

BEING AN EXTERNAL. PATHWAYS OF PRESENCE IN FOREIGN IMMIGRATION OF TRENTINO. TREND, CLUSTER AND PHENOMENON OF LONG-TERM PRESENCE

Alessandro Gretter



Mountain territory

**Economy: various monocultures
(tourism / apple / wine above all)**

Half a milion inhabitants

Foreign citizens: 48.466 (9,0 %)

54% women

2/3 under 40 years old

1/4 under 18 years old

**Migration rate (2015): 4%
(largely national with 5%)**

Foreign Immigration fluxes:

171 in 1983

3.821 in 2010

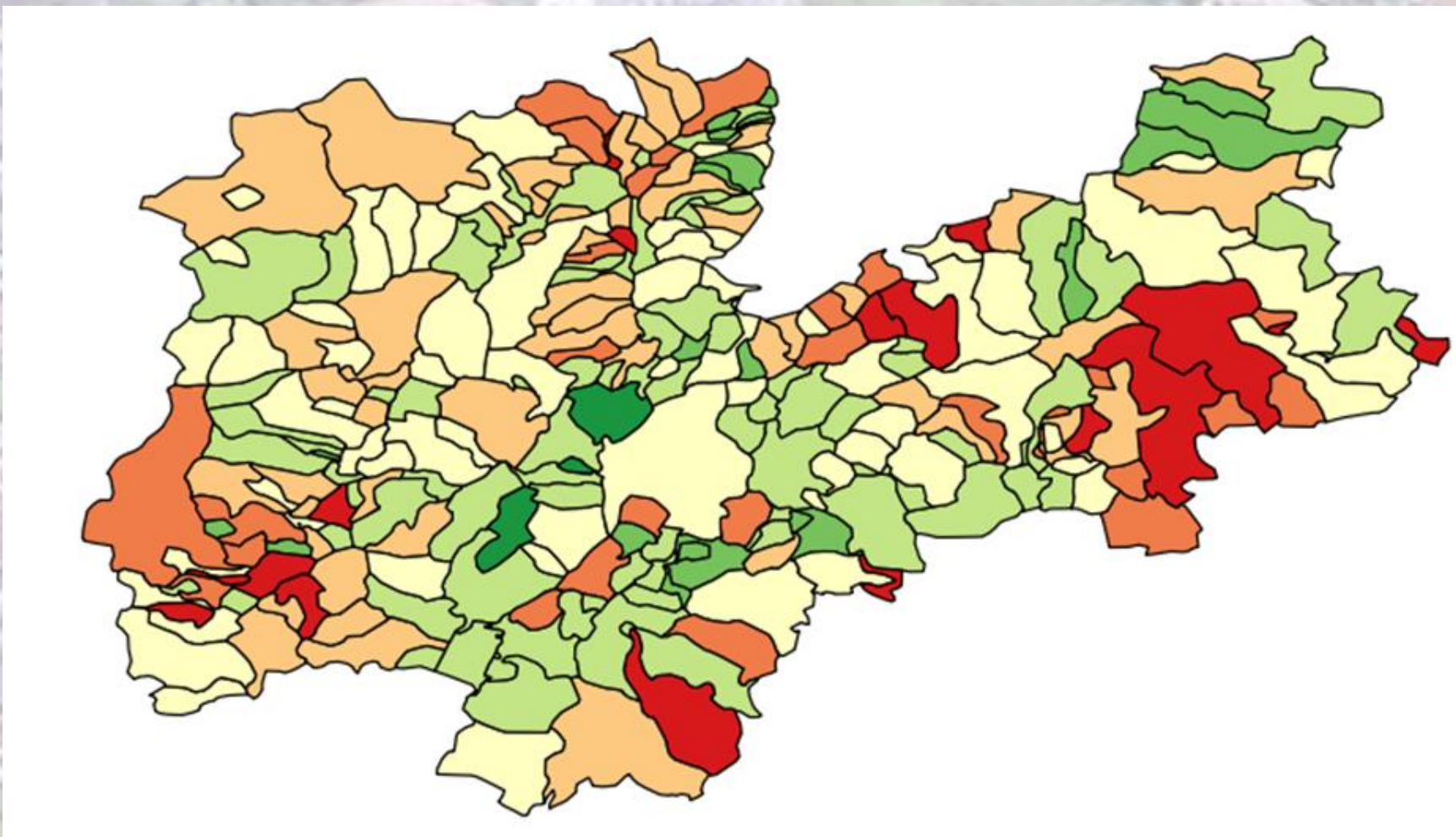
2.158 in 2014

Permit of staying: 30.000



OVERALL VARIATION 2010-2015

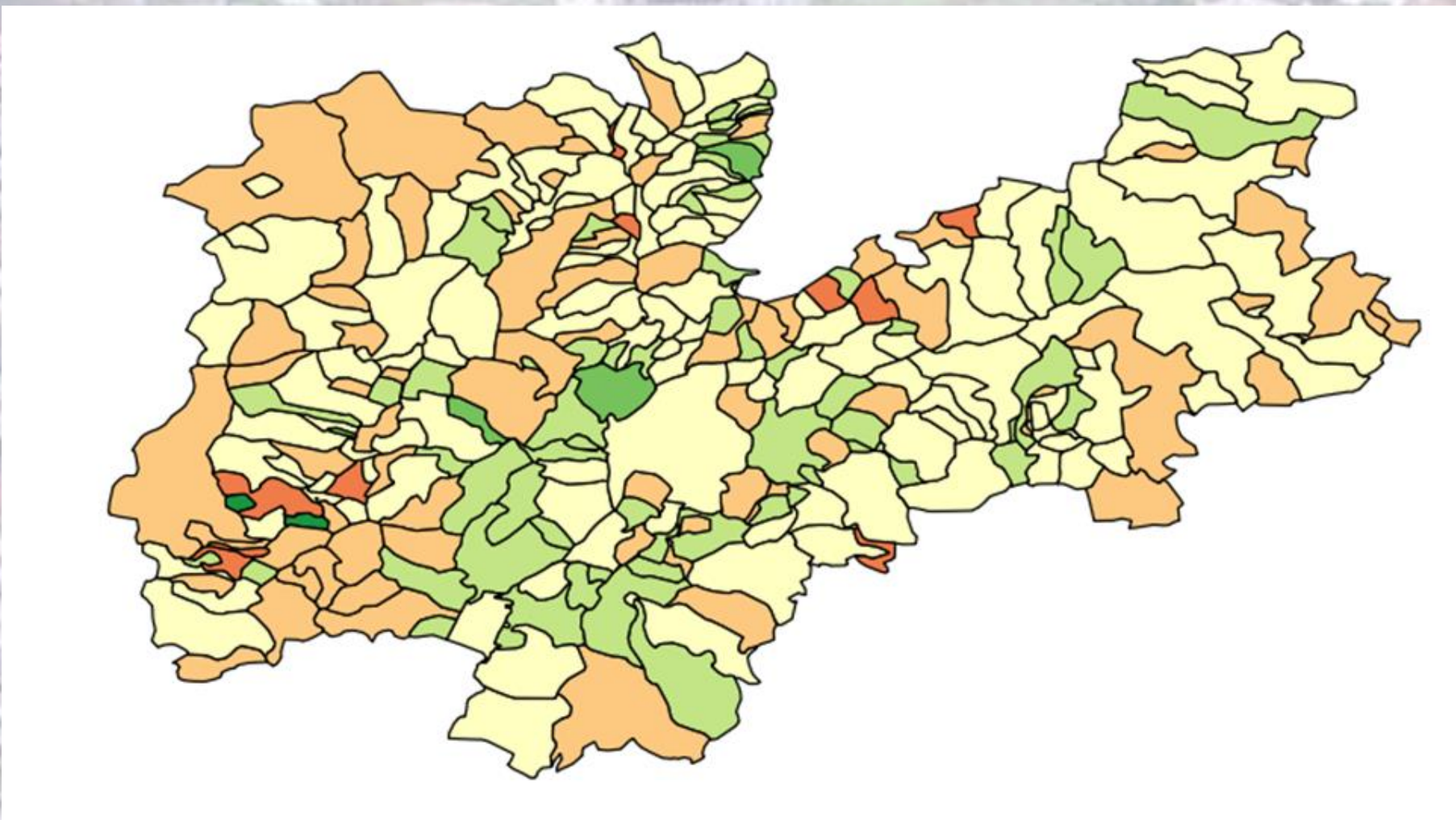
Value	Colour Scale	Number of municipalities	% on overall
Greater than 12,5 %		3	1,4%
Between 7,5 and 12,5%		17	7,8%
Between 2,5 and 7,5 %		63	29,0%
Between no variation and 2,5 %		54	24,9%
Between -2,5 % and no variation		40	18,4%
Between -5 and -2,5%		24	11,1%
Greater than -5%		16	7,4%



Source: My elaboration from Atlante Statistico Trentino, 2016

MIGRATION VARIATION 2010-2015

Value	Colour Scale	Number of municipalities	% on overall
Greater than 10 %		1	0,5%
Between 5 and 10%		4	1,8%
Between 2 and 5 %		50	23,0%
Between no variation and 2 %		98	45,2%
Between -2% and no variation		53	24,4%
Between -5 and -2%		11	5,1%



Source: My elaboration from Atlante Statistico Trentino, 2016

Foreign presence – cluster of presence

- Half of the foreign citizens live in just 8 municipalities (all these bigger than 9.000 dwellers)

Municipality	Overall inhabitants	Percentage
Trento	117.000	11,2 (max 11,6)
Rovereto	40.000	12,4
Pergine	21.000	9
Arco	17.000	9
Riva	17.000	12,5
Mori	10.000	8
Lavis	9.000	10
Ala	9.000	12,2 (max 15 nel 2010)

And elsewhere?

- Top LONA LASES with 23% of foreigners. And then Malosco (upper Valle di Non) with 18%, Monclassico (Valle di Sole) 17% and Fivè (Giudicarie) 16%
- Less GRAUNO with only a family of 3 elements
- Higher concentration in the River Adige Districts
- Fewer presence in the most remote district (i.e. Primiero-Vanoi where the percentage is 4%, Altipiani Cimbri 5,3% and touristic districts of Paganella, Fiemme and Fassa with about 6%)

CEMBRA / LONA LASES



Two sides of the valley: two sectors



Lona Lases: the highest foreign community



Foreign presence – Are the numbers right?

- Decrease in the foreigners' presence (according to statistics)
- Migratory balance is negative (cancelled > registered)

BUT

Increasing number of individuals obtaining the status of citizenship (in the last 3 years were more than 7.000 individuals)

Temporary presence with seasonal workers (see figure of working permission)

«Forced Migrants» (Trentino hosting about 1.500 individuals)

Which pathways?

- Services vs. Rights
- From occupation to self-employment and entrepreneurship
- Integration from the bottom
- Enhance the third-sector initiatives (like «TerraeTrame»)



World Cafè with multiple run - presentation of possible future scenarios (increase/decrease of population)



“Powerful” questions arised: New (definition of) resources / Issue of (inclusive) identity / (there is a role for) future generations

[illegible]

GRAZIE / DANKE / MERCI

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FONDAZIONE
EDMUND
MACH



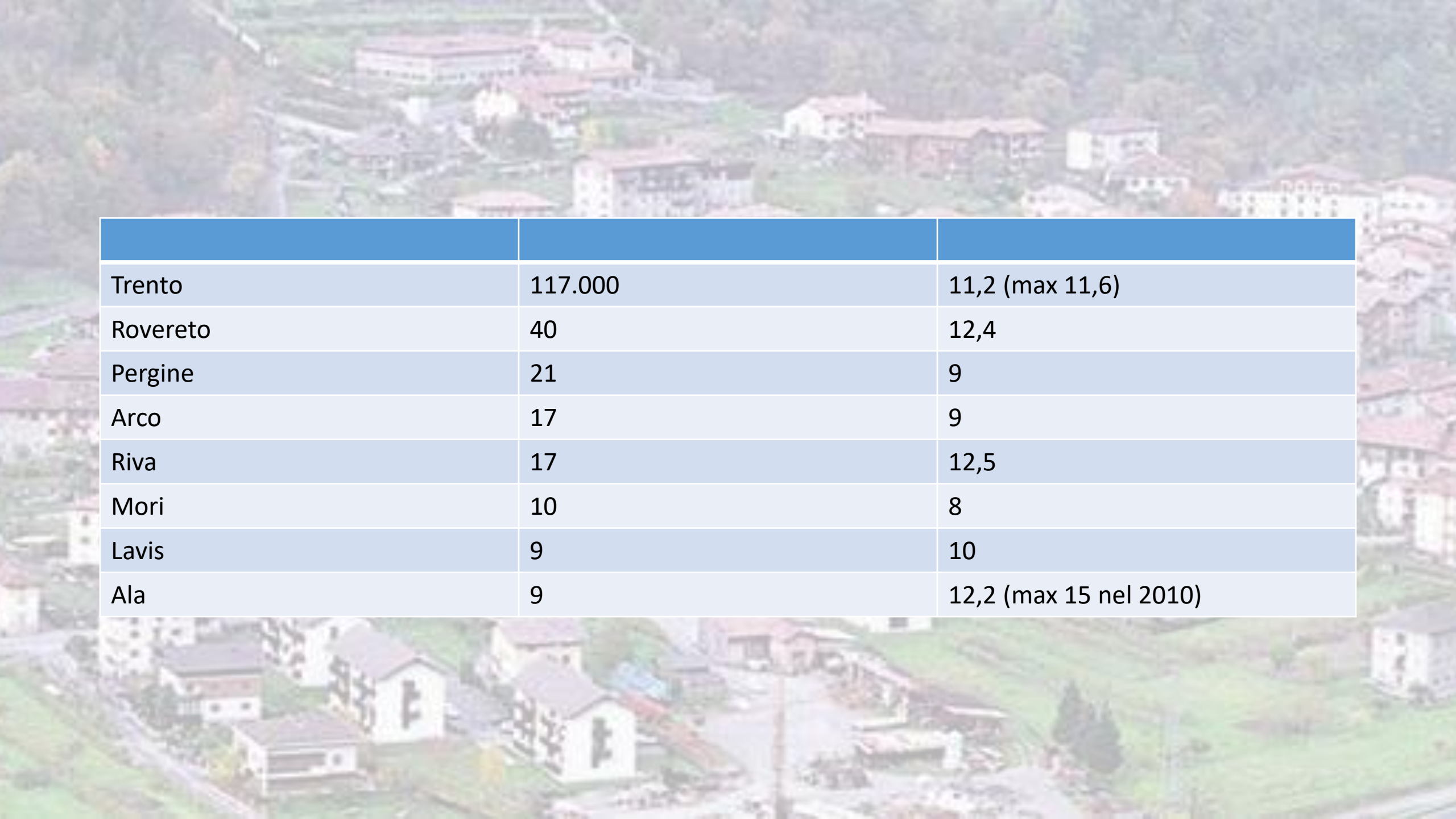
140°



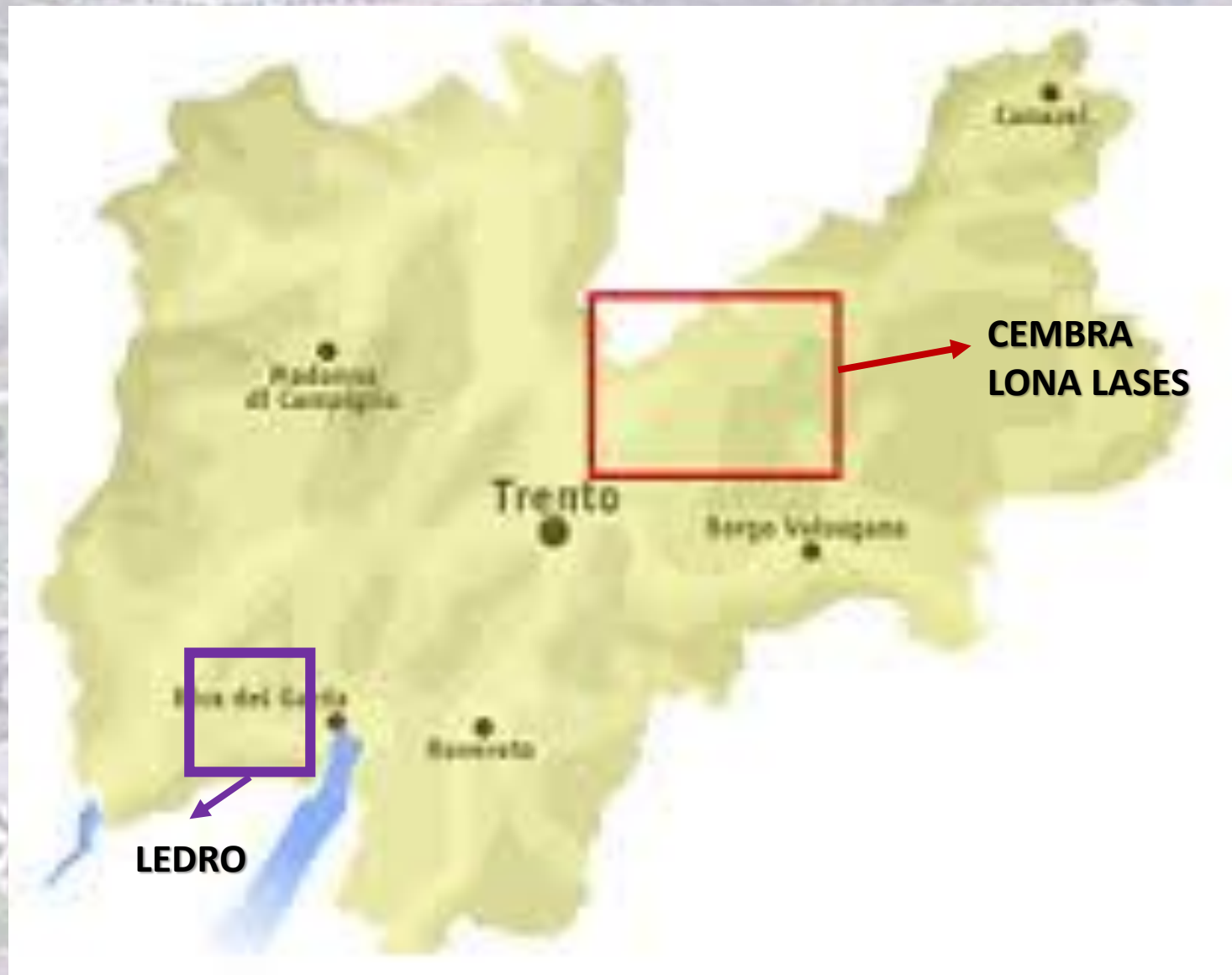
FONDAZIONE
CASSA DI RISPARMIO
DI TRENTO E ROVERETO

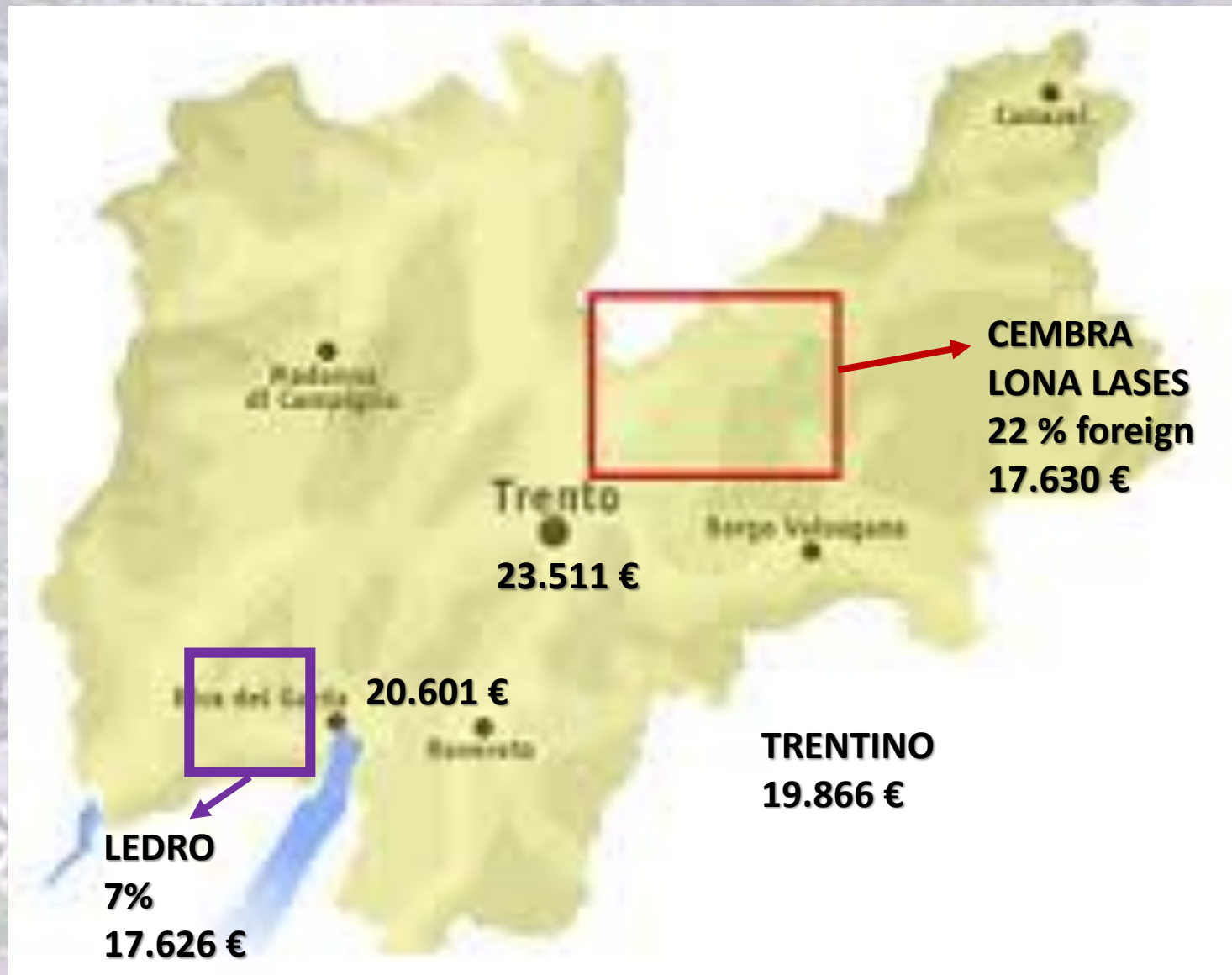
Progetto co-finanziato dalla Fondazione
Cassa di Risparmio di Trento e Rovereto

*Project co-financed by Fondazione
Cassa di Risparmio di Trento e Rovereto*



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An aerial photograph of Lake Ledro, a large, deep blue lake nestled in a valley. The lake is surrounded by steep, forested mountains. Small towns are visible on the shores of the lake. The sky is blue with scattered white clouds. The word "LEDRO" is written in white capital letters across the center of the image.

LEDRO



What happen when a shock occur?

RE – INVEST

RE – SETTLE

RE – TURN

GOVERNANCE & PARTICIPATION

- Proliferation of various level of governance (from International to micro-local)
- Inclusion vs. Exclusion
- Resilience of traditional form of governance («Collective Property») → «Circular Economy»

OPEN QUESTIONS ON GOVERNANCE

- Is there any space for emerging of new model of governance beside those actually in force?
- Trans-local governance of some mountains resources (water, biodiversity, ...) are feasible?
- The historical paradigm of local-closed communities could be still efficient within new or futurable mountain communities?

