

## Migration Profile

## Country perspective

## SIMPLE MAP (NUTS 2 level)

## Emilia-Romagna

The MMWD – Making Migration Work for Development is designed in the realm of the Europe 2020 Strategy to support regional strategy-making for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. Its key assumption is that policy-makers dealing with territorial development are in need of a future-oriented and integrated vision of development, that would help identify key regional and local challenges and translate the targets and objectives of Europe 2020 into territorial policy priorities. The project foresees the development of a Transnational Platform for Policy Dialogue and Cooperation to support the governments of SEE territories in adopting more effective services and regulating the migration flows across the SEE area. In order to foster the dialogue within the Platform, ad hoc Migration Profiles (MPs) will be developed and will integrate the information already known by each partner country.

The current MP is related to the Emilia-Romagna region located in the centre-north of Italy, and it focuses on five different topics: resident foreign population by gender, age cohorts and citizenship; population flows (internal migration, emigration, immigration); immigrants presence in the national labour market; foreign population by level of educational attainment; remittances/transfers of money to country of origin. These topics have been selected among the MMWD panel of indicators relevant to describe demographic and migration trends as well as to map their socio-economic implications.

## Background Information on Emilia-Romagna

**Capital:** Bologna

**Official language:** Italian

**Area:** 22,447 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population (2012):** 4,341,240

**Population density (2012):** 196.2 inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>

**Natural change in population (2012):** -2.2‰

**Foreign population (2012):** 11.9%

**Employment rate (2012):** 67.9%

**Unemployment rate (2011):** 6.3%

**Religions (census 2001):** Catholic



## 1. Resident foreign population by gender, age cohorts and citizenship

On 1<sup>st</sup> of January 2012, the total resident foreign population in Emilia-Romagna amounts to 530,015 units, meaning 11.9% of total regional population. Among them, the share of men is equal to 48.3% while women represent 51.7%. Looking at resident foreigners according to their citizenship, the evidence is as follows: the most represented countries are Maroc with 73,318 foreigners (13.8%), Romania with 72,720 (13.7%), Albania with 62,642 (11.8%), Moldova with 30,686 (5.8%) and Ukraine with 29,224 (5.5%). For the latter two citizenships, it can be also noticed that the female component is significantly higher (around 68% and 80% respectively).

Moreover, the incidence of foreign residents on total regional population has been increasing steadily across the last years: from 6.2% in 2005 to 12.2% in 2013. A similar increase is in line with the general trend at the national level, however in Emilia-Romagna it has happened at an even higher and faster pace. The table and figure below show such evidence. The demographic projections also show that, by 2020, the foreigner population is expected to increase, while the national population is expected to decrease.

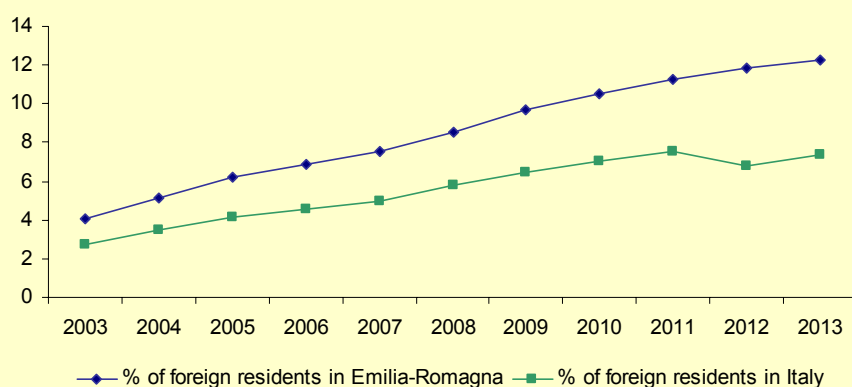
The distribution of foreign resident population according to age cohorts reveals that about 22.8% is less than 18 years old, 55.5% is between 19 and 44 years old, 17.2% is between 45 and 59 years old, while 4.5% is above 60 years old. When moving the attention towards

the Italian residents in the region, the same cohorts record the following shares of 14.9%, 31.2%, 22.0% and 32.0%.

Therefore, as shown also by the age pyramids for resident foreigners and total residents respectively, it can be noted how the former group represents now a consistent share of mostly young people that contributes to help facing the continuous and relevant process of population aging. The average age of foreign residents is 31.8, almost 15 years less than that of total residents.

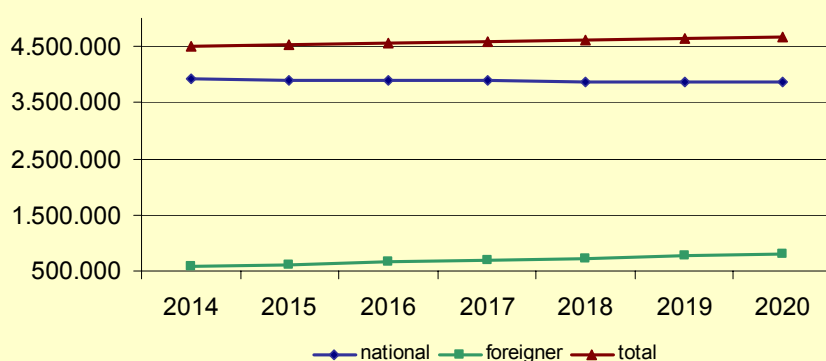
In this context, some additional demographic indicators help to better understand the implications of such evidence. For instance, the total dependency ratio among foreign residents is equal to 28.8% while it reaches 56.1% when taking into account the whole population living in Emilia-Romagna. Furthermore, the share of women in the age of highest fertility is equal to 64.1% for foreign residents and only 42.8% for total residents.

**Incidence of resident foreigners on total population in ER and Italy (2003-2013)**



Source: L'immigrazione straniera in Emilia-Romagna (2013)

**Demographic projection of resident foreigners and nationals in ER, 2014-2020 (scenario "crisis")**



## Foreign residents' incidence on total population in ER and Italy (2003-2013)

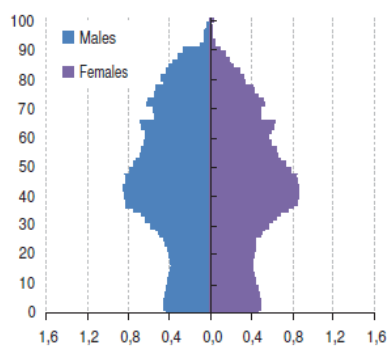
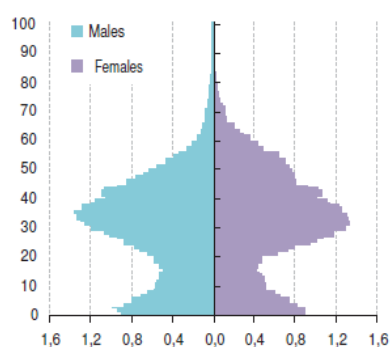
Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Emilia-Romagna</b>											
Total population	4.030.220	4.080.479	4.151.369	4.187.557	4.223.264	4.275.802	4.337.979	4.395.569	4.432.418	4.459.246	4.471.104
Foreign residents	163.838	210.397	257.161	288.844	317.888	365.687	421.482	462.784	500.597	530.015	547.552
% of foreign residents in E-R	4,07	5,16	6,19	6,90	7,53	8,55	9,72	10,53	11,29	11,89	12,25
<b>Italy</b>											
Total population	57.321.070	57.888.245	58.462.375	58.751.711	59.131.287	59.619.290	60.045.068	60.340.328	60.626.442	59.394.207	59.685.227
Foreign residents	1.549.373	1.990.159	2.402.157	2.670.514	2.938.922	3.432.651	3.891.295	4.235.059	4.570.317	4.052.081	4.387.721
% of foreign residents in Italy	2,70	3,44	4,11	4,55	4,97	5,76	6,48	7,02	7,54	6,82	7,35

## Foreign population by age cohorts (01.01.2012)

Source: MMWD

Age cohort	Male foreigners	Female foreigners	Total foreigners
0-4	23.711	22.402	46.113
5-9	17.209	15.940	33.149
10-14	13.917	12.824	26.741
15-19	14.093	11.850	25.943
20-24	19.085	19.242	38.327
25-29	26.764	30.252	57.016
30-34	33.858	34.914	68.772
35-39	33.109	31.808	64.917
40-44	27.465	26.689	54.154
45-49	19.572	20.906	40.478
50-54	12.258	18.477	30.735
55-59	6.781	13.250	20.031
60-64	3.351	7.822	11.173
65-69	1.868	3.486	5.354
70-74	1.377	2.257	3.634
75-79	841	1.166	2.007
80+	582	889	1.471
TOT	255.841	274.174	530.015

Age pyramids for foreign residents (left) and for the whole regional population (right) (2012)



## 2. Population flows

When considering the main reasons for extra-EU

Extra-EU immigrants arriving in Emilia-Romagna in 2011 according to gender, main reason of immigration and province (absolute values)

Province	Work	Family	Other	Total	Work	Family	Other	Total	Work	Family	Other	Total
	MF				M				F			
Piacenza	1.351	1.383	380	3.114	904	537	237	1.678	447	846	143	1.436
Parma	578	2.302	734	3.614	433	960	439	1.832	145	1.342	295	1.782
Reggio Emilia	708	2.530	476	3.714	562	1.068	343	1.973	146	1.462	133	1.741
Modena	2.106	3.167	1.055	6.328	1.611	1.245	671	3.527	495	1.922	384	2.801
Bologna	2.618	3.319	2.683	8.620	1.881	1.369	1.399	4.649	737	1.950	1.284	3.971
Ferrara	509	1.159	628	2.296	329	490	422	1.241	180	669	206	1.055
Ravenna	1.072	1.062	587	2.721	752	424	335	1.511	320	638	252	1.210
Forlì-Cesena	871	1.115	497	2.483	630	427	240	1.297	241	688	257	1.186
Rimini	998	1.157	271	2.426	465	470	133	1.068	533	687	138	1.358
Emilia-Romagna	10.811	17.194	7.311	35.316	7.567	6.990	4.219	18.776	3.244	10.204	3.092	16.540
Italy	124.544	140.846	96.300	361.690	83.487	56.429	62.099	202.015	41.057	84.417	34.201	159.675

Source: Elaborazioni Istat su dati del Ministero dell'Interno

### 2.1. Internal and international migration

Throughout 2011, Emilia-Romagna witnessed a reduction in the flow of immigrants coming from abroad (considering both EU and extra-EU immigrants). As a consequence the international net migration rate (i.e. difference between the number of people coming from abroad and that of people moving abroad) has decreased: from 9.6‰ of total regional population in 2010 to 6.7‰ in 2011. However, it still remains the highest net migration rate when compared to all other Italian regions. As far as the interregional net migration rate is concerned (i.e. difference between inflows from and outflows to other Italian regions), its value was equal to 2.0‰ of total regional population, the second highest value among all country regions.

In 2011, the total amount of foreigners coming from abroad to the region was 44.924; in addition, we can also count 7.476 foreigners who moved to Emilia-Romagna from other regions of Italy. Overall, there seem to be a good gender balance, even if the number of foreign women was slightly higher (53.8% women vs. 46.2% men). The projections for 2019 expect this figures to be slightly decreasing (40.597 foreigners coming from abroad and 7099 coming from other parts of Italy), even though the net migration rate is expected to increase.

Considering just the extra-EU immigrants in 2011, around 35,316 foreigners entered the region, out of which 18,776 (53.2%) men and 16,540 (46.8%) women. It can be also noted that they represent almost 10% of all extra-EU immigrants that arrived in Italy in the same year. Moreover, almost 9,000 of these immigrants arrived in the province of Bologna and an additional consistent group of around 6,000 arrived in the province of Modena.

immigrants to enter the region, the following evidence emerges: 30.6% of extra-EU immigrants moved to the region for work purposes, 48.7% of them for family-related purposes and an additional 20.7% for other different reasons. The same type of data, that is the absolute values of foreigners entering the region in 2011, are instead not available for those immigrants who arrive from within the EU.

### 3. Immigrants presence in the Emilia-Romagna labour market

According to 2011 data provided by INAIL, the number of foreign insured workers in Emilia-Romagna was equal to 328,066 (20.6% of total insured workers). Among them, men amounted to 185,848 (56.6%) and women to 142,218 (43.3%). The latter data could be, however, underestimated: the total number of foreign female workers is probably higher given the large amount of women working as irregular family assistants. Moreover, only 40% of all foreign workers are above 40 years old, while for Italian workers the same percentage reaches 57%.

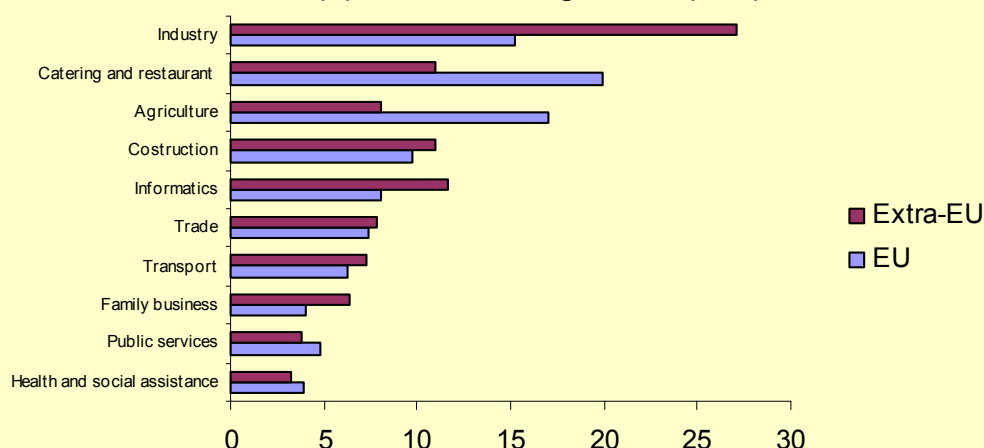
Shifting the attention to the different areas and sectors where foreigners (both EU and extra-EU) are most commonly employed, at first place we find "general industry and manufacturing" with 23.6% of foreign workers, followed by "catering and restaurant industry" with 13.6% of workers as well as by "agriculture" (10.7%) and "construction" (10.6%).

The number of foreign workers from within the EU is 96,124 while the number of foreign workers from outside the EU is 231,942. When looking at foreign workers distribution according to the size of they company where they are employed, it turns out that more than 50% of them work in companies with less than 10 employees. In this case, such evidence seems to be similar for both EU and extra-EU citizens.

It can be noticed also that there is a significant number of autonomous workers within the region: on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2012 they were 34,007 and most of them (27,777) were citizens from countries outside the EU. In addition, the number of women among them was just equal to 6,349 (18.7% of the total).

It is also relevant to recall how foreign employed workers are distributed across provinces within the region. More than 70,000 workers are located in the province of Bologna, almost 57,000 can be found in the province of Modena and significant numbers are recorded also by the provinces of Ravenna (close to 34,000), Reggio Emilia (almost 38,000), and Parma (29,000). In the two latter cases, in particular, the share of extra-EU workers is largely predominant, reaching almost 80%. To conclude this section, a figure shows both the historical trend and the projections of employed nationals and foreigners in Emilia Romagna. The projections seem to be more promising for foreigners, suggesting steadily increase in their employment. It also must be noticed how the gender gap is closer for foreigners than it is for nationals.

**Distribution of foreign employed workers by main economic sector (%) and area of origin in ER (2011)**



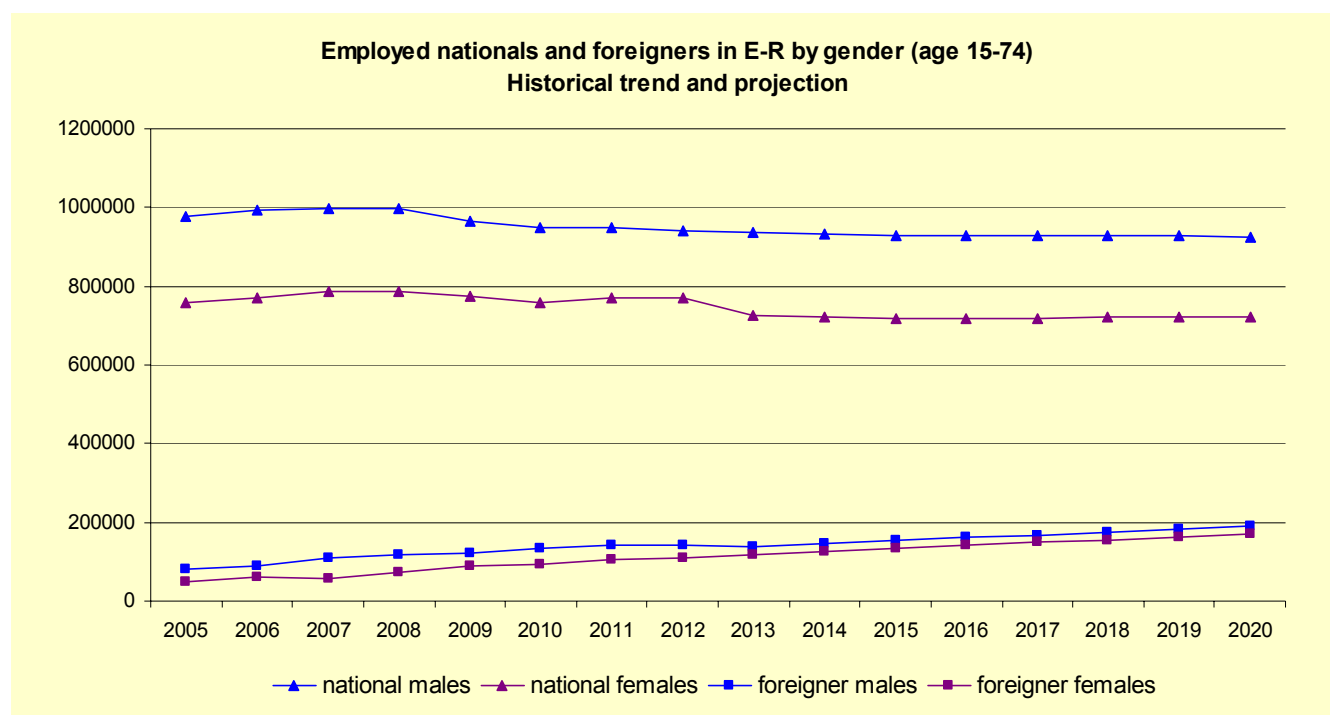
Source: Elab. Osservatorio sul fenomeno migratorio - RER su banca dati lavoro dipendente - Inail

#### Distribution of insured employed workers according to age cohort and area of origin in Emilia- Romagna (2011)

Age cohorts	Italy	%	EU	%	Extra-EU	%	Total	%
0 - 17	4.045	0,32	206	0,21	677	0,29	4.928	0,31
18 - 24	96.527	7,62	12.927	13,45	26.211	11,3	135.665	8,5
25 - 29	110.472	8,72	14.116	14,69	32.272	13,91	156.860	9,83
30 - 34	141.917	11,2	16.259	16,91	38.643	16,66	196.819	12,34
35 - 39	186.289	14,7	15.684	16,32	39.427	17	241.400	15,13
40 - 49	374.880	29,59	23.937	24,9	62.205	26,82	461.022	28,9
50 - 64	309.752	24,45	12.411	12,91	31.081	13,4	353.244	22,14
> 65	43.153	3,41	581	0,6	1.415	0,61	45.149	2,83
Undetermined	41	0	3	0	11	0	55	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.267.076</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>96.124</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>231.942</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1.595.142</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Elaborazione Osservatorio sul fenomeno migratorio - RER su banca dati lavoro dipendente - Inail





#### 4. Foreign population by level of educational attainment

On 1<sup>st</sup> January 2012, the number of foreign minors born in Italy that was enrolled at school was equal to 40,406. Among them, 13,868 were in the nursery, 18,156 were attending primary school, 5,918 were attending the 1<sup>st</sup> level of secondary school and 2,464 were attending the 2<sup>nd</sup> level of secondary school. Taking also into account those foreign minors who were not born in Italy, the total number increases up to around 87,000, where the female presence is equal to 47.5%.

Moving to the observation of foreign students enrolled at tertiary education level (i.e. University), in the academic year 2010-2011 their number was 8,119. They represented 5.5% of the whole group of enrolled students in the region, a share that is much higher with respect to the national average of 3.5%. Moreover, in the last decade, that is from 2001 until 2011, the number of foreign students actually enrolled at the University has almost doubled (only 4,664 students in 2004).

Among the faculties mostly targeted by foreign students, there are economics, medicine and engineering; this is not very in line with the evidence concerning the main faculties picked by Italian students: indeed, the latter group still choose literature and law among their top three.

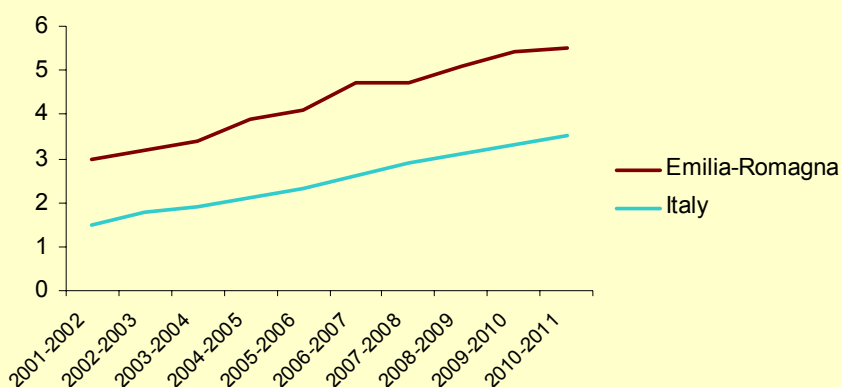
The disaggregation of the whole resident foreign population according to the specific level of education attained (considering 4 different level, from primary to tertiary education) shows that foreigners with the lowest education (level 1) are expected to decrease, while the other levels are increasing (projection to 2020).

Figure 3: Transfers from Italy by region



Source: Bank of Italy.

**% of foreign students enrolled at University level on total enrolled students (2001-2011)**

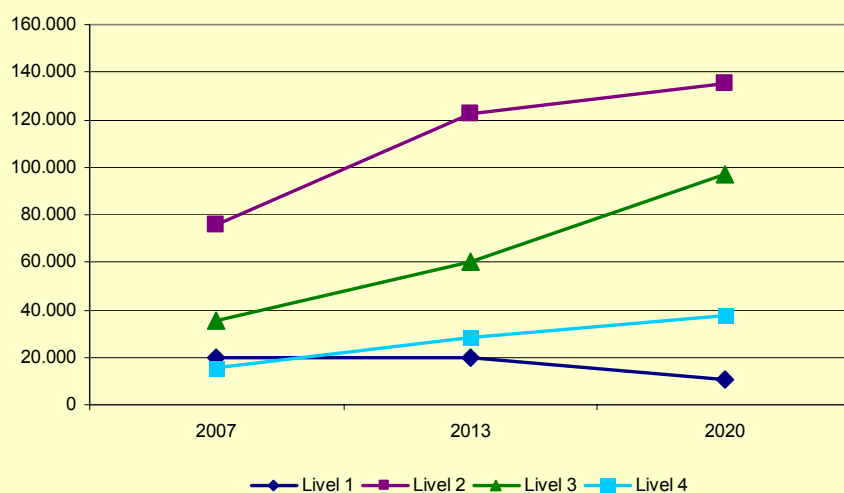


Source: MIUR - Ufficio di Statistica Università e Ricerca

## 6. Relevant links

- <http://www.ucer.camcom.it/studi-ricerche/banche-dati/bd/contieco/servizi>
- [https://www.bancaditalia.it/statistiche/rapp\\_estero/rimesse](https://www.bancaditalia.it/statistiche/rapp_estero/rimesse)
- <http://sociale.regione.emilia-romagna.it/immigrati-e-stranieri/dati/losservatorio-regionale/dati-immigrazione>

**Educational attainment of foreign residents**



## 5. Remittances/transfers of money to country of origin

According to data provided by the Bank of Italy, in 2012 the number of remittances sent by resident immigrants to their country of origin amounted to almost 7 billion euros (6,833,116,000 €). Region Emilia-Romagna alone contributed for 422,954,000 euros, a value slightly lower than the one for 2011, but very high if compared with the data recorded in the previous 5-10 years: indeed, from 2005 to 2012 remittances values have almost doubled. For a matter of precision, it has to be underlined that such remittances refer only to banking transfers.

As far as this money outflow is concerned, it is possible to identify the most significant recipient countries. The top recipients are Romania and China with around 55 million euros each in 2012, followed by Maroc (33 million euros), Senegal (24) and Philippines (23). In addition, other significant European recipients are Ukraine (19), Moldova (14) and Poland (8).

## SIMPLE MAP (NUTS 2 level)

## Friuli-Venezia Giulia

In the framework of *MMWD – Making Migration Work for Development*, the WP7 activities foresee the launch of a Transnational Platform for Policy Dialogue and Cooperation as an effort to support governments to address the consequence of Demographic trends on SEE territories. In particular, this platform will involve policy makers and decision makers at the national and sub-national level to promote the adoption of more effective services and regulations of the migration flows across the SEE area. In order to support and stimulate the dialogue within the Platform ad hoc migration profiles (MPs) will be developed for each partner country and will integrate the information and knowledge already provided by Demographic projections and Policy scenarios.

The current MP focuses on the case of Friuli-Venezia Giulia region and it's centred around five topics: resident foreign population by gender, age cohorts and citizenship; population flows (internal migration, emigration, immigration); immigrants presence in the national labour market; foreign population by level of educational attainment; remittances/transfers of money to country of origin. These topics have been selected among the MMWD panel of indicators relevant to describe demographic and migration trends as well as to map their socio-economic implications.



### 1. Resident foreign population by gender, age cohorts and citizenship

On 1 January 2013 around 102,568 foreign national individuals (persons who are not Italian citizens) are resident in Friuli-Venezia Giulia (from now on FVG). This is equivalent to 8.4% of the overall population of the region (over 1,23 million).

Considering the country of birth to define the origin of an individual, on 1 January 2012 there were 97,327 foreign resident, 91,278 foreign national persons with regular permit<sup>1</sup> and 2,137 foreign national inhabitants, who have been naturalized. These are persons who are born outside the country but have acquired the Italian citizenship.

The combined group of persons with foreign nationality and those born abroad but with Italian citizenship are thus here together designated as the population of "foreign origin". These persons are "first immigrant generation".

In the same year, in FVG there were 1,918 new born with migrant background. These are known as the "second immigrant generation". From 1999 to 2012 the number of children, with at least one parent born abroad, has raised from 6.8 to 23.3 on 100 new born.

### Background Information on FVG

**Capital:** Trieste

**Official language:** Italian

**Other Languages:** German, Slovenian

**Area:** 7,845 Km<sup>2</sup>

**Population (2013):** 1,233,091

**Population density (2013):** 157.18 inhabitants/ Km<sup>2</sup>

**Natural change in population (2012):** -4.6‰

**Foreign residents on total population (2012):** 8.4%

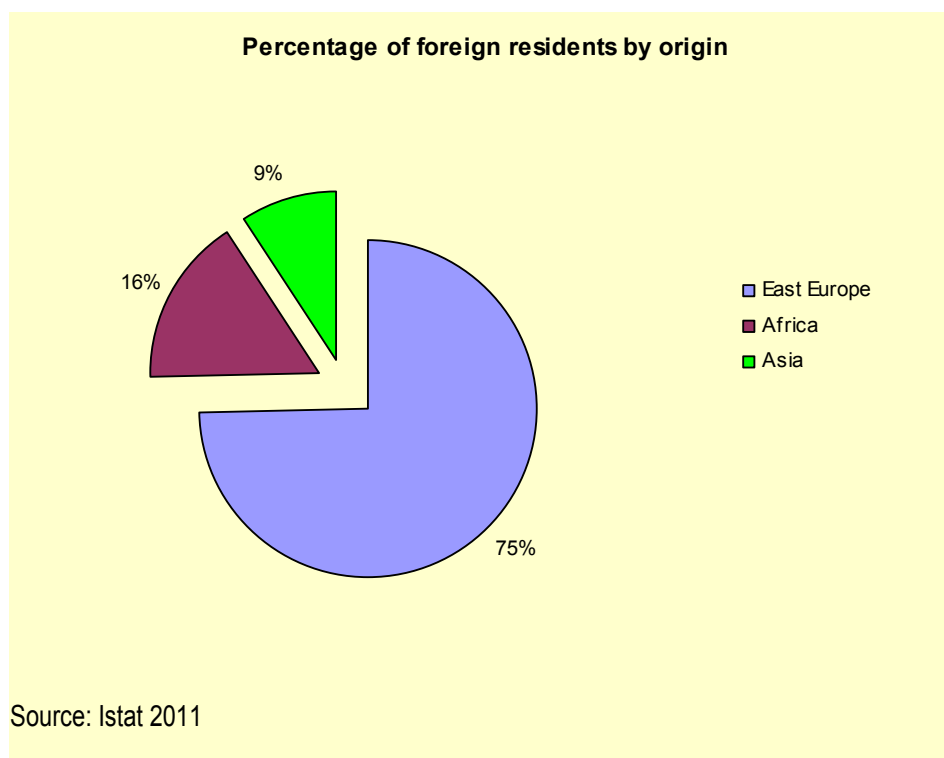
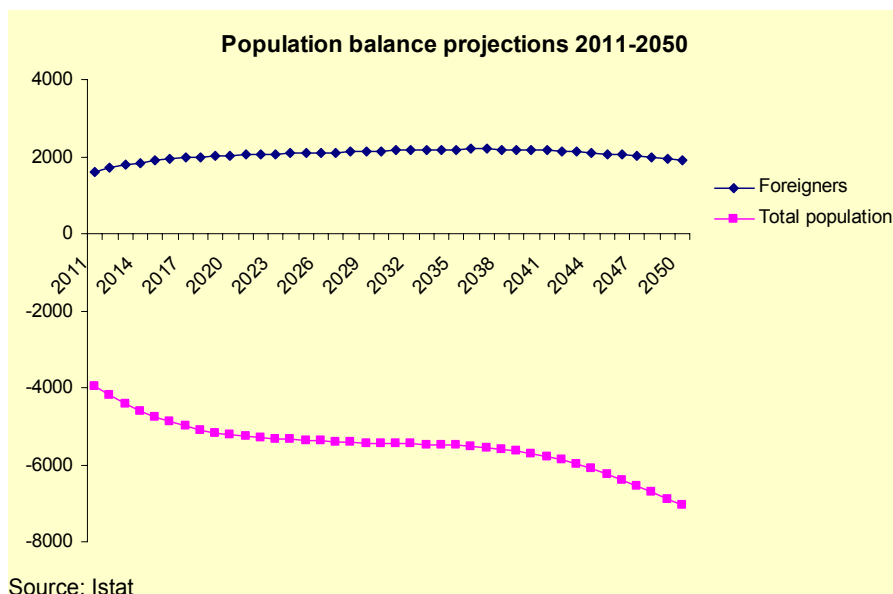
**Employment rate (2013):** 63%

**Unemployment rate (2012):** 7.7%

**Religions (2001 census):** Roman Catholic and other religious minorities (Muslim, Orthodox).



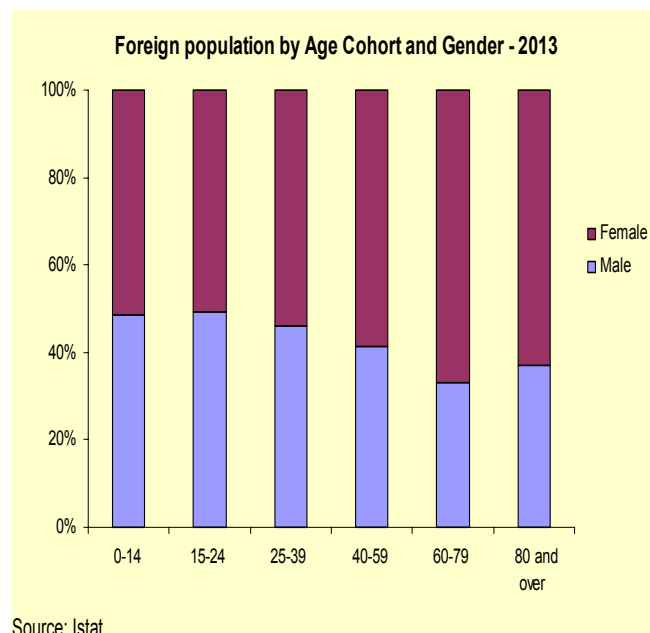
If we look at the trends, showing the growth of the population in the region, we can notice that in 2012 while the percentage of migrant people grew (14.7‰), the rate of national people in FVG decreased (the natural growth balance was of -4,062). But given the positive difference of population variation (+ 4,080 individuals), between the beginning and the end of the year, it can be stated that the positive record is due to an increase in foreign residents in FVG. According to current forecasts, in FVG, the percentage of foreign residents on total population will grow over the years, reaching 19.8% in 2050 against 8% in 2012. With regard to the origin of foreign residents, the greatest part of them comes from three principal areas: East Europe (75%), Africa (16%) and Asia (9%). In the first area, the most relevant community is that of Romanians (19,664 persons in 2011), followed by Albanians and Serbia.



Looking at foreign population by age cohorts in 2013, the group with the higher percentage is 25-39 years old, in which gender composition is quite balanced. On the contrary, the higher percentage of total population is observed for the age cohort 40-59. This difference is also confirmed by the average age. In fact, in FVG foreign resident average age is of 32.8 years old, against an average age of 46.2 years old for the total population of the region.

The above described evidence for 2013 is in line with the data for the previous year 2012. According to the demographic projections collected in the framework of MMWD project activities, the share of foreign residents in the 25-39 years old cohort was about 35.0% in 2012, thus already very relevant.

Considering foreign residents by gender, the presence of immigrant women in FVG overstep that one of immigrant men. One of the principal reason of this phenomenon is that immigrant women have more possibilities to find a job in Italy, than their counterpart.



#### Foreign population by age cohorts (01.01.2012)

Age cohort	Male foreigners	Female foreigners	Total foreigners
0-4	4.498	4.237	8.735
5-9	3.399	3.134	6.533
10-14	2.904	2.564	5.468
15-19	3.078	2.639	5.717
20-24	4.607	4.235	8.842
25-29	5.675	6.003	11.678
30-34	6.567	6.983	13.550
35-39	6.633	6.479	13.112
40-44	5.968	5.624	11.592
45-49	4.397	4.321	8.718
50-54	3.023	3.690	6.713
55-59	2.053	2.836	4.889
60-64	1.036	1.769	2.805
65-69	558	847	1.405
70-74	425	589	1.014
75-79	235	298	533
80+	188	280	468
TOT	55.244	56.528	111.772

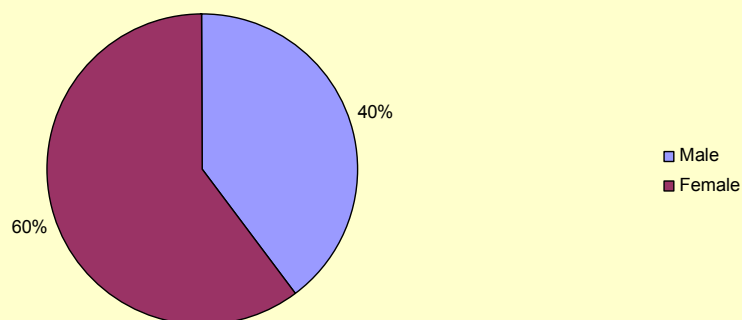
Source: MMWD

## 2. Population flows

### 2.1. Internal migration

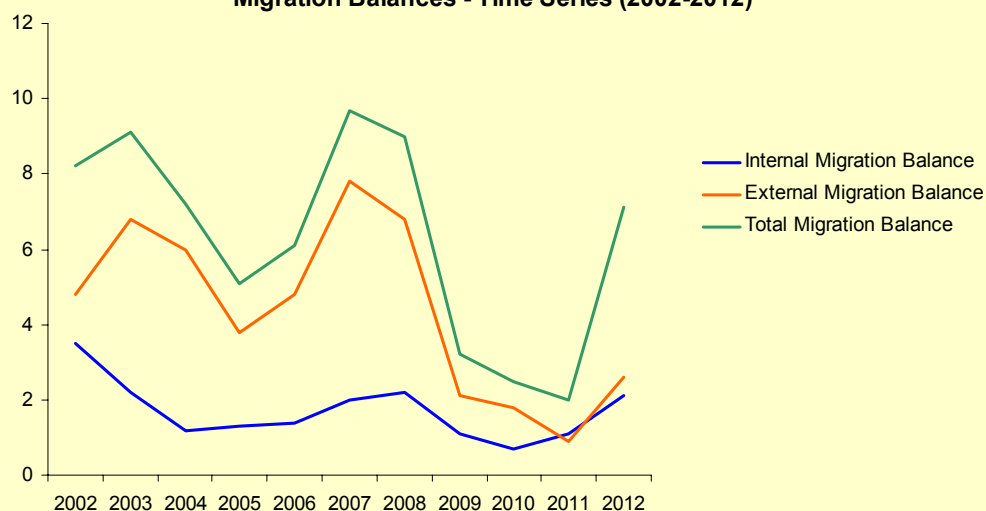
Data on internal migration refer to a change of settlement of regional residents carried out within the country borders. In 2012, the interregional balance was of 2,464 individuals, who moved from other Italian regions to FVG. Considering also the migration within the same region, the balance for 2012 was of 2,608 persons who moved from outside and inside the region, which corresponds to 0.2% of total population in FVG. Such increase in population was in line with the positive record for the previous year. In fact, between 2011 and 2012 the migration balance increased by 84.2%. With a focus on foreign citizens, data reported a positive flow of 574 individuals for 2012. Numbers of internal migration were lower than those of external migration. For both groups, the external migration balance for 2012 was of 3,176 and 4,010 persons, respectively. The most significant difference is for immigrants. They mainly came from abroad and the migrant women are in majority. By summing up internal and external migration balance, in 2012 the flow was positive and was of 4,584 only for foreigners and 5,784 when taking into account the entire population of the region. With regard to the contribution of foreign component to the total migration, their movement to and/or into FVG was significant for the external migration balance. Considering migration data on the total population, both internal and external balance decreased over the years until 2011, from which, instead, balances started to rise.

**Foreign total migration balance - 2012**  
Composition by gender



Source: Istat

**Migration Balances - Time Series (2002-2012)**



Source: Istat

### 3. Immigrants presence in Friuli-Venezia Giulia labour market

As far as the presence of immigrants in the regional labour market of FVG is concerned, in 2011 (year of most recent data availability) the employed foreign citizens were around 70,690. Focusing on the employment trend, it can be observed a continuous increase of foreign workers in regional labour market. In fact, between 2002 and 2008, they passed from 26,303 to 68,187 employed, whereas the increase has slowed down in recent years. With

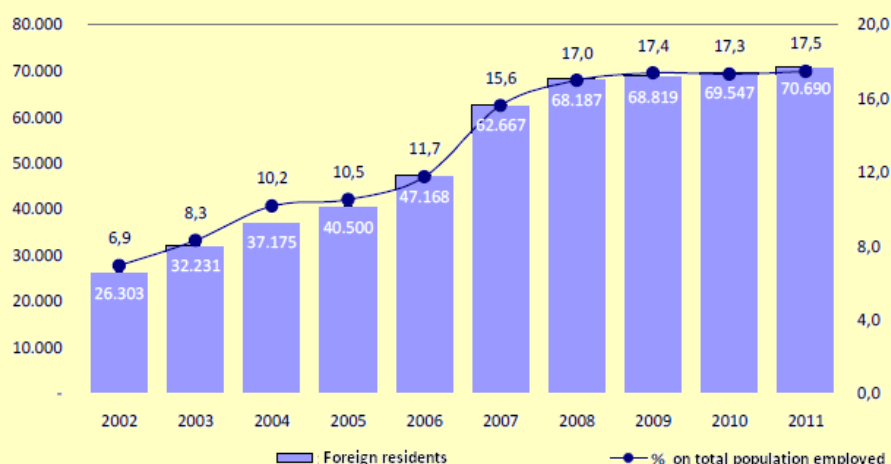
respect to the total population employed, the percentage of immigrant component was of 17.5% in 2011. This value has remained quite stable from 2008. The significant positive change was reported for the period 2002-2008, instead. Considering the migrant work group by country of origin, the highest percentage (64.8%) of foreign employees comes from extra-EU countries.

Furthermore, if we look at their sector-based presence, in 2011 the majority of immigrants was employed in the third sector, precisely in domestic services. The second relevant sector was the industry. In fact over 14,000 foreign employees worked in manufacturing and steel industries.

According to the statistics, the women component overstepped the male one. On average, 45.1% of workers are women and mainly employed in social (childhood services or health assistance) and domestic services.

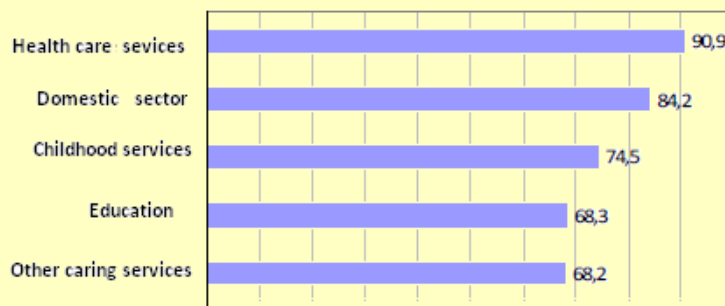
The most relevant foreign community of employees comes from Romania (corresponding to 23.9% of total foreign employees), followed by Albanians and Serbians.

Foreign resident employees, 2002 - 2012 trend



Source: Agenzia Regionale del lavoro FVG

Most relevant economic sector by high presence of foreign women - (Top 5)



Source: Agenzia Regionale del lavoro FVG

The presence and integration of immigrant component in the economic and labour market of FVG can be evaluated through the level of foreign entrepreneurship. In particular, the number of firms managed by foreigners was of 10,682 in 2012. With respect to 2011, the variation was of +2.2%. According to the study conducted by the Chambers of Commerce of Udine, the most relevant sector, where foreign firms are registered, is the manufacture area.

#### 4. Foreign population by level of educational attainment

For the academic year 2011-2012, 18,097 students with foreign background were enrolled in the schooling system of FVG (tertiary education level excluded). From the previous period 2010-2011, the number of foreign students had increased of 5.2%. The majority of these pupils attends the primary school (6,088) and the rest is equally distributed among the other school levels. The female component between foreign students was of 47.7%, very close to the percentage for the same group in the Italian case.

Considering the composition of foreign students population in FVG by country of origin, 65% of pupils are from a European country and two-third of them are from not-EU member state.

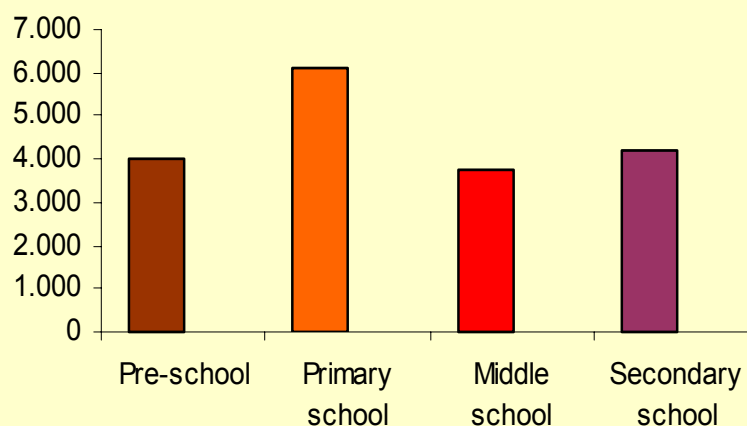
It is interesting to look at the repeating rate of foreign and national students. This index refers to the percentage of pupils who had to repeat for at least a second time the same class. For foreign group the rate for the academic year 2011-2012 was over 13% in first classes of middle and secondary schools. It is not surprising, since the passage from primary to middle and from middle to secondary can be hard to pass through. A common trend is reported also for Italian students.

As far as University Education of immigrant in FVG is concerned, for 2011 the number of foreign student

graduated was 258, of which 172 were females.

In the academic year 2011-2012, 411 students were enrolled in the University system. They represented 7.7% of total students enrolled in FVG. In 2012, the number of foreigners registered in professional training courses was 6,063, corresponding to 12.9% of total registrations, which is lower than previous period and the variation was - 5.4%. About the composition of this group, the greatest part was employed, but there were also present those who were unemployed and inactive. The average age of foreign participants was of 25.7 years old,

Foreign Students by school level of enrollement 2011/2012



Source: Istat

lower than Italian average age of 35.5 years old. In professional training courses, there are 132 different nationalities. Among these, 15.2% is the share of Romanian community.

Foreign Repeating Class Rate by School level (2011-2012)

School level	Primary Class					Middle Class			Secondary Class				
	1°	2°	3°	4°	5°	1°	2°	3°	1°	2°	3°	4°	5°
FVG	1,6	1,5	0,5	1,0	0,4	13,7	8,8	7,0	13,1	9,2	10,0	7,1	4,6
Italy	2,1	1,0	0,7	0,6	0,7	10,3	7,4	6,5	12,3	8,6	7,8	6,3	4,1

Source: Annuario Immigrazione, 2013 - FVG

Top Five Nationality for foreigners in trainig course

Nationality	Individuals	Average Age
Romania	923	27,5
Albania	767	25,8
Serbia	408	27,4
Ghana	276	25,7
Bangladesh	247	27,8
Total	2.621	26,84

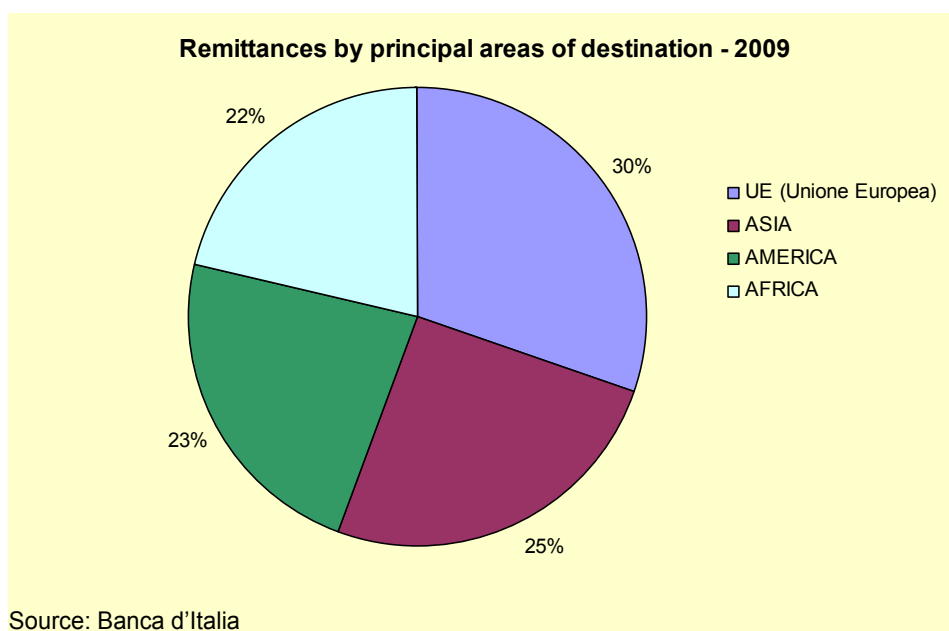
Source: Annuario Immigrazione, 2013 - FVG



## 5. Remittances/transfers of money to country of origin

In 2013, more than 5 billion of Euros generated in Italy have been sent outside the Country. The value of remittances in FVG was of 74,606,000 Euros, corresponding to 0.21% on the total regional GDP.

Between 2012 and 2013, the remittances produced by immigrant workers increased by 9.6%. Compared to the period 2009-2010, remittances have increased over the years. In fact, between 2009-2010 the variation of remittances was of -15%, a consistent drop with respect to 2012-213. According the data available for 2009, the principal areas of destination for the remittances were EU-member States, followed by Asia, America and Africa. For this year, Romania was the primary EU-country to receive monetary flows from its nationals abroad. For what



concerns the other areas, the first countries, by level of remittances received, were respectively Bangladesh, Colombia and Senegal.

**Remittances produced by Region, 2013**

Region	Remittances (value €)	Δ% remittances 2012-2013	Distribution (%)	Remittance/GDP	Remittances per capita
Lombardia	1.178.434	-18,80%	21,40%	0,35%	1.146
Lazio	1.058.866	-47,70%	19,20%	0,63%	2.217
Toscana	603.734	0,70%	11,00%	0,57%	1.721
Emilia-Romagna	443.460	4,80%	8,10%	0,31%	908
Veneto	414.721	-2,00%	7,50%	0,28%	852
Campania	330.618	-18,10%	6,00%	0,35%	1.934
Piemonte	291.605	1,60%	5,30%	0,23%	757
Sicilia	259.942	-21,00%	4,70%	0,31%	1.865
Liguria	186.596	5,40%	3,40%	0,43%	1.556
Puglia	160.813	-1,70%	2,90%	0,23%	1.673
Marche	108.017	1,50%	2,00%	0,27%	773
Calabria	94.135	2,70%	1,70%	0,29%	1.271
<b>Friuli-Venezia Giulia</b>	<b>74.606</b>	<b>9,60%</b>	<b>1,40%</b>	<b>0,21%</b>	<b>728</b>
Abruzzo	74.003	3,30%	1,30%	0,25%	988
Umbria	65.721	-0,10%	1,20%	0,31%	708
Sardegna	62.513	4,50%	1,10%	0,19%	1.755
Trentino-Alto- Adige	58.777	6,30%	1,10%	0,17%	646
Basilicata	17.822	3,90%	0,30%	0,17%	1.210
Molise	9.638	3,10%	0,20%	0,15%	1.058
Valle d'Aosta	7.733	-2,20%	0,10%	0,17%	845
<b>ITALY</b>	<b>5.501.759</b>	<b>-19,50%</b>	<b>100,00%</b>	<b>0,35%</b>	<b>1.254</b>

Source: Fondazione Leone-Maressa

## 6. Relevant links

- [www.istat.it](http://www.istat.it)
- [www.regione.fvg.it](http://www.regione.fvg.it)
- [www.fondazioneleonemoressa.org](http://www.fondazioneleonemoressa.org)

## SIMPLE MAP (NUTS 2 level)

### Abruzzo

In the framework of *MMWD – Making Migration Work for Development*, the WP7 activities foresee the launch of a Transnational Platform for Policy Dialogue and Cooperation as an effort to support governments to address the consequence of Demographic trends on SEE territories. In particular, this platform will involve policy makers and decision makers at the national and sub-national level to promote the adoption of more effective services and regulations of the migration flows across the SEE area. In order to support and stimulate the dialogue within the Platform ad hoc migration profiles (MPs) will be developed for each partner country and will integrate the information and knowledge already provided by Demographic projections and Policy scenarios.

The current MP draft focuses on the case of the Abruzzo region and it's centred around five topics: resident foreign population by gender, age cohorts and citizenship; population flows (internal migration, emigration, immigration); immigrants presence in the national labour market; foreign population by level of educational attainment; remittances/transfers of money to country of origin. These topics have been selected among the MMWD panel of indicators relevant to describe demographic and migration trends as well as to map their socio-economic implications.

#### Background Information on Abruzzo

**County seat:** L'Aquila

**Official language:** Italian

**Area:** 10,795 Km<sup>2</sup>

**Population (2013):** 1,315,955

**Population density (2013):** 122.38 inhabitants/ Km<sup>2</sup>

**Natural change in population (2012):** -2.5‰

**Foreign citizens on total population (2013):** 5.7%

**Employment rate (2013):** 54.8%

**Unemployment rate (2013):** 11.4%

**Religions (2001 census):** Roman Catholic



#### 1. Resident foreign population by gender, age cohorts and citizenship

On 1<sup>st</sup> January 2013 around 74,939 foreign nationals (persons who are not Italian citizens) are resident in Abruzzo. The share of foreign nationals on the overall population of the Region is 5.7% and it corresponds to 1.7% of total foreigners who live in Italy.

Considering the country of birth to define the origin of an individual, on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2012 68,761 individuals resident in Abruzzo had been born outside the country; at the end of the year, they reached 5.1% of the total population. In the same year, 1,274 foreign persons, resident in Abruzzo, achieved the Italian citizenship.

Those persons who were born abroad but have acquired Italian citizenship are also taken into account. This means that the combined group of persons with foreign nationality (both residents and not residents) and those born abroad but with Italian citizenship are thus here together designated as the population of "foreign origin". According to the population statistics derived from residential registration records and residency permits released, there were around 122,000 persons of foreign origin living in the Region on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2012. This represents around 9.3% of the population of Abruzzo as a whole.

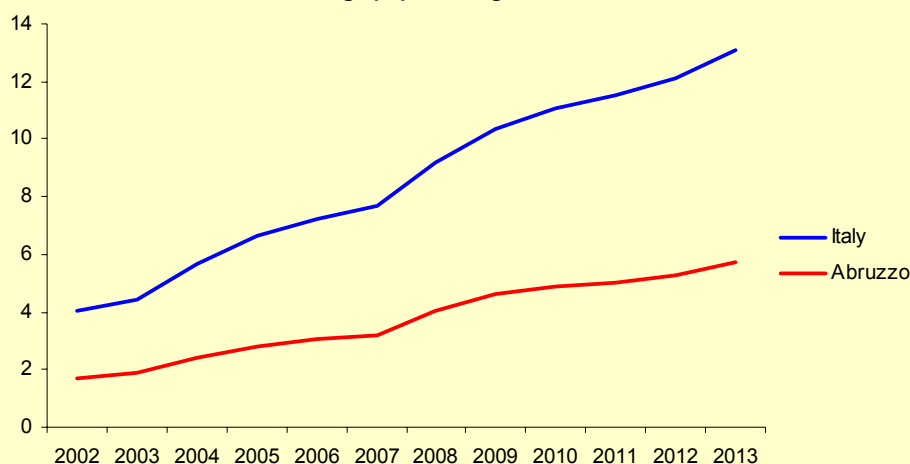
On the basis of international definitions, the population “with migrant background” is made up of all persons whose parents were born abroad, irrespective of nationality. In 2012, the number of children born in Abruzzo with at least a foreign parent was 16 on 100 new born residents. These are known as the “second immigrant generation”.

According to current forecasts, in Abruzzo, the percentage of foreign residents on total population will grow over the years, reaching 16.2% in 2050 against 6% in 2012. The decrease of natural growth rate of population, in 2012, combined with a positive value of migration rate tell us that regional residents are growing thanks to foreign people. In fact, the absolute value of growth balance in 2012 was - 2,724, whereas the total migration balance reported a positive amount (8,793).

Regions	1999		2012	
	At least a foreign parent	of which both parents are foreigners	At least a foreign parent	of which both parents are foreigners
Piemonte	8,3	5,5	26,6	19,8
Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste	8,1	4,9	21,7	13,5
Lombardia	9,8	6,9	28,7	22,5
Bolzano-Bozen	6,7	2,9	22,8	13,8
Trento	8,2	5,4	26,5	18,4
Trentino-Alto Adige	7,5	4,1	24,6	16,1
Veneto	8,3	6	28,1	22
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	6,8	3,5	23,3	17,3
Liguria	6,9	3,5	25,7	18,4
Emilia-Romagna	10,1	7	31,2	24,4
Toscana	9,1	5,8	25,5	19,4
Umbria	9,4	6,2	25,9	18,8
Marche	8,5	5,6	25,2	18,5
Lazio	7,2	5,1	20,8	15,3
<b>Abruzzo</b>	<b>4,9</b>	<b>2,4</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>10,8</b>
Molise	2,2	0,6	9,7	5,5
Campania	1,6	0,7	6,3	4
Puglia	1,6	0,9	6,4	4,2
Basilicata	1,4	0,7	7,7	4,7
Calabria	2	0,8	10	6
Sicilia	2,4	1,7	7,2	4,8
Sardegna	2,2	0,8	7,5	3,8
Italy	6	4	20,1	15

Source: Fertility Report - Istat 2012

Foreign population growth rate



Source: Istat 2012

population as a whole in the respective group. In the other age groups (under 20 years old: 6.7% and over 65 years old: 0.8%), the share of foreign residents follows the trend of the previous two cohorts. This means that foreign population distribution is highly concentrated among young and middle age classes.

The average age of national citizens in Abruzzo was 44.2 years on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2012; persons of foreign origin, as reported at national level, were slightly younger, with an average age of 31.1 years (in 2011). In fact, the highest concentration of immigrants is in the cohort between 25 and 39 years old.

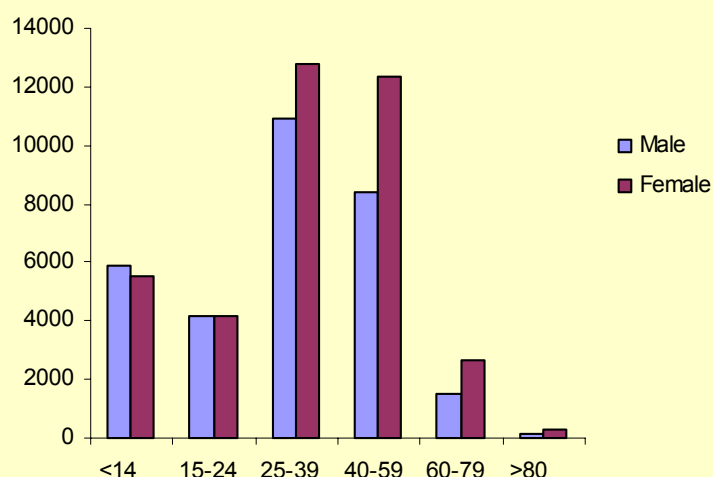
While persons of foreign origin constituted 5.4% of the total population on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2013, they also constituted 9% of the population aged between 20 and 40 years old. The percentage of persons of foreign origin in the age group 40-65 years old was, instead, 4.6% of the

Looking at the gender structure, foreign residents in Abruzzo are mostly women, especially in the middle-age class (40-59 years old).

One of the principal reason of this phenomenon is that immigrant women have more possibilities to find a job in Italy, than their counterparts. In 2012, about 80% of the total foreign residents population came from Eastern European Countries, North Africa and China. The greatest community is Romanian with 28% of total foreign population, followed by Albanians.

If we look at the projections regarding the population growth until 2020, we can notice that while the total population is going to decrease in the next few years (influenced by the national population), the foreign population will always increase, even if the trend isn't constant.

**Foreign Resident by age classes and gender- 2012**

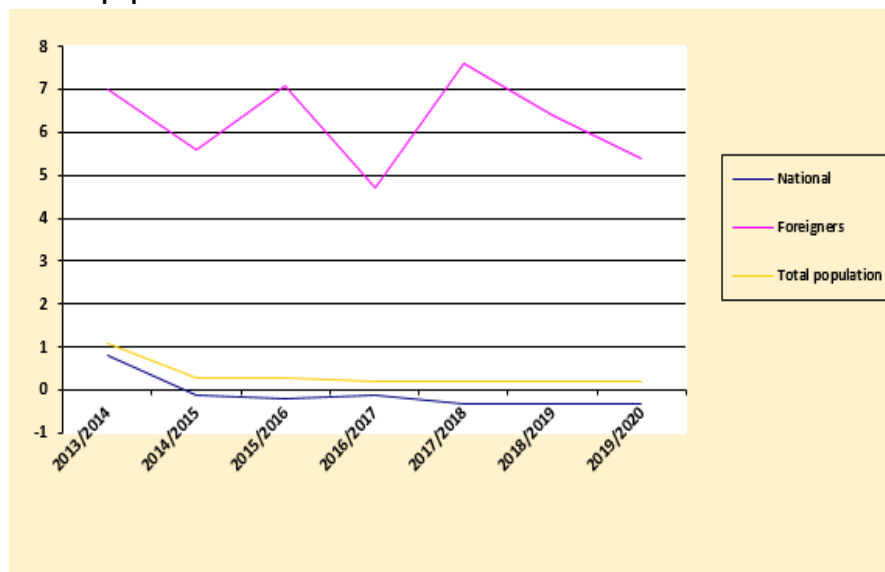
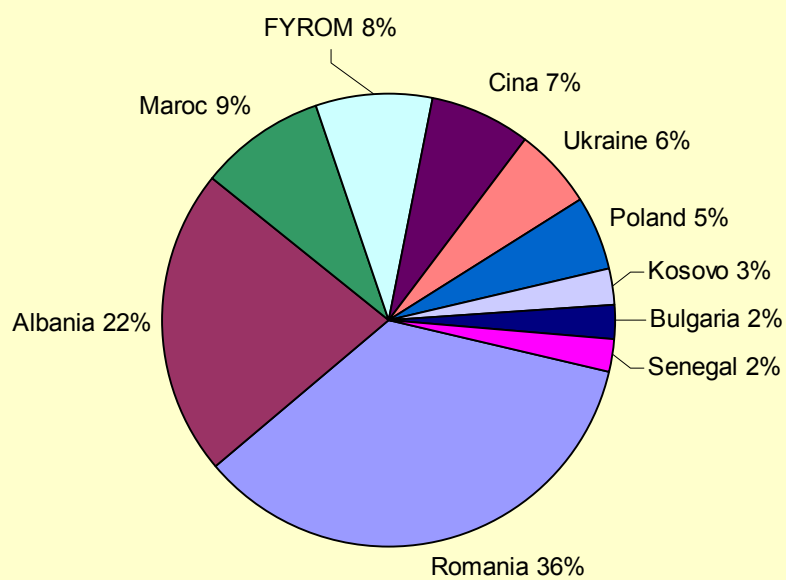


Source: Istat 2012

#### Foreign population by age cohorts

Age cohort	Male foreigners	Female foreigners	Total foreigners
0-4	28952	27201	46.113
5-9	29100	27594	33.149
10-14	29591	27826	26.741
15-19	31295	29658	25.943
20-24	35816	33976	38.327
25-29	38580	37232	57.016
30-34	42397	41378	68.772
35-39	47545	47125	64.917
40-44	50322	51440	54.154
45-49	51472	52875	40.478
50-54	45423	48046	30.735
55-59	41617	43838	20.031
60-64	39939	42782	11.173
65-69	33913	36089	5.354
70-74	30925	34881	3.634
75-79	26726	33755	2.007
80+	19259	28799	1.471
TOT	637389	30623	530.015



**Growth population rate – 2013 - 2020****Foreign residents by major countries of origin - 2012**

Source: Istat 2012

## 2. Population flows

In 2012, there was a balance of 1,685 cases of people migrating within Abruzzo and national borders, even though the previous year the same balance had been equal to -39.

Internal migration is defined by the Italian Institute of Statistic as any movement of people from or to the Region and within and between Regions among national borders. Instead, external migration is meant

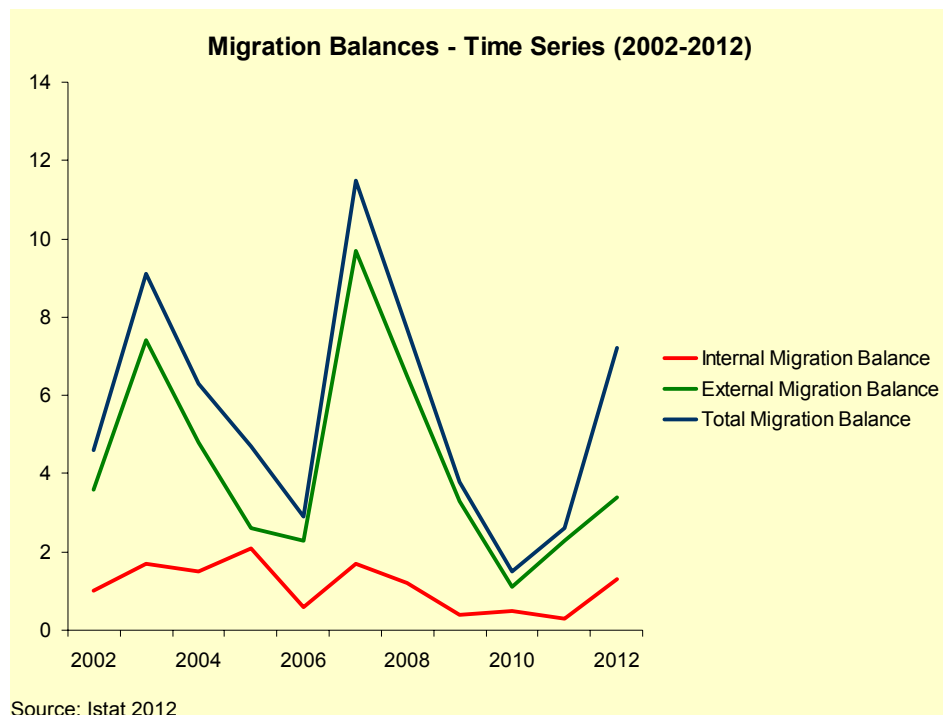
as any movement to or from the Region by considering only people who came into or left the Region from/for abroad. Then, in 2012 the internal migration balance was of 30,610 residents, against 30,925 people who left a municipality to another one within or outside Abruzzo. Almost a quarter of internal migrants is made up of foreigners.

In 2012, data on immigration showed that 5,649 foreign residents moved to Abruzzo or to one of its municipality from other regions (or municipalities), then 5,839 individuals came from other countries.

In the same year, with regard to regional outflow, 5,250 immigrants moved to other regions or municipalities, whereas 722 people went abroad. The difference between internal (and external respectively) inflow and outflow was positive, which lead to a positive growth of regional population.

The total migration balance, either for local inhabitants either for foreign people, resulted positive in 2012, which means that more people entered in the region than those who moved out.

By looking at the time series, migration balance (for all cases, internal, external and total) has increased in recent years after a period of continuous decrease.



### 3. Immigrants presence in the regional labour market

According to the statistical survey, in Abruzzo there were 29,000 foreign workers in 2009 and 44.8% of them came from an EU-member country, while 55.2% came from other foreign countries. They represented 5.8% of total population employed. In 2010, instead, foreign workers were 35,377 and they represented 7.2% of total population employed.

It is interesting to see how many foreign nationality persons have entered into the region with a residency permit for work reasons. In 2009, around 43% of permit released was for job, even if the major reason of the request was family reunion (around 53%). The graph shows the permits by gender. As it can be observed, permits for family reason is released mostly to women, while men's permit is mainly due to work. Furthermore, residency permits for work decreased from 2002 to 2009. The cause of the negative trend is related to the economic problems of Abruzzo, which make difficult for national and foreign persons to find job opportunities.

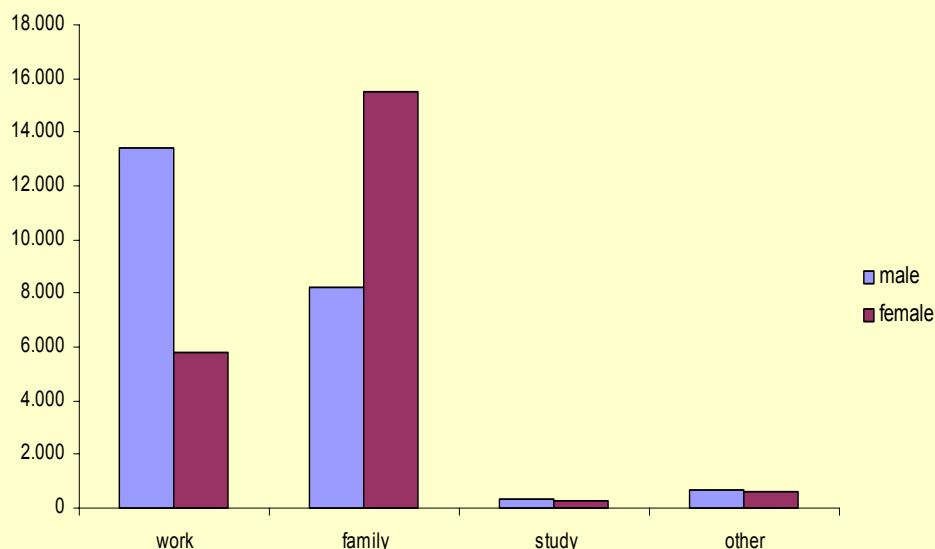
With regard to the employment-related data, in 2013 the economically active population male was 80,7% of the total foreign population and 55,4% for females. Unemployment rates are similar for males and females (respectively 11,3% and 12,3%) and the long term unemployment rate are even more similar (6,7% and 6,5%)

With regard to the unemployment rate, this has increased from 2008 to 2010, for both national and foreign groups. In fact, unemployment rate grew from 6.6% and 6.1% up to 8.3% and 14.7% respectively.

Even if an increase in foreign population in 2013 led to an increase in no-national employed persons, the unemployment rate didn't show any fall. The majority of foreign workers comes from Romania and Albania.

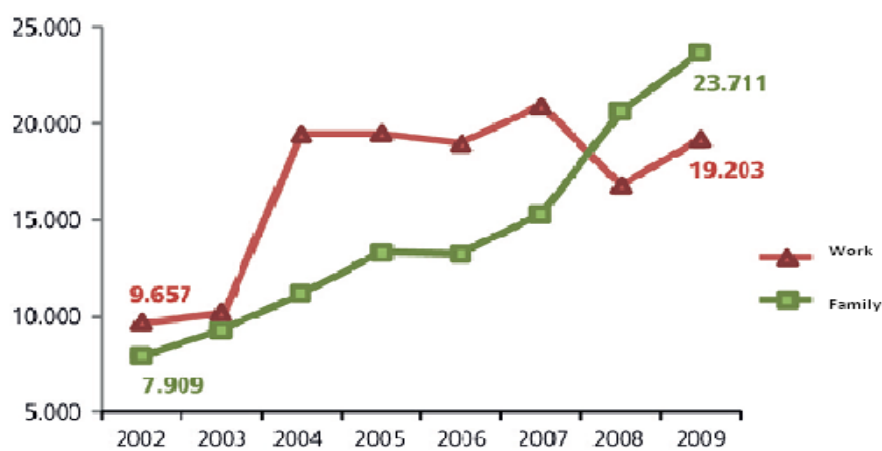
The presence and integration of immigrant component in the economic and labour market of Abruzzo can be evaluated through the level of foreign entrepreneurship. In particular, the number

Residency permit in 2009 - by reason and gender



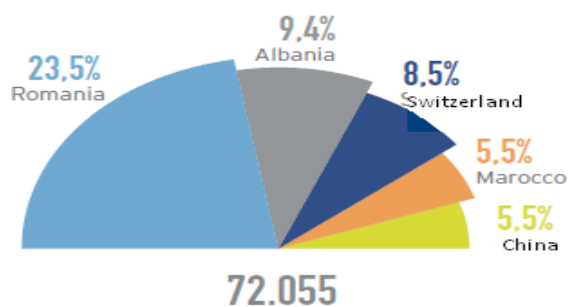
Source: Immigration Report 2010 – Abruzzo Lavoro

Residency permits trend by reason



Source: Immigration Report 2010 - Abruzzo Lavoro

Employed Foreign Nationals by major country of origin



Source: Caritas-Migrantes 2013

of firms managed by foreigners was of 8,813 in 2009. Between 2007 and 2009 there was an increase of 10.7% of foreign firms, which means an improvement of immigrant integration. According to the source, the higher percentage of foreign firms are in construction sector and in commerce and services.

If we compare the employment rates of national and foreign population from 2007 to 2013, we can notice that even if the trends are quite similar, both male and female foreigners always show higher percentages with the respect to national people, even if the differences are becoming smaller.

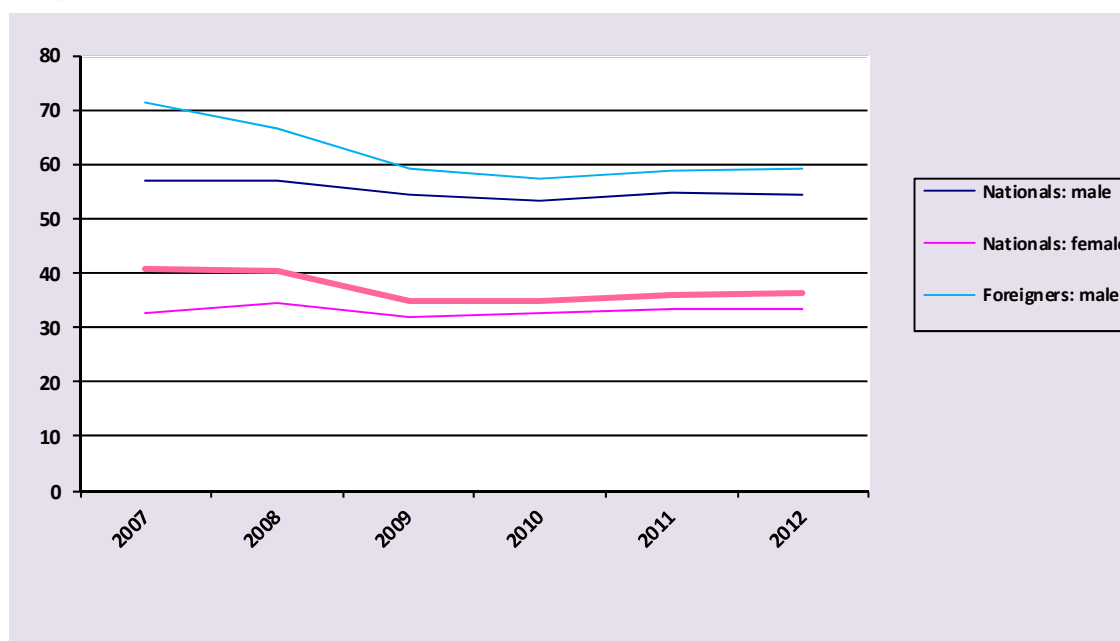
Finally, if we look at the projections of the employment rates, we can notice that in 2020 the situation will be very similar: employment rate of males will be equal to 51,5% for nationals and to 54,3% for foreigners; employment rate of females will be equal to 36,5% for nationals and to 38,4% for foreigners.

**Table 2: Firm owners by citizenship**

Citizenship	Year			
	2007	2008	2009	Δ% 2009/2007
EU	2.031	2.214	2.344	15,4
Extra - EU	5.929	6.194	6.469	9,1
Italian	88.659	87.249	85.951	-3,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>96.619</b>	<b>95.657</b>	<b>94.764</b>	<b>-1,9</b>

Source: Abruzzo Lavoro

Employment rate (foreign and national population) – 2007/2013.



#### 4. Foreign population by level of educational attainment

In 2010 the share of NEET people among foreigners between 18 and 24 years old was equal to almost 20%. This data was slightly higher than the respective share of 18-24 years old nationals (18.9%).

Relying on the "International Standard Classification for Education" (ISCED) developed by UNESCO, it is possible to observe the distribution of foreign residents in Abruzzo by their level of educational attainment. Still in 2010, foreign students enrolled in primary school (ISCED 1) were 5,368, while those enrolled in either lower or upper secondary school (ISCED 2-3) were about 6,743. At last, those foreign students involved in tertiary education (ISCED 4-5) were almost 6,400. It can be noticed that foreign students within primary education represent 9.3% of the regional total, whereas foreign students within secondary and tertiary education represent 6.8% and 9.6% of regional totals, respectively.

In addition to the above considerations, another evidence emerges that is worth mentioning: the share of foreigners between 30 and 34 years old whose educational attainment corresponds to tertiary education is equal to 22.6%.

#### 5. Remittances/transfers of money to country of origin

In 2013, more than 5 billion of Euros generated in Italy have been sent outside the Country. The value of remittances in Abruzzo was of 74,003,000 Euros, corresponding to 0.25% on the total regional GDP.

Between 2012 and 2013, the remittances produced by immigrant workers increased by 3.3%. Compared to the period 2009-2010, remittances have decreased over the years. In fact, between 2009-2010 the variation of remittances was of 5.5%, much higher than the second period. A reason could be the reduction of job opportunities for foreign persons in recent years.

#### 6. Relevant links

- [www.istat.it](http://www.istat.it)
- [www.fondazioneleonemoressa.org](http://www.fondazioneleonemoressa.org)

Remittances by region - 2013

Region	Remittances (value €)	Δ% remittances 2012-2013	Distribution (%)	Remittance/GDP	Remittances per capita
Lombardia	1.178.434	-18,80%	21,40%	0,35%	1.146
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Source: Leone Moressa Foundation



## REGIONALIZATION AND REGIONS IN ITALY

The regions of Italy date formally from the post-War Constitution of 1948 although there were substantial delays in implementation of the provisions and most regions were not, in fact, created until 1970. The regions are now stipulated in Art 131 of the Constitution. It is an asymmetric system – with five of the regions defined as being of special status on the basis of their ethnic, historical and border peculiarities – the islands of Sardinia and Sicily, and Valle d'Aosta, Trentino-Alto Adige and Friuli-Venezia Giulia. One of those regions (Trentino-Alto Adige) is subdivided into two autonomous provinces (Trentino and South Tyrol) which are themselves treated for various purposes as having a status equivalent to a region. The remaining fifteen have ordinary autonomy. Each region is equipped with a statute that governs its organs, their relationships and the functioning mode, while the electoral system continues to be subject to national law. The statutes of the regions with special autonomy (including the Friuli-Venezia Giulia region) are approved by constitutional law, while statutes of regions with ordinary autonomy are approved by the Regional Councils and approved by Parliament by law. All Italian regions enjoy legislative power and administrative and fiscal autonomy. The reform implemented as of October 18, 2001 by Constitutional Law no. 3, defined (in Article 3, substitute art. 117 of the Constitution) the matters subject to exclusive state legislation and the matter subject to concurrent legislation. For the latter, the legislative power is devolved to the regions, except for the determination of fundamental principles. They are: the international relations of regions, foreign trade, job security, education, professions, scientific and technological research (with an emphasis on supporting innovation in the productive sectors), health, nutrition, civil protection planning and governance of the territory nodes and major transport networks (including ports and civil airports), communication, energy production and distribution, enhancement of cultural and environmental issues, as well as significant security, financial and accounting matters. It is a very broad spectrum of competences, ranging from the social to the economic and territorial cohesion.

The Permanent Conference for Relations between the State, the Regions and the Autonomous Provinces of Trento and Bolzano (short called "State-Regions Conference") operates within the national community to foster cooperation between the activities of the State and the Regions and Autonomous Provinces, constituting the privileged seat political negotiations between the central government and the system of local regional autonomies. The State-Regions Conference is the site where the government takes notice of the Regions initiatives on the most important administrative and regulatory acts of regional interest. Moreover, the State-Regions Conference aims to achieve the genuine cooperation between central and

regional administrations will meet in a special session for discussion community for all aspects of EU policy that are also at regional and provincial.



The march 2013 Report on the situation of local and regional democracy of CoE-Congress of Local and Regional Authorities recommend that the "Italian authorities guarantee the maintenance of a substantial share of public functions for local and regional authorities and ensure the democratic value of direct elections; [...] and ensure the sensitive application of austerity measures, especially concerning arbitrary staff cuts and inadequate funding of local and regional authorities." The report emphasizes the importance of having an equalisation procedure in order to achieve a functional system of local and regional funding which is compatible with the European Charter of Local Self-government and highlight the need to improve consultation mechanisms and encourage the Italian authorities to sign and ratify the Additional Protocol to the European Charter of Local Self-Government on the right to participate in the affairs of a local authority in the near future. The reform of the Italian State in the regionalist perspective sees the debate between the proponents of an accomplished federalism and more or less flexible supporters of so-called "centralism". It is generally recognized, however, that unresolved issues remain of historical, geographical and institutional nature. The first refer to the issue of a largely obsolete administrative regionalization of the Italian territory; the second to the permanence of regions with special status which would have exhausted its rationale in relation to the changing geopolitical conditions. The regions with special status seem to hold some unreasonable privileges, even if their condition is penalized, precisely in terms of autonomy, by the fact that the related statutes must be approved by the national Parliament. If art. 2 in the above constitutional law 3/2001 provides

for a similar procedure for possible assignment to other regions of "additional forms and conditions of autonomy ", however respecting the principle of subsidiarity and fiscal equalization, the new centre/periphery balancing could substantially enhance the differentiation between regions with promotional skills and those already located at the edge of development.

## POLICY GOVERNANCE IN ITALY

### Labour Governance in Italy

The MMWD project Activity 7.1 mapped 4 main stakeholders involved in the regulation phase of labour policies governance, given that, in the system of the policy in question is well developed the part relating to migrant workers. The stakeholders are: the Italian Government; Ministry of Interior; the Foreign Ministry; the Ministry of Labour and social policies – General Direction on immigration and integration policies; CNEL (National Economy and Work Council). The immigration policy is defined in Italy at central level by the Italian government. The Foreign Ministry, together with the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Labour and social policies – General Direction on immigration and integration policies stipulates bilateral agreements with third countries on the regulation and management of entries of foreigners in Italy for job reasons. These agreements are aimed at reinforcing legal entries of foreign workers as well as the intersection between job supply and demand. CNEL has an advisory role in the stage of consultation of stakeholders for the definition of the Document of Migration Policy Planning (DMPP). The planning phase sees 7 stakeholders at national level and a number of stakeholders at regional and sub-regional level. As established by art. 3 – paragraph 4 of the "Unique Text on Immigration" (Testo unico sull'immigrazione - 1998), the President of the Council of Ministers establishes annual maximal quotas of foreigners entering in the national territory through a ministerial decree. The Committee for coordination and monitoring, composed by all ministers dealing with the theme of immigration (minimum 4 ministers) and by the President of an Italian Region or Autonomous Province, has a consultative role in the definition of annual maximal quotas of foreigners entering in Italy. Also the Parliamentary commissions competent in immigration policies, and the Unified Conference state, cities and regional autonomies have a consultative role in the definition of annual maximal quotas of foreigners entering in Italy. The Ministry of Labour and social policies – General Direction on immigration and integration policies (together with the Ministry of Interior) provides technical indications to the President of the Council of Ministers in the definition of annual maximal quotas of foreign workers entering in Italy. The Ministry of Interior stipulates with the interested employers a "Memorandum of understanding" through which the companies requiring the entry of workers in

Italy assure the respect of the collective contracts of labour (respect of minimum wages, etc). The Ministry of cultural heritage and activities establishes by a ministerial decree annual quota of sportsmen (both professional and amateurs) entering in Italy and implementing a paid activity. At regional and sub-regional level Italian Regions have an advisory role in the definition of quotas of immigrants entering in Italy. Actually they have the faculty of sending to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers a report on the condition of migrants and the foreseen capacity of "absorption" of immigration of the regional social and productive chain. Provinces are mainly responsible for decentralised implementation of State responsibilities and play a coordinating role for supra-municipal issues. They have competence in a number of areas including labour market.

In the implementation phase at national level, the Ministry of Interior receives requests of entry in Italy sent by foreign workers (included seasonal workers) via the telemetric system available on the Ministry website. The Ministry of Labor and social policies – General Direction on immigration and integration policies manages and monitors entry quotas of foreign workers, implements the bilateral cooperation with immigrants countries of origin, promotes and implements initiatives of services active in integration (or re-integration) of foreign workers, monitors the labor market with particular reference to foreign workers, coordinates policies of social and labor integration. Furthermore it is responsible of the surveillance of entries of non EU or newly EU workers immigrating in Italy, of the development and management of the system of international civil registry of extra EU workers as well as of the international cooperation for the prevention and analysis of job and social emergencies. The Ministry of Labor and social policies – General Direction on immigration and integration policies also defines the list of extra-UE foreigners living abroad that have completed the educational programs in their countries of origin according to art. 23 of the T.U.(Unique text on immigration, 1998). The Ministry of Foreign Affairs together with the Ministry of Labor and social policies can develop integrated projects for the job reintegration of foreign workers in their countries of origin. At regional and sub-regional levels Police commissioners verify the absence of objections to the entry of the foreign worker in Italy, according to the specific provisions of the regulation D.P.R. 394/1999. They also send information about foreign workers with residency permits in Italy both to the diplomatic or consular representative offices and to INPS offices.

The various decentralized offices of the National Institute for Social Security (INPS) realized the registry archive of extra-communitarian workers and shares it with all other interested public administrations and with the competent financial office. The Unique helpdesks for immigration send to the Ministry of labor and social policies the list of clearances released. The service delivery phase in the governance framework is managed by the following stakeholders at national,

regional and sub-regional level. The Italian Diplomatic representative offices in the countries of origin of the foreign worker entering in Italy receive communication of the stipulation of the Residency Contract and on this base release to the foreign worker the visa for entering in Italy. In the frame of entries of workers outside the annual government quota, the Ministry of labor and social policies release job authorization in certain particular cases (workers employed in theaters, circus, etc). The Health Ministry releases the declaration of certification of the educational and professional titles of the foreigner coming in Italy for an autonomous Job in the sanitary sector. The Ministry of Justice – Central Direction Civil Affaires – Office VII – International Department releases the declaration of certification of the educational and professional titles of the foreigner coming in Italy for an autonomous Job in particular sectors (lawyer, surveyor, job consultant, biologist, chemist, geologist, engineer, psychologist, etc). At regional and provincial level the Prefectures release - to companies requiring the entry of a worker or to individual workers -the password necessary for entering in the reserved area of the Ministry of interior webpage and for sending the communication with the proposal of residency permits. The Unique helpdesks for immigration (present in each Prefecture) are responsible of all administrative procedures/services linked to the employment of extra EU workers coming in Italy in the frame of the annual quota both for temporary and non temporary work (they release the “non impediment” for work and verify visa and personal data of the foreign worker). They also supply services for workers entering in the national territory outside the annual quota. They stipulate with the foreign worker the Residency Contract and release them the Residency Permit. They also communicate to local centers for employment job requests by immigrants. In the frame of entry in Italy of foreign autonomous entrepreneurs, the Chamber of commerce releases a certification on availability of resources necessary for the implementation of the job to be implemented in the national territory. The Unique helpdesks for immigration (present in each Prefecture) are responsible of all administrative procedures/services linked to the employment of extra EU workers coming in Italy in the frame of the annual quota both for temporary and non temporary work (they release the “non impediment” for work and verify visa and personal data of the foreign worker). They also supply services for workers entering in the national territory outside the annual quota. They stipulate with the foreign worker the Residency Contract and release them the Residency Permit. They also communicate to local centers for employment job requests by immigrants. In the frame of entry in Italy of foreign autonomous entrepreneurs, the Chamber of commerce releases a certification on availability of resources necessary for the implementation of the job to be implemented in the national territory.

A main distinction has to been made between EU and extra EU foreigners. EU Foreigners just have to

forward to the Municipal registry office request of inscription in the municipal registry. As far as extra EU foreigners are concerned, Unique Helpdesks for Immigration receive request of clearance by the immigrant worker (or by the Italian employer interested in employing a foreign worker on the national territory). They verify personal data and forward the request to the police commissioner that verifies the existence of possible impediments for the immigrant entry in Italy, sending back to the helpdesks the necessary information. After the clearance has been released by the unique helpdesk, the police commissioner forward information to the Diplomatic or consular representative office where the foreign worker will ask and obtain the visa for entering in Italy. In the case of foreign workers entering in Italy outside the annual quota for their belonging to particular categories (highly specialized workers, translators, etc) the procedure is similar, but in this case the certification of study and professional titles is released by the competent Ministry (Health Ministry in the case of Health sector, Ministry of justice for other categories). In the frame of job services for immigrants, volunteering associations (such as caritas and many others) have to be quoted, since they implement fundamental services in favor of immigrants, supporting them in the preparation of administrative requests and providing them with vocational guidance.

## Welfare Governance in Italy

The regulation phase in the governance of welfare policies in Italy see relevant stakeholders at national and regional level, as the reform of Title V of the Constitution, which was promulgated in 2001 attributed to the regional level the exclusive competence of welfare policies, the national level was not more responsible of ordinary governance of the system. In particular, no longer falls within the competence of the national level the policy address and coordination. The only responsibility of the state remained in the determination of essential levels of services concerning civil and social rights that must be guaranteed throughout the national territory. At national level the main stakeholders are: the Ministry of Labour and social policies (MWSP) - Directorate General for inclusion and social policies; Directorate General for the third sector and social formations; the Standing Conference between the State and the Regions and Autonomous province of Trento and Bolzano. MWSP's performs the functions and tasks of the state in social policy, with particular reference to the prevention and reduction of conditions of need and distress of the people of families, labor policy and employment development, employment protection and adequacy of the pension system. The MWSP's Directorate General for inclusion and social policies performs the following functions: promotion of policies to combat poverty, social exclusion and the increasing marginalization; promotion and monitoring of policies for children and young people and child protection, including policies to combat child labour; the promotion of alternative actions to the institutionalization of children outside the family of



origin and the development of social and educational services for early childhood; promotion and monitoring of policies in favor of people not self-sufficient. The Permanent Conference for relations between the State, the regions and the autonomous provinces of Trento and Bolzano operates within the national community to foster cooperation between the activities of the State and the Regions and Autonomous Provinces, constituting the privileged seat for political negotiations between the central government and the regional autonomies and a Working Table monitors the agreement between the regions and the autonomous provinces, the Department for Regional Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Economic Development, in the field of international relations.

In the planning phase at national level MWSP's Directorate General for inclusion and social policies performs the following functions: determination of levels of essential services and the related standard costs and requirements in the area of social policy; strategy and control, in agreement with the Ministry of Economy and of Finance of the purchase-card program; coordination of policies for social inclusion, protection and promotion of the rights and opportunities of people with disabilities; participation in all the activities of international significance, to the extent applicable, and managing relations with EU, CoE, ILO, UN system and OECD; development of the information system of social services. The Ministry of Interior - Department for Civil Liberties and Immigration manages the network of contacts of the Territorial Councils of the prefectures, providing the necessary connection between center and periphery and the implementation of homogeneous interventions addresses in the immigration area, promoting and facilitating the programming of social integration policies for immigrants, suited to different territories.

The implementation phase of welfare policies see a number of stakeholders: MWSP's Departments on communication and information on labour and social policies, on welfare and insurance policies; General Department on social inclusion and policies, on the third sector and social bodies and on inspection activity); the National Observatory on Associations; the National Observatory on the condition of disabled persons; the National Observatory on childhood and adolescence; the National Centre of documentation and analysis on childhood and adolescence; the National Observatory on volunteering; the Minister of Integration's Department for Civil Liberties and Immigration. The Ministry of labour and social policies manages the movement of social assistance to social security institutions, including the financing of individual rights. MLSP management of the National Funds for social policies, for the -self-sufficiency and for childhood and adolescence and other funds; moreover MLSP monitors and evaluates the state-of-art of the social integrated system implementation. In particular it is responsible of: the management of the National register of associations of social promotion; The funding of experimental social projects submitted

by associations of social promotion; The support of training and updating activities of the association of social promotion; the promotion of studies and researches on the phenomenon of associations in Italy; the technical Secretary of the national observatory on associations. The Mol's Department for Civil Liberties and Immigration manages the network of contacts of the territorial councils of the prefectures, providing the necessary connection between center and periphery and the execution of homogeneous addresses of interventions in the immigration subject, in order to allow the implementation of effective assistance and social integration of foreigners The National Observatory on Associations supports the activity of the MWSP and, in particular: updating of the national register of associations, approves experimental projects of associations, promotes training activities and knowledge exchanges among associations of social promotion, The National Observatory on the condition of disabled persons is the responsible of the promotion of the UN 2006 convention on rights of disabled people, the promotion of the collection of statistical data and studies-researches on the condition of disabled people and the drafting of the report on the state-of-the-art of the implementation of social policies. The National Observatory on childhood and adolescence drafts every 2 years the report on the condition of childhood and adolescence in Italy and every 5 years the report on the implementation of the UN convention on childhood rights of 1989, that is then presented by the Italian government to the UN. The National Centre of documentation and analysis on childhood and adolescence realizes analysis/publications on childhood and adolescence, organizes seminars and trainings on this theme and monitors both national and international legislation.

The provision of services is the main responsibility of provinces and municipalities and regions have direct responsibility usually for a limited number of services, referring to the territorial entities of the lower level. Specifically, the architecture of the governance of social policies is determined by the regions. Please refer to regional migration profiles.

## Welfare Governance in Emilia-Romagna

The governance regulation phase of social policies sees the ER Region, through the Service for coordination of social and socio-educational policies, as the flywheel of a multi-level structure. The region is in fact is the referent for the development and programming of the system of services, within the framework established by regional laws R.L. 328/2000 and R.L. 2/2003 regarding the promotion of social citizenship and the achievement of an Integrated System of Interventions and Social Services. The Steering Committee ("Cabina di Regia") for Health and Social Policies is established at the regional level as a place of design and consultation of the social and health policies. It is formed by the regional councilors for health and social policies, by the Presidents of the Territorial Conferences on social and health services (CTSS), by the mayors of the provincial

capitals, by the presidents of the provinces if they are not Presidents of the CTSS - or their delegates. The Regional Conference of the third sector, established by LR 3/1999 ("Reform of the regional and local levels"), is the body that has the task of coordinating and integrating the region and system of local governments in the planning of health and social policies and supports the functions of the governing bodies of the region. It expires every three years or at the expiration of the mandate of the Regional Council. ER Region is required to consult the Conference on the occasion of the adoption of laws, regulations or other measures of interest to the subject of the third sector (the protection and promotion of citizenship right; social recreation, promotion of health and environmental education; etc.).

Regional laws R.L. 328/2000 and R.L. 2/2003 also established the Regional Social Fund. The Regional Council approve the Annual Plan of Allocation of Social Fund Resources and the two-year Regional Implementation Program. The district areas are required for approval of an Integrative document of the Regional Implementation Program. The Province is the institutional subject with coordination competences at the intermediate level, in the area of social policies and the integration of these and other policies (employment, housing, training, education, culture and land use planning). The Province, in the framework of CTSS, participates in the exercise of following functions : promotion of the integration of social policies with other sectoral policies; recognition of the needs and the provision of local services in order to implement the social, educational and welfare information system of the Province; promoting the participation of the third sector and the system ASP services; preparation of specific programs within the province integrated with the planning district; coordination of planning districts with programs within the province . Through the CTSS, the Province, the municipalities of the reference area and the Territorial Health Agencies, each within their respective powers, realize the coordination of social and health care policies.

At the district level, the reference body is the District Committee, with responsibility for planning , standard setting and commissioning. The functions of the District Committee may be taken by the Boards of associations of municipalities for the coveted district (for example, by the Councils of Unions of Municipalities and Mountain Communities).

The Social and Health and Social Service Plan of the Region of Emilia-Romagna is a programming tool integrated within the services and the social and health interventions. In Emilia Romagna Provinces, representing the intermediate level of governance between the region and the social sphere, are called to draw up, in a network with other actors of the territory, a three-year Act about the strategic guidelines for local "zone" planning based on the needs of the reference area and the priorities for action (Area District Plan for Health and Social Welfare). The processes of

involvement of private parties in local planning are devolved to local actors, such as the explicit rules of Emilia Romagna, which states: "support for the participation of local formations of the third sector, starting from the stage of drafting of the Area Plans for the district health and social welfare" leaving the territorial conferences on health and social services and district committees with the task to regulate third sector stakeholder participation and debate. The program agreement relating to the formal approval of the Area District Plan is signed by the president of the province, by municipalities associated by the local health authority, other public bodies involved and supportive social actors participating in the conference program committed to compete, even with their own resources, the realization of the provisions of the Area District Plan. In the context of technical support bodies governance-related are particularly significant regional Observatories and intermediate level Observatories. At the regional level, we have Observatories on addiction phenomenon, on social promotion associations, on the phenomenon of migration, on volunteering and on childhood and adolescence.

As for migrants, the regulatory phase of social policies' governance see the Emilia-Romagna Region carrying on for more than a decade its program of interventions for the social integration of foreigners with regulatory reference the Regional Law .5/2004, the resulting three-year Program for the Social Integration of Foreigners and the signing of thematic protocols with institutions, third sector and social partners. The Regional Law No. 5/2004 provides a framework for the social integration of foreign migrant citizens (it was the first Italian Region to legislate in this sense), promoting inter alia the knowledge of Italian culture and the cultures of origin of foreign citizens in order to fully implement forms of mutual cultural integration, guarantee inclusion in the socio-sanitary and the housing sector and providing the support of initiatives to preserve the bonds of foreign citizens with the cultures of origin. The instrument identified is the Regional Board for social integration of foreign migrant citizens. The three-year program 2014-2016 for the Social Integration of Foreigners, which was approved in March 2014 have been prepared by an interdepartmental working group coordinated by Service Policies of Welcome - Department for Social Policies. Following the Regional Law No. 5/2004, the Provinces participate in the definition and implementation of the plans of the area relating to social interventions aimed at foreign citizens, responsible for coordination, monitoring and preparation of specific plans and provincial programs for the social integration of foreign nationals, encourage the consultation and the participation in social life and institutional and exercise of political rights on the part of foreign citizens and grant contributions to associations.

The role of Municipalities for social inclusion of foreign citizens is to act, individually or combined, through associations of municipalities, mountain communities and unions of municipalities, by contributing to the definition of the investment plan of the plans of the area,



also for the implementation of the provisions in the area of housing policy, encouraging consultation and participation in social life and institutional and the exercise of political rights in the communal area or zone part of foreign citizens, including through the establishment of representation bodies at the local level, planning and implementing the projects of social integration of foreign citizens, and contributing to the implementation of the program of protection and social integration.

With regard to the thematic Protocols, it can be mentioned the "Memorandum of Understanding on regional initiatives against discrimination" (January 2007), the "Memorandum of Understanding on regional intercultural communication" (February 2009). By subscribing (June 2011) a specific regional Protocol (the "Protocol for the support and diffusion of the Italian language and civic education aimed at foreign adults"), a new inter-institutional way of governance was established to support, coordinate and qualify the actions of learning the Italian language.

## Welfare Governance in Friuli-Venezia Giulia

Friuli Venezia Giulia Region (FVG) shall have (exclusive) legislative power with respect to any matters not expressly attributed to the State. There is a number of matters of concurrent legislation for which the State shall only set fundamental principles as complementary social welfare. Regarding the regulation phase of welfare policies governance Activity 7.1 of the MMWD project mapped 3 Departments of FVG Region: the Department for education, university, research, family, associations and cooperation; the Department for health, social and health integration and social policies; the Department for infrastructures, mobility, territorial planning and public works. The Department for education, university, research, family, associations and cooperation is competent for policies for families and the support of social and educational services, education, university and research, volunteering, associations, relationship with migrants and youth policies. The Department for health, social and health integration and social policies is competent for social services and social/health integration planning. The Department for infrastructures, mobility, territorial planning and public work is competent for financial support to citizens for rental expenses and for the financial support to the ATER (Territorial Agency for residential building) for the building/ purchase / recovery /maintenance of housing to be allocated to local citizens.

3 regional departments, 5 Agency for Health Services, 4 Provinces, the Local Authority for Housing and the municipalities. The three Regional Departments (Department for education, university, research, family, associations and cooperation; Department for health, social and health integration and social policies; Department for infrastructures, mobility, territorial planning and public works) have a planning function,

coordination, guidance and final evaluation of social interventions. The Region, the Agencies for health services and municipalities implement measures to support families and parenting through the programming tools reviewed by the regional law 17 August 2004 n. 23 ("Provisions on the participation of local programmers and verification processes in health, social care and social discipline and related programming tools, as well as other emergency provisions regarding health and social care"), and the regional law March 31, 2006, n. 6 ("Integrated system of interventions and services for the promotion and protection of the rights of social citizenship"). The Regional Council, after consulting the competent Commission Board and the Standing Conference for the health planning, social and socio-regional, adopt a the regional health plan and health and social plan. The Program of Local Activities (PAT) is prepared on the basis of resources allocated, by the District Director that makes a proposal the General Director of health services, which ensure its approval after consulting the Assembly of Mayors of the district on the scope health and prior attainment of the agreement cartel with the same Assembly on the social health.

In consultation with the local authorities (provinces and municipalities) they define the territorial districts (the so-called "zones") as well as the tools and methods of planning and unified management of the system of social policies ("Zone Plans"). There are three representative bodies: the regional Standing Conference for health, social and socio-regional planning, Major Committee and District Committee of Majors. The agreement on the program relating to the approval of the Zone Plan is signed by the president of the Province, by the associated municipalities, by the local health Agency by public bodies involved and third sector social actors participating in the Programming Committee (Conference). All this stakeholders commit themselves to contribute, also with their own resources, the realization of the provisions of the Zone Plan.

The Provinces contribute to regional planning of social policies and coordinate local interventions. They also organize training courses and collect data for the information systems; The Municipalities have to plan services and promote the resources in local communities. They also contribute to regional planning and carry out all administrative tasks on social interventions.

The Implementation phase of social policies governance sees, as main stakeholders, in the FVG Region entities and bodies belonging to the sub-regional level as the provinces and municipalities. In particular can be listed: Provincial Observatories on social policies; Provincial Observatories on immigration policies; Provincial Observatories on social cooperatives; Provincial Commissions for equal opportunities for men and women; Unique committee of guarantee for equal opportunities, valorization of the well-being of workers and against discrimination; Observatories on schools; Provincial Coordination of Youth Info Service (Informagiovani); Working Table of councilors and

technical staff of territorial coordination for youth policies (Gorizia Province). FVG Provinces coordinate social policies (the so called “social integrated system”) at local level, by supplying information and support to all participating actors. Then, the provinces play an essential role of coordination of social policies at the local level, promoting the encounter between the institutions and the social services in the area of reference in order to ensure uniformity of services. Provincial Observatories for Social Policies act as a support to those who work in the network of integrated services with tasks mainly informative. They were activated in all the provinces of FVG region, with the exception of the Province of Trieste. In addition to the Provincial Centre for Social Policies, the Province of Udine has also activated an observatory on immigration and an Observatory on Social Cooperatives.

Regarding the service delivery phase of social policies governance, it must be said that a multi-level framework operates also for this phase, with a prominence of the municipal level. It must be mentioned in the case of social assistance, the role of the National Institute for Social Assistance (INPS)’s provincial departments, as they provide desk services (information; counseling; quick desks; etc. ) and also services related to the insurance account, health and social services, income support and to subject the taxpayer; consulting services, including intermediaries, aimed at managing the most complex questions. The Agency for Social Housing (ATER)’s regional offices (ATER Alto Friuli; ATER Pordenone; ATER Trieste; ATER Gorizia; ATER Udine) are responsible of the maintenance (both ordinary and extraordinary) and of the relationships with tenants; the anti mobbing consulting centre of Udine Province and Tolmezzo offer professional support to people victim of mobbing actions on the job. Municipalities offices for social services are the main supplier of services in the frame of the integrated social system. They actually supply all services to citizens (as for example “bonus bebé”, “family card”, etc).

management of the ministerial budget, human resources and information, Department of Education and Department of university, higher education in art, music and dance and research.

The Article No. 117 of the Constitution grants the State exclusive legislative competence with respect to general education and the establishment of minimum levels of performance that must be insured by the regions in the area assigned to their exclusive jurisdiction, that of vocational education and training; with the exception of the Special Statute Regions and the Autonomous Provinces of Trento and Bolzano, which have a greater degree of autonomy. The same Article No. 117 confers the exclusive legislative competence of the Regions on the system of vocational education and training, in compliance with the minimum levels of performance established by the State, and without prejudice to the tasks of reconciliation with the EU (the transposition of directives is done with law national). The minimum levels of performance that the Regions should provide include ensuring compliance with minimum training standards (duration of the courses, national validity of certifications, compliance with the national criteria for accreditation of persons who deliver the courses). There is no administration at regional level for higher education.

In the field of compulsory education the State and the Regions have concurrent legislative competence: the State establishes the general principles (duration and type of courses, exams and certifications, the value of the notes, learning objectives, credits), the Regions on the organization on territory.

The Ministry of Education provides an organization made up of the Regional Education Offices of general management level , which are autonomous centres of administrative responsibility, and exercise the residual state functions, not transferred to Regions and schools, as well as coordinate functions with regional and local authorities, universities and training agencies. At regional level operate the Departments of Education and Training (which may have different titles in different Regions). The Department have expertise in planning the integrated offer between vocational education and training; school network planning, based on the provincial plans; determining the school calendar; contributions to non-state schools. They are also responsible for vocational training. The regional competences includes interventions aimed at inclusion , higher technical and vocational training, retraining, continuous education. At sub-regional level the Provincial Education Offices are decentralised office of the Regional Education Offices, therefore without autonomy. As administrative bodies at the provincial level there are Department of Education of the Provinces. At the municipal level there are no offices of the Ministry of Education, University and Research.

The actors involved in the governance of the Italian vocational training system are the following: the Ministry of Education, University and Research that is responsible for setting the minimum public service performance levels (Livelli Essenziali delle prestazioni –

## Education Governance in Italy

As for the distribution of competences in the field of education policies, since the end of 90s’ there has been in Italy a gradual decentralization of powers involving the entire administrative system, previously highly centralized, so that at present schools have reached significant autonomy in teaching. In addition, all universities and colleges are autonomous entities, both from the point of view of administrative and financial management, both from the point of view of teaching and scientific research (Art. No. 33 of the Italian Constitution Act). At the national level the Ministry responsible is the Ministry of Education, University and Research (MIUR) which carries out functions of orientation and definition of criteria and general parameters, as well as evaluation and planning. The Ministry operates through its offices: Ministerial Department for programming and

LEP) for the education system; the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies that is responsible for setting the minimum public service performance levels (Livelli Essenziali delle prestazioni –LEP) for the vocational training system; Regions and Autonomous Provinces that are the administrations in charge of planning, organising and supplying VET; the social partners that contribute to designing and organising active labour policies and particularly VET policies. The regions operate in the field of vocational training by defining Plans of Studies with the involvement of the social partners within the framework of consultation and negotiation tables.

The Region responsibilities in the field of education and vocational training can be delegated to the provinces and municipalities, reserving to the Regions for direction, planning and control and some management functions.

In line with the EU framework, Italy adopted in March 2012 the Integration Agreement for the stranger that requires a residence permit setting down the provisions governing immigration and the status of foreigners, entering into a deal with a mutual commitment by the State to provide the tools of language, culture and the general principles of the Italian Constitution and from the foreigners the commitment to respect the rules of civil society in order to pursue mutual interest, by following an orderly process of integration based on the principle of credits. After a long process of collecting and processing data and experiences, the Office for Guidance and the fighting of early school leaving of the Ministry of Education, on February, 2014 was approved the text containing the new “Guidelines for the reception and the integration of foreign students”. The new document looks at foreign students considering a scenario that has profoundly changed (with an increase of pupils with non-Italian citizenship in Italian schools actually decreased from 430,000 in 2006 to 830,000 and a progressive shifting from primary to secondary school) prompted to update the operational guidelines for schools than the previous Guidelines, drawn up in 2006. The new Guidelines contain updated information on issues of education, integration into the second level school, assessment of the involvement of families in the school environment, education and training of young people and adults, illustrating the main educational and organizational solutions developed and implemented by the schools themselves to disseminate and share the most effective practices that had been developed for the reception and integration of foreign students in the school.

support the autonomy of schools through the allocation of resources for the construction of qualifying assets educational offer. To maintain a high level of quality achieved by the Regional school system, the ER Region has outlined since 2010 a strategy for action aimed at generating conditions in furtherance of a closer relationship between provision of training and human capital qualification requirements. The policy that has been implemented covered the whole area of education and research, from the first segment under the Regional responsibility, aimed at the acquisition of a vocational qualification, up to PhD. The result is a new educational infrastructure, established in connection with social partners, based on inter-institutional cooperation and integration between training providers and enterprises, subdivided into four branches: Education and Vocational Training (EaVT), Polytechnic Network, Higher education, research and international mobility, Employment and skills.

Besides, two further action systems were approved aimed at regional recognition of schools / organizations which carry out training activities of teaching and practice of music and service and consulting centres for autonomous schools. In a contextual way, the Region leverages on educational activities through teachers’ training and qualification of the training system. In Emilia-Romagna were surveyed over 330 network agreements promoted by the schools (almost 50% of these also involve local authorities). The same Education Administration is committed to the conclusion of agreements between institutions (with the Region, local authorities, universities, scientific and cultural institutions), through various forms of negotiation (as memoranda of understanding, planning agreements, conventions, etc.). A regional archive, under realisation, already gathers more than 70 agreements of regional level and about 90 provincial agreements.

The Emilia-Romagna Region has set up, with the regional law n. 5 of 30 June 2011, the Regional System of Vocational Education and Training (IeFP). The region has the function of planning and organizing the regional system of Vocational Education and Training through the approval of the local planning guidelines for vocational education and training, the approval of training standards and the determination of criteria for certification of qualifications.

The Provinces are responsible for the planning of the educational qualifications and diplomas of education and vocational training, starting with the needs of the labor market, which collect the availability of accredited subjects (vocational training bodies and professional institutes with a complementary and supplementary role). The choices made by the Region include consultation with the institutional collaboration, consultation and participation bodies required by regional laws: the Regional Conference for the educational system, the institutional Coordination Committee, the Regional Tripartite Commission.

## Education Governance in Emilia-Romagna

In order to implement its competence in the field of education, the Emilia Romagna Regional Administration adopted the Regional Law No. 12/2003 to promote educational success and fight early school leaving, in agreement with the local authorities and the Regional school system, and intervenes to

## Education Governance in Friuli-Venetia Giulia

The FVG Region as Autonomous Administration has exclusive legislative power with respect to any matters not expressly attributed to the State. The regional framework in the field of education is defined by Regional Law No. 10/1980 ("Norme regionali in materia di diritto allo studio"), providing the planning function, coordination, guidance and final evaluation of social interventions. In consultation with the local authorities (provinces and municipalities) they define the territorial districts (the so-called "zones") as well as the tools and methods of planning and unified management of the system of social policies. Regional Law No. 10/1980 guarantees the right to education, the promotion of the right to culture, access to education for adults, provision of textbooks and educational materials and equipment for collective use and guarantee of equal opportunities and rights to education and culture for the Slovene minority.

The Regional Administration operates through its Regional Department for works, training, education, equal opportunities, youth policy and research and its services: The Study, The Region for Schools, Make research and The Region for the Counselors. The Province Administrations contribute to Regional planning of social policies (integration and intercultural education track) and coordinate local interventions. They also organize training courses and collect data for the information systems, while the Municipalities plan services (as is the case of the draft of Municipal Organizational Models for the reception and integration of foreign nationals) and promote the resources in local communities also in the field of education.

The FVG region provides regional incentives to education at school and university levels and helps citizens in the choices or professional school, offering free information, advice and online services through its Centri di orientamento regionali (in each province). Moreover, the established V.A.I. - Valorizzazione Accoglienza Integrata in the Province of Pordenone and the Municipality of Tarcento provides services thanks to a network involving various counseling, socio-sanitary, schools and municipal social policy local structures; the service is also provided to young from migrated families.

The Ministry institutional bodies established at regional level for the implementation activities are the Regional School Office and its provincial branches (Office I – General Affairs, staff, legal affairs; Office II – financial resources, school organization, educational policies and European projects, right to study, non-state education; Office III – school staff and managers; Office IV – education in Slovenian language; Office V – Gorizia Province; Office VI – Pordenone Province; Office VII – Trieste Province; Office VIII – Udine Province).

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## Notes and comments

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