

COUNTRY SPECIFIC CONDITIONS: ITALY

UPS: UNUSED POTENTIALS OF SENIOR MIGRANTS- EXPERTS FOR LIFE

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COUNTRIES SPECIFICITY: IMMIGRATION IN ITALY

Although there are other Mediterranean countries with the same issue, several are the specificities in Italian situation, that draw Italy as a dynamic and ambiguous picture. Italy is a country with a long history of emigration and a short but consistent experience of immigration. The country knew a mass emigration started with Italian unification: during the period 1861-1976 over 26 million people emigrated, half of them towards other European countries, the rest towards North and South America. Nowadays only a few highly skilled and specialized workers leave the country in search of better job opportunities.

Immigration is quite recent; Italy became a country of immigration during the 70s. The number of foreign residents increased from 143,838 in 1970 to about 300,000 in 1980 and, by the mid 80s it had reached half a million (1985). In the 90s, the foreign population increased further and workers are concentrated most.

The composition of the immigrants change remarkably in the 1980s and 1990s. The incidence of immigrants who came from the European Union declined, while the proportion of immigrants from outside the European Union increased, and in the late 1990s accounted for 86 per cent of the total .

Among the non-Europeans, in spite of the increase in Afro and Asian immigrants, their relative incidence declined in relation to Eastern European immigrants from Yugoslavia, Albania and Rumania, who became the fastest growing group.

The growth of the African and Asian communities is clearly seen from the data emerging from the legalization procedure. Where the African and Filipinos nationals accounted for the most important groups in the first and second legalization procedures, the Yugoslavian, Albanian and Rumanian were more important in the third and last.

Today, according to the last figure (Caritas est. 2009), 5 million immigrants live legally in Italy, while estimates for undocumented immigrants vary from 0.8 million to 2 million.

Criteria underlying legislation concerning citizenship

Due to the mass emigrations of the Twentieth century the constitution and the citizenship rules are mainly made to protect Italian nationality abroad rather than to integrate foreigner citizen.

Italian citizenship is mainly based on "ius sanguinis" (right of blood), according to which a child born to an Italian mother or father is Italian¹. Italian citizenship is based on the following principles:

- Citizenship can be transmitted by descent "iure sanguinis"
- Acquisition "iure soli" (by birth on the territory) in given cases
- Dual citizenship is recognized
- Explicit statement of will is necessary to acquire or loose citizenship

Granting of the Italian citizenship to foreign citizens married to Italian citizens and to foreign citizens who reside in Italy. According to article 9 of Law No. 91 of 5th February 1992, citizenship can be granted¹:

- To an alien who has legally resided for at least 10 years on the Italian territory
- To an European Union national, provided he/she has legally resided for at least four years on the Italian territory
- To a stateless person or to a refugee who has legally resided for at least five years on the Italian territory

¹ (ART. 9 OF LAW 91/92, as subsequently amended and complemented).

- To an alien whose father or mother or one of his/her grandfathers or grandmothers had been citizen by birth or to an alien who was born on the territory of the Republic and who has been legally residing there for at least three years, in both cases
- To an alien of full age adopted by an Italian citizen and who has legally resided on the Italian territory for at least five years after the adoption
- To an alien who served the Italian State, even from abroad, for at least five years.

Specificities of Italian rule

The current Italian law specifies the following statutes of migrants.

Asylum seekers: in Italy a person can be recognized by the right of asylum under Article. 10, paragraph 3 of the Constitution, but not obtain the refugee status. The difference, as expressed by the United Sections of the Supreme Court ruling by December 17, 1999 No 907, is that the status of political refugee under the Geneva Convention of July 29, 1951 ... is different (from entitled to asylum) as a determining factor because it requires a well-founded fear of persecution. Until a final decision by the competent authorities, he/her is an asylum seeker and has the right to legal residence in the destination country. The applicant is therefore comparable to the irregular migrant.

Refugee: is someone who has been granted the refugee status under the Geneva Convention on Refugees of 1951.

Beneficiary of humanitarian protection / applicants for international protection: defines people that even they cannot be recognized as refugees, however, have aspects that require different humanitarian protection measures.

Illegal immigrant: is a person who a) has entered unlawfully evading border controls, b) is lawfully entered the country of destination, for example with a tourist visa, and remained there after the expiry of the visa (becoming a so-called "overstayers"), c) has not left the territory of the country of destination as a result of a removal order.

The legal requirements for visiting or staying in Italy depend on citizenship - European Union (EU) or non-European Union (EU) citizen - reason for entry into Italy and intended duration of the stay.

All non-EU citizens require a visa for a stay of longer than three months (90 days).

Under Italian law, every foreigner in Italy is considered to be either a tourist or a resident. As a rule, a tourist is a foreigner staying in Italy for less than three months. People coming on a business trip, students enrolled in short courses, people doing research on their own, for example, are considered to be tourists, as long as the stay does not exceed three months.

A resident is anyone who plans to stay in Italy for more than three months. Foreigners working in Italy, seasonal workers, students enrolled in full-time education for a full academic year, or those who wish to live in Italy are considered to be residents. Residents require a permit.

- *Permesso di Soggiorno* (permit to stay): required by non-EU citizens, has an expiry date, is renewable, and is issued (with varying durations of validity) for the first six years of residence in Italy
- *Carta di Soggiorno* (permanent residence card for non-EU citizens): issued for an indefinite period, after the sixth year of residence in Italy
- *Carta di Soggiorno Cittadini U.E.* (permanent residence card for EU citizens): issued to EU citizens and their immediate family and dependents who intend to stay in Italy longer than three months.

Non-EU citizens in Italy for over 90 days require a "stay permit" (*Permesso di Soggiorno*). This is a permit to stay in the country and not a residence card; it is not obligatory for a foreigner to have residency in Italy provided they have a valid stay permit and are therefore registered in the commune.

There are a variety of permits, each specific to individual circumstances. It is important that the permit type correlates with the intentions of the permit holder; if the applicant has a visa, the two must correlate (student, not working, employed and so on). The *Permesso di Soggiorno* has a limited period of validity which matches the purpose for stay. Permits can be renewed.

- *Permesso di Soggiorno per coesione familiare:* permit for the foreign spouse and children of an Italian citizen
- *Permesso di Soggiorno per lavoro:* work permit for employees

- *Permesso di Soggiorno per lavoro autonomo/ indipendente*: permit for self-employed Workers
- *Permesso di Soggiorno per turismo*: permit for tourists (anyone visiting for more than a week, who isn't staying in a hotel, official campsite or boarding house)
- *Permesso di Soggiorno per studio*: student permit
- *Permesso di Soggiorno per ricongiungimento familiare*: permit for the family and dependent parents of foreigners married to Italian citizens
- *Permesso di Soggiorno per dimora*: for foreigners

From 9/12/2010 to require the long-term Permesso di soggiorno is necessary to pass a language test, from which is excluded the foreigner who has a Italian school certificate, or a linguistic certificate or a certificate signed by regional centers for adult education or by the Italian University.

This new rule may become a obstacle for whom is resident in Italy since a long period. The law does not include a training for the test.

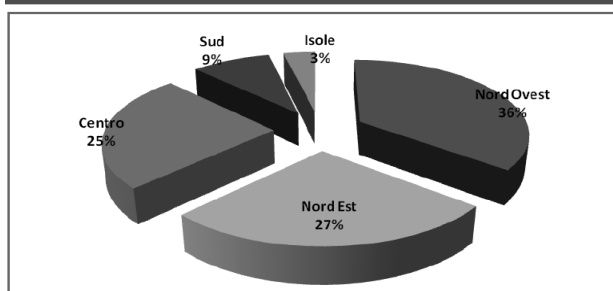
What is the National and regional by percentage of migrants?

The following five communities cover half of the total presences on national territory - 800.000 Romanians, 440.000 Albanians, 400.000 Moroccans, 170.000 Chinese and 150.000 Ukrainians.

European citizens reach the highest percentage (52,0%) while the Africans maintain the percentage (23,2%), the Asians (16,1%) and the Americans (8,6%) lose at least a percentage².

In Sicily Romanians have become the first nation represented in the island absorbing the 17.8% of all immigration. This historic overtaking, resulting from the opening of the borders of 2007, has slipped a spot the presence of earliest date nationalities such as Tunisia (15.1%), Morocco (9.6%), Sri Lanka (8.0%), Albania (6.0%) and China (4.0%).

ITALIA. Stranieri residenti per ripartizione e principali regioni di insediamento



Percentage of Foreign Residents divided into Italian geographical areas

Source: Caritas/Migrantes Migration Statistic Dossier 2008

² Istat - Istituto nazionale di statistica

ITALIA. Stranieri residenti per cittadinanza e sesso (31.12.2008)*

Paesi di provenienza	Totale	%	% incidenza donne	Paesi di provenienza	Totale	%	% incidenza donne
Romania	796.477	20,5	53,1	Rep. Ceca	5.801	0,1	80,8
Albania	441.396	11,3	45,2	Venezuela	5.339	0,1	67,6
Marocco	403.592	10,4	42,1	Portogallo	5.219	0,1	56,5
Cina	170.265	4,4	47,8	Bielorussia	5.062	0,1	80,3
Ucraina	153.998	4,0	79,9	Capo Verde	4.569	0,1	71,9
Filippine	113.686	2,9	58,1	Thailandia	4.388	0,1	89,9
Tunisia	100.112	2,6	35,9	Montenegro	4.243	0,1	45,0
Polonia	99.389	2,6	70,0	Corea del Sud	4.066	0,1	51,6
India	91.855	2,4	40,9	Libano	3.779	0,1	37,3
Moldavia	89.424	2,3	66,4	Togo	3.777	0,1	34,0
Macedonia	89.066	2,3	43,0	Siria	3.701	0,1	37,3
Ecuador	80.070	2,1	59,4	Cile	3.641	0,1	57,4
Perù	77.629	2,0	60,2	Lituania	3.640	0,1	79,1
Egitto	74.599	1,9	30,3	Messico	3.620	0,1	67,3
Sri Lanka	68.738	1,8	44,5	Conqo	3.591	0,1	48,8
Senegal	67.510	1,7	21,3	Svezia	3.496	0,1	67,5
Banladesh	65.529	1,7	33,3	Conqo Rep. Dem.	3.400	0,1	49,6
Serbia	57.826	1,5	45,2	Slovenia	3.101	0,1	47,3
Pakistan	55.371	1,4	31,0	Irlanda	2.912	0,1	53,5
Nigeria	44.544	1,1	55,9	Giordania	2.692	0,1	37,5
Ghana	42.327	1,1	43,4	Guinea	2.679	0,1	36,4
Germania	41.476	1,1	61,5	Canada	2.492	0,1	56,8
Brasile	41.476	1,1	67,6	Sudan	2.395	0,1	15,4
Bulgaria	40.880	1,1	60,1	Israele	2.385	0,1	38,4
Francia	32.079	0,8	60,7	Danimarca	2.302	0,1	63,0
Bosnia-Erzeugovina	30.124	0,8	43,3	Benin	2.287	0,1	41,0
Reano Unito	28.174	0,7	55,4	Afghanistan	2.198	0,1	6,0
Algeria	24.387	0,6	32,6	Iraq	2.158	0,1	30,0
Russia	23.201	0,6	80,9	Liberia	2.100	0,1	14,2
Croazia	21.511	0,6	48,2	Australia	2.078	0,1	60,6
Dominicana Rep.	20.583	0,5	65,9	Finlandia	1.784	0,0	78,4
Costa d'Avorio	19.408	0,5	44,6	Lettonia	1.782	0,0	83,7
Colombia	18.615	0,5	64,1	Anqola	1.686	0,0	46,9
Spagna	18.258	0,5	72,0	Uruguay	1.676	0,0	59,3
Turchia	16.225	0,4	41,1	San Marino	1.541	0,0	41,5
Cuba	15.883	0,4	76,4	Indonesia	1.533	0,0	78,0
Stati Uniti	15.324	0,4	54,3	Georgia	1.482	0,0	74,4
Eritrea	11.911	0,3	46,4	Libia	1.471	0,0	38,8
Argentina	11.842	0,3	55,6	Kenia	1.383	0,0	59,1
Burkina Faso	10.493	0,3	35,3	Sierra Leone	1.239	0,0	40,0
Svizzera	9.736	0,3	56,5	Uzbekistan	1.193	0,0	79,0
Maurizio	9.188	0,2	54,7	Niger	1.113	0,0	54,3
Paesi Bassi	8.521	0,2	56,4	Vietnam	1.079	0,0	58,8
Slovacchia	8.091	0,2	65,7	Madagascar	1.053	0,0	73,5
Camerun	7.994	0,2	47,2	Paraguay	1.053	0,0	69,9
Etiopia	7.978	0,2	59,3	Norvegia	1.009	0,0	62,8
Kosovo	7.625	0,2	39,9	Kazakistan	999	0,0	79,6
Giappone	7.296	0,2	65,6	Mali	992	0,0	40,0
Grecia	7.285	0,2	45,9	Dominica	984	0,0	68,8
Iran	6.983	0,2	44,5	Malta	849	0,0	68,7
Bolivia	6.796	0,2	63,2	Estonia	838	0,0	89,6
Austria	6.769	0,2	68,2	Gambia	825	0,0	28,4
Somalia	6.663	0,2	50,9	Tanzania	773	0,0	54,7
El Salvador	6.552	0,2	63,3	Apolidi	793	0,0	45,5
Ungheria	6.171	0,2	71,8	Altri	14.145	-	-
Belgio	6.008	0,2	58,7	TOTALE	3.891.295	100,0	50,8

* Secondo la stima del Dossier Caritas/Migrantes la presenza regolare complessiva degli stranieri è pari a 4.329.000 persone
 FONTE: Dossier Statistico immigrazione Caritas/Migrantes. Elaborazioni su dati Istat

The percentage of migrants in our region and country

According to ISTAT³, the resident foreign citizens, after an annual increase of half million units are at the beginning of 2008 3.443.000 including European citizens : 62,5 % in the North, 25,0% in the Centre and 12,5% in the South. Caritas and Migrants provide a superior number of regular immigrants that vary between 3.800.000 and 4.000.000 units out of a total population of 59.619.290 people with an incidence of 6,7% (slightly over the UE average which in 2006 was 6,0%). These two sources, even if different, they are not contradictory as they talk about different categories of immigrants: The Dossier takes into account also the most recent immigrants waiting for a residence permit which is usually obtained after more than one year. At 1st October 2009 the share of legal immigrants in Italy reached 4.8 million individuals. Immigrants are a young population: 80% are under 45 years old while over 55 are very few. The average age of foreigners is 31 years compared to 43 of Italians. Adults over 65 are only 2%. ISTAT states that statistical values of 2008 reveal a rate of the foreign population in working age in Italy (between 15 and 64 years) equal to 73,3% more than Italians 62,3%. In Sicily foreign immigration reaches 114,632 residents belonging to 121 different ethnics (ISTAT 31 December 2008). Among these 114,632, the 66,2% result in working age. Palermo: More than 1 out of 5 immigrants residing in Sicily, is located in Palermo, which has 23,812 residents and an increase of 12.1% over the previous year.

In 2008 the unemployment rate of foreigners reached 8, 5%. 162.000 foreigners seeking work (26 thousand more than last year). In Italy, especially among immigrants, black labour market is enormously spread not only among both families and firms to an extent which is not experienced in other industrialized countries. Also the official labour statistics confirm the important contribution of these workers, both Europeans and from other continents. Altogether, we are dealing with more than one million and five hundred persons representing in some sectors more than 10% of the employees. Taking into account the requests, but not considering the initial number of 170.000 new entries, we can argue that in 2007, in Italy at least half million people were already settled and inserted in the black labour market. However, they were not provided with residence permits and this stresses the need for a more efficient management of the employment market. A lot of the migrants begin their migratory story as regulars and end up as irregulars, due to the complexity and the contradictory aspects of the legislation. There isn't any data regarding the illegal workers but according to the XII Report on Migration Ismu, 19.4 percent, (almost 1 out of 5), is illegal. Immigrants living and work conditions confirm the rather low state of legality of the Country, as shown in black recruitment, contribution/tax evasion, failure to contractual rules, the non-recognition of qualifications. For these reasons, the action taken to free women victims of trafficking has been extended to victims of labor exploitation since 2000.

The sectors in which migrants are typically employed in

Insertion typologies reveal the different features of Italian territory. In the north firm employment and self-employment prevail, in the Centre, self-employment and family care and in the South and islands, family care and agriculture work - for which immigrant labour force has become indispensable.

Immigrants accept the jobs offered to them and increasingly create their own jobs, especially after they would overcome the first difficult phase of their integration. Self-employment regards more than one tenth of the adult foreign population with 165.114 firm owners, 52.715 associates and 85.990 other societal structures, with an increase of one sixth in comparison with may 2007, with a faster pace than Italian firms.

In the top of communities with highest numbers of firm owners (more than 2000) are the Moroccans, Romanians (greatly increasing) and Chinese, followed by the Albanians with 17.000 owners. A major concentration is to be found, at the present time, in certain sectors: 4 out of 10 firms are engaged in constructions, dynamic sector that covers the entire Italy, and almost 4 in commerce. About 1 million immigrant women are working as family carers.

³ Istat - Istituto nazionale di statistica

The “forced” regularization⁴ for this category workers (September 2009) brought to 294,744 applications submissions. Immigrant workers are responsible for two thirds of Italian employment growth (234.000 new workers in 2007)⁵.

ITALY. Immigrant’s participation at economy and labor market (2007)

Activity rate		Workers born abroad	2.704.450
Foreign citizens	73,2%	New employees born abroad	599.466
Italian citizens	61,9%	Balance between employment and suspension	198.033
Employment		New employees over employees percentage	22,2%
Foreign citizens	67,1%		
Italian citizens	58,1%	Firms of foreign born immigrants	165.114
Unemployment		Foreign labor union members (CGIL, CISL, UIL, UGL)	814.311
Foreign citizens	8,3%	Work accidents involving persons born abroad	140.579
Italian citizens	5,9%	The incidence of foreigners over all accidents	15,4%
Foreign women	12,7%	Remittances sent from Italy (thousands of euros)	6.044.060
Foreigners workers in services	84,4%	Estimate of immigrant’s fiscal drag (in euros)	3.749.371.530

Source: Caritas/Migrantes Immigration Statistic Dossier. Estimate on various sources

Migrants filling a lack of welfare state

Italy has a peculiarity in its immigration case, a lot of migrants are employed in private houses, working in care-giving to elder people or to disables. Often very expensive structures and a strong familiar culture drives the choice to this solution. In Italy the average of domestic workers, house helpers/caregivers (the so called “badanti”) grew up at the rate of 37% from 2001.

Nowadays caregivers are necessary for one family on ten. In Italy during 2009 the “badanti” were 1 million and 485 thousand, the 71, 6% of them are strangers. The rate is 35 working hours for week earning 930 euros for month. The majority work for only one family (58,1%), the others (41,9%) are working in more than one family.

According to a Censis report of 2009 they are the new corner-stones of the non self sufficient Italian Welfare state, and also of the family management. Since 2008 one family over ten is helped by a house assistant. 35,6% of immigrant house and elder people assistant are engaged in several tasks in house assistance, elder people assistance, disables assistance, or simply to make people less lonely. These women’s work is not only running in a professional sphere but it involves as well a personal feeling sphere. They become part of the family and they take care of the house and the members at a 360°. It is clear that their support is necessary but is not as well clear what kind of guaranty is addressed to them. These invisible workers are made for one third of people coming from a European country but for the other two third they are from extra European country and they need to constantly re-new their stay permit, and often they are left in a clandestine status, with no certain future. In the meanwhile a lot of assistants are becoming aged: 13,6%of domestic workers are more than 50 years old, the 29,1% between 41 and 50 . Even though the majority is below than 40 years old: the 18% is less than 30 and 39,3% is between 30 and 40. A huge regularization of assistant was done in 2009 when 27000 assistants asked to be regularized but the

⁴ This request for regularization suspends any penal or administrative proceedings on the part of either the employer (undeclared work) or the employee (present illegally in Italy)

⁵ The high immigrant presence in the labor market accounts also for the high labor union membership (814.311 persons) which amounts to 15% of all members and as high as 12% of all active members, not counting the retired people.

ten percent of this application has been rejected because of irregularity in the earning requirement of the employer or in some other cases for the strictness of some regions. The regularization was aimed to save the irregular migrants from the incoming clandestine crime, a new law in the National security package of the government.

The level of integration

The final index of VI Value CNEL (National Council for Economy and Labor): reveals that, in absolute terms, for the first time the Emilia Romagna region turns out to be the Italian region with the highest potential for socio-occupational integration of immigrants in Italy. The primacy of this region is also confirmed by the index of attractiveness, that sees the head of the Italian regions ability to attract and retain in-house as much as the immigrant population present at the national level. The first position held by Emilia Romagna is due to a consistently high placement in the index of employment as in that of social inclusion. In terms of differential (ex, observing the rankings constructed on the spread between the conditions of immigrants and those of natives in the same territorial areas), the region with the highest potential for socio-occupational integration of immigrants compared to the standard of living of the local population is Sardinia, which therefore reserves to its immigrants a more equitable inclusion in relation to that of Italians living in the same territory. In the overall ranking the Sardinian context precedes a group of regions of small-medium dimension, in the order of: Marche, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Valle d'Aosta and Umbria. The fact is not without significance, since it confirms the thesis, argued in the past in the Reports CNEL, that in Italy integration processes (in this case considered in terms of equal living conditions and integration) is better "in small", ex: in territorially and administratively restricted contexts in which human relationships, relationships with departments, agencies and structures, the processes of integration in general are more immediate and suffer a much more limited sense of anonymity and institutional distance, typical of the complexity of large urban centers. Despite this, one can identify two interventions to be implemented urgently in order to achieve a better integration of immigrants: the law on citizenship and the right to vote in local elections to immigrants.

The actual trend

In the last twenty years the migrant population grew-up twenty time more. According to the estimation of the statistic dossier Dossier Statistico Immigrazione 2010 Caritas/Migrantes the number of the people who legally stay in the country is 4 millions and 919 thousand (which means one immigrant every 12 people), the data is in contrast with the Istat data of the beginning of the 2010 that counts 4 millions and 235 thousand foreigner residents. The dossier says that: "In a European survey this situation is really dynamic: 3 million growth took place in the last ten years, and one million in the last two years". According to the report the number of mixed marriages is growing, more than 250 thousand from 1996 to 2008⁶. More than half million people acquired the citizenship; this means more than 50 thousand year. More than 570.000 "foreigners" born in Italy, almost 100.000 new-born have a foreigner mum every year; last year the entrances for parental reunion.

The report underline that: "In a country in which the age is becoming elder, where the number of the over 65 is already bigger than the number of the 15 years old, immigrants are a balance factor in demography, with a positive effect on the working force. Everyday contacts in companies or in socialization places like schools, organizations, volunteering, religious practices, mixed families are making immigration a cohesive fact. The majority of immigrants are in Lombardia (23%), than in Lazio (11,8), Veneto (11,3%) and in Emilia Romagna (10,9%). It shows a distribution of foreigners population especially in the central and northern regions. For the first time the district of Rome loses the record with Milan district (405.657 rather than 407.191).

⁶ Dossier Caritas Migrantes 2011

Irregular migrants are 500-700 thousand, less than the previous year when they were estimated about one million. This is due to the last regularization (300 thousand people) and the financial crisis that attracted less immigrants. Most of the time the origin of the irregularity is not a clandestine arrival, but a overstaying. In other words arrivals for tourism, business, visits, and others that once expired become clandestine. About massive stream, and the boat arrivals the biggest was in 2008 (37.000 people). The territory control will not be enough if there will not be more regular immigration paths. This point to think about more flexibility and meeting procedure between employer and worker. Public cash receives for "present" more than a billion euro from immigrants taxes, because the entrances are 10, 827 billion euro and the expenses are 10,000 billions. The medium average of a salary for a migrants 12,000 euro, financial contributions are 4000 euro. Immigrants are 10% of employed workers, 3,5% of enterprise leaders; they impact on GDP about 11%, they pay 7,5 billion of contribution for retirement. The employment rate for migrants passed from the 67,1% in 2008 to 64,5% in 2009 (for Italians passed from 56,9% to 58,1%), while the unemployment grew-up from 11,2% to 7,5%⁷. In 2010, every ten new employed 3 are immigrants. Among immigrants the rate of not qualified employed. Four migrants every ten have disadvantaged working timetables. The enterprises led by immigrants grew up of 13,8%⁸.

⁷ Ibidem

⁸ Ibidem

LOCAL CENTERS IN SICILY, ITALY

MIGRANTS WELCOME CENTERS

Nominative: Centro Astalli Palermo, JRS - Servizio dei gesuiti per i rifugiati in Italia.

Location: Day care centre. Piazza SS.40 Martiri 12, Ballarò

Telephone: +39 091 9760128

Offered activities/services:

Listening and legal advisory centre. Health care. Service for victims of torture. Distribution service for clothing and food. Showers and laundry service. Job desk. Italian Language School and after school support. Vocational Training for the role of family caregiver – housemaid. Workshops for embroidery and sewing. Italian cooking course. Music workshops. Sensitization in secondary schools on the theme of immigration lived and told by the political refugees themselves.

Target group:

Migrants, asylum seekers and refugees temporarily or permanently living in the Province of Palermo; children, women and families; homeless.

Opening hours:

Monday to Friday: 9.00 - 12.00 / 16.00-19.00

Saturday: 9.00 – 12.00

Nominative: Missione di Speranza e Carità ONLUS

Location: Via Archirafi 31 / Women centre: Via Garibaldi 3 - Via Decollati 31

Telephone: +39 091 6161887

Fax: +39 091 6165297

E-mail: info@pacepace.org

Web site: www.pacepace.org

First assistance: support for homeless people ensuring board and lodging.

Activities for training and integration: Vocational training: tailor, baker, blacksmith and welder, electrician, plumber, shoemaker, carpenter, printer, mechanic, bricklayer, kitchen help. Arts workshop: sculpture, ceramics, painting.

Voluntary work aimed at: Specialist medical/nursing assistance, accompanying measures for disabled, overnight service for homeless, school and literacy activities.

Nominative: Caritas Diocesana di Palermo

Location: Piazza Santa Chiara n.10 (headquarters)
Vicolo San Carlo n.62 (Diocesana Refectory – Locanda del Samaritano)

How to get there: Piazza Santa Chiara is at few minutes walking from via Roma, via Maqueda, Corso Vittorio Emanuele, Central train station.

Telephone: +39 091 327986 – +39 091 335437

Fax: +39 091 327986 – +39 091 335437

E-mail: info@caritaspalermo.it

Web site: www.caritaspalermo.it

Offered activities/services:

Listening Center for Immigrants, Listening Center for immigrant women and victims of trafficking; Penitentiary Listening; Legal advisory desk; Clinic for Immigrants, Italian language courses; Showers service, Diocesan refectory, Reception Centers for homeless and vulnerable people "Locanda del Samaritano".

Target group:

Adult immigrants, children, former prisoners and adult children of the criminal circuit, vulnerable people, homeless, victims of trafficking, asylum seekers.

Opening hours:

Centro Agape, Piazza Santa Chiara n.10: Mon. to Fri. 9.00 -13.30, Tue. and Thu. 16.00 - 20.00 / Centro Santa Rosalia & Refectory daily, including holidays, 8.00 - 13.30 / Locanda del Samaritano: daytime service Mon. to Fri. 8.00 - 20.00 - Overnight service 20.00 - 8.00

Target:

Foreigners, homeless, people at risk of social exclusion

Opening hours:

Daily 8.00 – 24.00

ITALIAN LANGUAGE SCHOOLS – UNIVERSITY

Nominative: Italian School for Foreigners,
University of Studies of Palermo

Location: Headquarters: Piazza Sant'Antonino 1
Administrative Secretary: Box 1, Faculty of Arts and Philosophy, Building 12, Viale delle Scienze

How to get there: Subway stop Central Station, reachable by buses 101, 102, 107, 234, 109, and also Red and Yellow line.

Telephone: + 39 091 23869601

Fax: + 39 091 6560296

E-mail: scuolaitalianostranieri@unipa.it

Web site: www.itastra.unipa.it

Offered activities/services:

Italian language and culture courses for foreigners. CILS (Italian Certificate for Foreigners) examination office. Organization and coordination of linguistic facilitation projects in public schools and other contexts with foreign minors and adults. Research and training activities of Methodology of Italian as foreign and second language. Publications: magazine "Strumenti e Ricerche" and periodic blog STRA(n)ITALIANO
www.itastra.unipa.it/stranitaliano.htm

Target group:

Foreign non/university students. Language and cultural mediators.

Opening hours:

Monday to Friday: 9.00 – 13.00

**Notes: Compatibly with the running courses, the School may give scholarships to deserving foreign students who are experiencing severe economic conditions.*

Nominative: [I Fiori Blu di Sicilia](http://www.fioribludisicilia.com)

Location: Headquarters: Via Houel 19 (Palermo)
Library Pirandello (Agrigento)

Telephone: +39 338 3923621

E-mail: info@fioribludisicilia.com
teresabevilacqua@hotmail.com

Web site: www.fioribludisicilia.com

Offered activities/services:

Courses of Italian language and culture for students and adult foreigners. The School also collaborates with organizations to promote training courses aimed at those who work in multilingual contexts (social workers, health care facilities, public offices, etc). It deals with migrant cultural holidays, city tours and accommodation.

Target group:

Immigrants and foreign tourist.

Opening hours:

Monday to Friday: 9.00 - 19.00

Nominative: Desk for Immigration in Sicily

The Single Desk for Immigration in Sicily has its own specific connotation.
Allocated in this prefecture is divided into two offices:

1. for procedures aimed to admission of foreign workers in Italy, the management is entrusted to Local Labor Office.

In Sicily, in fact, as a region with special status, because of the need to identify those norms of implementation - provided by art. 22, paragraph 16 of the Consolidated 286/1998 - which regulates the relationship between the state and the region in the specific field, was signed on February 6, 2006, an "institutional arrangements and programme of the Sicilian Region and the Italian Ministry of Interior".

This agreement provides that the Region of Sicily ensures their cooperation in relation to the recruitment of employees from abroad.

2. for procedures aimed at reunification of family members is managed by immigration - Area IV - the Prefecture.

Area Manager: Dr. Donald Candura - Added Vice Prefect

Immigration Office

Head of the investigation: Dr. Rita Leone - Coll. Amm.vo

Office Location: 1st floor

Office Email: immigrazione.pref_caltanissetta@interno.it

Telephones: +39 093479 Fax: +39 093479310

OTHER CENTERS FRRE OF CHARGE FOR ITALIAN LANGUAGE SCHOLLS

I COLORI DEL MONDO APQ

Centro studi e ricerche sociali G.Arnao

Via Resuttana 352, Palermo

MISSIONE SPERANZA E CARITA'

Via Decollati, 29

Via Archirafi

Tel. 0916162629,

0916161887

CENTRO AGAPE - CARITAS

Piazza S. Chiara, 10

Tel: 091327986

CEMI
Via Noce, 135
Tel: 0916811106

APA - ACCADEMIA DI PSICOLOGIA APPLICATA
Via Principe di Villafranca, 54
Tel-Fax 0917302923

IALCISL SICILIA
Istituto per la formazione professionale
Via Papa Paolo VI, 23
TEL:0916165491

THE HEALTH SERVICE

A foreign citizen living in Italy, with a valid Permit of Stay has the same rights as Italian citizens to medical assistance assured by the National Health Service (Servizio Sanitario Nazionale - SSN).

In order to obtain health and medical assistance, the foreign citizen must enrol directly at the Azienda Sanitaria Locale - ASL (Local health offices) of his/her area of residence. ASL are offices charged with the duty of connecting the citizen to the health service network. One has to go to these offices in order to:

- choose a family doctor or pediatrician
- obtain medical certificates and prescription for medical check-ups and specialised medical visits
- ask for medical assistance at home
- undergo obligatory vaccinations

Once you are enrolled with the SSN, all your family members under your care and who are living in the country legally have a right to medical assistance.

Medical Card (Tessera Sanitaria)

Medical Card (Tessera Sanitaria) is a document issued by the ASL showing that one is enrolled with the SSN. The following documents are required in order to obtain it:

- copy of the Permit of Stay
- fiscal code
- self-certification of residence or a declaration of an effective place of residence as stated on one's Permit of Stay

The cost of enrolling with SSN

One has to pay 388,00 Euros in order to enroll with the National Health Service (Servizio Sanitario Nazionale - SSN). All who've declared their earnings and made income tax returns such as subordinate and self-employed workers don't have to pay for the enrolment with SSN since this is catered for by the taxes they pay. Enrolment with the SSN is free if you are:

- unemployed, with a valid Permit of Stay and are enrolled with the employment listings
- a refugee or holding a valid certificate stating you've applied for political asylum
- a minor with parents in Italy who belong to any of the above mentioned categories

Illegal immigrants present in Italy

Illegal foreign citizens who do not have a Permit of Stay or who have a Permit of Stay that has expired for more than 60 days, in case of sickness and accidents, still have a right to necessary urgent and non-urgent medical assistance even for a continued period. They can seek medical assistance in public health institutions or those operating with the national health service.

In order to have access to these services, one must go to any ASL offices and apply for a card called **STP** (Stranieri Temporaneamente Presenti- Foreigners temporarily in the country). This card is valid for six months and is renewable. Holders of STP have a right to basic medical assistance, to urgent and non-urgent hospitalisation as well as to be treated in day-hospital..

Medical assistance to pregnant women

A foreign pregnant woman has a right to medical assistance even if she is in the country illegally. She doesn't have to pay the ticket for medical assistance and for all the tests and special treatments required for safeguarding pregnancy. According to Italian law, you can terminate pregnancy within 90 days of conception. After this period, pregnancy can only be terminated if the mother's life is in danger due to pregnancy, or if the baby risks being born with serious malfunctions that will put the baby in serious physical or mental condition. In order to terminate pregnancy, one has to seek medical assistance of her family doctor or seek assistance at the family planning clinics at the local ASL.

Nominative: ASL 6, District 12 Reception centre for non-EU citizens

Location: Via Lancia di Brolo 10/bis.

Telephone: +39 091 7035465

Fax: +39 091 7035468

Offered activities/services:

Health centre. Information desk. Information desk. Releasing STP (temporary residing foreigner) codes.

Target group: Non EU citizens

Opening hours:

Monday to Friday: 8.30 - 13.30

Monday and Wednesday: 15.30 - 17.30

Nominative: ASL 6 District 13, immigrants and nomads Ambulatory

Location: Via Massimo D'Azeglio 6/a

Telephone: +39 091 7032379

Offered activities/services:

The centre provides all immigrants with health services, pharmaceutical benefits and any diagnostic tests. Health care is guaranteed also to those without a residence permit by obtaining the health card (STP (temporary residing foreigner)). The service provides obstetric and gynaecological services and information desk.

Opening hours: Monday to Friday: 8.30 - 12.30
Wednesday and Thursday: 15.30 - 17.30

Nominative: Hospital "Cervello"

Location: Via Trabucco 180

How to get there: Bus line 675 from Viale del Fante (Soccer stadium "Barbera") > Bus line 529, bus stop John Lennon (P.zzale Giotto).

Telephone: +39 091 6887879
For reservations: +39 091 6884686

Offered activities/services:

Social services "active welcome", information desk, counselling and psychosocial support. Guidance to regional services to get the STP (temporary residing foreigner) code.

Opening hours:

Monday to Saturday: 8.00 - 14.00

Clinic for foreigners, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Tuesday: 9.30 - 14.30 Infectious diseases, Thursday: 9.30 - 14.00

Nominative: Civic Hospital, Ambulatory of Medicine of Migration

Location: Piazza Nicola Leotta n.4

How to get there:

From Central Station take bus line 246 / From Piazza Politeama take bus line 108 / By subway: getting off at "Orleans" or "Vespri" station

Telephone: +39 091 6662211 - +39 091 6664557

Offered activities/services:

Guidance, information and accompanying health workers within the Hospital Civic. Ophthalmology and laryngologist.

Opening hours:

Monday to Friday: 9.00 - 12.00

Nominative: Policlinico "P. Giaccone"

Location: Via del Vespro 41

How to get there: *Line 1: Passo di Rigano - Bonagia - Policlinico - Central Station - Politeama / *Line 2: Brancaccio - Pomara - Central Station - Politeama - Oreto - Policlinico - Villaciambra

Telephone: +39 091 6552862 – 091 6552981- 0916552846

Offered activities/services: Social and healthcare assistance. Department of Medicine of Migration (Dr. Mario Affronti). Ambulatory of Gynaecology, Obstetrics and Mammography for migrant women.

Opening hours: Day hospital Monday to Saturday 8.00 - 14.00
Gynaecology-obstetrics and paediatric ambulatory by appointment
tel. +39 091 6552027 Wednesday 15.00 - 18.00

Nominative: Asp-Palermo Assistance Service for EU and not EU Citizens (Sari)-District 12

Location: Via Lancia di Brolo 10 bis. – Mothers' help device

How to get there: All buses towards Piazza Ppe. di Camporeale.

Telephone: +39 091 7035465

Fax: +39 091 7035468

E-mail: ornelladino@ausl6palermo.org
emmaperricone@ausl6palermo.org

Website: <http://www.ausl6palermo.org>

Offered activities/services: Health Centre aimed for people that cannot be registered in the SSN (STP-ENI). Health education (working with groups and communities). Assistance to pregnant women/prevention. Guidance to Italian language schools, registration of nursery and/or childcare centres. Social desk to connect and facilitate access to local services.

Opening hours: Monday: 8.30 - 16.00. / Wednesday-Thursday.- Friday: 8.30 - 13.00 Wednesday-Thursday: 15.00 - 18.00.

Nominative: EMERGENCY Clinic Palermo

Location: Via La Loggia 5/a.

How to get there: From the Central Station: bus 109 to Piazza Indipendenza and then any bus, get off in Via Pitré; V. La Loggia (5 min).

Telephone: +39 091 6529498

Fax: +39 091 6512553

E-mail: ambulatorio.palermo@emergency.it

Web site: www.emergency.it

Offered activities/services:

Health care and social services of general medicine, paediatrics, dermatology, dentistry, ophthalmology, otolaryngology, obstetrics, gynaecology, cardiology, psychiatry and psychology.

Target group:

Migrants (with or without a permit of stay) and Italian citizens in need.

Opening hours:

Monday to Friday: 9.00 - 18.00

LEGAL SUPPORT AND JOB GUIDANCE

Nominative: CGIL Centre for foreign workers

Location: Via Giovanni Meli 5

How to get there: From Via Roma towards > Piazza San Domenico straight to Via Giovanni Meli n.5

Telephone: +39 091 6111166

Fax: +39 091 589245

E-mail: zaherdarwish@libero.it

Web site: <http://www.palermo.cgil.it/>

Offered activities/services: Protect the rights of migrants as citizens and to ensure the use of existing rights. Services of the patronage with the patronage INCA-CGIL, tax services with the CAAF CGIL

Target group: Migrant workers. **Opening hours:** Every afternoon. Mornings on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Nominative: UIS – UIL SICILIA (Immigration and Solidarity Union)

Location: Via re Federico 102

How to get there: Street crossing of Via Dante facing Piazza Lolli (bus line 106, stop at Dante - Lolli)

Telephone: +39 091 331075

Fax: +39 091 331075

Email: uis-uil@libero.it

Offered activities/services: Immigrant assistance for full social and professional integration. Support for application / card renewal / permit of stay, asylum seeking request, citizenship, family reunification, social and labour legal support.

Nominative: Inail (workers compensation authority)

Not just compensation but a global protection system for all workers

INAIL - The Workers Compensation Authority - pursues several objectives: the reduction of accidents at work, the insurance of workers involved in risky activities; the re-integration in the labour market and in social life of work accident victims.

This type of insurance, compulsory for all employers hiring workers in activities which the law defines as risky, protects workers from any kind of damage resulting from work related accidents and occupational diseases freeing employers from any civil liability.

The safeguard of workers is now more than ever an integrated protection system-as a result also of recent innovative provisions of law-ranging from prevention on the workplace to health and economic benefits, medical treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration in the social and working life of victims of physical damage consequent to a work related accident or professional disease.

Training Department

The Training Department is in charge of drawing up vocational development models. It analyses training needs, also designing and implementing training courses.

Person in charge: Salvina Maria Ingo

P.Le Giulio Pastore 6, 00144 Roma (RM)

Tel.06/54872917

Fax:06/54872660

E-mail:formazione@inail.it

PEC:formazione@postacert.inail.it

Codice Unità: 60050

Territorial Office Sicily:

Person in charge: MAURO MARANGONI

V.Le Del Fante 58/D, 90146 Palermo (PA)

Tel.091/6705111

Fax:091/6705476

E-mail:sicilia@inail.it

PEC:sicilia@postacert.inail.it

Codice Unità: 41000

YOUTH EDUCATION AND CHILDREN ASSISTANCE

Nominative: International Centre of Cultures "Ubuntu"

Location: Via Fratelli Cianciolo 14 (Tavola Tonda Square)

How to get there: From Central Station bus 101, 102, 107, 122 and get off near Piazza San Domenico.

Telephone: +39 347 9776306

E-mail: centroubuntu@gmail.com

Web site: www.centroubuntu.it

Offered activities/services:

Events/child entertaining activities. Refectory service. Listening and Psychological family support. Pediatric Ambulatory. Legal support to immigrants. School for the achievement of the junior high school diploma.

Target group:

Immigrant' children and/or natives; age 0-3 in the mornings and age 4-8 in the afternoons. Families.

Opening hours:

Baby Parking: from Mon. to Fri.: 8.00 - 14.00

Toy Library Service / Afterschool: Mon. to Sat.: 14.00 – 18.00

**Note: all operators (young volunteers) pick up the children at school, provide food and take them hiking or to the beach; moreover they handle with the institutions for parents facing bureaucratic difficulties.*

MISTREATED WOMEN ASSISTANCE

Nominative: Le Onde Onlus Association – Welcoming center and “Casa delle Moire”.

Location: Via XX Settembre 57

How to get there: From the Central Station bus 101 or 102 > get off first stop of Via Libertà.

Telephone: +39 091 327973

Fax: +39 091 327973

E-mail: leonde@tin.it

Web site: www.leonde.org

Offered activities/services:

Interventions and actions in favor of women and children living violence and abuse promoting awareness of violence suffered by women and supporting them to build individualized plans for their lives to stop the circuit of violence. Telephone assistance. Welcome encounters. Legal advisory. Psychological counseling. Hospitality in covert structures. Guidance to local public services.

Target group:

Women and children victims of violence and abuses.

Open to public:

Aprox. Monday and Friday 9.00 - 13.00 / Tuesday 15.30 - 19.30
(by previous phone agreement)

MIGRANTS SUPPORT

Nominative: Ass. Kala Onlus /Caritas Palermo. Playgroup-space "Il giardino di M.Teresa".

Location: Piazza dell'Origlione, 17

How to get there: From Central Station: bus 101- 102 >until Quattro Canti > from Via Maqueda bus 105 or Green Line towards Piazza Indipendenza > Bus stop in front of the Cathedral > side street in front of Regional Library, Via del Protonotaro.

Telephone: +39 388 1149057

E-mail: info@kalaonlus.org
rositamarchese@hotmail.com

Web site: www.kalaonlus.org

Offered activities/services:

Childcare service and refectory (breakfast, lunch and snack).

The service wants to answer the need of parents who work and do not know where to find appropriate childcare. Playing as an educational tool: improvement of physical, psychological, emotional competencies/skills for a proper and harmonious personal development.

Activities and services offered: Recreational activities in the morning and afternoon.

Target group: Children age 0-5

Opening hours: Monday to Friday 7.00 - 18.00 / Saturday 7.00 - 14.30

Pediatrician available on Tuesday 10.00 - 11.30

Nominative: Missione di Speranza e Carità ONLUS

Location: Via Archirafi 31 / Women centre: Via Garibaldi 3 - Via Decollati 31

Telephone: +39 091 6161887

Fax: +39 091 6165297

E-mail: info@pacepace.org

Web site: www.pacepace.org

Offered activities/services:

First assistance: support for homeless people ensuring board and lodging.

Activities for training and integration: Vocational training: tailor, baker, blacksmith and welder, electrician, plumber, shoemaker, carpenter, printer, mechanic, bricklayer, kitchen help. Arts workshop: sculpture, ceramics, painting.

Voluntary work aimed at: Specialist medical/nursing assistance, accompanying measures for disabled, overnight service for homeless, school and literacy activities.

Target: Foreigners, homeless, people at risk of social exclusion

Opening hours:

Daily 8.00 – 24.00

Nominative: [H.R.Y.O. Human Rights Youth Organization](#)

Address: Via M11 n. 13/7 Monreale, 90046 (Pa)

Telephone: +39 348 5644084

Fax: +39 091 7791040

Email: info@humanrightsyouthorganization.net

Website: www.humanrightsyouthorganization.net

Offered activities/services:

Promotion intercultural dialogue, youth development on Sicilian and international level, safeguard of human rights. Cultural Mediation in the territory of Palermo and Trapani.

Target: Migrant and autochthones' communities.

Opening hours: Cultural mediation and info service by phone agreement: Monday, Wednesday, Friday: 10.00 – 18.00.

Nominative: [Onlus Bayty Baytik – My home is your home](#)

Location: Viale Michelangelo, 450

Telephone: +39 3206288356 – 3204889880 – 3884739492

E-mail: baytybaytik@hotmail.it

MySpace: <http://www.myspace.com/baytybaytik>

Facebook: <http://www.facebook.com/people/Bayty-Baytik/1165056360>

Offered activities/services:

International Cooperation, awareness campaigns, fundraising, education development, ex-prisoners re-socialization, education, linguistic mediation, recreational and educational services, prevention of deviance, Italian lessons, health care, psychological legal and statutory auditors.

Target group: Children, young adults whether immigrants or autochthons.

Opening hours: by appointment

Nominative: CE.S.I.E - European Centre of Studies and Initiatives

Location: Via Roma, 94 Palermo

How to get there: At 5 min. walk from the Central Station. All buses that drive along Via Roma (101, 102, 107 etc..)

Telephone: + 39 091 6164224 / +39 328 2145565

Fax: + 39 0916230849

E-mail: cesie@cesie.org

Web site: www.cesie.org

Facebook: www.facebook.com/cesie.ngo

Offered activities/services:

Opportunity to participate in intercultural exchanges and training courses in Italy and abroad. International Cooperation Projects. Vocational Training - planning and curriculum implementing. Socio-cultural promotion. Interventions in schools on education for active citizenship and legality

Target group:

All citizens of all ages, sexes, gender, religion and origin.

Opening hours: Monday to Friday: 9.00 - 18.00, by appointment.

Nominative: C.I.S.S. International Cooperation South-South

Location: Via Marconi n.2 A.

How to get there: From "Statua della Libertà" (p.zzale Venezia) in direction of the Central Station take bus 101 - 102 - 107 - 104- 106 and stop in via Marconi (last stop of Via Libertà).

From Piazza Indipendenza: bus 118 -103 and get off in Via Sammartino or via Marconi.

From the Central Station: take bus 101 to 102 first stop of Via Libertà.

Telephone: +39 091 6262004

Fax: +39 091 347048

E-mail: info@cissong.org

Web site: www.cis song.org

Offered activities/services:

Consultancy, project support, interventions in schools whether on intercultural issues and development education or in supporting the construction process for receiving a first Italian language education.

Target group: Migrants, schools, teachers, social workers and individuals.

Opening hours: Monday to Friday: 9.00 – 17.00

Contact persons: Lita Favetti and/or Rossella Pizzuto.

Nominative: [Associazione Culturale Ziggurat](#)

Location: Via Vicolo Chiazzese 8 / School Cascino: close to Piazza Professa, Ballarò

How to get there:

From street "Giafar" turn on Via Conte Federico, and then on your right at 200 metres there is Vicolo Chiazzese (Line 212).

School Cascino / Piazza Casa Professa: go all along Via Maqueda and once you have passed Piazza Pretoria turn right into via Ponticello, and immediately turn left at Piazza Casa Professa (line 101).

Telephone: +39 091 6302157

Fax: +39 091 6300163

E-mail: info@associazioneziggurat.org

Web site: www.associazioneziggurat.org

Offered activities/services:

Graphic work-painting; team and role games; sports and physical activity; dance groups, songs, music listening; miming and activities; fairy tales invented and narrated; school support and social gym.

Target group:

Children aged 6 – 12. Families and adults.

Opening hours:

Monday to Thursday: 15.00 - 18.00

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