

MPRA

Munich Personal RePEc Archive

Immigration in Italy: An overview

Venditto, Bruno and Caruso, Immacolata
Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche- Istituto di Studi
sulle Società del Mediterraneo

November 2007

Online at <http://mpa.ub.uni-muenchen.de/11820/>
MPRA Paper No. 11820, posted 29. November 2008 / 20:08

Immigration in Italy: an overview

*by Immacolata Caruso and Bruno Venditto**

The expansion and the rooting of non European immigrants which is taking place in the more advanced European countries, mirror a world context which is marked by imbalances both in terms of growth and welfare. A correct analysis of migration, of its structural characteristics and of the new dynamics of migration flows must consider the globalisation process as well as the effect that this is having with regard to the movement of people, in this context the pull and push factors mutually reinforce a phenomenon which can influence either in a positive or in a negative way the international relationships among countries. In the last quarter of the century, a steady increase of migrants have crossed Europe; this has generated a complex relationship made of integration and rejection, adaptation and conflicts, which has influenced all aspect of both economic and social life, producing new phenomenon, giving birth to new problems which require new approaches and solutions. Italy is part of such depiction since has witnessed in the last decades, a solid influx of immigrants which have increased with a high rate of growth. In fact in 2006 Italy with 2,938,922 legal immigrants, appears to be among the major destination of migrants in Europe, following Germany, Spain and France with 7,287,980, 3,371,394 and 3,263,186 immigrants respectively and just before Great Britain with 2,857,000 immigrants.

Using the available statistical data, disaggregated at national, regional and provincial level, it will be possible to have an overall picture of the phenomenon described above and to compare the Italian case with the events in the other European countries. In this way we can have a better understanding of the process underlying migration in order to identify future scenarios

Introduction

International migrations in this time of fast globalisation and widening use of “temporary job” have become more and more like a multifaceted path, where geography and the search for a better life entangle; while at the same time the possibility of coming back to the point of origin of the “journey” or to be “continuously” on the move is never completely ruled out. In such context migrations are parts of a transnational context where while the individual may gain with the gradual access to the rights of citizenship in the host country, over all benefits are envisaged from migration for both the country of origin and that of destination of migrants. The key word used by policy maker in the general debate on international migration is in fact “co-development” which is used to indicate a parallel and synergic development, between the country of origin and of destination where the migrant represents the driving factor¹.

When analysing migration in the Mediterranean context it is important, however, to stress that there has been a significant shift of vision in the last twenty years. In the fifties and sixties migration was still seen as an important factor of “economic complementarities” and “virtuous interdependence” between Western Europe and African Mediterranean countries. Now a day, particularly as result of the increase of irregular and illegal flows, migration is more and more a cause of serious concern in the receiving countries and often origin friction among the same Mediterranean countries of both northern and southern shores.

To try to find a solution to that, in the recent years a wide range of initiatives of dialogue and cooperation between country of migration and country of immigration have been taken place. This has originated a plethora of networks which do stress the importance of strengthening together with the bilateral cooperation, which is monopolised by the European Union (EU) initiative, the multilateral and regional dimension of cooperation in the area of migration. In fact economic and demographic imbalances between the country of origin and of destination of migrants while do not justify by themselves migration, do, still, account a great deal for it. As noted in the Final Report of

* Istituto di Studi sulle Società Mediterranee (ISSM). The view expressed are those of the authors and may not represent those of the ISSM.

¹ Pastore F., *LA ROTTA DI ENEA. Relazioni euromediterranee e migrazioni*, “EuropaEurope”, n° 1/2001.

the United Nation Global Commission on International Migration 2005, the driving forces behind migration can still be represented by the “3Ds”; imbalances in: Development, Demography and Democracy².

Italy in such setting being on the one hand one of the most “looked for” destination of migrants and on the other one a member of the EU appears to be an ideal case study to try to understand the complexity of the migration phenomenon and the mechanisms which regulate the Euro-Mediterranean relationship on such subject.

In this article after a brief description of the international migration context, we are going to analyse the status of foreign population resident in Italy, its distribution on the territory and the impact on the Italian labour sector; linking all that with the euro Mediterranean migration context.

1. The International Context

1.1 Population, migration and development

World population has reached in 2005 almost 6.5 billions of inhabitants, of these 85.1% live in Less Developed Countries (LDCs) (Tab. 1 in Appendix –full data). Asia, at continental level, remains the most populated with 60.4% of the world population, followed by Africa (14%), America (13.8%), Europe (11.3%) and Oceania (0.5).

Tab.1. World population –immigrants, asylum seeker- 2005

	Population (,000)	%	Immigrants (,000)	%	Refugees and asylum seekers	%
European Union	459,385	7.1	39,788	20.9	16,905	18.4
Other European Countries	268,839	4.2	24,442	12.8	1,890	3.1
Europe	728,224	11	64,230	33.7	18,795	21.5
Central-East Africa	287,707	4.5	4,517	2.4	14,694	16
Central-South Africa	163,697	2.5	3,171	1.7	8,434	9.2
Northern Africa	190,895	3.0	1,838	1.0	3,505	3.9
West Africa	263,636	4.1	7,542	4.0	3,464	3.8
Africa	905,936	14.0	17,068	9.0	30,199	32.9
East Asia	2,080,196	32.2	12,160	6.4	5,038	5.5
Central-Southern Asia	1,541,381	23.8	15,817	8.3	14,448	15.8
West Asia	283,003	4.4	25,198	13.2	13,764	15
Asia	3,904,580	60.4	53,175	27.9	33,251	36.3
North America	330,608	5.1	44,493	23.3	7,168	7.8
Central and Southern America	561,346	8.7	6,628	3.5	486	0.5
America	891,954	13.8	51,121	26.8	7,654	8.3
Oceania	33,056	0.5	5,032	2.6	825	0.9
World	6,464,750	100.0	190,626	100.0	91,679	100
<i>Developed Countries</i>	<i>961,619</i>	<i>14.9</i>	<i>95,972</i>	<i>50.3</i>	<i>25,898</i>	<i>28.2</i>
<i>Less Developed Countries</i>	<i>5,503,130</i>	<i>85.1</i>	<i>94,654</i>	<i>49.7</i>	<i>6,578</i>	<i>21.8</i>

Source: Dossier Statistico Immigrazione, Caritas/Migrantes 2006.

As far as world migrants, while in the 1960 they were equal to 76 millions people, in the year 2000 they more then doubled reaching the figure of 175 millions which reached in the year 2005 almost 200 millions (190,626) with an increase of 8% (16) millions in only five years.

Europe is the continent which has the highest presence of immigrants with 33.7% of presence followed by Asia (27.9%), America (26.8) and Africa (9%). Last in this list is Oceania with only 2.6% of world wide immigrants although, due to its small population has registered the highest increase of immigrants with regard to the local population (15.2%).

² CARITAS/MIGRANTES- Dossier Statistico Immigrazione 2006

In view of the general increase of immigrants can be registered a decrease in the number of refugees and asylum seekers³ particularly in Africa, where probably thanks to the repatriation programmes, is fallen from 5.4 to 3 millions in the period 1990-2005. Europe still receive almost 2 millions of refugees and asylum seeker (which represent 21.5% of the total number in 2005), although the highest presence of this category of migrants is in the LDC, (71.8%) countries rather than in developed countries due to the presence of an high number of local conflicts. Overall the percentage of refugees and asylum seekers over the total of immigrants is just 4.8%, however there are wide discrepancy between the developed and less developed economies, in fact while EU and North America are well below that percentage with 4.3% and 1.6% respectively, in Centre East Africa, 1 out of 3 immigrants is either a refugees or an asylum seeker and, such proportion raise to 1 out four in Centre West Africa and to 1 out 5 in North Africa.

The reasons of such imbalances can be identified, among other things, in the “forced displacement” caused by the armed conflicts of which almost 85% have erupted mainly in African and Asian countries; at the same time environmental disasters, often originated by human mismanagement of natural resources (famine, drought, desertification) are taking their toll in generating forced displacements.

The unequal distribution of “world income” is still, of course, at the roots of world migrations. Although in the year 2005 apparently a balancing between the overall income of LDCs and that of Developed countries has been reached (47.5% and 52.5% respectively); when comparing the estimate of the GDP aggregate by continents with the estimate of the world population, it is clear that half of the wealth is in the hand of the 14.9% of the world population who belong to the DC. Such imbalance is more striking when considering the pro-capita distribution of GDP, in such a case while it falls down from 9,250 \$ to 5,200 \$ in the case of the LDC, it raises to 32,600 \$ for the DC.

Migrations could contribute to partially improve such figures, in fact accordingly to the World Bank studies a growth of at least 3% of world migrants would generate an increase in the GDP of the LDC of at least 1.8% much higher than the impact caused by the elimination of remaining trade barriers with the DC⁴. The positive impact of migrations on the economies of LDC can in fact been seen in the flux of foreign direct investments originated by the migrants abroad as well as in the flux of remittance. Both could generate if properly used a multiplier effect, in terms of increasing purchasing power which would stimulate the internal growth of the LDC economies. In the year 2005 in fact remittance alone reached the figure of 232 billions dollars, three times higher than the figure of 1990, in the same year while the incidence of world remittances on the GDP is equal to 0.4% in the case of Northern and Western Africa they account for 1% and 1.3% respectively. If we look at the incidence of remittances at country level, their impact on the GDP represent 12.4% in the case of Lebanon, 8.2% for Jordan, and 3.5% for Morocco, just to mention a few revealing countries in the area. It is also important to stress that official statistics only consider the official remittance fluxes, those that pass through the financial institutions, either banks of money service providers, while do not consider at all remittances that pass through the informal channel particularly those produced by the illegal immigrants whom represent between 30 and 40 millions out of the 191 millions of world migrants. In Europe they represent between 7 and 8 millions to these one has to add the 10-14 millions of illegal immigrants originated from the countries who belonged to the ex-“East Block” and whom do reside in Russia. Irregular migrants do, hence represent an international problem which is originated at least in the Europe and in particular in the Italian cases by the geographical proximity with the country of origin of the migrants, but also by the lack of a homogeneous immigration law which has been characterised by non appropriate entry quotas, the absence of a clear path to encourage illegal emersion and the wide use of illegal immigrants as a means to avoid taxes and labour laws. In order to curb such phenomenon, between the years 1990 - 2005 many Southern European countries and Italy among them, have undertaken

³ Migrants and asylum seekers are still considered as migrants

⁴ World Bank, Global Economic Prospects 2006

campaigns to legalize illegal immigrant; in Italy alone 5.3 millions of illegal immigrants have been regularised in this period.

1.2 Legal and political aspects in the international migration setting

In the last decades, the impact of globalisation on the world economies has determined profound changes in the way in which international migrations have been addressed. In particular the impact that migrations can have in transforming economic, demographic, social and political patterns has persuaded the majority of States to redefine both internal and international migration policies on the basis of the possible advantages or disadvantages that migration could produce in both the country of origin, of transit and destination of migrations. To this regard quite interesting is the analysis made by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs- Population Division, International Migration⁵, when considering the changes in the world migration policies. The study highlights that in the year 2005:

- a. An increasing number of States do recognise the benefits of international migrations and put in place specific policies aimed to manage them on the basis of national needs. This is confirmed by the fact that while in 1996 2/5 of world countries wished to block or to reduce the fluxes of international migrants, in 2005 only 1/5 do still would like such reduction. Such pattern is much more evident in the cases of LDC where the percentage of those countries who have adopted strict restrictive migration policies to curb migrants, is moved from 60% in 1996 to 12% in 2005.
- b. In the receiving countries, migration policies do emphasise the needs to be more selective by encouraging the entrance either of high skilled immigrants or of those who can be “used” in those sectors where there is a scarcity of local skilled or unskilled labour
- c. More than 75 countries worldwide (37 DC and 38 LDC) have introduced policies which do emphasise and encourage migrants integration in the host country, an increase of 30% from the figure of 1996
- d. On the side of the countries of origin, the loss of a high number of skilled workers has prompted many governments to developed policies to encourage their return home; 76 countries worldwide, of which 58 from LDCs.

The global migration policy developed by the European Commission focuses, instead on three main pillars: This first looks at the prevention and controls mechanisms, based on admission and re-admission policies; these are aimed to curb, in the short and medium term the influx of immigrants. The second pillar focuses on policies aimed at encourage the integration of migrants in the host member countries, in order to reduce the social friction with the nationals and particularly those on the internal labour market. The third pillar try to address the cause of migration at “the origin”, the rationale of such intervention is that “*the prevention is better than the cure*”. In other words it acknowledges that in order to reduce the migration fluxes it is necessary to work “hand in hand” with the governments of the country of origin and cooperate with them to reduce the internal imbalances. Coupled with that, the support to the democratisation processes and the coordination among the countries in the area of joint migration policies is equally emphasised. To this regard the Commission had presented a “Plan of Action” containing indications on how to harmonise the procedures of entrance of non European immigrants in the European labour market; on the 1st of September 2005 the Commission has also presented the “Common Agenda” for the integration of non European citizens living and working in the member countries, with the intend to assist the single member states in finding common procedures to regulate a subject which although of national relevance, do represents the key to promote and strengthen the social and economic cohesion in Europe⁶. Migration is, in fact one facet of globalisation, and it demands a European

⁵ Cfr. Onu, Department of Economic and Social Affairs- Population Division, International Migration, 2006.

⁶ Caruso I., I flussi migratori. Gli aspetti politici e giuridici delle migrazioni nel Mediterraneo, edit by Malanima P. (2007), Rapporto sulle Economie del Mediterraneo, il Mulino, pp.45-65

rather than a national response to be effective. While the vast majority of Member States is, in fact, interested in attracting highly skilled workers, national immigration policies lack a cross-border dimension and once in a Member State, highly qualified workers have great difficulty in moving to other Member States for work purposes. This also hinders a more efficient use of this labour force for the benefit of growth and jobs in Europe. On the other hand there is a "rights-gap" between legal immigrants and EU citizens. This is incompatible with the value of equal treatment and it hampers integration and social cohesion. Therefore, the Commission has adopted two major proposals in October 2007: the first is about the EU Blue Card, which aims to harmonise the admission procedures for highly qualified workers; the second provides for a general framework to be applied in all cases: a single application procedure for a single work and residence permit as well as a common set of rights for third-country nationals who reside and work legally in Europe. Then, in its new work programme for 2008 which focuses on the globalisation agenda, regarding immigration, the Commission will propose further steps towards a common migration policy combining well managed labour migration and effective action against illegal migration and human trafficking. Regarding the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP), it will continue to support political, economic and social reforms in partner countries, providing a tailor-made response to needs of ENP countries within a common policy framework. Building on the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, the ENP is also expected to develop the longstanding regional dialogue and cooperation with all the countries of the Mediterranean region⁷.

This is even more needed, considering that in the last decade, non European Mediterranean Countries (EMC), particularly those on the east and the north side, have grown to be one of the major transit area for immigrants originated from sub-Saharan countries. This has hence transformed the non EMCs from countries of emigration into countries of both immigration and emigration. At the same time while they have not yet developed comprehensive immigration policies, the failure to absorb the influx of immigrants in labour markets already stagnant generates further social and economical instability. All this justify the view that the European Countries do have to put in place additional cooperation interventions in order to make more easy for the non EMCs to develop policies able to tackle the internal and international problems that this type of migration generate.

1.3 The Italian Legislation

In the European context, until the seventies Italy remains a country of emigration with limited influx of immigrants, either in transit to North America (mainly refugees from the East block) or to work as home carers. This means that the environment was still a close cultural one where immigration was seen primarily as public order. As result there was no specific law to regulate immigration and the justice system was both referring to international law and to norms of the 1931 local judiciary criminal law coupled with Ministerial decrees to fill the gaps. During the eighties the economic boom of the late sixties and seventies fully materialise and Italy turns into a country of net immigration. The need for a "cheap" workforce to sustain the economic growth, the need to replace local workers in low skilled sectors and the need to provide direct "private" assistance to an increasing aged population can be seen among the cause of the increase in the immigration fluxes of this period. The first law which regulates the immigration in Italy is hence enacted in 1986, decree 943 which contains rules for the employment of non European immigrants as well rules to fight illegal immigrants. In fact it is worthwhile noticing that in this same period European external policies move towards a more controlled regulation of migrants⁸.

During the nineties as result of the many international crises (the Gulf War, the collapse of the Soviet Union, and of the Albanian regime, the war in Yugoslavia, just to mention a few) the arrival of immigrants in Italy, particularly of illegal ones, skyrocketed, determining a status of crisis in the

⁷ Cfr. ENPI e-bulletin 26 October 2007

⁸ Caruso I., Sciaudone A., I flussi migratori. Le migrazioni nell'area mediterranea, edit by Malanima P. (2006), Rapporto sulle Economie del Mediterraneo, il Mulino, pp.41-61

country which was not prepared neither from a social nor from a legal point of view. Italian legislators have therefore intervened to amend and upgrade the old legislation on migration enacting a more comprehensive act for the rights and dues of non EU citizens being these immigrants, refugees or stateless (decree 39/1990). What was still missing was the acknowledgment that migration was a structural phenomenon which had to be address with a medium and long term vision. Consequently, from the mid nineties after much parliamentary debate and the introduction of new restrictive norms particularly with regard to the expulsions and the family reunion, in 1998 has been approved a new inclusive and organic law, (decree 40/1998).

The new law tried on the one hand to curb and fight illegal immigration by introducing a triennial plan with entry quotas for immigrants, linked to the needs of the labour market; on the other hand it tried to support and to develop a clear pattern for the integration of legal immigrants. However the openness of the legislator did not find the same receptiveness from the public option which was divided almost in half between those who were open to the presence of immigrants to whom were recognised the positive impact on the social and economic structure of the country, and those who instead saw in them a perils to whom defend themselves. This scenario has led to the immigration law 189/2002 which has introduced the offence of illegal immigration while increasing the responsibilities of the employer making him legally responsible for the registration of the immigrant employment contract, for the provision of an accommodation for the employee and the coverage of the repatriation costs. At the same time the possibility of entry into the country, has been linked with the existence of a pre-existent working contract; only temporary working entries were given obliging the immigrant to the repatriation at the end of the contract or in case of dismissal and the innovative figure of the sponsor was abolished, transforming in this way the Italian embassies and consulates into “virtual” employment agencies⁹. Coupled with that, new restrictions of family reunion were introduced.

On the whole, Italian approach to immigration, is influenced by the complexity of the phenomenon and swing between the openness set by the Community laws which urge to put in place comprehensive social and cultural integration programmes for the immigrants, and the need to have a unskilled and semiskilled labour force willing to accept “sub standard” working conditions¹⁰.

This has generated a wide public debate which, since 2005, has induced the government to engage in consultation with regions, local administrations, social stakeholders, as well as associations of migrants and sectorial non governmental organisations, to revisit and transform the existing law 189/2002.

2. Foreign residents in Italy

In order to consider what is the status of foreign residents in Italy it is necessary to observe that for a statistical analysis we have to consider two categories of foreigners, those registred in the registry office, strictly speaking they are the *residents*, and are registered annually by the Italian National Institute of Statistics, (Istat); and those with the residence permit, (whom *sojourn* in the country)¹¹. Although both figures refer to those regularly present in the country, they do not correspond in fact those defined as residents are a section, of the total of foreigner with the residence permit. Not all of them in fact do register; furthermore the registration process is a long process which determined a time lag with the time when the annual resident census takes place. On the other only the underage children with no parents obtain residence permit, since those with parents are registered on the residence permit of the parents. For this reason to have a clear figure of the foreign citizens living in Italy it would be necessary to develop a complex estimate based on partial statistical data. For this reason in our analysis we have decided to use mainly the data elaborated by the Istat, complementing them, when necessary, with the estimates produced by the Caritas. Acquisition

⁹ The sponsor system gave the possibility to an italian citizens to vouch for the entry of of foreign citizen, see Decree 40/1998.

¹⁰ Calavita K. *Immigrants at the Margins*.

¹¹ The catholic organisation Caritas do use this figures

On the basis of the latest figures provided by the Istat¹², it is possible to observe that in the period 2002-2006 the number of the foreign residing in Italy is more than doubled (Tab. 2 in Appendix – full data), reaching almost 3 millions.

Tab. 2 Foreign residents (Population and minors)

	2005	2006
Foreign Residents 1st January	2,402,157	2,670,514
Born	51,971	57,765
Death	3,133	3,447
Natural Balance	48,838	54,318
Attainment Italian Citizenship	28,659	35,266
Foreign Residents 31st December	2,670,514	2,938,922
<i>end year % change</i>	11.2	10.1
<i>Impact foreign pop. on total pop. (%)</i>	4.5	5.0
Minors	585,496	665,625
<i>Impact minors on foreign pop (%)</i>	21.9	22.6
Foreign born in Italy (2nd generation)		398,205
<i>Impact 2nd generation on foreign pop. (%)</i>		13.5

Source Istat , 2007

The increase registered in the year 2006 is slightly lower than that registered in the previous years (period 2002-2004) since those years reveal the effects of the immigration laws 189/2002 and 202/2002 which have permitted the registration of large numbers of immigrants that managed to be registered in the public registrars. The increase of foreign resident population in 2006 is also caused by the high birth rate, in fact the children of foreign parents both residing in the country has raised to 57,765 units, an increase of 11.1% compared the previous year; they represent the 10.3% of those born in the country. Considering the negative birth rate of the Italian population, which has seen, in the year 2006, a decline of the population of 52,200 units, the presence of the foreign residents contribute to 70.7% for the overall increase of the resident in the country that has increased from 58,751,711 to 59,131,287 units. The weight of the foreign population on the total population has increased to 5% and the end of 2006 while those foreign residents of second generation, born in the country, represent 13.5% of the total foreign population. It is also important to underline that the number of foreigners citizens, that acquire Italian citizenship is in constant increase, 23% (35,266 units) up compared with the 2005 figure. Wedding is still the prevalent form to obtain the Italian citizenship; overall weddings are celebrated between foreign female citizens and Italian male. Citizenship by naturalisation is still very low considering that the requirement is ten years of permanent residence in the country. Based on the Istat data on the 1st of January 2007 the foreign resident in Italy were 2,938,922 with an increase on 268,408 units (10.1%) to the 2006 data. This place Italy together with Spain and soon after Germany as the major countries of destination of immigrants in Europe; world wide the annual increase that both Italy and Spain experienced is far bigger than that the United States which with a population five time higher only experienced an influx of 1 million immigrants. (Tab. 3 in Appendix- full data).

Tab. 3 Foreign resident Population -gender, area of origin, nationality- 1st Jan 2004 -2007

	1st Jan 2004	1st Jan 2007			Var. %
	Total	M	F	Total	Total
EUROPE	913,620	629,282	765,224	1,394,506	52.6
Europe 15	133,545	57,648	91,263	148,911	11.5
Europe 27	379,277	254,824	351,364	606,188	59.8
Central east Europe	521,493	368,856	406,953	775,809	48.8
Other European countries	12,850	5,602	6,907	12,509	-2.7

¹² Istat, STATISTICHE IN BREVE. Popolazione, 2 Oct 2007.

AFRICA	549,801	461,200	288,697	749,897	36.4
North Africa	380,280	328,538	193,995	522,533	37.4
of which: Morocco	253,362	205,852	137,376	343,228	35.5
Tunisia	68,630	58,294	30,638	88,932	29.6
Egypt	40,583	46,791	18,876	65,667	61.8
Other African countries	169,521	132,662	94,702	227,364	34.1
ASIA	335,004	279,494	232,886	512,380	52.9
East Asia	174,464	124,462	140,426	264,888	51.8
Other Asian	160,540	155,032	92,460	247,492	54.2
AMERICA	188,455	101,735	177,225	278,960	48.0
North America	16,458	7,831	9,470	17,301	5.1
Central and South America	171,997	93,904	167,755	261,659	52.1
OCEANIA	2,562	1,008	1,528	2,536	-1.0
Stateless	717	354	289	643	-10.3
TOTAL	1,990,159	1,473,073	1,465,849	2,938,922	47.7

Source: Istat 2007

With regard to the country of origin of the immigrants residing in the country it is interesting to notice that while at the beginning immigrants were coming mainly from the North African countries, while there is a prevalence of immigrants from centre and eastern Europe, overall the origin of immigrant tends to be more and more diversified, transforming the country into a “true melting pot” where all nationalities are represented. In 2007 the foreign residents originated by east and central Europe have shown the highest percentage increase 48.8% when comparing with the figure of 2004¹³. Among them a sharp augment can be observed for the Ukrainians that in three years have pass from 58 thousands units to 120 thousands, the Rumanians from 178 thousands to 342 thousands, the Albanians, from 270 thousands to 376 thousands, and the Polish from 40 thousands to 72 thousands respectively. The Chinese are the fast growing group o immigrants from East Asia, passing from the 87 thousands to the 145 thousands units. More moderate, but sill relevant, is the increase of immigrants from Africa, 36%, among them the Moroccans whom have reached on 1st January 2007 the 343 thousands units, this is also due to the fact that they are among the oldest immigrants communities in the country and have hence benefited of the different laws to become official residents. Central and Southern Americans do represent the new immigrants with a sharp increase of 52% compared to the 2004 data, among them Ecuadorians are those with the bigger community passing from 34 thousands units to 69 thousands.

A very modest increase if not a slight reduction can be noted for those citizens coming from DCs while a slight increase is registered for North American citizens a decrease of 2.7% can be observed for those European citizens not part of the Union and for those originated from Oceania, -1%. On the other hand citizens from European member countries increase of 59%, although while the increase of members of the EU 15¹⁴ is of 11.5%, those of the citizens of the newly member countries is of 86.1%. In fact considering the entry into the EU on the 1st of January 2007 of Rumania and Bulgaria it is possible to say that with more then 1 millions residents the citizens from East and Central Europe represent almost the 39% of the total foreign residents in the country, while the Africans represent 26% (750 thousands) and the Asians 17% (512 thousands citizens) (Tab 3 in Appendix).

2007 data indicate that the gender component is quite balanced even if one should notice that due to the family reunion it is likely to foreseen that female residents could easily over number the male foreign residents. However when looking at the single group of foreign residents it is interesting to notice that there are strong gender differences. Female foreigners are higher among east and central

¹³Compared to the previous year the increase is smaller due to the fact that Romania (+92.5%) and Bulgaria (+73.8%) left this group having entered fully in the EU. If we had included them the increase would have been higher 60.1%.

¹⁴ The countries that are here indicated as EU 15 are: Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Luxemburg, Holland, Greece, Austria, Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Great Britain, and Ireland.

European and Latin American residents (Ukraine, Poland have a ratio of 22 and 39 male for 100 female while Ecuador and Peru a ratio of 64 male for 100 female) then among African and Asian communities, where the ratio is 160 and 120 male for 100 female respectively (Tab. 3 in Appendix). Overall immigrants are young but due to the family reunions it has observed in the last decade a sharp increase of underage and over sixty foreign residents¹⁵. A more comprehensive picture can be revealed if we consider together with the data of the residents also those with only the, right of sojourn (2,414,972). By considering that it possible to observe that, more then 50% of them is resident in the country by more then five years while 26.2% (633 thousands) by more then 10 years. Tunisian, Senegalese and Philippines are more then half of them while Moroccans, Sri Lankans and Serbians Montenegrins are the majority of those who are in country by more then 5 years. On the other hands Ukraine, Romanians and Ecuadorians

With regard to the distribution of immigrants in the regions, the majority of immigrants do reside in the northern and central regions; 36.3% in the North-West, 27.3 % in the North East and 24.8% in the Centre. The remaining 11.6% live in the southern regions. Lombardia, with 24.8% is among the northern regions that with the highest number of immigrants, in the capital Milan itself reside 10.8% of all foreign residents. In the Central and Northern region foreign population is evenly distributed in respect to the overall population, they represent, on average 7% of the total residents, this percentage is lower in the Central regions and falls to 1.6% in the case of the Southern regions and the Islands, (Tabs. 4a, 4b, 4c, 4d in Appendix) Lombardia with 7.6, Emilia-Romagna with 7.5% and Veneto with 7.3% in the North and Umbria with 7.3% in the Centre are the regions with the highest prevalence of foreign population. Among the southern regions only Umbria with 3.7% has significant presence of foreigners.

In the table 5 below it is possible to have an idea of the ten major foreign nationalities presented in the country; they represent almost 59% of the foreign residents¹⁶ (Tab 5 in Appendix- full data). Albanians, Moroccans and Rumanians the 3 major foreign nationalities, although are equally spread in almost all regions in the country do seems to have a preference for specific regions. Albanians in fact, seems to chose Lombardia, Toscana, Emilia Romagna and Piemonte where reside 20.3%, 13.7%, 11.8% and 9.6% respectively of the 376 thousand Albanians officially registered in Italy. Moroccans prefer Lombardia, Emilia Romagna, Piemonte and Veneto where reside 24.4%, 15.6%, 14.6% and 13.6% respectively of the 343 thousands Moroccans, registered; while Rumanians prefer to live in Lazio (22.2%), Piemonte (17.4), Lombardia (16.5%) and Veneto (14.1%).

Tab. 5 Foreign Residents by Nationality

	Male	Female	Total
Albania	209,209	166,738	375,947
Morocco	205,852	137,376	343,228
Romania	162,154	180,046	342,200
China ,Pop. Rep	76,739	68,146	144,885
Ukraine	23,058	97,012	120,070
Philippines	41,591	59,746	101,337
Tunisia	58,294	30,638	88,932
Macedonia,ex Yug. Rep	42,943	31,219	74,162
Poland	20,516	51,941	72,457
India	42,275	27,229	69,504

Source: Istat 2007

¹⁵ CARITAS/MIGRANTES, Immigrazione. Dossier Statistico 2007

¹⁶ For a full pictures of the different nationalities resident in Italy see Tab. In Appendix

Looking at the same phenomenon from another angle, that of the principle foreign nationalities living in each Italian region, we can observe that Albanians represent almost 22.6% of the total foreign residents in Abruzzo (11 thousands) and 22% of those leaving in Toscana (51 thousands). Moroccans are 25.2% (9 thousands) of the foreign residents leaving in Calabria and 16.9% (54 thousands units) of those leaving in Emilia Romagna. Rumanians nationals are 23.6% (59 thousands people) of the foreigners leaving in Piemonte and 23% (76 thousands) of those leaving in Lazio.

There are also nationalities that have taken a strong root only in specific regions, such as Ecuadorians who represent 25.2% (more than 16 thousands individuals) of the total of foreign residents in Liguria, or Tunisians with 15 thousands nationals leaving in Sicily, representing 19% of foreign residents in the region. Ukraine are 27.4% and 13.2% of foreigner nationals in Campania and Calabria respectively while significant contribution is that of the Serbian – Montenegrin in Friuli-Venezia Giulia (almost 8 thousands nationals), Chinese and Senegalese in Toscana (25 thousands) and Sardinia (almost 2 thousands), and Sri Lanka immigrants in Sicily (more than 7 thousands).

Overall internal mobility of the foreign citizens is characterised by a movement from the major cities to those with smaller population. However when considering the specific nationalities it is still true that their representation is particularly intense in few major towns while other are more evenly distributed on the territory. Philippines, Peruvians and Ecuadorians who work prevalently in the sector of home care, live mainly in the regional capitals, 81.2%, 65.1% and 59.4% respectively. The presence of Indians, Moroccans, Albanians and Tunisians although numerically relevant even in the major cities, do not prefer to live in the regional capitals. 82% of the first, 78% of the second 73% of the third and 72% of the fourth live in non capital cities.

Resident permit reading allows us to understand the major reasons of entry in the country. Come to working is the major reason to entry, 1,463,058 working permit have been issued on January 2007, (Tab. 6 in Appendix), mainly to men (78%). In the recent years is also increased the number of permits issued for family reunions, (763,744), women are still the majority of those holding this type of permit, (48%) but also the number of men is steadily increasing being them “called in” by the women who did come in the country to work in the previous years. Overall work and family reunion permits represent almost 90% of the total resident permits issued by Italian authorities.

As concern to the figure of the working force represented by foreign nationals in the country, the Istat indicates that in the year 2006 it was equal to 1,475,000 people of which 1,348,000 employed and 127,000 unemployed (8.6%). Almost 2/3 of them living in the northern regions; 1/4 in the central regions and almost 10% in the southern regions. With regard to the sector of employment 40% of foreign residents work in the manufacturing, 55% in the service sector while the presence in the agriculture sector is negligible. More than ¼ of them work during difficulty hours, 19% of them in the evening, between 8 and 11 pm, 12% during the night, from 11 pm onwards and 15% on Sunday. 85% work as employee and their employment rate is 12 points of percentage higher than that of the Italian population.

Considering all the workers born outside of Italy, regardless if they have a foreign nationality or not (i.e. some of them can then also be Italian and European members citizens) the data of Inail¹⁷ for the year 2006 indicate that they are 2,194,27; 84.6% of them not born in an EU member country. They represent 12.5% of the total employed (16.2% in the northern and eastern regions, 6.9% in the southern regions and 5.1% in the islands). Lombardia, Emilia Romagna and Veneto are the three regions with the highest number of employees born outside the country with 21.4%, 10.7% and 10.3% respectively. The data registered with Inail give also a better picture of the type of working pattern that this type of workers undertakes. They seem to have a higher turn over than Italian

¹⁷ Italian Workers Compensation Authority

workers since on average they sign two employment contracts a year¹⁸. The construction is the sector which has the highest percentage of foreign workers but 1/5 of them is either underpaid or used as unskilled workers or is not fully registered. An important sign to assess the level of radicalisation of foreign workers in the country is both the number of those who join the trade unions and the number of those who start their own business. In the year 2006 there have been 680,000 foreign workers who have joined the union, 1/5 of the total foreign workers regularly living in the country, while 141,393 foreign residents have started their own business with an increase of 8%. 70% of them operate in the construction and trade sector and often are employees who have acquired enough experience to start their own activity.

Although foreign workers do earn on average in a year only 10,042 Euro¹⁹ they do manage to send a high proportion of it as remittance in the home countries.

Conclusions

During the last two decades immigration history in Europe has structurally changed. Events such as the fall of the “Berlin wall” and its trickle down effects ended with the latest EU enlargement to the ten transitional countries Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Poland Czech Republic Slovenia, Hungary, Slovakia, Bulgaria e Romania have been coupled with the intensification of the impact of unequal world income distribution and the impact of globalisation. Geo-proximity with the non European Mediterranean countries have determined an intensification of influx from the Maghreb and the Adriatic countries while the continue economical and political crises experienced by Sub Saharan countries have developed new migration routs from these areas and Europe.

In this context the presence of foreign citizens in Italy can be structurally associated to the “Mediterranean model of immigration”²⁰ which has the following characteristics:

- Italy, like the other southern European countries has moved from being a country from which to “emigrate” immediately after the II world war into being a country to where to “immigrate” during the eighties²¹
- The demand for foreign workers a part from the manufacturing sector which is still the leading sector, (relevant particularly in the northern and central regions) is also originated by the agricultural sector, mainly for its seasonal component and increasingly by the service, particularly those related to the home care.
- The weight that the informal economy has on the economic growth of the country act as a strong pull factor for immigration and consequently
- A multitude of new immigration routs has developed to contrast the more stringent immigration rules despite that
- Illegal immigrants do represent a high percentage of the foreign workers.
- Immigrants countries of origin are disparate without the emergency of one specific group
- There is a substantial gender balance among immigrants with a female prevalence in specific foreign nationality
- Overall immigrants prefer to live in the urban areas but they have an high mobility

Some characteristics make instead, international migration to Italy different to the immigration experienced by European countries. Germany, United Kingdom and France and to some extent Spain due to their colonial past experienced the influx of immigrants much early then Italy; this has given to them the possibility to both develop better more comprehensive immigration policies and to have less social problem of integration thanks to the fact that many immigrants spoke the

¹⁸ ibidem

¹⁹ Inps 2004

²⁰ Censis (2000), *Migrazioni. Scenari per il XXI secolo. Processi globali e forme di governo delle migrazioni in Italia e in Europa*, Roma, Agenzia romana per la preparazione del Giubileo.

²¹ European Observatory on Homelessness (2001), *Migration and Homelessness. Research Guidelines*. Prepared by B. Edgar, J. Doherty, H. Meert.

language of the destination country. This on the one hand means that immigrants' nationality in Italy is more diversified; on the other hand, paradoxically this means that a stronger link is created between the immigrant and the country of destination Italy. The fact that Italian language is not spoken outside the country, neither in the country of origin of the immigrants or in other European countries, has produced a direct and strong connection between the first generation immigrants, particularly those legally registered and the country. At the same time second generation immigrants feel much more radicated in the country and "Italians", compared with second generation immigrants in other European countries.

Short Bibliography

- Calavita K., *Immigrants at the Margins: Law, Race, and Exclusion in Southern Europe* Cambridge University Press, 2005.
- CARITAS/MIGRANTES- Dossier Statistico Immigrazione 2006
- CARITAS/MIGRANTES- Dossier Statistico Immigrazione 2007
- Caruso I., Sciaudone A., *I flussi migratori. Le migrazioni nell'area mediterranea*, in Malanima P. (a cura di), *Rapporto sulle Economie del Mediterraneo*, il Mulino 2006
- Caruso I., *I flussi migratori. Gli aspetti politici e giuridici delle migrazioni nel Mediterraneo*, in Malanima P. (a cura di), *Rapporto sulle Economie del Mediterraneo*, il Mulino 2007
- Censis (2000), *Migrazioni. Scenari per il XXI secolo. Processi globali e forme di governo delle migrazioni in Italia e in Europa*, Roma, Agenzia romana per la preparazione del Giubileo
- ENPI e-bulletin 26 October 2007
- European Observatory on Homelessness (2001), *Migration and Homelessness. Research Guidelines*. Prepared by B. Edgar, J. Doherty, H. Meert
- Istat, *STATISTICHE IN BREVE. Popolazione*, 2 ottobre 2007
- Onu, Department of Economic and Social Affairs- Population Division, *International Migration*, 2006.
- Pastore F., *LA ROTTA DI ENEA. Relazioni euromediterranee e migrazioni*, *Rivista bimestrale di studi europei "EuropaEurope"*, n° 1/2001.
- World Bank, *Global Economic Prospects* 2006

Statistical Appendix

Tab 1. Tab.1.World population –immigrants, asylum seeker- and GDP 2005

	Population (,000)	%	Immigrants (,000)	%	Refugees - asylum seekers	%	GDP (bil. \$ PPP*)	%	Remitt. (bil. \$ PPP)	%
European Union	459,385	7.1	39,788	20.9	16,905	18.4	12,626,921	21.1	58,440	25.2
Other European Countries	268,839	4.2	24,442	12.8	1,890	3.1	2,804,112	4.7	15,281	6.6
Europe	728,224	11	64,230	34	18,795	21.5	15,431,033	26	73,721	32
Central-East Africa	287,707	4.5	4,517	2.4	14,694	16	315,468	0.5	1,149	0.5
Central-South Africa	163,697	2.5	3,171	1.7	8,434	9.2	757,491	1.3	997	0.4
Northern Africa	190,895	3.0	1,838	1.0	3,505	3.9	857,894	1.4	13,797	5.9
West Africa	263,636	4.1	7,542	4.0	3,464	3.8	358,913	0.6	4,596	2.0
Africa	905,936	14.0	17,068	9.0	30,199	32.9	2,289,766	3.8	20,539	8.8
East Asia	2,080,196	32.2	12,160	6.4	5,038	5.5	16,306,599	27.3	44,982	19.4
Central-Southern Asia	1,541,381	23.8	15,817	8.3	14,448	15.8	4,805,414	8.0	32,648	14.1
West Asia	283,003	4.4	25,198	13.2	13,764	15	2,122,774	3.5	10,938	4.7
Asia	3,904,580	60.4	53,175	27.9	33,251	36.3	23,234,787	38.8	88,568	38.1
North America	330,608	5.1	44,493	23.3	7,168	7.8	13,470,701	22.5	3,038	1.3
Central & Southern America	561,346	8.7	6,628	3.5	486	0.5	4,619,731	7.7	42,440	18.3
America	891,954	13.8	51,121	26.8	7,654	8.3	18,090,432	30.2	45,478	19.6
Oceania	33,056	0.5	5,032	2.6	825	0.9	760,777	1.3	4,035	1.7
World	6,464,750	100.0	190,626	100.0	91,679	100	59,806,795	100.0	232,342	100.0
<i>Developed Countries</i>	<i>961,619</i>	<i>14.9</i>	<i>95,972</i>	<i>50.3</i>	<i>25,898</i>	<i>28.2</i>	<i>31,406,068</i>	<i>52.5</i>	<i>68,947</i>	<i>29.7</i>
<i>Less Developed Countries</i>	<i>5,503,130</i>	<i>85.1</i>	<i>94,654</i>	<i>49.7</i>	<i>6,578</i>	<i>21.8</i>	<i>28,400,727</i>	<i>47.5</i>	<i>163,395</i>	<i>70.3</i>

Source: Dossier statistico Immigrazione Caritas/Migrantes 2006

* PPA: Parity Purchasing Power

Tab. 2 Foreign residents (Population and minors) 2002-2006

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Foreign Residents 1st January	1,356,590	1,549,373	1,990,159	2,402,157	2,670,514
Born	33,593	33,691	48,925	51,971	57,765
Death	2,137	2,559	2,931	3,133	3,447
Natural Balance	31,456	31,132	45,994	48,838	54,318
Attainment Italian Citizenship	12,267	17,205	19,140	28,659	35,266
Foreign Residents 31st December	1,549,373	1,990,159	2,402,157	2,670,514	2,938,922
<i>end year % change</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>28.4</i>	<i>20.7</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>10.1</i>
<i>Impact foreign pop. on total pop. (%)</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>5.0</i>
Minors	353,139	412,432	501,792	585,496	665,625
<i>Impact minors on foreign pop (%)</i>	<i>22.8</i>	<i>20.7</i>	<i>20.9</i>	<i>21.9</i>	<i>22.6</i>
Foreign born in Italy (2nd generation)					398,205
<i>Impact 2nd generation on foreign pop. (%)</i>					<i>13.5</i>

Source: ISTAT 2007

Tab. 3 Foreign resident Population -gender, area of origin, nationality- 1st Jan 2004 -2007

	1st Jan 2004			1st Jan 2007			Var. % MF
	M	F	MF	M	F	MF	
EUROPE	423,600	490,020	913,620	629,282	765,224	1,394,506	52.6
Europe 15	51,344	82,201	133,545	57,648	91,263	148,911	11.5
New EU countries	106,426	139,306	245,732	197,176	260,101	457,277	86.1
of which: Poland	10,557	29,757	40,314	20,516	51,941	72,457	79.7
Romania	86,754	91,058	177,812	162,154	180,046	342,200	92.5
Bulgaria	4,902	6,565	11,467	8,486	11,438	19,924	73.8
Europe 27	157,770	221,507	379,277	254,824	351,364	606,188	59.8
Central east Europe	260,042	261,451	521,493	368,856	406,953	775,809	48.8
of which: Albania	155,082	115,301	270,383	209,209	166,738	375,947	39.0
Ukraine	8,551	49,420	57,971	23,058	97,012	120,070	107.1
Moldova	6,607	18,038	24,645	19,488	36,315	55,803	126.4
Other European countries	5,788	7,062	12,850	5,602	6,907	12,509	-2.7
AFRICA	342,669	207,132	549,801	461,200	288,697	749,897	36.4
North Africa	244,166	136,114	380,280	328,538	193,995	522,533	37.4
of which: Morocco	157,178	96,184	253,362	205,852	137,376	343,228	35.5
Tunisia	45,775	22,855	68,630	58,294	30,638	88,932	29.6
Egypt	28,198	12,385	40,583	46,791	18,876	65,667	61.8
Other African countries	98,503	71,018	169,521	132,662	94,702	227,364	34.1
of which Senegal	39,370	7,108	46,478	48,984	10,873	59,857	28.8
Ghana	16,910	12,342	29,252	20,729	15,811	36,540	24.9
ASIA	180,343	154,661	335,004	279,494	232,886	512,380	52.9
East Asia	79,706	94,758	174,464	124,462	140,426	264,888	51.8
of which: China, Pop. Rep.	45,688	41,050	86,738	76,739	68,146	144,885	67.0
Philippines	28,652	43,720	72,372	41,591	59,746	101,337	40.0
Other Asian	100,637	59,903	160,540	155,032	92,460	247,492	54.2
of which: India	27,465	17,326	44,791	42,275	27,229	69,504	55.2
AMERICA	63,940	124,515	188,455	101,735	177,225	278,960	48.0
North America	7,441	9,017	16,458	7,831	9,470	17,301	5.1
Central and South America	56,499	115,498	171,997	93,904	167,755	261,659	52.1
of which : Ecuador	11,343	22,163	33,506	27,004	41,876	68,880	105.6
Peru	15,824	27,185	43,009	25,884	40,622	66,506	54.6
OCEANIA	1046	1,516	2,562	1,008	1,528	2,536	-1.0
Stateless	329	388	717	354	289	643	-10.3
TOTAL	1,011,927	978,232	1,990,159	1,473,073	1,465,849	2,938,922	47.7

Source: ISTAT 2007

Tab 4a - Foreign Residents as per regions and provinces -1st Jan 2007 North -West

Regions and Provinces	Value	TRP	FB / TB	Female	Minors	1 st Nationality	Total Foreign
		%	%	%	%		%
PIEMONTE	252,302	5.8	14.1	50.4	23.5	Romania	23.6
<i>Torino</i>	<i>129,533</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>50.9</i>	<i>22.1</i>	Romania	34.1
Vercelli	9,431	5.3	14.1	49.7	25.0	Morocco	30.2
Biella	8,321	4.5	10.7	53.6	24.9	Morocco	37.1
Verbano-C.-O.	6,420	4.0	8.3	55.4	18.2	Morocco	16.1
Novara	21,485	6.0	13.2	49.0	23.3	Albania	20.3
Cuneo	35,547	6.2	15.9	48.7	26.5	Albania	24.9
Asti	14,872	6.9	19.9	48.2	24.9	Albania	24.5
Alessandria	26,693	6.2	16.8	50.8	25.3	Albania	25.5
VALLE D'AOSTA	5,534	4.4	9.8	52.2	21.8	Morocco	31.0
<i>Aosta</i>	<i>5,534</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>52.2</i>	<i>21.8</i>	<i>Morocco</i>	<i>31.0</i>
LIGURIA	80,735	5.0	10.5	52.6	20.8	Ecuador	20.2
Imperia	13,198	6.1	10.3	51.1	18.7	Albania	18.7
Savona	13,850	4.9	11.2	50.3	22.3	Albania	33.0
<i>Genova</i>	<i>44,322</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>53.5</i>	<i>20.8</i>	<i>Ecuador</i>	<i>32.3</i>
La Spezia	9,365	4.3	8.6	53.5	21.3	Albania	19.6
LOMBARDIA	728,647	7.6	16.9	47.5	24.0	Morocco	11.5
Varese	50,376	5.9	13.5	49.7	24.9	Albania	17.8
Como	32,381	5.7	12.3	49.2	23.3	Morocco	12.8
Lecco	18,142	5.5	14.3	46.8	26.2	Morocco	15.8
Sondrio	5,269	2.9	7.0	52.0	22.5	Morocco	25.2
<i>Milano</i>	<i>317,536</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>15.7</i>	<i>49.1</i>	<i>21.8</i>	<i>Egypt</i>	<i>10.5</i>
Bergamo	78,165	7.5	16.9	44.0	25.9	Morocco	20.6
Brescia	120,845	10.1	24.3	44.2	26.6	Morocco	13.8
Pavia	30,187	5.8	15.0	49.4	24.1	Albania	17.9
Lodi	15,711	7.3	20.5	47.5	25.9	Romania	16.4
Cremona	24,868	7.1	19.0	47.0	28.2	India	18.0
Mantova	35,167	8.8	23.5	46.4	26.2	Morocco	17.6

TRP =Total Resident Population, FB = Foreign Born, TB = Total Born

Source: ISTAT 2007

Tab 4b - Foreign Residents as per regions and provinces -1st Jan 2007 North -East

Regions and Provinces	Value	TRP	FB / TB	Female	Minors	1 st Nationality	Total Foreign
		%	%	%	%		%
TRENTINO-A.A.	61,674	6.2	11.4	49.7	23.4	Albania	15.2
<i>Bolzano</i>	<i>28,394</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>49.5</i>	<i>21.7</i>	<i>Albania</i>	<i>14.2</i>
Trento	33,280	6.6	13.3	49.8	24.9	Albania	16.0
VENETO	350,215	7.3	17.3	47.4	24.8	Romania	13.8
Verona	72,459	8.2	18.4	47.5	23.9	Morocco	17.6
Vicenza	75,630	9.0	20.7	46.0	26.5	Serbia - Montenegro	16.0
Belluno	9,939	4.7	11.1	52.9	23.3	Morocco	17.0
Treviso	77,947	9.1	20.9	45.7	26.7	Morocco	13.9
<i>Venezia</i>	<i>44,996</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>49.9</i>	<i>22.0</i>	<i>Albania</i>	<i>12.1</i>
Padova	58,498	6.5	15.3	48.3	23.3	Romania	24.5
Rovigo	10,746	4.4	14.3	49.7	25.4	Morocco	22.1
FRIULI-V. G.	72,462	6.0	12.1	48.7	21.2	Albania	15.0
Pordenone	24,895	8.2	14.6	48.9	23.1	Albania	22.1
Udine	26,680	5.0	11.3	50.3	21.7	Albania	15.9
Gorizia	7,451	5.3	12.0	42.0	20.1	Macedonia, ex	15.7

						Yug.	
<i>Trieste</i>	13,436	5.7	9.7	48.7	17.1	Serbia - Montenegro	37.7
EMILIA-ROMAGNA	317,888	7.5	17.4	48.6	23.9	Morocco	16.9
Piacenza	24,357	8.8	23.1	48.3	25.6	Albania	20.5
Parma	33,950	8.1	19.1	48.7	22.0	Albania	13.7
Reggio Emilia	46,722	9.3	20.2	47.2	26.2	Morocco	17.8
Modena	59,944	8.9	20.5	47.0	26.5	Morocco	23.4
Bologna	65,785	6.9	15.1	50.1	22.3	Morocco	18.7
Ferrara	15,516	4.4	12.5	52.5	22.7	Morocco	19.2
Ravenna	26,099	7.0	16.1	47.4	22.1	Albania	19.5
Forli-Cesena	25,757	6.8	16.6	47.4	24.0	Albania	19.2
Rimini	19,758	6.7	12.0	51.2	20.6	Albania	27.3

TRP =Total Resident Population, FB = Foreign Born, TB = Total Born

Source: ISTAT 2007

Tab 4c - Foreign Residents as per regions and provinces -1st Jan 2007 Centre

Regions and Provinces	Value	TRP	FB / TB	Female	Minors	1 st Nationality	Total Foreign
		%	%	%	%		%
TOSCANA	234,398	6.4	13.6	50.2	21.7	Albania	22.0
Massa-Carrara	7,961	4.0	7.6	49.0	19.0	Albania	20.7
Lucca	16,830	4.4	9.2	51.2	21.4	Albania	19.9
Pistoia	17,575	6.2	14.5	52.9	22.9	Albania	44.4
Firenze	75,621	7.8	16.0	50.5	21.9	Albania	19.2
Prato	26,120	10.7	27.3	46.5	26.1	China Pop. Rep	41.9
Livorno	13,990	4.2	6.2	53.6	17.5	Albania	17.5
Pisa	22,015	5.5	10.0	47.7	20.6	Albania	27.3
Arezzo	24,048	7.1	15.0	50.4	22.7	Romania	26.5
Siena	18,530	7.0	13.2	50.2	21.4	Albania	23.7
Grosseto	11,708	5.3	9.2	53.2	16.3	Romania	13.7
MARCHE	99,285	6.5	14.3	49.8	24.2	Albania	18.3
Pesaro e Urbino	24,148	6.5	13.6	49.4	23.6	Albania	20.8
Ancona	29,509	6.3	14.6	50.1	24.5	Albania	16.4
Macerata	25,004	7.9	17.0	48.5	25.0	Macedonia, ex Yug.	15.9
Ascoli Piceno	20,624	5.4	12.5	51.4	23.6	Albania	22.7
UMBRIA	63,861	7.3	15.3	52.2	23.0	Albania	20.9
Perugia	50,824	7.9	16.2	51.6	23.4	Albania	21.1
Terni	13,037	5.7	12.2	54.5	21.2	Romania	20.5
LAZIO	330,146	6.0	9.9	54.1	19.6	Romania	23.0
Viterbo	15,433	5.1	10.5	53.0	20.3	Romania	28.7
Rieti	6,531	4.2	6.8	54.6	18.4	Romania	23.4
Roma	278,540	6.9	11.0	54.3	19.4	Romania	22.3
Latina	16,977	3.2	5.3	51.4	20.4	Romania	31.2
Frosinone	12,665	2.6	5.1	53.0	22.9	Albania	27.1
ABRUZZO	48,018	3.7	7.3	52.9	21.4	Albania	22.6
L'Aquila	14,099	4.6	9.1	50.0	20.4	Macedonia ex Yug.	17.2
Teramo	14,775	4.9	11.3	52.5	24.5	Albania	27.7
Pescara	8,501	2.7	4.4	56.3	18.7	Albania	17.5
Chieti	10,643	2.7	5.2	54.6	20.4	Albania	34.5

TRP =Total Resident Population, FB = Foreign Born, TB = Total Born

Source: ISTAT 2007

Tab 4d - Foreign Residents as per regions and provinces - 1st Jan 2007 South and Islands

Regions and Provinces	Value	TRP	FB / TB	Female	Minors	1 st Nationality	Total Foreign
		%	%	%	%		%
MOLISE	4,834	1.5	2.3	56.7	18.7	Albania	16.4
Isernia	1,476	1.7	2.3	56.0	18.2	Morocco	19.5
Campobasso	3,358	1.5	2.3	57.0	18.9	Albania	19.7
CAMPANIA	98,052	1.7	1.8	58.1	15.6	Ukraine	27.4
Caserta	20,425	2.3	2.4	53.0	15.1	Ukraine	27.2
Benevento	3,066	1.1	1.3	61.8	15.3	Ukraine	27.6
Napoli	47,577	1.5	1.7	60.7	16.2	Ukraine	27.1
Avellino	7,129	1.6	2.4	59.4	18.1	Ukraine	24.8
Salerno	19,855	1.8	1.8	56.2	13.8	Ukraine	29.2
PUGLIA	51,242	1.3	2.0	49.0	21.9	Albania	37.4
Foggia	9,860	1.4	2.4	49.9	20.3	Albania	24.6
Bari	23,041	1.4	2.4	46.9	23.4	Albania	45.8
Taranto	4,244	0.7	1.1	50.7	21.7	Albania	35.9
Brindisi	4,180	1.0	1.2	51.0	20.3	Albania	48.4
Lecce	9,917	1.2	2.0	51.3	21.0	Albania	26.4
BASILICATA	6,726	1.1	1.6	53.3	18.3	Albania	21.7
Potenza	3,253	0.8	1.2	59.7	15.6	Morocco	16.0
Matera	3,473	1.7	2.3	47.3	20.8	Albania	30.6
CALABRIA	35,216	1.8	2.4	54.6	18.2	Morocco	25.2
Cosenza	9,251	1.3	2.1	58.5	18.0	Morocco	18.5
Crotone	3,110	1.8	1.9	54.4	18.9	Morocco	19.0
Catanzaro	6,805	1.9	2.4	52.4	19.2	Morocco	39.5
Vibo Valentia	2,994	1.8	2.4	56.4	18.5	Morocco	26.3
Reggio Calabria	13,056	2.3	2.9	52.5	17.4	Morocco	23.8
SICILIA	78,242	1.6	2.5	49.4	22.4	Tunisia	18.8
Trapani	6,667	1.5	2.3	47.2	29.7	Tunisia	58.1
Palermo	18,717	1.5	2.5	50.4	25.4	Sri Lanka	14.5
Messina	13,363	2.0	3.7	54.1	20.2	Sri Lanka	18.0
Agrigento	5,007	1.1	1.6	51.5	17.8	Morocco	22.9
Caltanissetta	2,497	0.9	1.4	51.8	21.2	Morocco	35.5
Enna	1,222	0.7	1.3	61.5	16.6	Romania	22.7
Catania	13,108	1.2	1.8	54.4	22.0	Mauritius	18.8
Ragusa	12,156	3.9	7.3	35.3	22.5	Tunisia	48.7
Siracusa	5,505	1.4	1.7	50.3	15.8	Morocco	14.6
SARDEGNA	19,445	1.2	1.8	51.9	17.5	Morocco	16.6
Olbia-Tempio	4,254	2.9	4.5	53.1	15.9	Morocco	18.3
Sassari	3,463	1.0	1.5	56.5	18.3	Morocco	17.2
Nuoro	1,397	0.9	0.9	45.3	17.9	Morocco	32.1
Oristano	1,270	0.8	1.6	59.5	22.5	Morocco	17.3
Ogliastra	491	0.8	1.1	55.0	14.1	Morocco	26.9
Medio Campidano	472	0.5	0.4	51.9	18.0	Morocco	16.7
Cagliari	7,323	1.3	1.8	48.2	16.8	Senegal	12.0
Carbonia-Iglesias	775	0.6	1.2	55.6	23.1	Morocco	19.9

TRP = Total Resident Population, FB = Foreign Born, TB = Total Born

Source: ISTAT 2007

Tab 5 - Foreign Residents and Resident Permits on 1st Jan 2007

	Foreign Residents	Resident Permit (a)	Present	Present
--	-------------------	---------------------	---------	---------

Nationalities	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	> 5 years	> 10 years
Albania	209,209	166,738	375,947	159,715	122,935	282,650	57.5	22.3
Morocco	205,852	137,376	343,228	162,847	95,724	258,571	63.5	37.1
Romania	162,154	180,046	342,200	127,777	150,805	278,582	27.5	7.3
China, Pop. Rep	76,739	68,146	144,885	64,729	57,635	122,364	53.5	25.7
Ukraine	23,058	97,012	120,070	19,887	98,637	118,524	21.0	1.0
Philippines	41,591	59,746	101,337	29,225	47,188	76,413	75.0	55.8
Tunisia	58,294	30,638	88,932	46,174	18,696	64,870	68.0	47.0
Macedonia, ex Yug. Rep	42,943	31,219	74,162	26,690	17,463	44,153	58.2	30.5
Poland	20,516	51,941	72,457	22,451	56,479	78,930	32.1	16.4
India	42,275	27,229	69,504	35,324	21,798	57,122	49.6	23.7
Ecuador	27,004	41,876	68,880	18,338	31,936	50,274	34.3	8.1
Peru	25,884	40,622	66,506	18,864	33,269	52,133	55.2	33.7
Egypt	46,791	18,876	65,667	38,789	10,763	49,552	55.8	34.3
Serbia and Montenegro	35,624	28,787	64,411	32,007	23,694	55,701	64.2	35.6
Senegal	48,984	10,873	59,857	42,991	6,814	49,805	71.3	50.4
Sri Lanka	31,667	25,078	56,745	25,641	19,316	44,957	66.7	38.9
Total 16	1,098,585	1,016,203	2,114,788	871,449	813,152	1,684,601	50.4	25.3
TOTALE	1,473,073	1,465,849	2,938,922	1,198,452	1,216,520	2,414,972	50.5	26.2

Source: ISTAT 2007

a) Elaboration Istat data Home Affairs

Tab 6 – Residents Permit (reasons and sex) 1st Jan 2005-2007

Years	Work		Reunion		Study	Elected Residence	Religious	Asylum Seekers	Other	Total
	Value	%	Value	%						
Total										
2005	1,412,694	62.9	624,404	27.8	40,355	61,876	53,249	17,833	35,137	2,245,548
2006	1,419,285	62.1	682,365	29.8	48,718	41,573	34,251	14,932	44,900	2,286,024
2007	1,463,058	60.6	763,744	31.6	51,625	44,847	32,081	16,079	43,538	2,414,972
Male										
2005	899,328	78.8	140,913	12.3	17,977	28,010	25,280	13,887	16,336	1,141,731
2006	903,516	78.9	156,031	13.6	21,760	17,004	13,874	11,617	21,082	1,144,884
2007	932,596	77.8	174,839	14.6	23,517	18,471	12,746	12,538	23,745	1,198,452
Female										
2005	513,366	46.5	483,491	43.8	22,378	33,866	27,969	3,946	18,801	1,103,817
2006	515,769	45.2	526,334	46.1	26,958	24,569	20,377	3,315	23,818	1,141,140
2007	530,462	43.6	588,905	48.4	28,108	26,376	19,335	3,541	19,793	1,216,520

Source: ISTAT 2007

Tab. 7- Foreign Born Employees 31st Dec. 2006

Economic Sectors	Employees		% on Tot Emp. Italy
	value	%	
Agriculture and Fishing	140,166	6.4	20.4
Manufacturing	772,101	35.2	12.7
Construction	291,689	13.3	19.4
Metallurgy	112,873	5.1	14.5
Textile	69,378	3.2	14.7
Food processing	51,559	2.3	10.6
Engineering	42,723	1.9	7.9
Processing	25,947	1.2	11.4
Tanning	25,102	1.1	15.6
Other Industries	152,830	7.0	7.9
Trade	167,417	7.6	7.3

Retails	79,832	3.6	6.8
Other Trade	87,585	4.0	7.9
Services	1,114,587	50.8	13.0
Service to industries	268,260	12.2	12.2
Hotel and Restaurants	220,735	10.1	20.4
Home Care	213,288	9.7	66.2
Transport	119,161	5.4	10.7
Other Services	293,143	13.4	7.6
TOTAL	2,194,271	100.0	12.5

Source: Inail /Dossier Statistico Caritas/Migrantes 2007