



Project “More Women in European Politics – More Women in 2014”

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Base Line Study

Partner 6

SINISTRA ECOLOGIA E LIBERTA’

(SEL)

Italy

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Base line studies of project
More women in european politics. More women in 2014

Prepared by Italian Local Action Group and SEL as declination of project and called

Second to whom.

Young women of the second generation between citizenship and politics

Mr. President, honored guests,

my name is Lucia Ghebregiorges, I'm 33 years old, I am of Ethiopian origin and I am an activist of the Network G2 - Second Generations. For years, G2 calls for reform of the citizenship law which is more favorable to the children of immigrants born in Italy and came in Italy from small.

I am a young Italian and that I have always felt; however, although was born in Italy, I became a citizen at the age of 16, when my mother acquired Italian citizenship and She passed it to me. Yet I'm one of the most fortunate of my association.

Around 20 years old I began to question me about my being the daughter of immigrants and in those years I published the article that was called "Neither flesh nor fish, probably egg", in which I summarized metaphorically the condition of daughter of immigrants. We considered neither fish nor fowl, but from my point of view we are instead eggs: a new beginning.

*Most of the members of our network is made up of **women, students, young mothers and workers. Many of them are not yet Italian cities.***

When we meet I think that the injustice I felt when I was a child, and to them, that still live as adults.

***In 1946 Italian women have won the right to vote, in 2013 many my traveling companions this law have not yet.** Yet this is their country. They tell us that there are more pressing issues to deal with, as if was not urgent to prevent more than one million children of immigrants are treated as strangers in their own home.*

As if it was not a moral duty for a country that loves his children, prevent a Nadia and a Miriam run the risk of not being accepted in a class because a ceiling of 30% reminds them that they are foreign, even if they were born in Italy; do not let Nura of access to a public competition because she is not Italian, but she grew up and attended all schools in Italy, do not leave a country without new energy and therefore without future.

I would like to conclude by thanking you, Mr. President, on behalf of the entire network G2, for the attention you have always shown on the theme of citizenship.

We feel this is the best way to start the composition of these baseline studies of the project **Second to whom. Young women of the second generation between citizenship and politics.**

In fact, with a short speech, on 8 March this year, Lucia confronts, in a high institutional setting, such as the Presidency of the Republic, the key themes of this project: the participation of women in Italian politics, who obtained the right to vote in 1946 but that still fail to scratch the male footprint of political and economic power, and the fact that, in this context, there are women who do not even have the right to vote because they are not nationals.

The focus of our project is precisely the extension of citizenship as a condition of the growth of women's participation in political life, particularly of young women of the second generation. The political and cultural contribution that they can make, indeed, that are already making, how the project will demonstrate, is and will be highly innovative, because it is a contribution marked by the struggle against discrimination and characterized by difficult but rich intercultural experiences. Our project has as its objective to provide opportunities for expression and thus enhance the cultural contribution and political subjectivity of the young women of foreign origin family, so-called "second-generation" resident in Italy; to support the extension of citizenship rights - 2013 has been declared the European Year of Citizenship, but in Italy the citizenship law has yet to be changed and the acquisition of citizenship are still among the lowest in Europe; at the same time, our project has the objective to encourage the political participation of all women and of young women of the second generation, in particular, thus triggering a democratic and cultural growth of our country in a cross-cultural perspective.

The estimate, according to Caritas / Migrantes, more than 5 million immigrants EU and non-EU regular in Italy – respectively 30% and 70% – is the quantitative sign of a deep demographic and cultural transformation for many years in Italian society; within this figure minors residents is around 1 million (21.7% of foreign residents), of which 477.106 are women. The forecast is that of a doubling of these figures in 2029. Among children, those born in Italy to 2011 are 736,000.

And at this million of girls and boys, children of foreign parents but born and raised in Italy, can not be defined with the following categories of foreigners nor immigrants, but at the same time not be considered legally as Italian citizens - ironically they themselves are defined "Italian with a residence permit", "foreign not immigrants", arguing that the quality of migrant should inherit, should pass from father to son or should be measured with a sort of ethnic blood tests - that the project is intended, to become a tool of emergence, in the public space, both serious discrimination that they still suffer, and political and cultural initiatives that in many forms and in many places they themselves have produced and produce. These initiatives of the second generation show a reflection on their identity, that wants to be free from stereotypes and hierarchies, rich in culture for the diversity of experiences of the different worlds which it refers. Unfortunately still remain strong negative reactions in this regard: the sons and daughters of migrants can be considered from the social and political forces most closed a "posterity inappropriate", because they break the myth of the temporariness of migration and bring into question the role of the migrant as host, useful but subordinate; they make it difficult to claim of many European governments to choose which immigration can be accepted, rather than endure an immigration as "suffered" (Luke Queirolo Palmas, in *Movements undisciplined*, 2013, p.196).

The second generation also manifest a universal subjectivity basically because it puts into question the limits and boundaries of the concept of nation. It is not in fact "include" the sons and daughters of immigrants within a certain naturalistic and ahistorical notion of Italian national identity, which in this way is absolutely not scratched or problematized and thus functions as a regulatory device and exclusionary; is not an integration that is authoritarian and pedagogical, based on nationalist and assimilationist conceptions, as highlighted by recent legislation (see, for example, the integration agreement provided for the security package, a sort of "life to merit points "). And so is

not a question of what the individual is able to integrate, but how the institutions are able to transform themselves. It is a question of changing this Italian society still blocked by discriminatory laws, which must instead be open to the potential of cultural renewal offered by the presence and persistence of first-generation immigrants and the subjectivity of the second generation and of women in particular. It will be interesting, in the course of the project, analyze the diversity of the Italian situation with other countries, for example with the phenomena of segregation emerged with the uprising of the gang in the French suburbs or the current forms of racial segregation in the United States.

The project is also designed to broaden his horizon, setting - from the political consciousness of the young of second generation - the more general problem of the lack of women in Italian politics and leadership. The project will strive therefore to operate promotion practices of political participation in view of elections to the European Parliament, addressing the major issues relating to the ratio women-politics that affect all women residing in Italy, with particular attention to the disparity of conditions including women of Italian origin family and women of foreign origin family, to support forms of presence and women's political representation that can be free from any nationalistic connotation.

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1. The participation of women in political and economic life of the country

Since elections on 24 and 25 February 2013, the electrical and voters have given rise to a revamped Italian Parliament for generations and gender. For the first time in the history of the Italian Republic women will exceed the 30% threshold. In the legislature that ended the women were equal to only 21 percent in the Chamber and 19 percent in the Senate while in the new Parliament will be 32 percent in the Chamber and 30 percent in the Senate. It is a profound change that brings Italy to the highest standards in Europe and worldwide with a higher proportion of women than that of the

European Parliament (25 percent) but also to France, which also stops at 25 percent, Great Britain with 22 percent, and the United States (18 percent). Higher values were recorded only between elected to the House in Spain where 38 percent and Germany with 32 percent. In Italy, therefore, women amounted to almost a third of the newly elected parliament, an increase of ten percentage points higher than in 2008 and almost doubled compared to 2006. Both the Movement 5 stars that the Democratic Party led in Parliament on 38% of women, followed by Left Ecology and Freedom with 28%, while the PDL and the list Monti stood at a little distance between 18 and 20%. The differences are significant, but none of the major formations has fallen too below the average of 20% touched in the last parliament. There are 6 Ministre in the new government headed by Enrico Letta.

Italian women elected to the European Parliament in 2009 are 16 or 22.2% of the elect, in particular:

- Elected PDL: 9 out of 29 deputies elected by 31%
- Elected PD: 5 out of 22 elected deputies equal to 22%
- Elected LEAGUE: North 1 of 9 elected members
- Elected IDV: 1 out of 7 members elected

If the last election have made the Parliament a little more feminine, the presence of women remains low in the overall institutional area. According to an analysis Coldiretti, at the top of the Italian legal representation of women is still low: only 14 percent of the Constitutional Court, the Court of Auditors prosecutors, members of the Superior Council of Magistracy (CSM) and the Governing Council of the Supreme Court. Lower the presence of women in the Authority. But also the world of education and research, its vertices, not yet seem to have opened to women, so widespread at its base: on 79 rectors of universities, women are just 5 percent of the total. Even the sport's leaderships, where the italian athletes have achieved great results, remain still waterproof, so that among the 45 presidents of the sports federations affiliated to the CONI there is only one woman.

In the boards of directors of listed companies shares the presence of women stimulate change: rising to 15.8% the proportion of women in top management at European level against 13.7% in January 2012. The data follows the Commission's proposal, adopted on 14 November 2012, on gender balance on the boards of listed companies, which sets a target of 40% representation of women based on merit. The largest increase was recorded in Italy (+4.9% and a score of 11%) where, under the new legislation, by 2015 listed companies and public participation will need to ensure women's participation in the organs of 33% management and supervision. In our country the proportion of female administrators with non-executive appointments and top-managers women to October 2012 was, respectively, 4% and 13%.

2. Citizenship

The current legislation on citizenship remains anchored to the past of Italy as a major country of emigration to its present high immigration country, and this is reflected in its legislative system based on the principles of *ius sanguinis*, that is, on the rights of citizenship which belong to a

community of descent and not to a territorial community of residence, as they would like the principles of *ius soli*, which guide the laws of the major countries of immigration. It follows legislation is poorly inclusive than the earlier generations-long residents both with respect to the second generation, born and raised in Italy. It follows an annual number of acquisitions of citizenship much less than in other European countries: in the UK and in Germany the child is citizen from birth when parents are in permanent residence (possession of a permanent residence permit can be obtained after 5-10 years, in the first case, stay at least 8 years in the second case). Those who were born in Spain can acquire citizenship by naturalization after one year of the birth; in France the purchase is *ex lege* if from the age of 8 years there was a stay of at least 5 years. For teens who were born and lived in France there is even an obligation to take French citizenship. Those born in the United States is an American citizen, regardless of the nationality of the parents. In Italy, also, the last decade has become more and more severely repressive and discriminatory all legislation on immigration, which is reflected not only the first but also on the second generation, involving all the components and the overall condition of the households.

According to the law in force, February 5, 1992, 91, New nationality law, with amendments introduced by Law 15 July 2009, 94 (cd. Security package) in Italian citizenship can be acquired:

a) automatically (according to the principle of *ius sanguinis*, or for direct affiliation to mother and / or father Italian) **by birth**, if you are the children of at least one Italian citizen; if you are born in the Italian territory of unknown parents, or stateless persons, or foreign belonging to States whose legislation does not provide for the transmission of the parents citizenship to children born abroad; **to recognition** of paternity or maternity or following a judicial declaration of filiation during the lower age of the subject; **for adoption**: Italian citizen becomes the foreign child adopted by an Italian citizen;

b) by question: by marriage: after two years of cohabitation and legal residence in Italy after the marriage (three for residents abroad and reduced to half in the presence of children); **by naturalization (residence)**. The demand for **Italian citizenship by residence** is laid down. 9 of Law no. 91/92 which states that citizenship "may be granted" the stranger, so it is a process characterized by a wide discretion. You may submit the application after a period of actual legal residence in the Italian territory (ie after the recording of the resident population of the City), which varies depending on the nationality of the foreigner: for Community 4 years, stateless persons for five years, and for the immigrants 10 years. (Law 94/2004 has increased from 5 years to 10 the condition of residence to apply for citizenship, it is longer time than the laws of other European countries).

c) if you have children of foreign parents:

if born in the Italian territory to foreign parents, you can apply for citizenship to 18 years residing legally and uninterruptedly from birth until the age of majority. The declaration of will to acquire Italian citizenship is made the Registry Office of the Municipality of residence; the young of "second generation" must do so before the age of 19 years and must demonstrate a continuous residence - it takes a few months to 'foreign to lose the right. If you do not comply with these terms, you will have to apply for residence and have resided for at least 3 years. In this case, the request must be made at the prefecture and you also have to prove income conditions.

if you are children of immigrants not born in Italy is not currently provided an ad hoc path. You can only follow the channels of access to citizenship available to their parents, then: **to residence** (10 years plus demonstration of minimum income, discretionary criterion but often applied for citizenship, for this citizenship by residence has already been rejected for some children of immigrants who so requested) or **by marriage** with a citizen / a Italian / a. It 'important to note that most of the time it comes to the children of immigrants who arrived here from toddlers, who attended Italian schools and who have Italian as their mother tongue just as those born in Italy. The law also provides that the children of immigrants can receive Italian citizenship if their parents are able to obtain it. But this can only happen if the child is still a minor when the parent becomes Italian and if the two families live together in Italy. Few foreign parents know this path and often, given the long and not sure time of the naturalization process, they become citizens when their children are older and then now without the possibility of directly to them.

Currently, many second generation older can renew the residence permit for family reasons, valid for the duration of the residence permit of the parents, provided that the conditions of income and housing requirements for family reunification.

Alternatively, they can obtain a residence permit for study purposes, however, has been designed for foreign citizens temporarily in Italy. This residence permit valid for a period not exceeding one year and of the time for the administrative release often that will in fact be released already expired, creating endless trouble to the second generation that holds it.

For those who came of age or having completed his university studies, wants to enter the world of work difficulties are even more serious, since their permission to stay in Italy will be tied to a contract of employment: after the expiration of their permit, to be able to renew they will need an employment contract and failing that would be issued a residence permit for the duration ninth awaiting employment less than one year, non-renewable for the same reason.

These second generation, not being Italian citizens, can not vote or be elected, except in some municipalities, where you can elect councilors, within the foreign communities.

Are excluded from competitions, membership of some professional bodies, many opportunities for study and training, and can not access the National Civil Service, discrimination rejected by the Court of Appeal of Milan, which has considered the Civil Service as a fulfillment of duty of social solidarity, which must be called all those who live on the national territory, since I fixed residence, without distinction on grounds of nationality.

Waiting times. Currently the waiting time for the acquisition of citizenship roam or exceeds five years, while the rules specify a maximum waiting period of 760 days.

Citizenship is a right?

- In case of request of **citizenship for 10 years of residence** the granting of citizenship is **not a right but a concession** and is not determined by assessment of the stranger, but *by the assessment of the State and for the national community* to welcome as a new citizen of the applicant. The administration has full discretionary power in granting citizenship.
- Unlike the case of the party seeking **Italian citizenship by marriage** to an Italian citizen. In this case it is a real subjective right, conditioned only by the existence of circumstances that allow us to say the danger to state security or public order of the person requesting.

To change the current situation is in place - in addition to parliamentary initiatives - the national campaign "ITALY ARE TOO", the campaign is promoted by 22 civil society organizations.

The two proposals for a popular law that supports the campaign ITALY ARE TOO are on the one hand for the **New rules on citizenship**, which assign to the *jus soli* the right to be citizens of our country, ie starting place in which one is born and lives and not from the bloodline. Citizenship is also defined as a individual right and legitimate aspiration of the people to participate fully in the life of the community and the city, after a period of legal residence in the territory, and in reasonable time. On the other hand, through the recognition of the **right to vote in local elections for those who reside for a reasonable period (5 years), are expected to vote and stand in elections of municipalities and metropolitan cities not only for European citizens**, as enshrined from D. Decree of 12 April 1996 no. 197 in implementation of EU standards, but also to stateless persons and citizens of countries not belonging to the European Union legally residing in Italy for at least 5 years old, residing in the territory of the Republic and requiring you to enroll in a special electoral list in addition municipality of residence. This measure would eliminate an injustice that increasingly threatens to undermine the principle of universal suffrage at the local level, preventing millions of people to participate fully in the life of the community where they live.

The proposal for a new law on citizenship is therefore based on the following principles:

Those born in Italy for at least one parent legally present in a year is Italian

In Article 1 are planned changes which relate to those born on Italian territory. The principle of *ius soli* is connected to the requirement of legal residence for a period of at least one year by one of the parents, regardless of the formal residence, because of bureaucratic implications resulting from the rules master are revealed in practice often an insurmountable obstacle, while ensuring nothing in terms of greater or lesser integration. It is also believed that those who are born in Italy as a parent, in turn, born in Italy must apply the *ius soli* without additional requirements, because it is a situation that in itself indicate the existence of an inseparable relationship with the territory. Furthermore, this provision could eventually resolve cases of intolerable marginalization suffered by many stakeholders (eg the Roma ethnic group), second-or even third generation, have always been present on the territory and without any residence permit.

Law 91: naturalization does not distinguish non-native children and adults

L '91 current law does not differentiate between children not born in Italy, although there spend their childhood and their education, and adults. Children not born in Italy are foreign to all intents and purposes. They are on the ground with Italian residence permit and 18 years to become Italian citizens must prove 10 years of uninterrupted legal residence, with regular work or study, like all other foreigners. **The proposal: jus soli for non-native speakers children who go to school.** The bill campaign ITALY ARE TOO recognizes a right for the many children who grow up and live in Italy from Italian: boys and girls, born in Italy to parents without a residence permit, or brought into Italy by the 10th year of age, have resided legally, they can become Italian with age if they so request within two years. And is expected the possibility of acquiring citizenship, at the request of the parent, the child who has attended a course of primary or secondary education or a course of education or vocational training.

Adults: for citizenship five years and on a proposal from the Mayor

We propose a new mode of acquisition of citizenship: the path for obtaining it is in fact conceived as individual right, with specific authority to the Mayor territorial jurisdiction to propose to the President of the Republic the relevant application, thus anchoring it to a principle of territoriality, and engaging heads of institutions closer to the citizens. For the "achievement must be fulfilled certain requirements, which vary according to the different legal situations, with special provisions for those who have lived for at least five years and enjoy the income required by the regulations in force for the EC residence permit for long, for the citizen of the European Union (three years of residence) and for those who have obtained international protection in the form of asylum and subsidiary protection, as well as for those who have the status of stateless. For the latter category refers to the requirement for length of stay regardless of the formal residence and income, since it is of special situations involving vulnerable subjects and therefore in need of extensive protection.

Finally, **it proposes the reorganization and consolidation into a single regulation the provisions of a regulatory nature relating to citizenship.** In this regard it is noted that, in view of the length of the current times, intolerable in a fair, be explicitly stated the **deadline can not be postponed twenty-four months:** upon successful completion of this term, the instance must be considered accepted.

The need for a new law on citizenship have spoken, even recently, the President of the Republic Giorgio Napolitano, the President of the Senate, Pietro Grasso, the President of the Chamber, Laura Boldrini. In the previous legislature were 48 proposals submitted in Parliament, **today are already more than 20 new legislative projects in the field** (involving citizenship and other immigration related issues).

Laura Boldrini, in his inaugural address as President of the Chamber, said that citizenship to children of immigrants "is something on which we need to work as soon as possible. The friends of our children cannot fail to be Italian. There is a dual channel that is not right and we will have to work to change this as soon as possible". "Also because" - she added - "migrants are the human element of globalization, are the vanguard of the future. It is not the poor man who comes to us, but someone who offers his experience in the country where it is to reside. Provides the most contemporary of our time".

The petition of a group of young people in ITALY ARE TOO new to the Parliament as follows:

If you are born in Italy are Italian? It depends: if Dad or Mom have the passport tricolor no problem, but if you are son of immigrants, everything changes and you have to wait for eighteen long years. Blame it on an old 1992 law nailed to *ius sanguinis* (you buy the nationality of their parents) and not the *ius soli* (one is a citizen of the country where you are born). To no served 48 bills presented to both Houses on citizenship in the last parliament. In 2013, we started from scratch. For this, a group of young people (who supported the campaign ITALY ARE TOO) is launching an online petition, with the goal to "sound the alarm" to the newly elected. The result? Sixteen thousand signatures in a few days!

An avalanche of signatures for the new citizenship. "Dear Honorables - says the appeal - to write unto you are the many young people across the country that last year inspired and brought forth a host of organizations and thousands of citizens, the campaign ITALY ARE TOO. In Italy more than a million children and teenagers, children of immigrants, born and raised in our country, people find themselves in the middle. While growing up, studying, playing and living in our cities just like their

peers, they are not citizenship owing to outdated law that prevents the right to be born. It's not just a battle for a law in the abstract, but a claim of rights that allow the full realization of children and young people who are born and live here. Many are in fact discrimination experienced by boys of second generation: by not being able to go on a school trip at not being able to play sports at a competitive level; by the non-recognition of qualifications for working, in the non-inclusion in the labor market because of their status "immigrants " that never was. For this reason, inspired also to Article 3 of our Constitution, we have supported with all our strength this bill that promotes popular *ius soli* and therefore the right to citizenship for children who are born and grow in Italy. Youth, women, workers and seniors across the country have taken to heart this battle so much so that the result was extraordinary. Against the 50,000 signatures needed in fact to present the bill popular, we collected more than 110,000 signatures”.

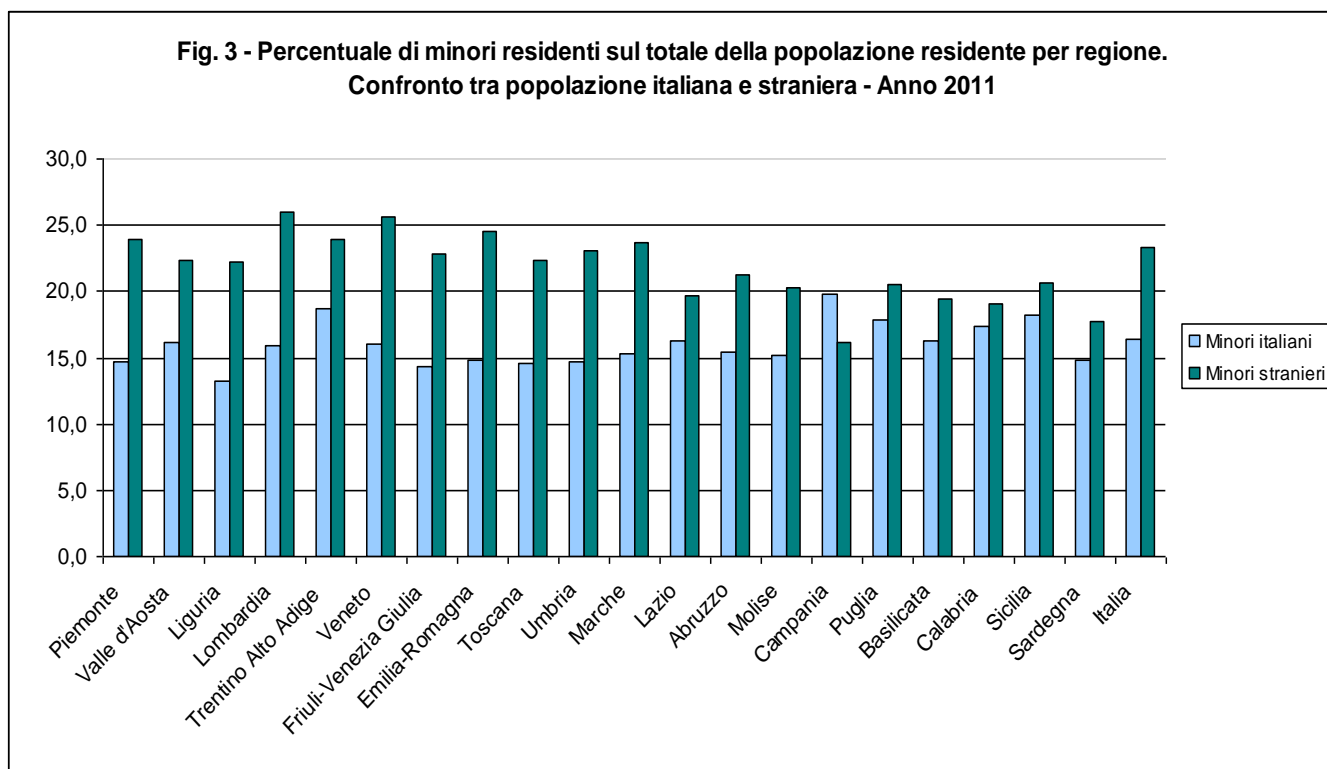
Requests for new parliamentary. "We filed the bill - continues the appeal - and we were really excited to have been able, with our forces and below, contribute to such a big change and so good for our country. Unfortunately, the bill despite having been included in the calendar has never been debated in Parliament during the last legislature. Here are the reasons for this open letter and our appeal to you. Thousands of people continue to believe strongly in this battle for citizenship and it is right to give feedback positively to this great desire to be levied and great test of active participation in the life of the country. For this reason we ask that you also be spokesman in Parliament and in other institutional settings and to make your campaign content claims and ITALY ARE TOO, that we are discussing the bill and you change the legislation on citizenship. "(7 March 2013).

For the first time in Parliament there are three deputies of the second generation: Khalid Chaouky, Cecile Kyenge, elected in the lists of the Democratic Party, and Girgis Irgis Sorial, elected as a candidate of the Movement 5 stars, but also among their Cecile Kyenge who was appointed Minister integration. The team of researchers and young women of foreign origin and Italian who works in this project will arise constantly in dialogue with them and at the same time with all the Parliament and the government, to fundamentally change the legislation on immigration and citizenship (see the project site, in the box "Read and rights", the heading "Updates policy and legislation")

3. Statistical Summaries

In Italy, since the nineties, the presence of foreign children and children of immigrants has grown rapidly. In our country has one of the highest values in the European Union in the incidence of children in the total foreign resident population: 23.3%. As with the migrations of the past the first flows mainly concerned workers singles, but family reunions took place fairly rapidly. In addition, the conflicts in the Balkans have resulted in immediate acceptance of entire families for humanitarian reasons.

In 2011, the foreign resident children (both EU and non-EU) were approximately 1 million (940,385 or 23.3% of foreign residents), of which 477,106 are women; considering only the immigrants, they were, as at 1 January 2012 867 890, or to 23.9% of total foreign population regularly resident.



Foreign children by age

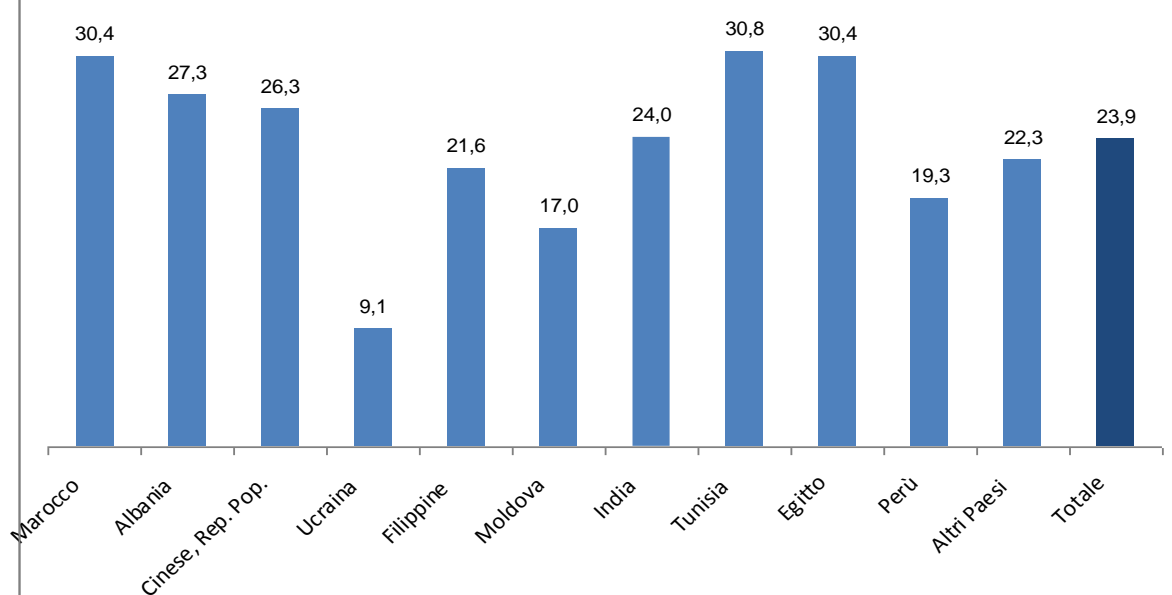
The share of foreign resident children also varies by age. In Italy live mainly in pre-school age children (9.8%) in contrast is greatly reduced the presence of children over 15 years (2.1%).

AGE CLASSES	ABSOLUTE VALUES	PERCENTAGE VALUES
0 - 5	396367	9,8
6 -10	245257	6,1
11 - 15	214037	5,3
Oltre 15	84724	2,1
TOTAL CHILDREN	940385	23,3

Distribution by citizenship of origin

The impact of children on the total number of foreigners residing change much with respect to the nationality of origin, depending on migration patterns followed. Is particularly high in 2012, more than 30%, among the communities of North Africa (including the Tunisians comes to 30.8%) and very low in some communities of recent immigrants from Eastern Europe such as Moldova and the Ukraine, for the latter the weight of just under 18 touches 9.1% (Fig. 5)

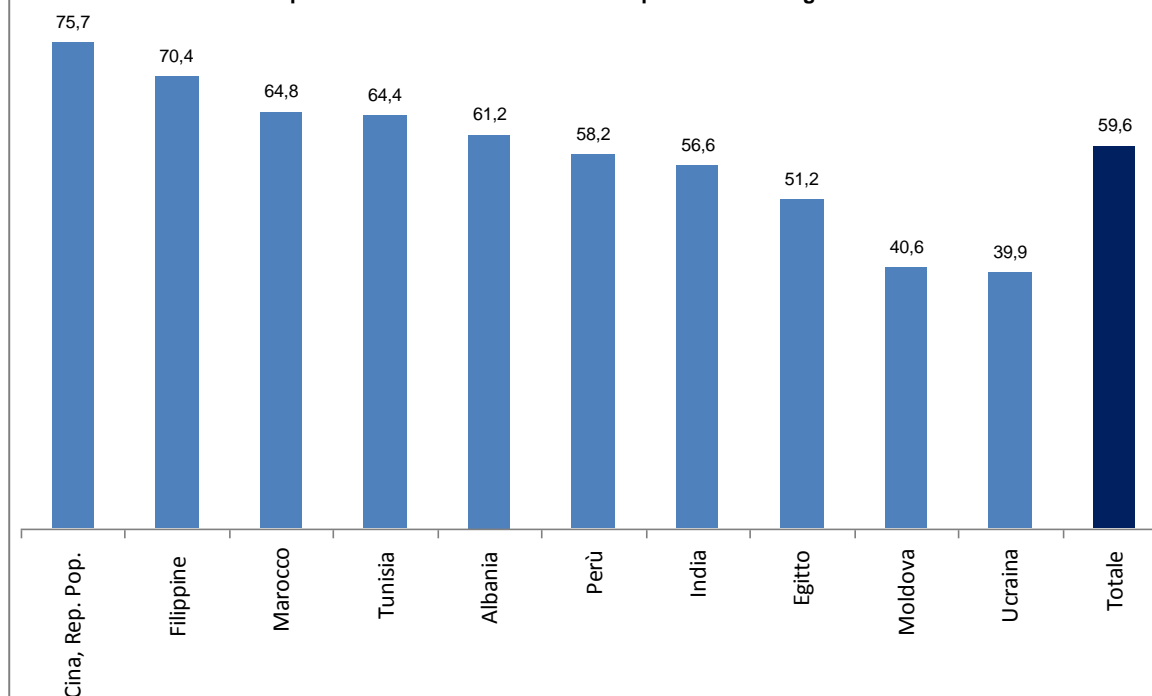
**Fig. 5 - Minori regolarmente soggiornanti per cittadinanze selezionate.
Valori percentuali – 1° gennaio 2012**



Born in Italy

From 2006 to 2010, 650,802 children was born in Italy to foreign family origin (65.5% of foreign children); the figure for 2011 is 736,000, of which 500,000 immigrants, almost 60% of total foreign minors. The fee is different depending on the community considered: it is greater than 70% for China and the Philippines, while the lower elevations, at around 40%, were recorded for Ukraine and Moldova.

Fig. 6 - Cittadini non comunitari regolarmente soggiornanti con meno di 18 anni nati in Italia per collettività selezionate. Valori percentuali - 1° gennaio 2012



The school

The presence of immigrant children and children of immigrants in Italian schools is growing more and more. In 2001 there were less than 200 thousand, 2.2% of the total, are now almost 800 thousand, 8, 4%. In 2004/2005 the non-Italian pupils were about 372,000 (4.2%) in 2010/2011 over 710 thousand (7.9%). In 2011-2012 are finally 755 939, 8, 4% of the total, mostly concentrated in the central regions North and Lazio. Among the regions, to excel is Lombardy, with 184,592 foreign students, followed by Veneto (89,367), Emilia Romagna (86,944), Lazio (72,632) and Piedmont (72,053). The most numerous are the guys Romanians (141,050), followed by Albanians (102,719) and Moroccans (95,912). Growing especially Moldovan pupils (12.3%) and Ukrainians (11.7%) in primary and secondary schools in those Filipinos (8.5%) and higher (+11.2%).

Initially, the increase concerned the lower grades of school; in the last five years, however, the most significant growth has affected the secondary school: the number of foreigners is more than doubled, from about 64 thousand children in 2004/2005 to over 153 thousand in 2010/2011. In relative terms, the Italian boys were 2.4 percent of the total in 2004/2005 to 5.8% in 2010/2011; 40.4% of foreign students enrolled in secondary schools have chosen Italian professional institutions. For Italians, the proportion of boys with the same kind of preference amounts to less than half: 19.2%. Slightly higher than that of the Italians is the preference for technical schools (38.3%), followed at a distance from education or artistic high school (22.3%).

Of the total number of students with foreign citizenship, 334,284 were born in Italy, 44.2%. Five years ago there were less than 200 thousand, 34.7%. The progressive growth is almost ten percentage points; in nursery grows significantly the incidence of those born in Italy: children born in Italy are 80, 4%, more than eight out of ten. Over the past five years, students who are born in Italy grew by 60% in pre-schools (where they reached 126 thousand units, from 79 thousand in 2007/2008) and in the primaries (145 thousand), while more than doubled in secondary schools (46 thousand) and second degree (17 thousand). So, says the report "Pupils with non-Italian citizenship" 2012, prepared by the Ministry of Education, can be considered "foreigners" only by law. A law that seems increasingly absurd.

In Italy there are schools where the presence of students with non-Italian citizenship share exceeds 50%. There are not many, only 400; while it should be noted as well that the famous "circular Gelmini" of 2010 who wanted to impose a "cap" of 30% of the foreign presence has had little success, on the other it should be noted that schools in foreign majority are not many, and mostly have a very unbalanced geographical distribution: almost absent in the south, are mainly concentrated in the north-central. The quotes are in Milan (55 schools), Turin (34) and Brescia (32).

Moreover, a further concentration is detected in some types of school: for example in the professional institutions. It is thus to determine the risk for secondary schools of the second degree, which absorb a high demand for education by foreigners, to create enclaves of youth of immigrant origin. These incur the chance of getting isolated from the reality of indigenous and far from the idea of a balanced multi-ethnicity, and the objective of full inclusion.

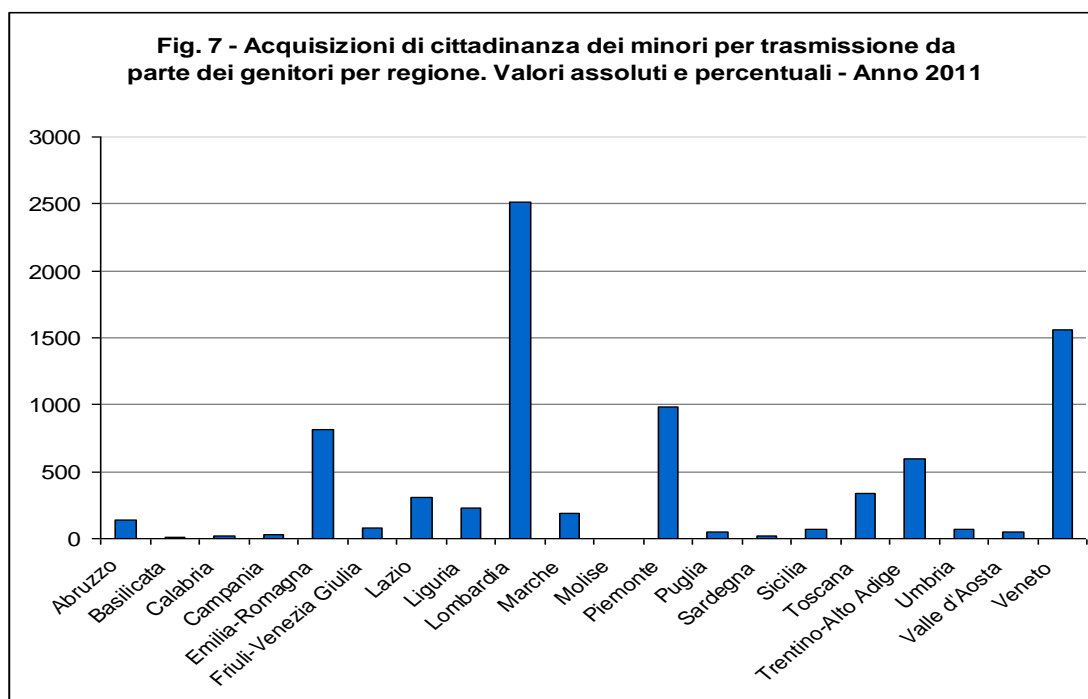
Citizenship

Given the current Italian legislation on citizenship, in 2010 Italy has been characterized by a level of access to national citizenship on the part of foreign residents greatly reduced compared to the main EU countries of immigration. The acquisitions recorded in Italy were almost 66,000, a third of

those of Great Britain (195,000), half that of France (143,000) and Spain (124,000), and even two-thirds compared to Germany (105,000). If in the EU-27, there were an average of 2.4 per 100 acquisitions of foreign residents, in Italy the figure drops to 1.4, without considering the fact that in some countries, including France, Germany and Great Britain, citizenship is acquired directly with the birth.

In Italy, the acquisition of citizenship of non-EU citizens were, in 2002, 12.267, in 2010 65.938 of which 21,630 for wedding, 18593 residency (data from the Ministry of the Interior), 25,715 for coming of age and transmission of citizenship from parents (according to data of municipalities that have collected the questions). In 2011, there were 56,001 acquisitions of citizenship.

In 2011, in Italy, there were 8,062 acquisitions of citizenship of minors for transmission from parents. What is evident is the sharp contrast between the northern and central regions on the one hand and on the other the south: the acquisition of citizenship were recorded almost exclusively in the first and especially in Lombardy (2511) and Veneto (1561). Obviously, the data must be interpreted in the light of the spatial distribution of minors.



According to data of the Ministry of the Interior - which as we have seen not count the data collected by the municipalities of questions - in 2010 they acquired citizenship by marrying 15,365 women and 3,228 men (total 18,593), while for residence 8,319 women and 13,311 men (total 21,630). The countries with the highest number of acquisitions by marriage were Morocco, Romania, Brazil, Ukraine, Albania for women, in greater numbers for those aged between 30 and 39 years, Morocco and Argentina for men.

The countries with the highest number of acquisitions for residence were Albania (1813) and Morocco (1436) for women, and the same for men, but in much larger number: 3,381 Morocco, Albania in 2469.

Mapping of website G2

The main vehicle of mass communication today is undoubtedly internet, that is officially became part of our daily lives.

In recent years we have experienced the importance and potential of social networks and as the sharing of information published on a portal has the ability to achieve thousands of people around the world within minutes.

In the present day the best business card for an association, an organization or an enterprise is the website in which they are enclosed news, information and services. Internet is comparable to a virtual library where to look and document the different reality that are part of our society.

Internet is undoubtedly the means of communication used by young people through they can tell and express themselves without filters. It is also for this reason that within the project "Second to whom?" it seemed only right to pay particular attention in the define how the second generations are present in the web, through a photograph current sites and blogs in which the children of immigrants are the protagonists.

The following is a mapping of sites and blogs that deal with the themes of the second generations and immigration in general. Web portals that contain headings, spaces depth, topical and legal information on the issues that "Second to whom?" is within his project.

To date www.italiapiu.it is the only portal totally dedicated to the second generation, within which are contained spaces dedicated to news, blogs, legal guides interviews and other sections that offer a window on current living children of immigrants in Italy. To facilitate the reading of the map of the portals, we created 4 sections to collect numerous websites.

INFORMATION PORTALS

This section contains all the portals that offer information about current political, legal and news on immigration issues.

<http://www.stranieriinitalia.it/>

<http://www.italianipiu.it>

<http://www.piuculture.it/>

<http://www.meltingpot.org/>

<http://frontierenews.it/>

<http://www.corriereimmigrazione.it/>

<http://www.immigrazioneoggi.it/index.html>

<http://bladibella.com/>

PORTALS OF ASSOCIATIONS

In this section there are the sites of the various associations to which the instances of the second generations are prioritized.

<http://www.giovanimusulmani.it/home/>

<http://www.secondegenerazioni.it/>

<http://www.retetogether.it/>

<http://www.anolf.it/2G/>

<http://www.associna.com/it/>

<http://www.mondinsieme.org/>

<http://www.reteneat.it/>

<http://www.cgim.it/>

<http://www.litaliasonoanchio.it/>

<http://www.storiemigranti.org/>

BLOGS

Here are content blogs that are owned or newspapers or that an expression of collective and associations

<http://collettivoalma.wordpress.com/>

<http://www.yallaitalia.it/>

<http://lacittanuova.milano.corriere.it/>

<http://nuovitaliani.corriere.it/>

<http://karimamoual.blog.ilsole24ore.com/zmagria/>

<http://nuoviitaliani.blog.unita.it/>

MEDIA

The links that are part of this section are the portals of radio, tv channels and web tv that give voice to the second generation and their instances.

<http://www.culturalshock.org/>

<http://www.babel.tv/>

<http://www.lookout-tv.eu/>

Bibliography attached

The bibliography that you can find attached, focuses on some of the issues that have been identified as crucial in the development of the supporting structure of the project *Seconde to whom? Young women of the second generation between citizenship and politics*, namely: citizenship, globalization, migration, nation and second generations.

A further section is then devoted to the theme of women's participation in political life in Italy, an issue which is the connecting link between *Second to whom? Young women of the second generation between citizenship and politics* and the wider European project in which it is placed by the title *More women in european politics* promoted by the Commission Fundamental Rights and Citizenship of the EU.

The bibliography is divided into six sections:

- 1) Citizenship
- 2) Globalization
- 3) Migration
- 4) Nation
- 5) Second generations
- 6) Women and Political Participation in Italy

In writing have been privileged, in the now vast production theoretical issues inherent in the subject, volumes and research characterized by a comparative approach between the Italian context and that of other European countries (or between some European countries), trying at the same time, in line with the approach of the project, to give particular importance to texts characterized by a gender approach to these issues.

1) Citizenship

The existing literature on the subject of "citizenship" is vast, this being a political and legal issue extremely detailed and complex, with a long history (from ancient Greece onwards through the French Revolution) and that has been the subject of studies in many different areas disciplinary-historical, legal, sociological as well as philosophical.

In this vast production we gave relief - without neglecting some of the great classics on the subject - the texts that, in a comparative perspective, possibly between Italy and / or other European countries, analyze citizenship in relation to the issue of globalization, migration transnational and / or of the genus, with particular reference to the second generation. In this context, particular importance is attached to the critical reading of the concept of integration, in the center of the debate on citizenship policies.

2) Globalization

Since the nineties of the last century, the term *globalization* has been used to describe a very wide range of phenomena and has given rise to theories and readings of these phenomena often decidedly opposed. If in fact in the economic *globalization* refers to all those processes of approval, integration and interdependence of economies and international markets with the subsequent approval of the production methods and products on a global scale, in other approaches to *globalization* are also phenomena such as the spread the information and means of communication that transcend national boundaries, the increasing mobility of individuals and transnational cultural exchanges that characterize contemporary societies.

In making a choice, we then also here oriented texts that deal with problematic aspects of globalization closely related to the other topics covered by this bibliography, in particular citizenship and migration.

3) Migration

In writing this part of the literature, we have tried to bring out the peculiarities of the migration process in Italy. In the European context, Italy is in fact - as are Spain, Greece and Portugal - a country of recent immigration, specifically from the end of the eighties of the last century in fact. In the past, however, Italy was only marginally affected by the phenomenon, and often only as a "milestone" in the migration route to direct people to other European countries such as France and Germany. In addition, as with other Mediterranean countries, immigration in Italy has been characterized by the high presence of women migrated, partly due to the growing demand for female labor migrants in recent years, especially in the areas of personal care. While thus seeking to account for the various issues related to migration in Italy (from exploitation in the workplace to institutional racism and popular), we focused on texts that adopt a gender perspective to the topic and addressing issues more specifically (though not exclusively) related to female migration as the debate on the so-called Islamic headscarf, care work and prostitution. For further discussion on the topic in the Italian context, in addition to the volumes you can find attached, we refer also to the annotated bibliography in English of Maritano Laura, *Immigration, Racism and Multiculturalism in Italy*. A bibliography, in Jeff Pratt and Laura Maritano, *The Politics of Recognizing Difference. Multiculturalism Italian-Style*. Aldershot, Ashgate, 2002.

4) Nation

For the theme "nation" we have privileged critically texts focusing on the relationship between nation and migration, nation and citizenship, country and gender, they emerge as a certain idea of the nation is regarded as "exclusionary community, which includes only those who share the ground, blood and language, which retrieves myths and traditions, establishing new 'differences by nature' (differences between women and men, between citizens and non), which creates hierarchies among peoples, until the invention of the races" ""(Peretti, , 2012, p. 144).

5) Second generations

For the theme 'second generation', keeping as for the other themes of this bibliography attention to the comparative perspective between Italy and other European countries, we focused specifically on the theoretical production which poses in the center of the Italian situation, even for the specific meaning the term has taken in Italy.

As writes Giulia Cortellesi in lemma “Generations of Migrants” in the book *Feminists in words* (Marchetti, Muscat, Perilli, 2012), the term *second generation* «was coined at the beginning of the twentieth century by sociologists of the Chicago School, that were strengthened especially in Anglo-Saxon . This expression refers to the internal generation articulation of the immigrant family: his son comes to occupy the role of 'second generation', while the former is represented by parents who have made 'the decision to migrate' and imagined a 'migration project' [...] A rigid definition fits into this category those who was born in Italy to immigrant parents. However, in Italy, where a few decades immigration has become numerically significant, often the 'second generation' have larger boundaries, including also those who arrived here during childhood or adolescence and the children of mixed couples» (Cortellesi , 2012, p.).