

# The integration of migrants in urban areas:

the concrete action of the Community of Sant'Egidio in Rome



### Non-Italian residents in Rome 252,582 (January 1st, 2013)

#### **Largest communities:**

- •Romanian
- •Philippine
- Bangladeshi
  - •Albanian
  - •Ukrainian

large variety of cultures and ethnic groups

favourable element in the processes of integration

can withstand the creation of mono-ethnic ghettos



#### Assessment of the integration level of migrants

#### CNEL report 2013 on:

- •attractiveness of territories
- social integration
- occupational integration

In Milan and Rome the rating of the potential for integration has progressively declined over the last two years

#### MIPEX (III Report 2011)

Italy ranging from a rating of 41 (education)

to 74 (family reunification)

#### linguistic competence

(results of governamental proficiency test on Italian SL) in Lombardia 21,50% of the people failed the test in Rome only 8,43% did not pass it



#### The experience of the Community of Sant'Egidio

In three decades the school of Sant'Egidio has opened Italian Language and Culture Schools in Rome and in other 11 Italian cities 100,000 students have attended free Italian language courses

In Rome 50,000 adult immigrants attend classes both in central and suburban areas

In the current school year over 3,300 students on the 6 CEFR levels

Huge demand to learn Italian regardless of the need to acquire a residence permit



## the level of language proficiency is one of the key factors for a successful integration process

The Community of Sant'Egidio was among the first actors in this field in Italy, long before State schools provided free language courses

In Italy there was no textbook for Italian as Second Language
The textbook written in the 90s by the Community of Sant'Egidio
"L'italiano per amico" drew its methodological approach
from the ESL texts

The collaboration between the Community of Sant'Egidio and the CVCL - University of Perugia offered students the opportunity to obtain a European level certificate



At the end of the 80s, the request of L2 teaching on the first two levels of CEFR (A1-A2) was very high.

Language was needed for communication in everyday life

teaching was initially focused on oral skills

migration flows were highly mobile, following rapidly evolving cycles

a new "hop on, hop off" teaching model, according to the user's needs the needs changed: not only everyday communication language is needed to express more complex concepts, abstractions, feelings

and a new language produces changes in the mental processes and cognitive potential, producing integration

ALTE

literature is instrumental as a place to meet and express mental images that introduce different forms of thought. These images are enhanced and transformed by reading

Demand for learning is independent from instrumental uses such as regularization, but it is really a matter of culture, which is both the vehicle and the goal of a successful integration, in a virtuous circle

The third volume of the textbook "L'italiano per amico" collects texts from Italian and world literature in five thematic modules such as: history of Italy, immigration and emigration, racism, reading and writing, living together.

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New CLIL teaching sessions conferences on demography, human rights, history, art, which take place in classroom or videoconference sessions, with structured teaching modules adapted to the higher levels



#### success factors in the path of integration:

multi-ethnic classes as a place of socialization and coexistence through classroom teaching and not e-learning not only language, but culture, history, literature, music, art festivals and events, actions that produce integration as they create contact points between people from different cultures. Through a positive image it is possible to fight fear and resulting prejudices that are the source of mistrust and marginalization