contact Point relied on a close collaboration with the European Commission, specifically on the work of the EMN service provider, represented by GHK-Cowi, which actually carried out the function of preventive review regarding the quality of the statistics transmitted.

Furthermore, the Contact Point initiated an active dialogue with national data providers, by including them in verification procedures which, as it turns out, did not affect the consistency of statistical data.

However, in terms of methodological analysis, it bears pointing out that, despite the scientific precision guaranteed by the full implementation of the provisions called for in the cited Regulation n. 862/2007, there are still intrinsic difficulties for which the administrative records are not able to completely mirror the actual situation. Two examples of this can be demonstrated as follows:

- 1) Firstly, with regard to the demographic balance of *registrations from abroad and cancellations to abroad and total population trends*, it bears highlighting that two different survey methods exist at a national level which produce different statistical results. The first one consists of statistical calculations based on individual forms, a method which is commonly used for comparisons at the EU level, due to the higher degree of detailed information provided, even if it can be more subject to margins of adjustment relating to the total data since individual forms are not filled out for everyone.

The second method, instead, is based on forms filled out by the relevant municipalities and refer to the total number of people concerned (therefore, it consists of only 8,103 forms, one for each Italian municipality). The data reported in these forms is the basis of the so-called demographic balance prepared by the Population, Instruction and Culture Division⁵ of ISTAT.

- 2) The absence of a reciprocal relationship between records related to the total residing population of third country nationals (equal to 2.994 million people) and the total number of

⁵ See http://demo.istat.it/index_e.html.

people holding a residence permit still valid at the end of the year (equal to 3.588 million people), makes one reflect upon the residual shortcomings of these two archives, despite their importance in determining the effective presence of foreigners. Furthermore, just as there are administrative delays linked to the effective registrations at the Registry Office, so too are there delays in the initial phases of first-time permit issuances or during the permit renewal process. In fact, the people waiting to renew their permits are not included into the official statistics of residing citizens, although they remain regularly registered in the Registry Office database. In the case of those awaiting their first permit, due to long waiting periods necessary to complete the procedures, these citizens – not being able to present a permit while still being permanently settled in the country – are not necessarily registered at the Registry Office. This shortfall represents a significant burden if one considers that at the beginning of 2008, the then Undersecretary of the Ministry of Interior, Marcella Lucidi, estimated that approximately one million applications were “in distress”⁶. One year later, although fewer than before, there are several residence permit applications still in the process of being reviewed. The backlog is partly due to the ever consistent flows of new entries and the numerous residence permits needing to be renewed and to the subsequent registration of both in the Registry Office database. Of course, of these applications there is no trace in the statistical data, except after a long period of time.

It is understandable that, faced with extremely fragmented official statistical data, there is a nationwide need to resort to an assessment tool that is capable of cross-referencing the various statistical records in order to reconcile these shortcomings and enhance their value. This can be done by using the Municipal Registry Office, particularly the data related to children and newborns, the permits issued to new entries by the Foreign Ministry for reasons of stable settlement other than work, and the archives managed by the National Worker’s Compensation Insurance (INAIL) and the National Institute for Social Welfare (INPS) in order to register the occupational insertion.

Such an estimate, which takes into account everyone regularly residing in Italy, even if not yet registered in the Registry Office, brings to re-evaluate the total presence at 4,919 million⁷. This figure is the result of a complex methodology, which has been repeatedly perfected throughout the course of the years by the *Caritas/Migrantes Statistical Dossier on Immigration* and is also considered reliable because it was carried out through a series of comparisons with experts from the Ministry of Interior, ISTAT and other offices which provided statistical data.

⁶ See *Immigrati, burocrazia in tilt: un milione di permessi fermi*, “La Repubblica”, 18 January 2008, <http://www.repubblica.it/2007/11/sezioni/cronaca/immigrati-3/milione-bloccato/milione-bloccato.html>.

⁷ See *Caritas/Migrantes, Dossier Statistico Immigrazione 2010. XX Rapporto*, Idos, Rome, 2010.

Lastly, to conclude this brief methodological entry, the National Contact Point wishes to underline the difficulty tied to the schedule used to conduct this research which leads to the analysis of data much later on, chronologically, than the date it was gathered for examination: from this comes an inconvenience which is sharply felt particularly by countries such as Italy, due to their recurring and consistent flow of migrants. In the evaluation made by the National Contact Point, this condition actually forces one to describe a situation which appears to belong to the remote past instead of the present reality.

3. LEGAL IMMIGRATION AND INTEGRATION

3.1. International Migration, Usually Resident Population and Acquisition of Citizenship

The regulations in place regarding legal immigration and integration reflect the national system of migration policies, which is aimed at fulfilling two primary objectives: guaranteeing public order and safety by implementing measures against irregular immigration, and promoting integration and social inclusion of regularly residing foreign citizens⁸.

Due to the repercussions of the economic recession on the job market, the government agreed not to adopt the decrees related to entry quotas for open-ended contracts in 2009⁹, focusing its attention on the need for seasonal workers only. Hiring forecasts for 2009 were also influenced by the results stemming from the Excelsior¹⁰ survey, which is conducted each year by Unioncamere, the Italian Joint Chambers of Commerce, in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour, on a sample consisting of more than 100,000 private companies in order to determine the need for a migrant workforce, on the basis of which the requirement for workforce was nearly halved in 2009¹¹.

Instead, the choice was made to regulate workers suited for caretaker jobs within families. The domestic caretaker industry (not included in the Excelsior survey) has, in fact, continued to require additional manpower. In order to deal with the irregular workers in this field, nearly 300,000 job applications were submitted under the September 2009 regulation established by the legislator within the so-called “anti-crisis package” (Law n. 102, August 3, 2009, Art. 1-ter)¹².

⁸ For a more in-depth look at this, refer to: EMN Italy (Callia R., Pittau F., Ricci A.), *The organisation of asylum and migration policies in Italy*, Idos, Roma, 2009, <http://www.emnitaly.it/rs-04.htm>.

⁹ This refers to the so-called “migration flows decree”, the regulation with which the Government establishes how many foreign, non-European citizens can enter Italy each year for work.

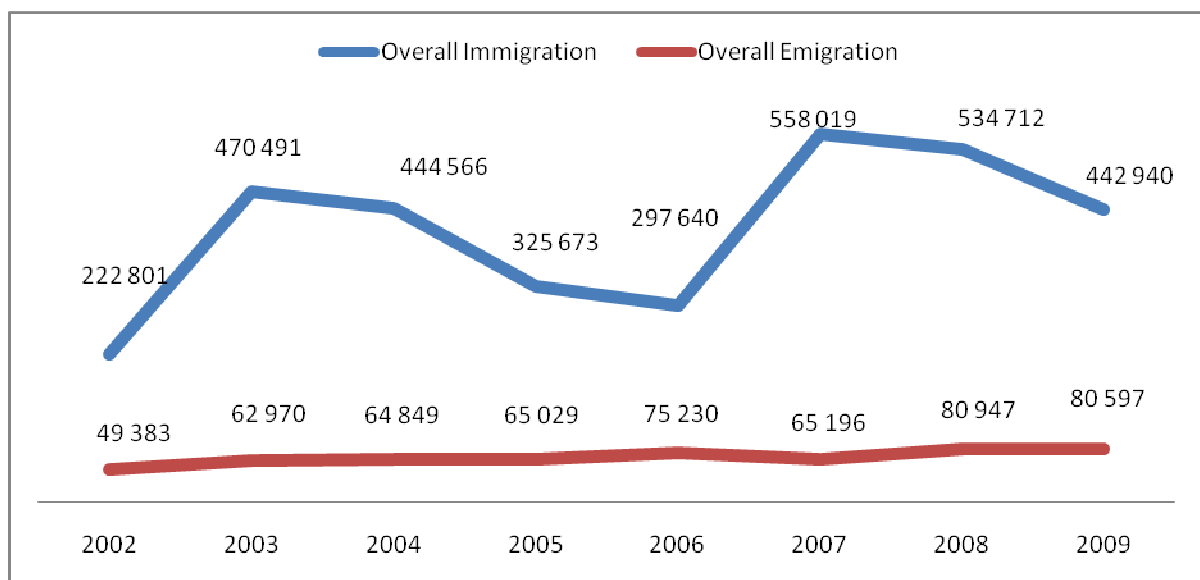
¹⁰ <http://excelsior.unioncamere.net/web/index.php>.

¹¹ For a more in-depth look at this, refer to: EMN Italy (Callia R., Pittau F., Ricci A.), *Satisfying labour demand through migration. The Italian case*, Rome, 2010, <http://www.emnitaly.it/rs-21.htm>.

¹² http://www.interno.it/mininterno/export/sites/default/it/sezioni/servizi/legislazione/immigrazione/0959_2009_08_03_L03082009n102.html.

It is important to point out that, in acknowledging the EU Directive on highly qualified immigrants, known as EU Blue Card, the Circular n. 1280 from the Department of Civil Liberties and Immigration dated March 11, 2009¹³ provided for the conversion of study permits into work permits, as well as the opportunity to obtain a research work permit valid for 12 months for all the foreigners who earned a Master's Degree or Doctorate in Italy. Furthermore, law n. 94 of July 15, 2009 (better known as the "security package")¹⁴ further simplified the terms of entry of particularly qualified foreign workers into Italy, by establishing a derogatory discipline to entries and stays, apart from the annual quotas, for specific categories of professionals such as university professors and company executives. As for the opposite phenomenon, the so called "brain drain", the Ministry of Education programme purposely set up in 2001 to repatriate highly qualified professionals from abroad, has been temporarily suspended in order to renew the procedures.

3.1.1. International Migration Flows



SOURCE: EMN ITALY on Eurostat data

a) Immigration

The total number of new registrations at the Registry Office from abroad between 2002 and 2009, that is, people who established their own permanent residence in Italy for a period of at least 12 months, was calculated at an average of more than 400,000 people per year. Taken as a whole, in the eight years referenced, there was a significant migration flow, involving 3,296,842 people including Italian citizens, EU citizens and third country nationals. The peak of registrations at the

¹³http://212.14.136.135/dipim/site/it/documentazione/documenti/politiche_immigrazione_asilo/2009/istanza_conversione_permesso.html?pageIndex=15.

¹⁴http://www.interno.it/mininterno/site/it/sezioni/servizi/legislazione/sicurezza/0979_2009_07_27_legge_sicurezza.html

Registry Office was reached in 2007, when, compared to the previous year, there was an increase of 260,379 people, for a total of 558,019 units. Since then, the number of registrations has remained high, even if in 2009 they significantly decreased to a total of 442,940 registrations, with a considerable drop, compared to the previous year, which included over 90,000 units.

If comparing this data with that related to the cancellations, it is possible to note that between 2002 and 2009 the number of people involved in the emigration phenomenon came to a total of 544,201. Therefore, an average trend of over 68,000 cancellations per year was registered.

It is possible to state, therefore, that Italy is prominently an immigration country, so much so that the estimated migratory balance for the entire period between 2002-2009 involved more than 2.7 million people (362,343 in 2009 alone). Although far from the levels following WWII, it is nevertheless a significant and consistent migration flow.

Breaking out the 442,940 people registered at the Registry Office based on country of citizenship, 61.1% consists of non-EU citizens, 30.7% of EU citizens, while the remainder is represented by a spontaneous return migration by Italian citizens (8.2%). Among third country nationals, the sub-group of citizens from the three candidate countries to join the European Union (Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey) together made up 1.6% of the total number of registered people coming from abroad. On the whole, the presence of migrants coming from medium developing countries (184,032, equal to 41.5%) predominates. The case study of citizens coming from non-EU highly developed countries is of particular note, amounting to 64,066 units (14.5%), while there were 14,862 citizens coming from non-EU under-developed countries who, contrary to what is perceived by the collective imagination, only represent 3.4% of the total.

Further examining the primary nationalities of people involved in migration flows, the following communities represent the top ten: Morocco (7.5%), Albania (6.2%), Ukraine (5.1%), China (3.8%), Moldova (3.8%), India (2.9%), Peru (2.4%), Philippines (2.3%), Brazil (2.2%), Bangladesh (2.0%). Taken together, these top ten communities made up approximately 38.1% of the total amount of registrations at the Registry Office in 2009, representing all the continents with the exception of Oceania (the European prevalence, however, is assured by the presence of at least 3 countries in the top five).

A subdivision based on gender displays a slight preponderance of the female component (240,996, or 54.5%) compared to the male one. This trend was even more pronounced for EU citizens, in which case women represented 60.2%, surpassing men by 27,969 units. Even regarding the new registrations at the Registry Office of non-EU citizens, the female component was slightly higher (142,665 compared to 127,927 males, a difference of 14,738 units). Females were lower only in the case of registrations of nationals from under-developed countries (35.3%), while a notable female

presence was found both in the groups belonging to developing countries (53.0%) and more developed countries (56.4%).

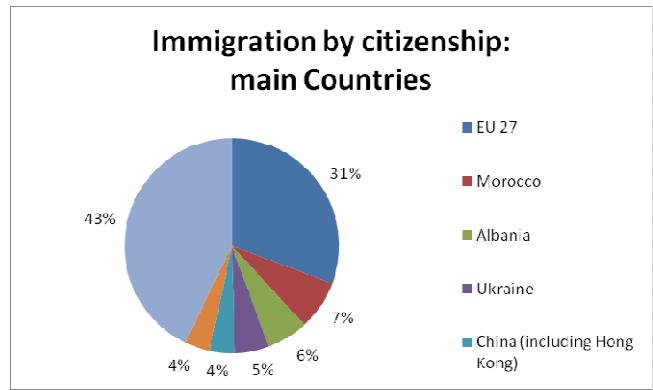
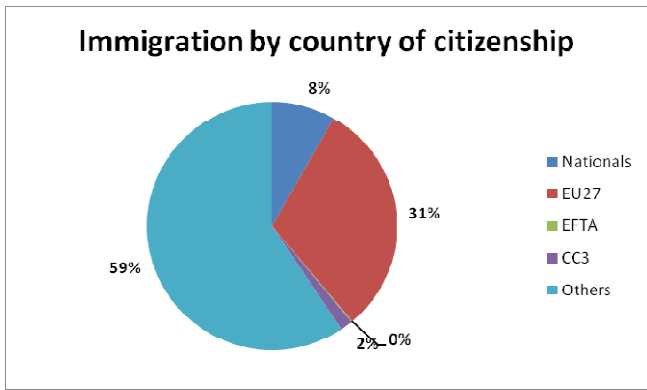
Among the new registrants minors were 96.249, equal to 21.7% of the total. The percentage of new registrations of minors is lower for EU countries (17.9%), while for non-EU countries there is a higher incidence, reaching 23.3%. Analyzing the data relating to Italians returned to their native country, the presence of minors is evident in a quarter of the cases (24.3%).

Applicants aged 20 to 64 years old, therefore, represent 75.3% of the total new registrations at the Registry Office. People aged over 65 constitute only a minimal part of the phenomenon (less than 3% of the total) and mainly consist of people coming to Italy for family reunification or by choice (in this latter case, attractive regions such as Tuscany represent the primary area of settlement). Migrants over the age of 65 were principally third country nationals (2.6%) and it is assumed that such a presence can indicate a higher tendency to stable settlement by their respective communities of origin. Still, the highest incidence of people over 65 is attributed to Italians (12.5%), a sign of a definitive reentry at the end of a more or less prolonged period of work abroad.

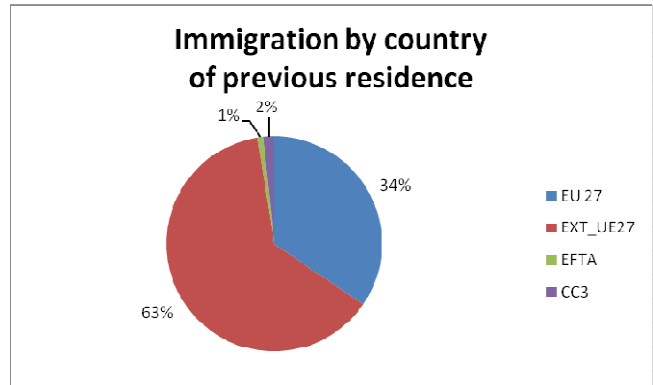
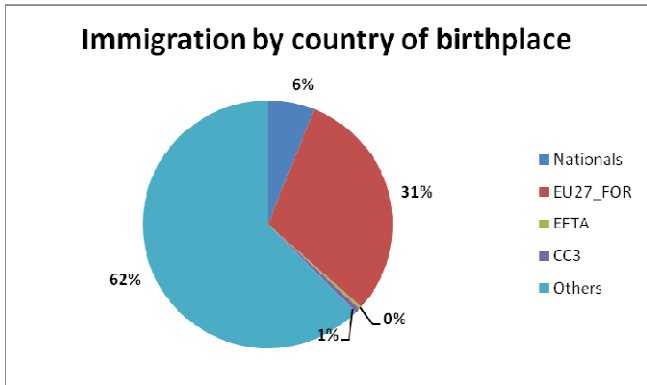
By analyzing data regarding immigrants not coming directly from their country of citizenship, we can trace the country of previous residence regardless of their country of citizenship. The ranking for the top ten countries remains largely unchanged as follows: Morocco (7.5%), Albania (6.3%), Ukraine (5.2%), Moldova (3.9%), China (3.9%), India (2.9%), Brazil (2.6%), Peru (2.5%), Philippines (2.3%), Bangladesh (2.0%). By examining the origin of geographic areas, one can see that most of the people in question (279,251, or 63.0%) came from non-EU countries, whereas the presence of people coming from EU countries was equal to 34.5% (152,962 people).

With regards to immigration on the basis of countries of birth, the subdivisions by citizenship and place of birth generally seem to coincide, although it has emerged that one quarter of Italians who returned were born abroad (9,277, or 25.6%), presumably in a third country.

In conclusion, to summarize the general trends, we can firstly infer a slight decrease in the number of new registrations at the Registry Office in 2009 which, in any event, has not influenced the incidence of the foreign resident population in Italy. Of notable interest, moreover, was the strong difference of age groups among the foreign population, which resulted much younger than the Italian one.



SOURCE: EMN ITALY on Eurostat data



SOURCE: EMN ITALY on Eurostat data

b) Emigration

Between 2002 and 2009, 544,201 people left Italy towards other countries, with an average annual number of 68,025 people. The number nearly doubled during this period if one considers that in 2002, 49,383 people emigrated abroad, whereas the most recent data, related to 2009, show an exodus of 80,597 emigrants. Of these, 48,327 were Italians (59.9%), 18,379 were citizens from EU countries (22.8%) and 13,891 were non-EU citizens (17.2%). Among Italians, males were predominant (57.4%), whereas for other EU citizens the subdivision by gender was nearly equal (49.5%). Among non-EU citizens, on the contrary, a higher incidence of female emigrants was registered, reaching a total of 51.3%.

With regard to the subdivision on the basis of age group, one sees that, among Italian citizens, the age range between 20 and 34 (18,917) was nearly the same as that between 35 and 64 (18,236). The presence of people over 65 was very scarce, representing a mere 6.7% of total Italian emigrants during the year studied. The same phenomenon was also evident in the age-based results for EU citizens, where people over 65 accounted for 2.4%. On the other hand, there was a strong presence of minors (23.6%) among non-EU citizens, for whom such an age range represented a clear prevalence compared to emigrants over 65 (5.9%). This confirms the widespread phenomenon

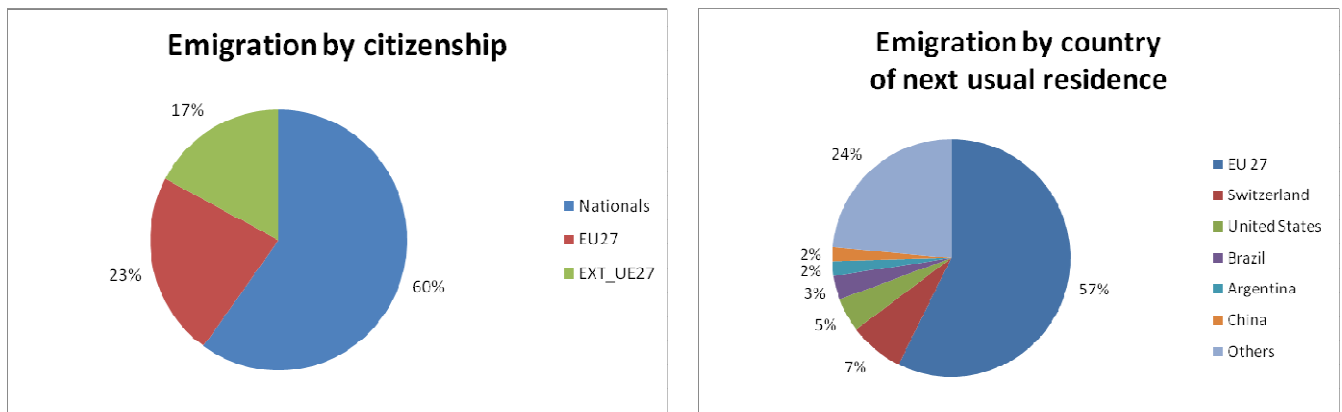
among various communities of having offspring study in their country of origin in order not to lose their roots.

Among non-EU citizens, the communities which stood out in 2009 for highest number of people returning to their native country were: Morocco (1,178, equal to 1.5% of the total movement), Albania (1,110 - 1.4%), Ukraine (1,044 - 1.3%), China (879 - 1.1%), Brazil (758 - 0.9%), Bangladesh (551 - 0.7%), Tunisia (484 - 0.6%), India (476 - 0.6%), Moldova (463 - 0.6%) and Serbia (435 - 0.5%). There was a higher rate of emigration among EU citizens however, totaling 22.8% compared to 17.2% for non-EU.

Furthermore, the available statistical data allows us to examine the destination countries of outgoing migration flows (new migrations of foreign or Italian citizens, mixed among return migration flows, those in transit or, in some cases, even long/mid-term circular migration to the country of origin). Most of the people who left Italy generally moved to other EU countries (46,176, equal to 57.3%) and only 42.7% (34,418) went beyond the EU borders. The 80,597 people who left Italy in 2009 to go to non-EU countries headed primarily to: Switzerland (5,981, representing 7.4% of the total), The United States (3,714 - 4.6%), Brazil (2,608 - 3.2%), Argentina (1,630 - 2.0%), China (1,487 - 1.8%), Albania (1,159 - 1.4%), Morocco (1,079 - 1.3%), Ukraine (1,059 - 1.3%), Australia (911 - 1.0%) and Canada (769 - 0.9%).

In conclusion, it merits mentioning the probable underestimation of outgoing migration flows due to the delay with which cancellations in the Registry Office are made, an inevitable part of this phenomenon. Indeed, one can presume that the phenomenon in question includes many more people who, however, have not yet undertaken the necessary process to cancel their vital records at the Registry office; sometimes this is done purposely in order to continue taking advantage of opportunities offered to residents in Italy, such as welfare and healthcare, for a certain period of time. In any event, it appears evident that this phenomenon primarily regards Italian citizens who, although considerably lower compared to the past, tend to perpetrate the long history of emigration which characterizes our country¹⁵.

¹⁵ For a more in-depth look at these aspects, as well as on the political, economic, social and cultural impact of Italian emigration, refer to: Fondazione Migrantes, *Rapporto Italiani nel Mondo 2011*, Idos, Rome, 2011.



SOURCE: EMN ITALY on Eurostat data

3.1.2. Usual Residence

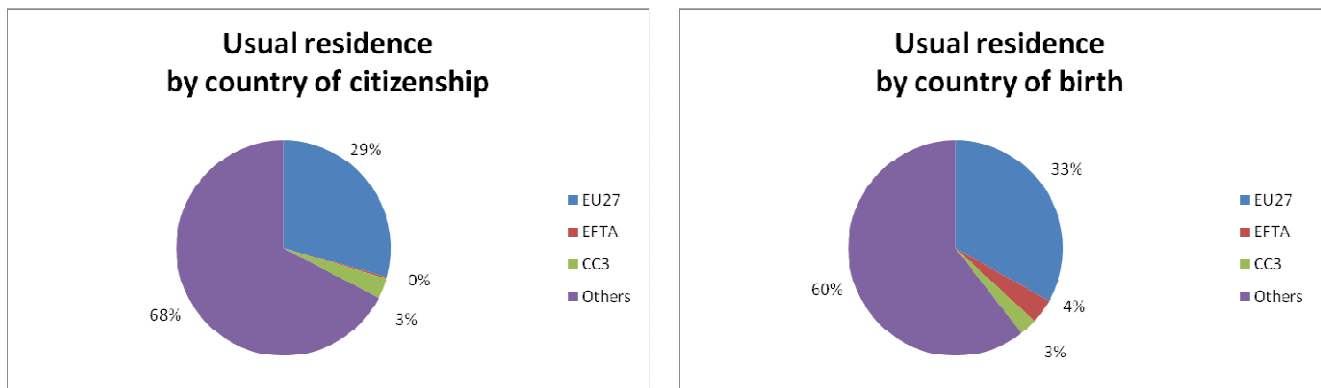
As of January 1st, 2010, the resident population in Italy was equal to 60,340,328 people, with a presence of 4,235,059 people with non-Italian citizenship, equal to 7.0% of the total population. This was an increase of 344,000 people (+8.8%) compared to the previous year. Such an increase, while high, was lower than that recorded in the two-year period between 2007-2008 (+16.8% and 13.4%, respectively).

The gender-based division of the total resident population showed a slight increase for the female component, which represented 51.5% of foreign residents in Italy. This is only an apparently balanced relationship, however, because within the individual communities, the data is not at all homogeneous. Rather, such an apparent balance seems to be the result of a trade-off between predominantly male societies (like Morocco, for example) and predominantly female ones (such as Ukraine and Moldova). Despite the increasing flows for family reunification due to a progressive settlement in the new country, this substantial imbalance equaled the pace of new flows for work reasons by young migrants, who were males in male-predominant communities and females in female-predominant ones.

Analyzing the subdivisions by age groups, the incidence of minors among Italians was equal to just 18.6%. This percentage increased slightly to 19.9% among EU citizens and reached 26.1% among non-EU nationals. The opposite trend was seen in the analysis of the over 65 age group. In this case, while for Italians the presence of people over 65 represented 21.6% of the total population, for EU citizens it represented only 2.3% and for non-EU only 2.2%. The presence of immigrants seems, therefore, to contribute to the lowering of the total population's median age, bringing with it obvious benefits at a demographic and welfare level. To this end, it is interesting to note that the incidence of young foreigners under the age of 34 was equal to 29.4% of the entire population.

The three candidate countries to join the EU were set apart by a higher presence of minors (30.5%) compared to the total for the other non-EU countries, for which the incidence was equal to 26.1%. Upon further examination of data related to age, the level of development of a particular area of

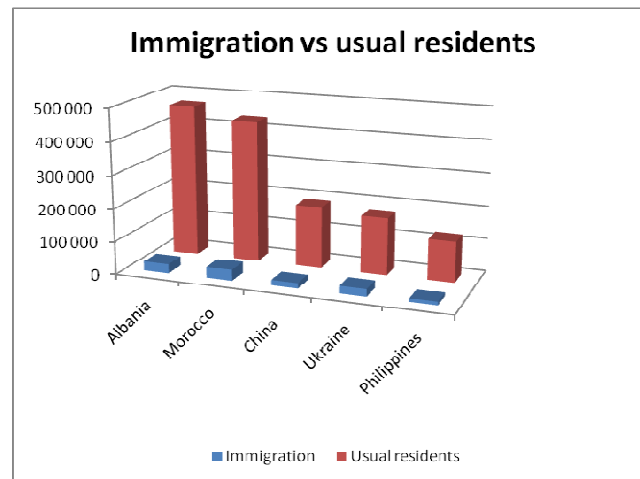
origin appeared to have no influence on the presence of minors. This was practically consistent for countries with different levels of development (27.1% for highly developed countries, 25.5% for developing countries and 26.1% for under-developed ones). The sub-category containing EFTA countries is the one which counted the most number of people over 65 in its group (29.9%).



SOURCE: EMN ITALY on Eurostat data

Taking a closer look at the top ten nationalities of non-EU citizens residing in Italy, in first place is Albania (15.6% of the total non-EU nationals) followed by Morocco (14.4%), China (6.3%), Ukraine (5.8%), the Philippines (4.1%), India (3.5%), Moldova (3.5%), Tunisia (3.5%), the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (3.1%) and finally, Peru (2.9%). Albanians and Moroccans are the predominant communities and are characterized by long and rather steady migration within the country. In numerical order, the top five countries alone make up more than 45% of the total non-EU citizens residing in Italy. Despite this, it appears evident how immigration in Italy is further characterized, though in lesser measures than in the past, by its distinct polycentrism, contrary to what happens in other European countries, where the migratory phenomenon primarily involves specific communities. On a national scale, we notice the presence of different communities belonging to distinct geographical areas, even if the European component – and specifically the EU component - continues to predominate, making up 2.1% of the total resident population in Italy. The presence of an Asian component is also steadily growing in the landscape of Italian immigration, with a rather constant migration flow, coming primarily from the Indian Subcontinent.

A detailed analysis broken out on the basis of country of birth has been left out of this study because of the obvious complexity in comparing it with the previous analysis. It is, however, available as an attachment. In the case of Italy, the cognitive value of such a study is lessened by the contributory effects, on the one hand, of second generations born in Italy but not holding Italian citizenship, and, on the other hand, by the trend of acquiring citizenship through marriage or extended stays, as well as the incoming flows of Italians born abroad.



SOURCE: EMN ITALY on Eurostat data

3.1.3. Acquisition of citizenship

Regarding the acquisition of citizenship, the political debate in Italy is still to this day particularly heated and subject to upcoming developments, as evidenced by the 11 bills related to citizenship under examination by the Parliament in December 2009¹⁶. While a new regulation may still seem far from being introduced, due to the absence of a shared and cross-party vision, attention is growing regarding the introduction of new possibilities to obtain citizenship for specific categories (children born in Italy to foreign parents, for example, given certain conditions are met) through the partial introduction of *ius soli*. Indeed, a reduction in the time needed for the naturalization of permanently settled foreigners has been hypothesized more than once, bringing the 10 years currently required by national law down to 4, 5 or 7 years.

Beyond such considerations, some relevant regulations were introduced in the so-called “security package” (Law n. 94/2009) which, in addition to requiring a €200 fee to be paid upon submitting the citizenship application form, extended the waiting period necessary to apply for citizenship based on marriage to an Italian citizen from six months to two years (three, for couples living abroad).

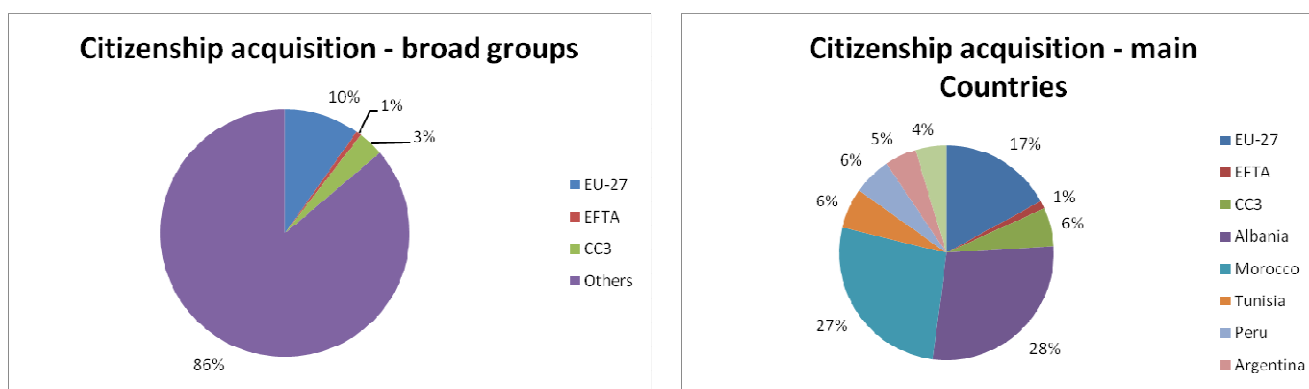
Throughout 2009, 59,369 requests for citizenship were granted, an increase of 5,673 units compared to the previous year, equal to approximately 10%. By comparing this figure with people of foreign citizenship regularly residing in Italy, however, we find that the incidence is still quite low. Simply consider that, of the over 4 million foreigners residing in Italy, only 1.4% actually become naturalized citizens.

Most of the requests for citizenship with a positive outcome regarded 53,590 third country nationals, which corresponded to about 90% of the total requests for citizenship granted throughout

the course of the year. These were mainly granted for adults aged between 35 and 64 (26,308, or 49.1%). Yet, the presence of an impressive amount of 17,473 minors is also significant, equal to approximately 30% of the category studied.

Of these, only a small part was represented by citizens from EFTA countries (402) or candidate countries (1,980). The primary third countries of origin are: Albania (17.8% of the total of non-EU citizens to whom Italian citizenship was granted), Morocco (17.0%), Tunisia (3.8%), Peru (3.6%), Argentina (3.0%), Brazil (2.9%), Russia (2.6%), Egypt (2.6%), Serbia (2.3%) and Bosnia-Herzegovina (2.1%). It is interesting to note the presence of such countries as Argentina and Brazil, traditional destinations for Italian emigrants in the past. Presumably, this is in part due to descendants of Italians who acquired citizenship via their ancestors.

In reference to gender-based data, we must note that foreign females accounted for 54.1% of citizenship acquisitions, denoting a stronger female role in this phenomenon, partly justified by the more widespread instances of mixed marriages to foreign women.



SOURCE: EMN ITALY on Eurostat data

3.2. Residence Permits and Residence of Third-Country Nationals

Linking authorized stays to integration policies has been a continuous effort for the Ministry of Interior, for example by emphasizing the role played by the Territorial Councils for Immigration¹⁷ established within all the Prefectures (Local Government Offices), as mentioned in Circular n. 5 of April 2, 2009 of the head of the Department for Civil Liberties and Immigration of the Ministry of Interior¹⁸. With this Circular, Council members were asked to better promote social cohesion through incisive action, with particular focus on foreign minors present in the national territory.

¹⁶ The current legislation, Law n. 91, 5 February 1992, foresees “new regulations on citizenship”; See http://www.interno.it/mininterno/export/sites/default/it/sezioni/servizi/legislazione/cittadinanza/legislazione_30.html.

¹⁷ In the Territorial Councils for Immigrations, chaired by the prefect, are represented the local authorities of the state, the Region, the local governments, institutions and associations active locally for the care of immigrants, as well as workers' and employers' organizations.

¹⁸ http://212.14.136.135/dipim/site/it/documentazione/documenti/Capo_Dipartimento/2009/consigli territoriali.html.

Regarding distribution of financing from the European Integration Fund to third country nationals, the Ministry of Interior gave special priority to projects aimed at the creation of activities related to language training and civic orientation, professional training and job preparation, as well as school insertion and accessibility of information.

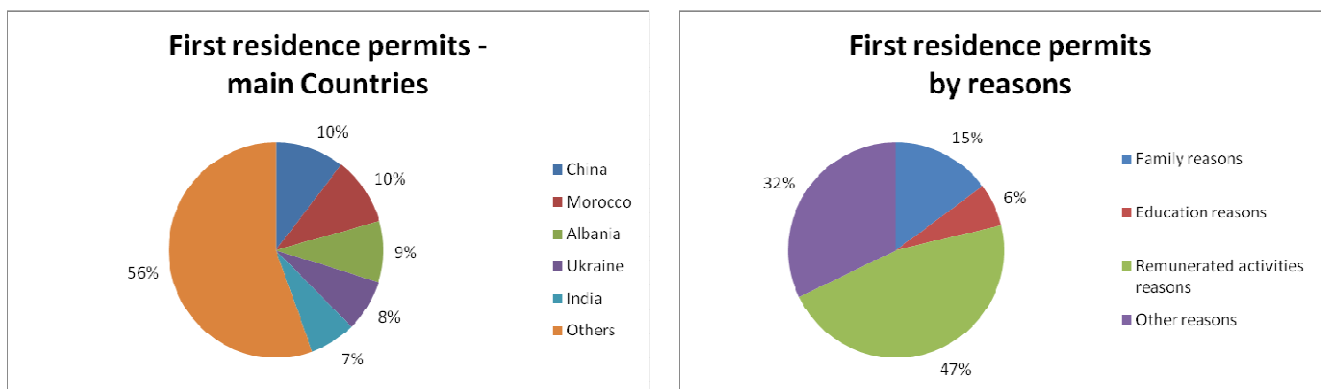
As far as integration is concerned, during the course of the year, the so-called “security package” (Law n. 94/2009) introduced the obligation of undergoing an Italian language exam in order to obtain long-term CE residence permits. Foreigners applying for a residence permit are now required to sign an “integration agreement”, based on a point system (defined as “credits”), which, once depleted, results in the revocation of the permit. Exceptions were made for foreigners under international protection, asylum applicants, beneficiaries of subsidiary protection, holders of permits for family or humanitarian reasons, holders of long-term CE residence permits and residence permits for family members of EU citizens, or holders of other residence permits who have exercised their right to family reunification. It bears pointing out, however, that these norms have not been rendered operative yet, because they are still awaiting the issuance of their regulation. There were 506,833 residence permits issued throughout 2009: 14.8% for family reunification, 6.4% for study reasons, 46.5% for work reasons and the remainder 32.2% were issued for other reasons. Most of the residence permits issued for the first time were linked to working activities, equal to approximately half of the total number issued. Compared to the previous year when 241,558 residence permits were issued, the increase was more than 100%.

Upon closer look of the data related to residence permits issued for the first time to third country nationals, the top spot goes to China, with a total of 52,489 permits (10.3%). Morocco is a close second with 51,942 permits (10.2%) and then Albania, whose citizens benefitted from 46,674 permits (9.2%). Ukraine follows (39,640, equal to 7.8%), then India (34,912, 6.9%), Moldova (31,040, 6.1%), Peru (19,883, 3.9%), Philippines (15,773, 3.1%), Egypt (14,524, 2.9%) and Pakistan (14,191, 2.8%).

It is possible to note a few peculiarities among the most frequent types of residence permits for each community. China, for example, distinguished itself by having the most number of residence permits for work, representing 62.9% of all the permits issued. Family reunifications in this community are still relatively few, since they comprised only 11% of the total permits issued to Chinese citizens. Migrants coming from Morocco and Albania, on the other hand, were much more apt to seek permits for family reunification. These communities can boast a higher number of residence permits for family reasons, 27.1% and 32.1%, respectively. In the case of Albania, the number of permits issued for family reasons even surpassed the number of issuances for work reasons, which represented 27.4%, whereas in the case of Morocco, the two types of permits issued were relatively the same in number. This data denotes a strong tendency towards stable settlement

in the national territory. Another community which has begun to characterize itself by a growth leaning towards stable settlement is that from the Philippines, for which, despite a prevalence of residence permits for work reasons (52.4%), 13.6% of the permits were issued for family reasons. Similar trends resulted for Pakistan (19.7% for family reasons – 39.8% for work) and Moldova (14.8% for family – 57.5% for work). We are dealing with more recent immigration, however, compared to that characterizing other communities, which continues to set itself apart for its impermanent nature. The number of residence permits for family reunification issued to migrants coming from India was significant (11.4% compared to 62.5% of permits issued for work reasons). In this ever-growing community, 3.1% of the residence permits issued for the first time was for study reasons. Ukraine saw a different trend, as 73.4% of the permits issued was connected to working activities; it is primarily the case of people employed in the field of in-home assistance, who are unable to be reunited with their family because they reside with the family for whom they provide a service.

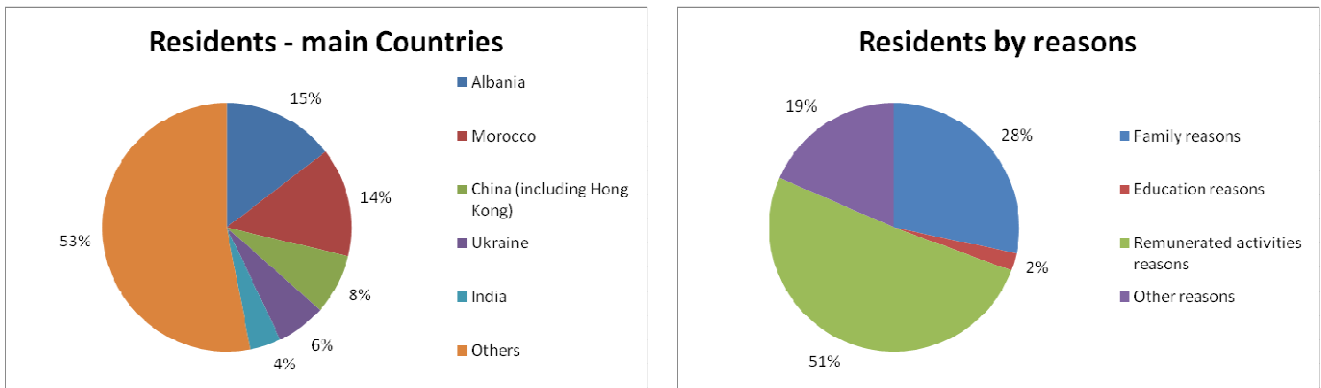
Comparing the 2009 data with the relative data from the previous year, we can generally see a consolidation of the top six nationalities, each one of which grew by several percentage points: China (+400.6%), Morocco (+80.8%), Albania (+42.0%), Ukraine (+86.6%), India (+248.1%), Moldova (+87.3%). Just these top communities alone account for two thirds of the total residence permits issued during the year (63.3%).



SOURCE: EMN ITALY on Eurostat data

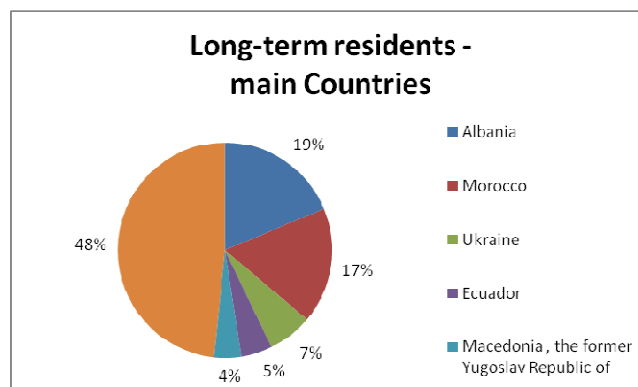
Of the permits issued and still valid on December 31st, 2009, 3,587,653 were issued to non-EU citizens, compared to 2,939,225 the previous year: an increase of 22.1%, equal to 648,428 units. Of these, only the top ten nationalities account for 63.6% of the total, equal to 2,282,690 residence permits. These communities belong to the following countries: Albania (14.6%), Morocco (14.1%), China (7.8%), Ukraine (6.3%), India (4.0%), Moldova (3.9%), Philippines (3.8%), Tunisia (3.3%), Peru (2.9%) and Egypt (2.8%).

Of all the valid permits, 50.9% were issued for work reasons (1,825,755). Those issued for family reasons came next (28.4%), although this percentage was higher for some specific communities. It is interesting to note that the number of permits for work reasons still valid at the end of 2008 totaled 1,408,044, an increase of 29.7%. An equally significant increase regarded the number of permits issued for family reasons which, in 2008, totaled only 834,113 and in 2009 increased by 21.9% (1,017,102).



SOURCE: EMN ITALY on Eurostat data

As of December 31st, 2009, 45,247 new long-term residence permits were issued (flow data), on a total of around 1,007,000 long-term residence permits (stock data). As regard the annual flow, the top ten nationalities benefitting from this type of permit in 2009 were: Albania (18.7%), Morocco (17.5%), Ukraine (6.7%), Ecuador (4.7%), Macedonia (4.0%), Moldova (3.9%), India (3.7%), China (3.6%), Peru (3.3%), and the Philippines (3.2%). It must be added, however, that due to delays and other types of inconveniences occurring during the recording of these permits, an under-estimation of these figures is not to be ruled out.



SOURCE: EMN ITALY on Eurostat data

4. ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION AND RETURN

4.1. Prevention of Illegal Entry and Stay: Apprehensions

Following a long period of gestation, Law no. 94 of July 15, 2009¹⁹ (better known as the “security package”) came into effect in August 2009. The new measures regarding safety and public order, strongly backed by the government’s political majority, introduced numerous changes which affected the conditions of foreigners present in Italy. Among the changes related to preventing irregular entries and stays there are:

1. The introduction as a crime of the unauthorized entry and/or stay in the country, punishable by a fine ranging from €5,000-€10,000. Such a crime applies both to foreigners entering the country without any authorization as well as those who, upon inspection, are found to be in irregular condition.
2. The extension of the detention period at the Identification and Expulsion Centres from 60 to 180 days.
3. The extension of the arrest period for foreigners unable to provide documents on request by public safety authorities from 6 to 12 months.
4. The reduction of the degree of kinship in the provision that prevents the expulsion of an irregular foreigner living with a family member who has Italian citizenship from 4th to 2nd degree.
5. The institution of a “Repatriation Fund” purposely set up to finance returns of foreign citizens to their country of origin.

In August 2009, in an attempt to curb irregular immigration, a procedure was put in place to bring to light irregular domestic workers and caretakers of the sick and disabled, which involved approximately 300,000 workers. Based on this provision, employers who had, as at June 30th, 2009, irregularly employed people in the field of domestic service and in-home assistance for at least three months, had the chance to regulate their employee’s situation by presenting a declaration of emergence or to the Single Desk for Immigration, and by paying a flat-rate contribution of €500 for each worker.

On the side of the fight against irregular employment, and, as a consequence, against irregular immigration, in Circular n. 27 of February 25, 2009²⁰ the INPS, as guarantor of welfare rights for all workers, indicated its intention to implement monitoring activities. The Circular specifically provided INPS inspectors with a list of companies, divided by sectors, which were considered potentially subject to employing irregular workers. This circular was placed within the wider

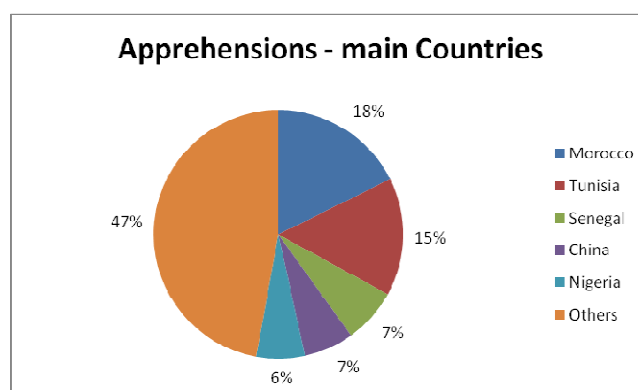
¹⁹http://www.interno.it/mininterno/site/it/sezioni/servizi/legislazione/sicurezza/0979_2009_07_27_legge_sicurezza.html

context of the guidelines for strategic programming of vigilance activities for 2009, as outlined by the Ministry of Labor and Social Policies' Director General for Labor Inspection.

With regard to migrant trafficking, the “security package” provided for an increase in sentence by extending the minimum detention period from four to five years (maximum of 15 years) and increasing the penalty for those committing a crime with the aim of profiting from it, even indirectly, from one third to one half. In all instances in which signs of guilt are clearly evident, pre-trial custody is applied.

There were 53,440 people intercepted in conditions of irregularity during 2009. Comparing the data with the previous year, one can note a decrease of 14,735 people. Further analyzing the data by gender, it surfaced that 91.5% of the total migrants involved were males.

The highest represented nationalities were Morocco (17.7%), Tunisia (15.3%), Senegal (7.1%), China (6.5%), Nigeria (6.3%), Egypt (5.9%), Albania (5.4%), Bangladesh (3.0%), Moldova (2.8%) and Ukraine (2.8%). Taken as a whole, these countries account for 72.7% of the total migrants intercepted in irregular conditions. Morocco and Tunisia continue to represent the top two countries with immigrants involved in the phenomenon at issue. Compared to the previous year, India does not appear among the top communities. In its stead, and for the first time, we find Bangladesh. Moldova and Ukraine continue to be at ninth and tenth place, respectively, albeit with lower percentages compared to the previous year. Interception of irregular Chinese, Senegalese, Nigerians and Egyptians citizens was also dwindling in numbers, although these communities continue to be ever present compared to others.



SOURCE: EMN ITALY on Eurostat data

4.2. Returns

The strategy followed by Italy for several years in its fight against irregular immigration continued throughout 2009. This is based on establishing privileged relationships with the countries of origin of irregular immigrants, via agreements of readmission at a community and bilateral level. In May

²⁰ <http://www.inps.it/circolari/Circolare%20numero%2027%20del%2025-2-2009.htm>.

2009, 27 signed bilateral readmission agreements existed in Italy, in addition to two agreements still being negotiated with Morocco and Algeria.

The agreements set in place are of various nature but they primarily consist of:

- Agreements to readmit people who are not authorized to enter and stay in Italy back to their own country;
- Agreements to readmit people who have been charged with committing a crime;
- Cooperation agreements with border police.

This topic will be dealt with in greater detail in the chapter dedicated to border control. As far as returns are concerned, it must be noted that assisted returns projects in Italy are promoted by public facilities in collaboration with various social organizations and usually do not initially distinguish between voluntary returns and forced ones. One part of such projects is in place thanks to financing allocated from the European Return Fund. On this note, the following are some of the projects financed in 2009 by this fund: Racine²¹ and Racine-informare, managed by the IOM in Rome as well as the IDOS Study and Research Centre; the P.A.R.T.I.R. project (400 beneficiaries)²², also handled by the IOM in Rome; and Nirva²³, the Italian Network for Assisted Voluntary Return, where AICCRE, the Italian Association of the Council of European Municipalities and Regions, works together with IOM, CIR, Acli and Italian Caritas. This latter one exited the project following the approval of the “security package”, since the introduction of the crime of irregular entry and stay meant that unauthorized migrants could no longer benefit from these measures as an alternative to forced return.

Furthermore, given that the potential of migrants who return to their country of origin constitutes a significant resource for local development, various projects in support of returns were added to the objectives of the Italian cooperation.

In reference to the statistical data analyzed in the previous paragraph regarding third country nationals found to be in irregular conditions, we can firmly state that the total number of expulsion orders issued were 53,440. Comparing such figure with the total returns actually effected following expulsion orders reveals an incidence of 9.9%, not much less than that recorded in the previous year. More specifically, in 2009, the number of expulsion orders actually leading to the return of the involved people were 5,315, compared to 7,140 in 2008.

The top ten nationalities with the highest rate of expulsion orders actually enforced were: Albanian (20.4% of the total), Moroccan (15.6%), Tunisian (10.2%), Moldovan (7.4%), Ukrainian (6.7%), Egyptian (4.2%), Nigerian (3.6%), Serbian (3.4%), Algerian (3.2%) and Senegalese (2.7%). It is

²¹ www.italy.iom.int/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=99&Itemid=61.

²² www.italy.iom.int/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=62&Itemid=61.

²³ www.retenirva.it.

interesting to note how the top positions are held by those very countries with which Italy signed specific readmission agreements, or, at any rate, launched intense negotiations.



SOURCE: EMN ITALY on Eurostat data

5. BORDER CONTROL

5.1. Prevention of Illegal Entry and Stay: Refusals

Special attention has been dedicated to the pursuit of increasing border controls. In 2009, a new strategy was implemented to contain migrants arriving by sea. It was based on a specific interpretation of EU and international regulations by Italian authorities. Boatloads of migrants were pushed back into international waters with the aim of preventing them from mooring in Italian ports, while at times migrants were transferred onto coastal ships which arranged for the immediate transfer to Libya. This interpretation of the *non refoulement* principle, provided for under the Geneva Convention of 1951, not to mention other international agreements, sparked off a heated debate between the government and some international organizations such as ACNUR, as well as numerous pro-migrant and ecclesiastical associations.

In addition to the refusals at sea cited above, a joint patrolling effort along the Libyan coast was simultaneously launched, accompanied by the delivery of six patrol boats to the Libyan navy, as per Article 19 of the Italy-Libya “Treaty on Friendship, Partnership and Cooperation” dated August

30th, 2008 (ratified with Law n. 7 of February 6th, 2009²⁴). To this end, an Interforce Operative Command was purposely created to be presided over by a representative designated by the Libyan authorities and assisted by an Italian vice commander.

In 2009 183 debarkations were recorded which involved 9,573 people, of whom 1,120 were women, 889 minors (638 of whom were unaccompanied). The landings primarily affected the regions of Calabria, Apulia, Sardinia and Sicily which have coasts along the southern Mediterranean Sea. Sicily alone saw the debarkation of 8,282 people. Compared to the previous year, debarkations decreased considerably (-174%), due in large part to the implementation of the agreements with Libya. This figure represents the reversal of a trend that had been growing since 2004 when Spain's restrictive policies, by closing the Ceuta and Melilla passages, shifted the pressure onto Italy. Debarkations along the Italian coasts nearly doubled from 2007 to 2008, in particular, growing in number from 20,445 to 36,951. If, however, we only compare the period of the refusals to Libya (from May 5th to December 31st, 2009) with the same period in 2008, we can see that debarkations actually decreased by 90%.

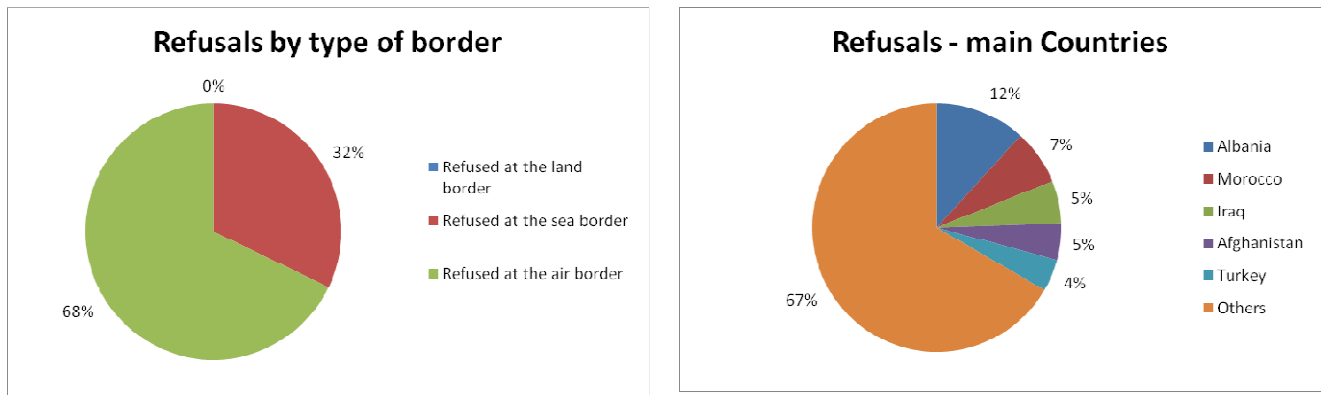
In terms of border control, the activities stemming from the project Aeneas "Across Sahara", launched in 2008 and concluded in May 2009, continued to be carried out. The project's goal was to establish a collaboration between Libya and Algeria in the fight against irregular immigration. At the beginning of the year, a joint document addressed to the European Commission was signed in Rome by Cyprus, Greece, Malta and Italy, containing a shared plan of action to tackle irregular immigration in the Mediterranean. This plan was left open for other countries involved in this phenomenon to join into. The fight against unauthorized immigration, as well as that against trafficking in human beings, was also a point in the Italy-Nigeria collaboration agreement signed in Abuja at the beginning of the year, as was in the agreement signed on July 22nd, 2009, in Algiers between the Italian and Algerian police forces to reinforce cooperation on the field.

Refusals continued to decrease in 2009, dropping to 3,700 people compared to 9,394 in 2007 and 6,405 in 2008. A partial explanation of a trend going back some years consists in the exclusion of Bulgarian and Romanian citizens from the statistics; before the EU joining, in fact, they were among the largest communities to be refused. Another explanation is the absence of border control at land borders due to the entry of Slovenia (December 2007) and Switzerland (December 2008) into the Schengen agreement.

In two thirds of the cases (67.8%), therefore, refusals took place at air borders (represented by the Italian international airports), whereas the remaining third at sea borders. As regards the reasons for refusals, in 27.8% of the cases the aim and conditions of stay were unjustified, and in 22.4% of the cases the visa or residence permit were invalid.

²⁴ <http://www.parlamento.it/parlam/leggi/090071.htm>.

As regards the top ten countries involved, Albania ranked first with 11.8% of the total, followed by Morocco (7.2%), Iraq (5.5%), Afghanistan (4.7%), Turkey (4.2%), Brazil (4.1%), Nigeria (3.9%), China (3.6%), Senegal (3.1%) and Algeria (3.0%).



SOURCE: EMN ITALY on Eurostat data

5.2. Relationship between Refusals, Apprehensions and Returns

Comparing the data related to removals with that regarding third country nationals found in irregular conditions, the community with the highest rate of expulsion orders actually enforced is that from Albania (37.8%), followed by Moldova (26.6%) and Ukraine (24%), whereas Morocco, Egypt and Tunisia all have a rate varying between 7-9%.

Nevertheless, forced returns involve numerous logistic obstacles. One can just consider the scarce availability of vehicles suitable for transporting passengers or, worse yet, the extreme difficulty the authorities have in trying to identify migrants. Only in the next few years it will be possible to evaluate the effectiveness of the extension of the detention period at the Identification and Expulsion Centres (CIE) from 2 to 6 months.

When examining the relationship between refusals and expulsions actually enforced, the top three countries are Albania, Morocco and Tunisia, which are the same top three countries also in terms of regular presence. It is possible to note, however, that while in case of expulsions Eastern European countries, such as Ukraine and Moldova, for example - whose citizens in Italy are irregularly employed in fields which can be easily inspected, such as construction and agriculture - tend to rank at the top positions, in case of refusals among the top countries there are Iraq, Afghanistan and Brazil, whose migrants have to undertake long journeys, with stops in between, before reaching Italy.

1. ASYLUM: INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

6.1. Applications for International Protection

The right of asylum in Italy has long been carried out incompletely, being then progressively completed not only by the national legislator but also by EU directives. The procedure for granting refugee status was modified in many aspects by Legislative Decree n. 159/2008 (then integrated on “security package”, Law n. 94/2009), which provided for the transfer of the power to appoint the local Commissions, which examine asylum applications, from the Prime Minister to the Ministry of Interior. Such modifications included, for example, the introduction of the possibility for the prefect to establish an obligatory place of residence for the asylum applicant; or the introduction of the obligation for foreigners held at an Identification and Expulsion Centre (CIE), who have received an expulsion or refusal of entry order and intend to submit a request for international protection, to remain in the CIE in which they are already being detained.

As far as administrative expulsion is concerned, the “security package” gave the Ministry of Interior the right to participate in judgment in case of appeal process against negative decisions regarding granting of international protection.

In 2009, 17,670 requests for international protection were submitted. Compared to 2008, 12,475 fewer cases were recorded; this was a sharp drop of about 40%, in contrast to the growing trend seen in the previous years, especially when considering the massive rise in number of asylum applications recorded between 2007 and 2008, equal to 116%. Such a decrease can be attributed to the restrictive policies put into effect in the strait of Sicily between Italy and Libya, like the push-back practice at sea, which resulted in a sharp decline of debarkations. Of all the requests for international protection, 74.4% were made by male asylum seekers whereas only 25.6% were made by females.

The age-based subdivision of the data reveals a decidedly young population, mostly comprising people aged between 18-34 (75.6%). 13.1% of the asylum seekers were aged between 35-64, while only 3.9% were aged over 65. Minors represented 7.1%, an increase of more than 5% compared to the previous year.

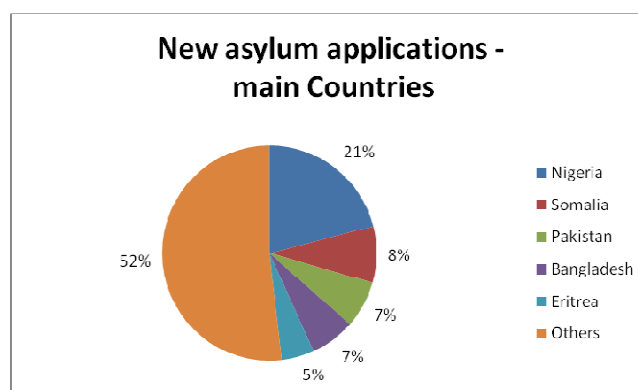
In 2009, most of the asylum seekers came to Italy from Africa. The primary countries represented were Nigeria (20.9%), Somalia (8.4%), Pakistan (7%), Bangladesh (6.7%), Eritrea (4.8%), Ghana (4.7%), Afghanistan (3.4%), Ivory Coast (4.7%), Turkey (2.8%) and Iraq (2.2%). As in the previous year, Nigeria and Somalia continue to represent the main communities seeking asylum, even if the total number of applications for international protection submitted by both communities underwent

a significant decline (1,960 and 3,375 units, respectively). The same phenomenon was seen in almost all the nationalities analyzed, particularly for Eritrea, Ghana, Afghanistan and Ivory Coast. An increase of requests for international protection was registered for Pakistani citizens. In 2009 Turkey also appeared in this ranking, a country which was not included among the top ten countries in the previous year.

Looking at the 4,365 asylum applications still pending as of December 2009, we can see that there was a definite predominance of male applicants (80.2%). Of these requests, 79% were presented by young adults aged between 18-34, 18.4% by people aged between 35-64 and the remainder by minors. There were no pending applications for international protection by people over 65. In terms of country of origin, 23.1% of the pending requests regarded Nigerian nationals.

Throughout 2009, 1,225 people relinquished their request for asylum. These were mainly men (97.5%), 83.6% of whom aged between 18-34. Of the canceled requests, 68.5% pertained to citizens from Bangladesh. Pakistanis also comprised a significant percentage of 12.6%, followed by citizens from Afghanistan, Iraq, Nigeria, India, Kosovo, Turkey, Tunisia and Guinea, whose incidence was lower than 2.5%.

With regard to the reception system, the SPRAR (Protection System for Asylum Seekers and Refugee) was specifically set up in Italy as per Law n. 189/2002. This system is made up of local bodies that carry out territorial reception and integration projects financed by the National Fund for Asylum Policies and Services. Coordination of this protection system is guaranteed by the Central Service, an operational structure set up by the Ministry of Interior's Department of Civil Liberties and Immigration, and entrusted to ANCI (the National Association of Italian Municipalities). In 2009, the SPRAR had 3,694 reception centres, of which 3,000 were ordinary and 964 extraordinary, covering 19 regions²⁵.



SOURCE: EMN ITALY on Eurostat data

²⁵ For further information on the services offered and on the social-demographic profiles of the beneficiaries, refer to the 2009 Annual Report drafted by Protection System for Asylum Seekers and Refugees. See www.serviziocentrale.it.

6.2. Decisions on International Protection

Of the 23,015 first instance decisions recorded in 2009, 39.3% had positive outcomes. Compared to the previous year, this represented an increase of 2,790 decisions. The increase pertained primarily to negative decisions which grew from 10,485 (equal to 51.8% of the decisions registered in 2008) to 13,950. It is therefore clear that, of all the decisions made, the number of denials in the first instances grew by nearly 10% over the last 12 months.

Regarding the distinction between various types of protection granted, there were three main reasons: granting of subsidiary protection (58.8%), granting of refugee status through the Geneva Convention (24.8%) and granting of humanitarian protection (16.3%). Comparing these statistical data with that of the previous year, a higher tendency towards granting of refugee status was revealed, although subsidiary protection continues to represent the primary motivation for positive first instance decisions.

As regards a gender-based subdivision, 79.2% of the total decisions regarded males; a similar incidence was found when analyzing the data of both applications accepted (77.4%) and applications rejected (80.4%). Therefore, no gender-related difference was recorded in the outcomes of first instance decisions.

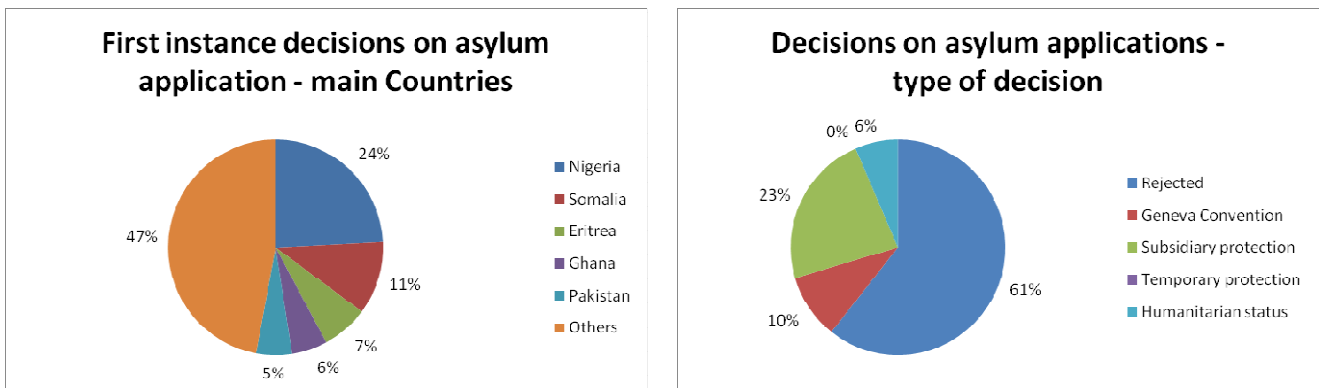
The predominant age group was that between 18-34, both for positive decisions (78.6%) as well as for negative ones (84.3%). The percentage of minors requesting international protection made up only 8.2% of the total accepted applications, whereas in terms of denials there was an incidence of 4.4%.

Of the applications examined, the top 10 involved countries were the following: Nigeria (24.1%), Somalia (11%), Eritrea (6.9%), Ghana (5.3%), Pakistan (5.3%), Ivory Coast (4.2%), Bangladesh (3.8%), Afghanistan (3.3%), Turkey (2.3%) and Gambia (2.2%). The rate of acceptance, however, is so different that it radically modifies the ranking if taking into consideration the number of applications accepted or those rejected. Applications submitted by citizens from Bangladesh, Nigeria, Gambia and Ghana, for example, stood out for their high denial rate (between 74% and 89%). Somalia, Afghanistan and Eritrea, on the other hand, were distinguished for their high acceptance rate: 95%, 89.6% and 80.7%, respectively.

The withdrawal of the status guaranteed at first instance involved 180 people, 80 of whom were beneficiaries of the Geneva Refugee Convention status; they primarily came from Sudan, Albania, Turkey and Eritrea. Regarding the 1,525 definitive decisions recorded in 2009, 96.7% had negative outcomes whereas the remaining 3.3% resulted in recognition of refugee status under the Geneva Refugee Convention. In this case too, the phenomenon was characterized by a predominance of males (over 85%) and a clear prevalence of people aged between 18 and 34 (91.4%). Among the top ten countries were Nigeria (33.1%), Ghana (19.3%), Ivory Coast (7.8%), Bangladesh (5.9%),

Pakistan (5.5%), Burkina Faso (3.2%), Togo (3.2%), Mali (2.6%), Guinea (1.9%) and Gambia (1.69%) which, taken as a whole, make up 84.5% of the total last-instance decisions registered in 2009 (almost all of which with negative results). The withdrawal of the status guaranteed at last instance regarded 10 people, 5 of whom were Albanian citizens.

Upon closer examination, the data related to resettlement projects involved 160 people: citizens from Palestine (75%), Eritrea (19%) and Jordan (6%), 90 of whom were men and 70 were women. They were primarily Palestinian refugees originating from Al-Tanf Camp, on the border between Iraq and Syria, as well as Eritrean refugees from Libya, who were included in territorial reception projects in Campania and Calabria. Thanks to the resettlement mechanism, that is of great importance in the field of refugee protection, entire family units and individual beneficiaries chosen for their high level of vulnerability were rescued from particularly critical living conditions. Careful observation of the age-based subdivision of data reveals that 37.5% of the refugees benefitting from resettlement projects fell into the range between 18 and 34, whereas 34.3% were minors and 25% were aged between 35 and 64. The presence of people over the age of 65 was marginal, slightly higher than 3%.



SOURCE: EMN ITALY on Eurostat data

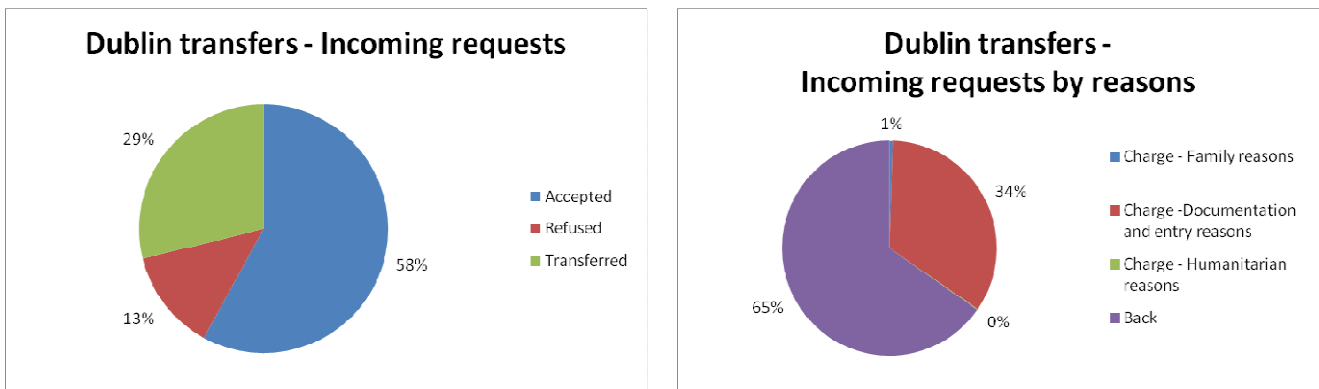
6.3. Dublin Transfers

a) Incoming Requests

In accordance to Regulation n. 343/2003, known as the Dublin Regulation, criteria used in determining which Member State is responsible for reviewing requests for international protection were established on the basis of the first country of entry. Under such provisions, in 2009 Italy received 2,581 requests to be handled in compliance with the Regulation, most of which had to do with matters concerning documents and entries (98.3%), of which 1,204 were accepted. As regards the 4,849 requests to return the applications, received from Italy as first country of entry, 2,412

were accepted by our country; 83.6% of these requests were originated by a lack of granting the residence permit. The amount of refusals was extremely low for both categories of incoming requests (19.1% for requests of handling, and 6.8% for returns to the first country of entry). Compared to the previous year, the statistics resulted in an increase of approximately 40% (2,983 people) of total incoming requests.

Among the primary Member States involved in requests based on data contained in the Eurodac system, Norway (with 206 requests of handling and 630 returns to the first country of entry), Sweden (246-511) and the Netherlands (190-545) set themselves apart for their high number of requests.

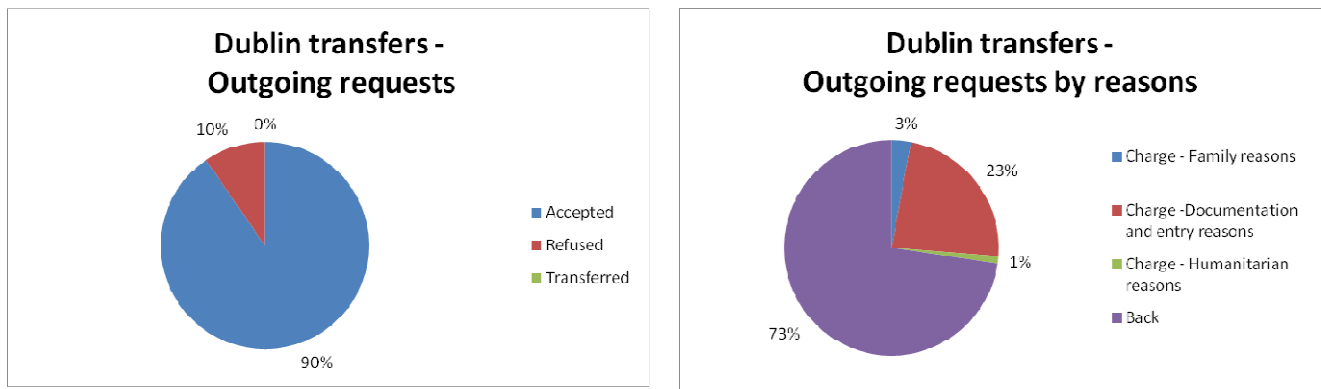


SOURCE: EMN ITALY on Eurostat data

b) Outgoing Requests

There were a total of 1,168 outgoing requests in 2009, of which 316 for handling and 844 for returns to the first country of entry. Compared to the previous year, there was a decrease of slightly more than 20%, or 254 cases. 85.4% of the cases had to do with matters concerning documents and entries. As regards the return to sender, 85% of the requests resulted from a lack of granting the residence permit.

Based on the Eurodac statistics, the primary country involved in these requests was Greece, with 220 requests of handling, and 114 requests of return to sender, followed, though with less cases, by Malta (11-101), Austria (4-100) and Spain (17-24).



SOURCE: EMN ITALY on Eurostat data

6.4. Unaccompanied Minors

Unaccompanied foreign minors represent an increasingly important part of migration flows not only in Italy. According to estimates, which, however, do not fully represent the phenomenon, in 2009 at least 11,292 unaccompanied foreign children asylum seekers were registered by the EMN network in 22 European countries²⁶.

The Action Plan on Unaccompanied Foreign Minors²⁷ promoted by the European Commission in 2010, based on the appraisal of a comparative analysis conducted by the EMN, aims at a greater coherence and harmonization of the protection measures for these minors, in a progressive attempt to abolish obstacles to the full enjoyment of their rights, which are the same as those of all other minors. At present, however, the institutional reception system in Italy still has relevant problems and many unaccompanied foreign minors do not stay in it, whereas others are not even included in it.

In terms of regulations, one must remember the serious issue linked to the provision to issue a residence permit to an unaccompanied foreign minor by his/her 18th birthday. It requires that the minor be a resident in the Italian territory for at least three years before coming of age and that he/she attend a social integration programme for at least two years at an accredited centre. These measures tend to make it practically impossible for unaccompanied foreign minors who enter Italy after their 15th birthday (the vast majority of them, that is 5,847 out of 6,587 recorded in 2009 by the Committee for Foreign minors, or rather nearly 90%) to follow a long-term integration programme in the settlement country. The lack of perspective of long-term integration, therefore, constitutes a strong disincentive for all minors over the age of 15 to undertake a social integration course²⁸.

²⁶ European Migration Network, *Policies on Reception, Return and Integration arrangements for, and numbers of, Unaccompanied Minors. An EU comparative study*, Bruxelles, 2010, www.emn.europa.eu.

²⁷ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2010:0213:FIN:IT:PDF>.

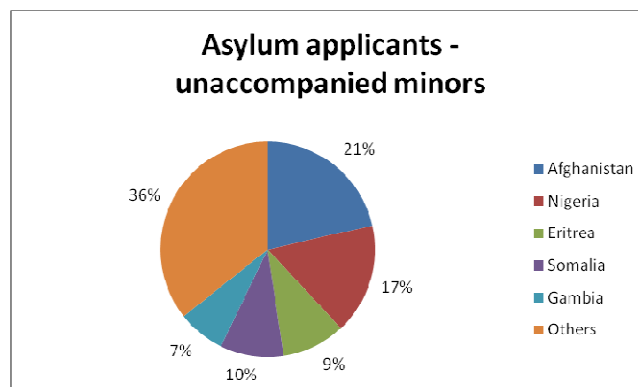
²⁸ For more in-depth information on this issue, refer to: EMN Italy (Pittau F., Ricci A., Timsa L.), *Unaccompanied Minors: Quantitative Aspects and Reception, Return and Integration Policies. Analysis of the Italian Case for a Comparative Study at the EU Level*, Idos, Rome, 2009, www.emnitaly.it/rs-03.htm.

Regarding the sensitive issue of unaccompanied minors asylum seekers, Circular n. 685 of the Ministry of Interior's Department of Civil Liberties and Immigration dated February 13, 2009²⁹ refers to the need to establish an area dedicated to this phenomenon within the Territorial Councils for Immigration, with the aim of adopting suitable measures to verify the quantitative aspect of presences and returns, as well as the quality standard of the reception centres.

Throughout 2009, international protection applications submitted by unaccompanied minors totaled 420, 155 fewer than the previous year, with a clear predominance of males (86.9%). Of these, 83.3% were aged between 16 and 17, 11.9% between 14 and 15, whereas only a small part (3.5%) of unaccompanied minors asylum seekers in the national territory were below the age of 13.

The community with the highest number of unaccompanied minors was definitely Afghanistan (21.4%), followed by Nigeria (16.6%), Eritrea (9.5%), Somalia (9.5%), Gambia (7.1%), Ivory Coast (4.7%), Ghana (4.7%), Turkey (2.3%), Guinea (2.3%) and Bangladesh (2.3%).

The involvement of unaccompanied minors in disembarkations has made the situation even more dramatic, if that was at all possible: in 2009, 638 of them disembarked in conditions of dire emergency and vulnerability.



SOURCE: EMN ITALY on Eurostat data

2. CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, with a total amount of 4.235 million foreign residents at the beginning of 2010, of which 2.994 million were third country nationals, it is obvious that immigration in Italy has taken on a structural characteristic with demographic implications for its society, felt even at employment and social levels.

²⁹ www.interno.it/mininterno/export/sites/default/it/sezioni/servizi/legislazione/circolari/dip_immigrazione/09936_2009_04_03_circolare_minori_extracomunitari.html_319159482.html.

As analyzed in the report from 2002 to 2009, migration inflows averaged over 400,000 people per year. During the same period, 254,931 mixed marriages took place (396,042 since 1992) and 439,575 children were born to foreign-born parents in Italy (587,405 since 1992)³⁰.

In terms of employment, in 2009 employed foreigners totaled 2 million, making up 10% of the employees. They have become indispensable in various areas such as family assistance, services, agriculture and the construction industry³¹.

Immigrants are more and more active, especially as self-employed workers and entrepreneurs, as they have managed to create new companies even in the current environment of crisis. Nearly 400,000 foreigners are now business owners, administrators or business partners, to which one can add their respective employees, not included in this survey³².

In an Italy in the throes of a high and growing rate of aging, where people over 65 already outnumber children under the age of 15, immigrants seem to partially represent a factor of demographic rebalancing, having a positive influence even on the labor force.

Without downplaying the problematic aspects of immigration, such as the drama of debarkations, the growing number of irregular entries and stays or the issue regarding criminal charges, but with a logical reasoning based on data, one can conclude this statistical report by emphasizing that the daily contacts at work and in places where we gather to socialize, at school, in associations, by volunteering or at religious gatherings, mixed families are increasingly making immigration a more integral part of Italian society, without, however, effectively reaching that desirable level of integration.

For this, the following reasons can be cited:

1. Italy is experiencing a very steady inflow of new immigrants and, as one can imagine, big numbers stir up big problems;
2. The intensity of the flows can be related not only to factors within the country (demographic deficit and subsequent impact on labor demands), but also to its geographic location, which makes Italy a port of entry for Africa and Asia;
3. The high migration pressure from southern world countries can be aggravated by political, military and natural events, as has actually happened;
4. Counteraction policy and (assisted and forced) returns, despite their high costs, have only a limited impact;

³⁰ [http://seriestoriche.istat.it/index.php?id=7&user_100ind_pi1\[id_pagina\]=46&cHash=671c91bacd0ce8a93abedc6989bca55a](http://seriestoriche.istat.it/index.php?id=7&user_100ind_pi1[id_pagina]=46&cHash=671c91bacd0ce8a93abedc6989bca55a).

³¹ Statistics taken from the Report on Labor Forces compiled on an annual basis by ISTAT. For more in-depth information, see: EMN Italy (Callia R., Pittau F., Ricci A.), *Satisfying labour demand through migration. The Italian case*, Rome, 2010, <http://www.emnitaly.it/rs-21.htm>.

³² This refers to the National Confederation of Artisans (CNA) reports on foreign-owned businesses, based on Infocamera data archive on people born abroad.

5. A better sharing of the guidelines of migration policy among both political forces and the public opinion itself, is obviously desirable for a country;
6. A single Member State is not able to carry out decisive actions to manage migration flows alone, and therefore a synergy at the European level is required;
7. One must not forget that, at the basis of the current migration pressure, is the unequal distribution of resources between Europe and the Southern World, causing the Old Continent to still be viewed as a land of dreams.

In conclusion, in this phase we must adopt the most rational migration policies possible, maintaining a balance between control and openness. When this extremely difficult economic circumstance is overcome, it will be necessary to consider more efficient policies of cooperation to development. If so, even with the problems that all large social phenomena imply, in the future the migration phenomenon will cease to be primarily a cause for worry and will better show its importance in the development of the European Union and each of its Member States.

Statistical Appendix

Overall migration								
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Immigration	222 801	470 491	444 566	325 673	297 640	558 019	534 712	442 940
Emigration	49 383	62 970	64 849	65 029	75 230	65 196	80 947	80 597

SOURCE: EMN ITALY on Eurostat data

Immigration by country of citizenship, age group and sex								
	Total	0-19	20-34	35-64	65+	Unknown	Males	Females
Total	442 940	96 242	193 344	140 155	13 199	0	201 974	240 966
Declaring country	36 215	8 798	9 017	13 907	4 493	0	19 965	16 250
EU27-countries except declaring country	136 133	24 423	61 362	48 759	1 589	0	54 082	82 051
Extra EU-27	270 592	63 021	122 965	77 489	7 117	0	127 927	142 665
Non EU27-countries nor declaring country	270 592	63 021	122 965	77 489	7 117	0	127 927	142 665
European Free Trade Association	616	97	166	280	73	0	280	336
Candidate countries in 2007 (3 countries)	7 016	2 115	3 015	1 747	139	0	3 698	3 318
Countries other than EU-27, EFTA and Candidate countries	262 960	60 809	119 784	75 462	6 905	0	123 949	139 011
Highly developed countries	64 066	15 466	27 315	18 254	3 031	0	27 916	36 150
Medium developed countries	184 032	41 964	83 157	55 152	3 759	0	86 416	97 616
Less developed countries	14 862	3 379	9 312	2 056	115	0	9 617	5 245
Stateless	16	4	9	3	0	0	8	8
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: EMN ITALY on Eurostat data

Immigration by country of birth, age group and sex								
	Total	0-19	20-34	35-64	65+	Unknown	Males	Females
Total	442 940	96 242	193 344	140 155	13 199	0	201 974	240 966
Declaring country	26 938	7 087	4 803	10 737	4 311	0	15 896	11 042
EU27-countries except declaring country	135 148	24 985	60 620	47 979	1 564	0	53 595	81 553
Extra EU-27	280 854	64 170	127 921	81 439	7 324	0	132 483	148 371
European Free Trade Association	1 476	453	406	550	67	0	1 476	453
Candidate countries in 2007 (3 countries)	2 682	1 635	784	243	20	0	2 682	1 635
Countries other than EU-27, EFTA and Candidate countries	276 696	62 082	126 731	80 646	7 237	0	276 696	62 082
Highly developed countries	110 277	18 328	46 214	42 117	3 618	0	110 277	18 328
Medium developed countries	151 264	40 433	71 044	36 318	3 469	0	151 264	40 433
Less developed countries	15 155	3 321	9 473	2 211	150	0	15 155	3 321
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: EMN ITALY on Eurostat data

Immigration by country of previous residence, age group and sex								
	Total	0-19	20-34	35-64	65+	Unknown	Males	Females
Total	442 940	96 242	193 344	140 155	13 199	0	201 974	240 966
European Union (27 countries)	152 962	27 969	66 029	55 593	3 371	0	63 487	89 475
Extra EU-27	289 978	68 273	127 315	84 562	9 828	0	138 487	151 491
European Free Trade Association	3 524	516	711	1 552	745	0	3 524	516
Candidate countries in 2007 (3 countries)	7 203	2 149	3 077	1 818	159	0	7 203	2 149
Countries other than EU-27, EFTA and Candidate countries	279 251	65 608	123 527	81 192	8 924	0	279 251	65 608
Highly developed countries	74 427	18 114	29 847	21 969	4 497	0	74 427	18 114
Medium developed countries	189 288	43 941	84 253	56 911	4 183	0	189 288	43 941
Less developed countries	15 536	3 553	9 427	2 312	244	0	15 536	3 553
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: EMN ITALY on Eurostat data

Immigration: Top 10 countries of citizenship (extra EU-27)					
By citizenship	By country of birth		By country of previous residence		
Morocco	33 128	Morocco	33 120	Morocco	33 327
Albania	27 493	Albania	27 170	Albania	27 737
Ukraine	22 594	China	16 288	Ukraine	23 016
China	16 843	India	12 798	Moldova	17 496
Moldova	16 812	Brazil	11 472	China	17 325
India	12 769	Peru	10 726	India	12 952
Peru	10 421	Philippines	9 819	Brazil	11 702
Philippines	9 995	Bangladesh	8 871	Peru	10 925
Brazil	9 658	Egypt	8 048	Philippines	10 095
Bangladesh	8 902	Pakistan	7 835	Bangladesh	8 962

SOURCE: EMN ITALY on Eurostat data

Emigration by citizenship, age group and sex								
	Total	0-19	20-34	35-64	65+	Unknown	Males	Females
Total	80 597	14 400	30 728	30 977	4 492	0	43 599	36 998
Declaring country	48 327	7 945	18 917	18 236	3 229	0	27 721	20 606
EU27-countries except declaring country	18 379	3 181	7 422	7 339	437	0	9 109	9 270
Extra EU-27	13 891	3 274	4 389	5 402	826	0	6 769	7 122
Non EU27-countries nor declaring country	13 891	3 274	4 389	5 402	826	0	6 769	7 122
Stateless	5	1	0	4	0	0	1	4
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: EMN ITALY on Eurostat data

Emigration by country of next usual residence, age group and sex								
	Total	0-19	20-34	35-64	65+	Unknown	Males	Females
Total	80 597	14 400	30 728	30 977	4 492	0	43 599	36 998
European Union (27 countries)	46 179	7 782	19 996	16 741	1 660	0	24 874	21 305
Extra EU-27	34 418	6 618	10 732	14 236	2 832	0	18 725	15 693
European Free Trade Association	6 260	:	:	:	:	:	3 457	2 803
Others	28 158	:	:	:	:	:	15 268	12 890
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non EU27-countries nor declaring country	34 418	6 618	10 732	14 236	2 832	0	18 725	15 693

SOURCE: EMN ITALY on Eurostat data

Emigration: Top 10 countries of citizenship (extra EU-27)			
By citizenship		By country of next usual residence	
Morocco	1 178	Switzerland	5 981
Albania	1 110	United States	3 714
Ukraine	1 044	Brazil	2 608
China	879	Argentina	1 630
Brazil	758	China	1 487
Bangladesh	551	Albania	1 159
Tunisia	484	Morocco	1 079
India	476	Ukraine	1 059
Moldova	463	Australia	911
Serbia	435	Canada	769

SOURCE: EMN ITALY on Eurostat data

Population by citizenship, age group and sex								
	Total	0-19	20-34	35-64	65+	Unknown	Males	Females
Total	60 340 328	11 445 298	10 826 489	25 862 071	12 206 470	0	29 287 403	31 052 925
Declaring country	56 105 269	10 420 678	9 448 110	24 125 969	12 110 512	0	27 223 996	28 881 273
EU27-countries except declaring country	1 241 348	243 394	439 774	529 728	28 452	0	534 366	706 982
Extra EU-27	2 993 711	781 226	938 605	1 206 374	67 506	0	1 529 041	1 464 670
Non EU27-countries nor declaring country	2 993 711	781 226	938 605	1 206 374	67 506	0	1 529 041	1 464 670
European Free Trade Association	11 015	495	1 028	6 202	3 290	0	4 694	6 321
Candidate countries in 2007 (3 countries)	131 759	40 193	39 916	49 589	2 061	0	73 726	58 033
Countries other than EU-27, EFTA and Candidate c.	2 850 937	740 538	897 661	1 150 583	62 155	0	1 450 621	1 400 316
Highly developed countries	827 523	224 320	263 732	306 957	32 514	0	404 049	423 474
Medium developed countries	1 880 711	479 009	576 101	798 053	27 548	0	969 835	910 876
Less developed countries	142 703	37 209	57 828	45 573	2 093	0	76 737	65 966
Stateless	854	:	:	:	:	:	469	385
Others	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: EMN ITALY on Eurostat data

Population by country of birth, age group and sex								
	<i>Total</i>	<i>0-19</i>	<i>20-34</i>	<i>35-64</i>	<i>65+</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Total	60 340 328	11 445 298	10 826 489	25 862 071	12 206 470	0	29 287 403	31 052 925
Declaring country	55 541 613	10 789 637	9 290 446	23 481 326	11 980 204	0	27 044 457	28 497 156
EU27-countries except declaring country	1 592 794	213 345	535 697	757 020	86 732	0	667 708	925 086
Extra EU-27	3 205 921	442 316	1 000 346	1 623 725	139 534	0	1 575 238	1 630 683
Non EU27-countries nor declaring country	3 205 921	442 316	1 000 346	1 623 725	139 534	0	1 575 238	1 630 683
European Free Trade Association	178 335	12 898	37 257	121 450	6 730	0	80 918	97 417
Candidate countries in 2007 (3 countries)	125 062	16 007	37 683	54 364	17 008	0	63 806	61 256
Countries other than EU-27, EFTA and Candidate countries	2 902 524	413 411	925 406	1 447 911	115 796	0	1 430 514	1 472 010
Highly developed countries	1 115 604	175 404	348 613	524 547	67 040	0	518 303	597 301
Medium developed countries	1 654 562	223 290	532 207	858 823	40 242	0	853 974	800 588
Less developed countries	132 358	14 717	44 586	64 541	8 514	0	58 237	74 121
Others	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: EMN ITALY on Eurostat data

Population: Top 10 countries of citizenship (extra EU-27)			
<i>By citizenship</i>		<i>By country of birth</i>	
Albania	466 684	Albania	482 432
Morocco	431 529	Morocco	355 942
China	188 352	Ukraine	149 860
Ukraine	174 129	Philippines	119 990
Philippines	123 584	India	115 926
India	105 863	Moldova	108 374
Moldova	105 600	Ecuador	101 978
Tunisia	103 678	Peru	94 021
Macedonia	92 847	China	92 461
Peru	87 747	Tunisia	83 182

SOURCE: EMN ITALY on Eurostat data

Acquisition of citizenship by former citizenship								
	<i>Total</i>	<i>0-19</i>	<i>20-34</i>	<i>35-64</i>	<i>65+</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Total	59 369	19 109	10 830	28 866	564	0	27 228	32 141
European Union (27 countries)	5 779	1 636	1 514	2 558	71	0	1 514	4 265
Extra EU-27	53 590	17 473	9 316	26 308	493	0	25 714	27 876
Non EU27-countries nor declaring country	53 590	17 473	9 316	26 308	493	0	25 714	27 876
European Free Trade Association	402	6	71	307	18	0	170	232
Candidate countries in 2007 (3 countries)	1 980	679	395	890	16	0	1 063	917
Countries other than EU-27, EFTA and Candidate countries	51 208	16 788	8 850	25 111	459	0	24 481	26 727
Highly developed countries	21 723	6 268	4 566	10 588	301	0	9 380	12 343
Medium developed countries	26 762	9 435	3 949	13 254	124	0	13 792	12 970
Less developed countries	2 723	1 085	335	1 269	34	0	1 309	1 414
Stateless	22	6	4	9	3	0	11	11
Others	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: EMN ITALY on Eurostat data

Acquisition of citizenship: Top 10 countries of citizenship (extra EU-27)	
Albania	9 523
Morocco	9 096
Tunisia	2 066
Peru	1 947
Argentina	1 613
Brazil	1 579
Russia	1 403
Egypt	1 394
Serbia	1 244
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 143

SOURCE: EMN ITALY on Eurostat data

First permits by reason and citizenship					
	Total	Family reasons	Education reasons	Remunerated activities reasons	Other reasons
Total	506 833	75 153	32 634	235 966	163 080
Stateless	17	0	0	1	16
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Top 10 countries of citizenship (extra EU-27) overall total	321018	54449	8311	165822	92436
<i>China</i>	52 489	5 774	3 684	33 046	9 985
<i>Morocco</i>	51 942	14 072	484	16 825	20 561
<i>Albania</i>	46 674	15 001	1 692	12 772	17 209
<i>Ukraine</i>	39 640	2 632	268	29 080	7 660
<i>India</i>	34 912	3 993	1 093	21 837	7 989
<i>Moldova</i>	31 040	4 598	212	17 846	8 384
<i>Peru</i>	19 833	1 896	161	12 978	4 798
<i>Philippines</i>	15 773	2 149	166	8 271	5 187
<i>Egypt</i>	14 524	1 530	225	7 509	5 260
<i>Pakistan</i>	14 191	2 804	326	5 658	5 403

SOURCE: EMN ITALY on Eurostat data

All valid permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship on 31. December 2009				
	Total	From 3 to 5 months	From 6 to 11 months	12 months or over
Total	3 587 653	12 774	358 791	3 216 088
Family reasons	1 017 102	:	:	1 017 102
Education reasons	81 386	1 459	63 123	16 804
Remunerated activities reasons	1 825 755	10 500	274 264	1 540 991
Other reasons	663 410	815	21 404	641 191
Top 10 countries of citizenship (extra EU-27) overall total	2282690	8115	213966	2060609
<i>Albania</i>	522 851	1 864	42 131	478 856
<i>Morocco</i>	507 370	2 036	37 928	467 406
<i>China</i>	280 766	554	37 035	243 177
<i>Ukraine</i>	229 427	729	23 030	205 668
<i>India</i>	145 186	582	22 804	121 800
<i>Moldova, Republic of</i>	138 274	950	16 667	120 657
<i>Philippines</i>	137 300	262	7 157	129 881
<i>Tunisia</i>	118 030	558	11 303	106 169
<i>Peru</i>	103 939	306	9 068	94 565
<i>Egypt</i>	99 547	274	6 843	92 430

SOURCE: EMN ITALY on Eurostat data

Long-term residents by citizenship on 31. December 2009	
Total	45 247
Stateless	3
Unknown	0
Top 10 countries of citizenship (extra EU-27) overall total	31336
<i>Albania</i>	8 453
<i>Morocco</i>	7 911
<i>Ukraine</i>	3 032
<i>Ecuador</i>	2 132
<i>Macedonia</i>	1 828
<i>Moldova</i>	1 764
<i>India</i>	1 657
<i>China</i>	1 612
<i>Peru</i>	1 481
<i>Philippines</i>	1 466

SOURCE: EMN ITALY on Eurostat data

Third country nationals apprehended/ found to be illegally present	Third country nationals returned following an order to leave
Total	53 440
Stateless	10
Unknown	540
Total	5 315
Stateless	0
Unknown	0

SOURCE: EMN ITALY on Eurostat data

Third country nationals ordered to leave and returned following an order to leave: Top 10 countries of citizenship (extra EU-27)			
Morocco	9 450	Albania	1 085
Tunisia	8 175	Morocco	830
Senegal	3 800	Tunisia	540
China	3 460	Moldova	395
Nigeria	3 370	Ukraine	355
Egypt	3 170	Egypt	225
Albania	2 875	Nigeria	190
Bangladesh	1 600	Serbia	180
Moldova	1 485	Algeria	170
Ukraine	1 480	Senegal	145

SOURCE: EMN ITALY on Eurostat data

Third country nationals refused entry at the external borders				
	Persons refused entry	Refused at the land border	Refused at the sea border	Refused at the air border
Total	3 700	:	1 190	2 510
No valid travel document(s)	545	:	425	120
False travel document	565	:	125	440
No valid visa or residence permit	830	:	150	685
False visa or residence permit	180	:	30	150
Purpose and conditions of stay not justified	1 030	:	240	790
Person already stayed 3 months in a 6-months period	40	:	0	40
No sufficient means of subsistence	95	:	20	75
An alert has been issued	410	:	200	210
Person considered to be a public threat	5	:	0	5
Top 10 countries of citizenship (extra EU-27) overall total	1890	:	795	1080
<i>Albania</i>	435	:	320	115
<i>Morocco</i>	265	:	60	205
<i>Iraq</i>	205	:	160	40
<i>Afghanistan</i>	175	:	155	20
<i>Turkey</i>	155	:	70	80
<i>Brazil</i>	150	:	5	145
<i>Nigeria</i>	145	:	0	145
<i>China</i>	135	:	5	130
<i>Senegal</i>	115	:	5	110
<i>Algeria</i>	110	:	15	90

SOURCE: EMN ITALY on Eurostat data

Asylum applicants by citizenship, age group and sex									
	Total	Less than 14 years	From 14 to 17 years	From 18 to 34 years	From 35 to 64 years	65 years or over	Unknown	Males	Females
Total	17 670	800	465	13 370	2 320	695	20	13 140	4 530
Citizens of countries outside the EU-27	17 670	800	465	13 370	2 320	695	20	13 140	4 530
Stateless	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	1 975	440	40	660	210	610	15	680	1 295

SOURCE: EMN ITALY on Eurostat data

Asylum applicants considered to be unaccompanied minors by citizenship, age group and sex							
	Total	Less than 14 years	From 14 to 15 years	From 16 to 17 years	Unknown	Males	Females
Total	420	15	50	350	0	365	55
Citizens of countries outside the EU-27	420	15	50	350	0	365	55
Stateless	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	5	0	0	0	0	5	0

SOURCE: EMN ITALY on Eurostat data

Persons subject of asylum applications pending at the end of the month by citizenship, age group and sex									
	Total	Less than 14 years	From 14 to 17 years	From 18 to 34 years	From 35 to 64 years	65 years or over	Unknown	Males	Females
Total	4 365	5	90	3 450	805	0	15	3 505	860
Citizens of countries outside the EU-27	4 365	5	90	3 450	805	0	15	3 505	860
Stateless	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	55	0	0	40	15	0	0	45	10

SOURCE: EMN ITALY on Eurostat data

Asylum applications withdrawn by citizenship, age group and sex									
	Total	Less than 14 years	From 14 to 17 years	From 18 to 34 years	From 35 to 64 years	65 years or over	Unknown	Males	Females
Total	1 225	0	0	1 025	205	0	0	1 195	30
Citizens of countries outside the EU-27	1 225	0	0	1 025	205	0	0	1 195	30
Stateless	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0

SOURCE: EMN ITALY on Eurostat data

Asylum applications: Top 10 countries of citizenship (extra EU-27)							
Overall total		UAMS		Pending		Withdrawals	
Nigeria	3 710	Afghanistan	90	Nigeria	1 010	Bangladesh	840
Somalia	1 490	Nigeria	70	Ghana	370	Pakistan	155
Pakistan	1 250	Eritrea	40	Pakistan	350	Afghanistan	30
Bangladesh	1 195	Somalia	40	Eritrea	265	Iraq	30
Eritrea	865	Gambia	30	Bangladesh	220	Nigeria	25
Ghana	845	Ivory Coast	20	Afghanistan	170	India	15
Afghanistan	615	Ghana	20	Turkey	150	Kosovo	10
Ivory Coast	575	Turkey	10	Ivory Coast	140	Turkey	10
Turkey	500	Guinea	10	Somalia	135	Tunisia	10
Iraq	405	Bangladesh	10	Iraq	130	Guinea	10

SOURCE: EMN ITALY on Eurostat data

First instance decisions on applications by age group and sex									
	Total	Less than 14 years	From 14 to 17 years	From 18 to 34 years	From 35 to 64 years	65 years or over	Unknown	Males	Females
Total number of decisions	23 015	675	700	18 900	2 485	200	60	18 245	4 770
Rejected	13 950	270	355	11 770	1 425	110	20	11 220	2 730
Total positive decisions	9 065	405	340	7 130	1 060	90	45	7 025	2 040
Geneva Convention status	2 250	185	105	1 540	365	55	0	1 610	645
Subsidiary protection status	5 335	215	200	4 415	435	30	40	4 310	1 025
Temporary protection status	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Humanitarian status	1 480	0	40	1 175	255	5	0	1 105	375

SOURCE: EMN ITALY on Eurostat data

First instance decisions on applications by citizenship							
	Total number	Rejected	Total positive decisions	Geneva Convention status	Subsidiary protection status	Temporary protection status	Humanitarian status
Total	23 015	13 950	9 065	2 250	5 335	0	1 480
Citizens of countries outside the EU-27	23 015	13 950	9 065	2 250	5 335	0	1 480
Stateless	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	1 250	665	585	280	305	0	0
Top 10 countries of citizenship (extra EU) overall total	15 860	9 570	6 290	1 120	4 285	0	875
<i>Nigeria</i>	5 565	4 925	640	50	170	0	425
<i>Somalia</i>	2 540	130	2 415	230	2 125	0	55
<i>Eritrea</i>	1 610	310	1 300	390	870	0	40
<i>Ghana</i>	1 230	1 095	135	10	25	0	100
<i>Pakistan</i>	1 230	920	310	60	195	0	50
<i>Ivory Coast</i>	975	560	415	80	250	0	85
<i>Bangladesh</i>	885	795	85	15	30	0	40
<i>Afghanistan</i>	775	80	695	195	470	0	25
<i>Turkey</i>	535	300	235	75	125	0	35
<i>Gambia</i>	515	455	60	15	25	0	20

SOURCE: EMN ITALY on Eurostat data

Final instance decisions on applications by citizenship							
	Total number	Rejected	Total positive decisions	Geneva Convention status	Subsidiary protection status	Temporary protection status	Humanitarian status
Total	1 525	1 475	45	45	0	0	:
Citizens of countries outside the EU-27	1 525	1 475	45	45	0	0	:
Stateless	0	0	0	0	0	0	:
Unknown	25	20	0	0	0	0	:
Top 10 countries of citizenship (extra EU) overall total	1 290	1 265	40	40	0	0	:
<i>Nigeria</i>	505	490	15	15	0	0	:
<i>Ghana</i>	295	295	0	0	0	0	:
<i>Ivory Coast</i>	120	115	10	10	0	0	:
<i>Bangladesh</i>	90	90	5	5	0	0	:
<i>Pakistan</i>	85	80	5	5	0	0	:
<i>Burkina Faso</i>	50	50	0	0	0	0	:
<i>Togo</i>	50	50	5	5	0	0	:
<i>Mali</i>	40	40	0	0	0	0	:
<i>Guinea</i>	30	30	0	0	0	0	:
<i>Gambia</i>	25	25	0	0	0	0	:

SOURCE: EMN ITALY on Eurostat data

Final decisions on application by age group and sex									
	Total	Less than 14 years	From 14 to 17 years	From 18 to 34 years	From 35 to 64 years	65 years or over	Unknown	Males	Females
Total number of decisions	1 525	5	10	1 395	110	0	0	1 310	210
Rejected	1 475	5	10	1 350	110	0	0	1 270	205
Total positive decisions	45	0	0	40	5	0	0	40	5
Geneva Convention status	45	0	0	40	5	0	0	40	5
Subsidiary protection status	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Temporary protection status	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Humanitarian status	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

SOURCE: EMN ITALY on Eurostat data

Decisions withdrawn										
	First instance					Final decision				
	Total	Geneva Convention status	Subsidiary protection status	Temporary protection status	Humanitarian status	Total	Geneva Convention status	Subsidiary protection status	Temporary protection status	Humanitarian status
Total	140	80	55	0	0	Total	10	10	0	0
Non EU	140	80	55	0	0	Non EU	10	10	0	0
Stateless	0	0	0	0	0	Stateless	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	Unknown	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: EMN ITALY on Eurostat data

Resettled persons by citizenship, age group and sex									
	Total	Less than 14 years	From 14 to 17 years	From 18 to 34 years	From 35 to 64 years	65 years or over	Unknown	Males	Females
Total	160	50	5	60	40	5	0	90	70
Citizens of countries outside the EU-27	160	50	5	60	40	5	0	90	70
Stateless	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: EMN ITALY on Eurostat data

Incoming requests - Dublin transfers by reason for request and decision taken				
	<i>Requests</i>	<i>Accepted requests</i>	<i>Refused requests</i>	<i>Transferred</i>
Total number of requests	7 430	3 616	823	1 800
Total number of taking charge requests	2 581	1 204	493	476
Taking charge requests: Family reasons (Art.6, Art.7, Art.8, Art.14)	35	9	13	3
Taking charge requests: Documentation and entry reasons (Art.9, Art.10, Art.11, Art.12)	2 538	1 190	479	470
Taking charge requests: Humanitarian reasons (Art.15)	8	5	1	3
Total number of taking back requests	4 849	2 412	330	1 324
Taking back requests: Withdrawal of application during Dublin procedure (Art. 4.5)	14	8	2	3
Taking back requests: Under examination - no permission to stay (Art.16.1c)	4 055	1 887	265	1 037
Taking back requests: Withdrawal - new application (Art.16.1.d)	35	16	0	10
Taking back requests: Rejection - no permission to stay (art.16.1.e)	745	501	63	274
Total EURODAC	6 010	3 053	342	:
Taking charge requests based on EURODAC	1 515	793	76	:
Taking back requests based on EURODAC	4 495	2 260	266	:
Total number of pending requests at the end of reference period	2 915	:	:	:
Total number of requests for information	1 416	:	:	:
Number of answers to requests for information	864	:	:	:

SOURCE: EMN ITALY on Eurostat data

Outgoing requests - Dublin transfers by reason for request and decision taken				
	<i>Requests</i>	<i>Accepted requests</i>	<i>Refused requests</i>	<i>Transferred</i>
Total number of requests	1 160	680	386	41
Total number of taking charge requests	316	187	92	6
Taking charge requests: Family reasons (Art.6, Art.7, Art.8, Art.14)	34	11	21	1
Taking charge requests: Documentation and entry reasons (Art.9, Art.10, Art.11, Art.12)	270	173	62	5
Taking charge requests: Humanitarian reasons (Art.15)	12	3	9	0
Total number of taking back requests	844	493	294	35
Taking back requests: Withdrawal of application during Dublin procedure (Art. 4.5)	14	1	13	0
Taking back requests: Under examination - no permission to stay (Art.16.1c)	718	384	278	22
Taking back requests: Withdrawal - new application (Art.16.1.d)	3	3	0	0
Taking back requests: Rejection - no permission to stay (art.16.1.e)	109	105	3	13
Total EURODAC	1 090	652	351	:
Taking charge requests based on EURODAC	265	170	64	:
Taking back requests based on EURODAC	825	482	287	:
Total number of pending requests at the end of reference period	88	:	:	:
Total number of requests for information	9	:	:	:
Number of answers to requests for information	4	:	:	:

SOURCE: EMN ITALY on Eurostat data