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Illegal Immigration into Italy: Evidence from a field survey

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Abstract

The Survey on illegal migration in Italy (SIMI henceforth) aims to analyse the phenomenon of clandestines migrating to or through Italy. SIMI contains information concerning the main demographic, economic and social characteristics of a sample of 920 clandestines crossing Italian borders and apprehended during 2003. Migrants' motivations, intention to send remittance and expectations about the future are collected within SIMI and reported in this paper.

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1. Introduction

The definition of “illegal immigrant” is quite vague and not so easy to pin down as for legal migrants. Generally, “clandestines” are defined as individuals who enter unlawfully a country or overstay the expiration date of their visa, whereas “asylum seekers” are those who remain despite not being granted the “political refugee” status. As a result of these definitions, reliable measures of the phenomenon are rare. As a matter of fact, although national and international statistical institutions now provide accurate statistics concerning the legal migrant populations, they only produce estimates on illegal aliens.

In Italy the official statistical source is the database on apprehensions at the Ministry of Interior Affairs that contains the flows of migrants caught when attempting to cross into Italy. This database presents a breakdown of the apprehended illegal aliens by country of origin. According to the most recent Caritas Yearbook (2003) – an annual report drafted mainly by using the above-mentioned database by the non-profit organization Caritas – in 2002 border controls in Italy seized 149,783 foreign citizens without valid visa and were effective in 59 out of 100 cases.¹

This paper is based on an alternative source of data. In particular, we build upon the nation-wide data collection that a team of researchers at the Department of Economics of the University of Bari commissioned AGIMI-Otranto² from January to September 2003. The outcome of this joint effort is the Survey on Illegal Migration into Italy (SIMI henceforth) that has collected information with a questionnaire (see Appendix 2) concerning the main demographic and socio-economic characteristics of a representative sample of 920 illegal immigrants, as well as their motivations and future expectations. By means of “illegal immigrant” (i.e. the sampling unit) we define an (at least 18-year old) clandestine or asylum seeker that has been staying in Italy for a period no longer than 6 months.³

To our knowledge, this is the first experiment ever realised in the field in Italy and this paper presents both the methodological aspects and the preliminary descriptive results of the characteristics of those illegal immigrants that declared to be willing to settle down in Italy (or in the other prospected country of final destination), had they not been apprehended.

Section 2 presents the definition of the illegal immigrant and describes the sampling design in details. Section 3 illustrates the questionnaire and Section 4 reports the general results of the whole sample by drawing some conclusions on the phenomenon of illegal immigration. Section 5 concludes.

2. Questionnaire design and some common definitions adopted

The main aim of the Survey on Illegal Migration into Italy (SIMI) is the measurement and understanding of:

- 1) living standards before migration;
- 2) expectations for future living standards in the country of destination;
- 3) costs and individual measure of risk and uncertainty involved in the migration.

The questionnaire consists of 95 questions organized in 5 sections. The question order, the questionnaire length and its contents were carefully analysed, balancing the research interests with the psychological condition of the interviewee.

¹ The degree of enforcement is measured as the number of clandestines actually expelled as a percentage of the total number of persons involved in a year.

² AGIMI is a multicultural and multi-religion non-profit organization assisting migrants throughout Italy, and beyond.

³ The statistical reliability of the information collected is based on a precise definition of the sampling unit, that allows to delimit the reference population. Interviewing a sufficient number of non representative sampling units would bias the quality of the results.

The first section (**Section A**) is the only one filled in by the interviewer. It collects information on the type of centre where the interview takes place, the legal status of the interviewed, his/her arrival place or apprehension place in Italy and his/her nationality or ethnicity group and gender. When the nationality declared by the interviewee is uncertain or there is a strong “a priori” that the interviewee is lying, the interviewer is asked to report the most likely nationality according to the experience of the internal staff.

Section A contains also a few questions, to be filled in at the end of the interview, judging the quality of the answers provided by the interviewee, in particular the ones on income and wealth.

Section B collects the main demographic characteristics of the interviewee, including various life quality indexes in the country of origin (e.g. accessibility of local public services and occurrence of past crises), educational attainment (including language knowledge), age, health status, type of job (if employed) and acquired skills before migrating.

Special interest is paid to the interviewee’s individual earnings, to his/her family earnings and to consumption expenditures. In order to minimize the non-response rate an appropriate answer grid is also proposed to the interviewee.

In **Section C** the current financial condition is under examination (home ownership, car ownership and financial exposure). A set of questions also investigate the financial sources needed to migrate. As already pointed out in the literature, we expect here to find out that informal institutions (mainly “family and friends”) play the most important role for two main reasons, i.e. liquidity constraints and altruism.

Section D aims at quantifying income expectations, identifying the prospected final destination and future projects (i.e. future income, type of job, earnings, intention to send remittances and future plan to return back home).

The last **Section (E)** investigates motivation(s), travel mode(s) and costs to migrate. The final question is a tentative way to overcome the lack of a “matching sample” of non-migrant in the country of origin, whereby the interviewee is asked a personal judgement on the reasons that kept their relatives and friends (of the same age cohort) from migrating.

The structure of the questionnaire and the appropriate answer grids are based on the results of a pilot study (see Chiuri and Ferri, 2001). In September 2000 we collected data on 150 illegal migrants for whom an open questionnaire was designed and the types of questions addressed were tested.

In order to ensure data comparability we had to adopt *a priori* a set of common definitions as regards two important concepts for SIMI: household and country of origin. With regards to “household”, for people arriving from developing countries its definition may not coincide with the one usually adopted in Western countries and may not be consistent through the entire developing world. In the country of origin a household is usually a group of people living together and eating together, whereas for our purposes it would be better to follow lineages to which groups of households belong. As a consequence, we define as household “a group of people linked by blood ties or married co-residing in the same house”. This definition was carefully taken into consideration (and explained to the interviewee) when submitting the questionnaire.

Secondly, the idea of country of origin might not be trivial in the case the interviewee already migrated from his/her birthplace. Therefore, we consider the country of residence, under the requirement that he/she has been living there for the past two years or longer. For the clandestine that migrated already and left his/her birthplace, the reference place is the one where he/she settled down most recently.

3. The statistical design of SIMI

In this section we present the main characteristics of the survey. We start by strictly defining what we exactly mean by “illegal immigrant”. This involves also a precise juridical definition according to the current laws in Italy. Secondly, we briefly describe the sampling method.

3.1 Defining illegal migrants

According to the current Italian law on migration, (D.lgs. no. 286/98 T.U. passed in 1998 and partly modified by the law no. 189 in July 2002, the so-called Bossi-Fini Law), immigrants stopped by the Italian Police without valid pieces of identification are taken to *hosting centres*, more precisely either Centre of Temporary Permanence (CTP) or Reception Centre (RC) depending on the type of illegal immigration. Illegal aliens are kept in hosting centres for up to 60 days in order to be identified. Then, they may apply for political asylum. If they do so, they are sent to RCs. Alternatively, they are considered illegal aliens and are sent to CTPs where they are issued either a rejection decree (and are accompanied to the closest border) or an expulsion order – in this latter case they are obliged to leave the country within three days (fifteen days under the previous law valid through 2002). Therefore, at least in principle, hosting centres correspond to the most effective place to do the sampling and collect interviews.

According to the Ministry of Interior Affairs, in 2002 the CTPs hosted an overall population of 17,466 individuals; 23.5% in Apulia, 30.4% in Sicily, 14.9% in Lombardy, 12.8% in Lazio, 9.4% in Piedmont, 4.5% in Calabria and the remaining 4.4% in Emilia Romagna.

The presence of clandestines in a hosting centre therefore depends on the occurrence of two events:

- i. arrival in Italy has taken place when interviews are collected;
- ii. upon arrival, the immigrants were apprehended by the police.

According to our definition, there are many drawbacks in our data collection that we would like to point out right at the start.

First, we ought to notice that the clandestines apprehended (and part of our sample) are only a portion of all the illegal immigrants in Italy, but their precise measure is very difficult (if not impossible) to quantify.

In particular, the data collection at the hosting centres completely misses all the immigrants that can rely on well-organised social networks and are not apprehended. This critique pointed out that such a data collection may be a source of bias in our estimates and violate the principle of random sample selection.⁴

Moreover, another issue is raised by the recent re-admission agreements that the Italian government has signed with many countries of origin of illegal immigrants.⁵ As a result of these agreements, migrants coming from those countries and apprehended in Italy on their arrival are immediately repatriated, without any need of identification. For instance, this is the case for Albanians. As a consequence, migrants coming from those countries would be hardly interviewed, as there is a smaller probability for them to reside in the hosting centres.

Third, due to her/his psychological condition, the apprehended migrant would be reluctant to co-operate in filling in the questionnaire, especially after filling in three other compulsory

⁴ A sample can randomly be selected if to each unit in the reference population corresponds a known and positive probability of being included in the sample and each observation is selected in an independent way. If these requirements are not satisfied the sample selected would be biased.

⁵ The updated list of countries that since 1996 signed a re-admission agreements with the Italian authorities is the following: Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Hungary, Macedonia, Georgia, Yugoslavia, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldova, Morocco, Poland, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, and Tunisia.

questionnaires (one required by the police, one by the hosting centre and one in case of asylum seeking). Besides the high refusal rate, the reliability of correct and true answers is an undeniable issue.

As a consequence, much care was devoted to the questionnaire design (i.e. order of the questions, repeated questions but in different format, etc.) and the definition of the sampling unit. The former allowed some form of double check for the presence of false answers, whereas the latter aimed at picking up the most reliable and willing-to-cooperate individuals. In particular, we set up the data collection in the following three ways:

- i. interviews were performed only after a sufficient number of days from their arrival;
- ii. the clandestines were selected in additional meeting points, classified as Helping Centres (henceforth HC), such as public canteen, voluntary services, where they were more willing to co-operate, without losing their anonymity;
- iii. the clandestines interviewed in the three types of centres (CTP/RC/HC) had reached Italy by less than 6 months. This short period minimises the measurement error when interviewers were asked to recall previous events. Note that one of the aims of the survey is to obtain an accurate recollection of earnings and expenditures before migration, as well as future expectations before departure.

Hence, more precisely, the observational unit is identified according to the legal status of the clandestines and in our study we consider the following four categories:

a) individuals applying for asylum or refugee status, i.e.:

- individuals under temporary protection for humanitarian aid;
- individuals that should be repatriated to a country where they would be persecuted for reasons concerning race, gender, language, religion, opinions, citizenship, personal or social condition or that would be repatriated to a country where they would not be protected from prosecution (ex art.19, 1° comma, D.lgs. no.286/98).

b) individuals waiting for a rejection decree with accompaniment to the closest border: the rejection decree is usually issued by the local authority (Questore) to an individual that arrived in Italy avoiding border controls and that was stopped immediately after her/his arrival.⁶

c) individuals waiting for an expulsion decree: the decree is issued by the local authority (Prefetto) when the migrant avoided border controls and was not rejected yet.

d) clandestines: i.e., a foreigner with an expired (or no) visa that has been on the Italian territory for no longer than 6 months and that usually attends a typical migrant meeting point, like a “soup kitchen”, orientation provided by voluntaries and NGOs, etc.

3.2 The sampling design

SIMI has a two-stage design. In the first stage we selected the main Centres of Temporary Permanence, Reception Centres and Helping Centres in four out of the eight regions mostly affected by illegal immigration – namely Apulia, Calabria, Sicily and Friuli-Venezia Giulia. Figures 1.a and 1.b show respectively the regions where the presence of illegal aliens is significant and the regions selected for SIMI.

In the second stage, after selecting the Centres,⁷ we drew a *random sample* from the individuals that were present there. Due to the extreme variability of the phenomenon, the “a priori”

⁶ According to the current law on migration, when there is no prompt carrier for the immediate rejection, the foreigner can be detained in a Centre of Temporary Permanence.

⁷ The full list of the Centres selected is reported in Appendix 1.

composition of the sample⁸ was not deemed as suitable and instead we turned to “dynamic sampling”, i.e. a continuously-updated sampling based on the presence of migrants in hosting centres or meeting points at different interview times.⁹

The distribution of the questionnaires over the ten centres was done according to their different capacity, measured for instance in terms of number of seats in the selected hosting centres or number of meals served at the selected canteen. Thus, the estimated 1.000 questionnaires were distributed on the basis of a global “hosting index”, under the hypothesis that centre capacities would not be reduced during the interviewing period. However, we had to review all the relative capacities because of relevant changes, i.e. the shutting down of some centres and the opening of new ones during the data collection period.

According to dynamic sampling, every week the interviewers drew a random sample on the basis of the centre arrival lists by nationality and gender (i.e. our stratifying criteria). All the planned interviews were carried out with this type of “dynamic sampling” according to the actual arrivals in each centre from the 1st of January 2003 till the 30th of September 2003.

The trained interviewers (helped by linguistic and cultural mediators) were in charge of locally managing the interviews and selecting a weekly representative sample; they closely followed the guidelines of the research team and provided weekly statistics on the new arrivals and the collected interviews.

Overall, 920 interviews were collected in the 10 centres (see Appendix 1).

Interviewed individuals belonged to 55 different nationalities. The total number of interviews (920) represented 10.82% of all the 8,502 clandestines that were hosted in the selected CTP/RC/HC in the period January-September 2003.¹⁰

⁸ This technique needs a prior knowledge of the population main characteristics (as gender, nationality composition, final destination of the clandestine flows, etc.), but this information was not ex-ante available. Moreover, previous annual flows by nationality could only be partially helpful, as there is no guarantee that the phenomenon cyclically repeats from year to year.

⁹ Such a methodological approach is not completely new: it moves from Blangiardo (1996), who proposed the “sampling for meeting points” while managing with a survey on the presence of foreign people in Italy. It is also a special case of Fabbris (1989) technique called “sampling by area”, recognized as the best technique available when the population size is unknown and/or a name list is unavailable.

¹⁰ The sampling ratio is 10.82%, while the sampling error rate is 3.05%, with a confidence level of 95%. We refer to D’Uggento and Chiuri (2004), Table 1 for a more detailed analysis of the sampling description, representativeness and post-stratification.

Fig. 1.a Italian regions with Centres of Temporary Permanence and Reception Centres

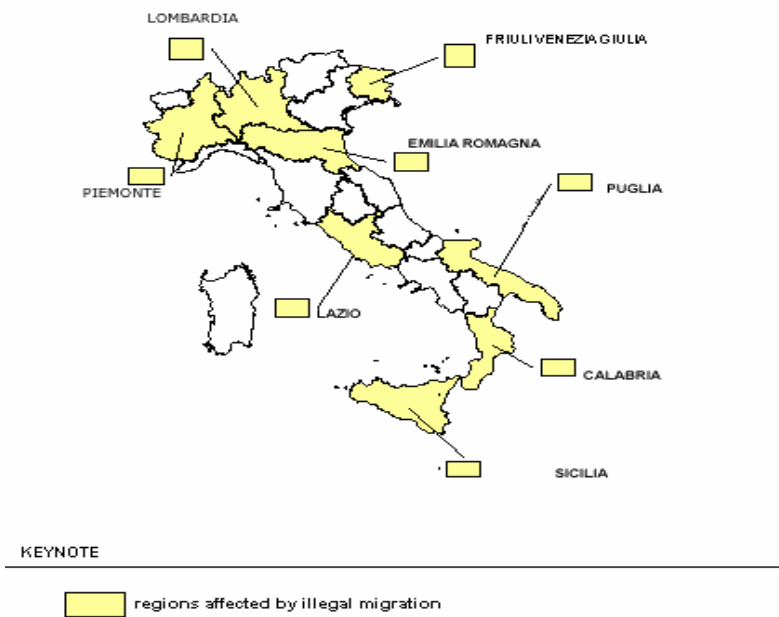
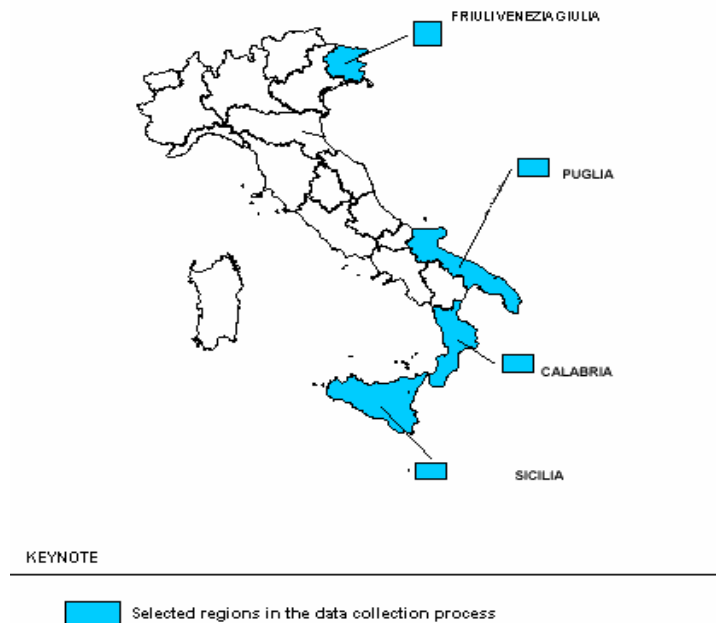


Fig. 1.b Italian regions selected in the survey



4. Illegal immigrants' characteristics

Clandestines interviewed in SIMI are “applicants for asylum or refugee” for more than half of the sample (58%), “pure clandestines” for about a third (30%), “waiting for an expulsion order” for another 10%; only the remaining 2% are “waiting for a rejection order with accompaniment to the closest border”.

The cross-check of their status has been done on the basis of their declared nationality. Indeed, “political refugees or applicants for asylum” come from countries where political turmoil recently occurred – Iraq (almost 10% of the sample), Liberia (9.0%) and Sudan (5.4%). Countries with consolidated migratory traditions, like Morocco, Senegal, Turkey, Pakistan, Albania and Sierra Leone follow.

As expected, the vast majority of the clandestines interviewed are males (86.4%). The few women come mostly from Eastern Europe (Ukraine, Kosovo and ex-Yugoslavia), proving that for women, more than for men, a major role in the decision to migrate is played by cultural contiguities.

In the current section, we report the statistical description of the main variables measured with the SIMI sample and we refer to Table 1 for the overall coverage.

4.1 Demographic variables

On average, the representative illegal migrant is about 27 years old, but the age distribution is highly concentrated in the first bracket 18-30 years (about three quarters of the sample) and 15% of the sample is between 31 and 35 years old.

The data collected allow us to detect also the individual health status according to two distinct indicators that are correlated and allow a cross-check. Firstly, a self-assessment showed that 73% of interviewees judged as very good their own health status. This is satisfactorily consistent with the picture that comes out of the individual declared weight and height: in particular, on average men weighs 68.9 kg and are 171.9 cm tall (respectively, 58.7 kg and 165.4 cm for women).

The last variable to be examined in this section is religion (question B30 in the questionnaire). More than a half of the sample declared to be Muslim (57.9%), with the second largest share for Catholic Christian (22.7%), followed at a distance by Orthodox Christian (10.1%). This type of information is largely consistent with declared nationalities.

4.2 Living standards in the country of origin

Socio-economic conditions of the interviewees in the country of origin are measured by considering the “geographical origin” within the country (whether coming from big cities or from the periphery and countryside), the availability of different utilities in the original home, the occurrence of recent natural disasters and economic crisis.

Regarding the “geographical origin”, there does not seem to be a significant link between the type of the place of origin (rural/urban) and the decision to migrate. The interviewee’s origins are almost fairly distributed between countryside (38.7%) and urban centres (47%), followed by a more limited share coming from large cities (14.3%).

The variable “geographical location of the place of origin” was designed to obtain information on the “proximity” of public services. This is addressed in a series of questions (see questions B02, B03 and B04 of the questionnaire). About half of the individuals in the sample lived in a centre close to a big town (less than an hour distance with the interviewee usual mode of transportation). A second group (27.4%) was located 1 to 2 hours from the centre, whereas for the remaining 22.5% it took more than 2 hours to reach the closest urban centre.

The proximity of schools and hospitals confirms the previous picture: about 3/4 of the interviewees were less than an hour far from schools (75%) and almost 2/3 from the closest hospital (61.4%).

The information gathered on hygienic conditions, summarised by the availability of drinkable water and main utilities (electricity and telephone lines) helps classifying the living standard. Almost all of those interviewees with drinkable water at home were also equipped with electricity. Overall, about 63% lived in a house with electricity. Conversely, around 20% of interviewees had

neither electricity nor drinkable water. Non-essential services, like telephone lines, are much less frequent. In particular, only a third of the interviewed had a telephone line (with also electricity) and 66.4% could not afford to have one.

For most of the interviewees the decision to emigrate was apparently very costly, not only from an economic point of view. About 90% of interviewees in the sample had been living in the village of origin for 10-25 years, providing evidence that they had stable social roots. This result partly contradicts the idea of an initial internal urban migration before going abroad.

The deterioration of the internal socio-political and economic situation in the village of origin (residence) has been identified as one of the motives for illegal migration in previous studies (see e.g. Chiuri, De Arcangelis and Ferri, 2004)

To this end cladenstines in the sample were asked whether, in the last 5 years, disasters, epidemics, famines, social conflicts or economic and financial crisis had occurred in the village/town of origin (questions B09, B10 and B11). The answers were strongly correlated with the nationality of the interviewees. According to the results, natural disasters, epidemics and famines did not seem correlated with the illegal emigration event: almost 2/3 answered that none of such events occurred in the previous 5 years. As expected, the exception is represented by migrants from Sudan and Somalia. On the contrary, the ratios are inverted for the question on social conflicts: 66.9% of interviewees in the sample stated unanimously that social conflicts occurred in the past 5 years. The main countries of origin in this case are: Liberia, Iraq, Sudan, Turkey, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Eritrea, Kosovo, Somalia, Palestinian Territories and Israel. Finally, the percentage is even higher when considering economic and financial crises. About 85% of the interviewees in the sample declared to have witnessed economic-financial crises in the last 5 years (main countries of origin in this case: Liberia, Iraq, Sudan, Senegal, Turkey, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Kosovo, Sierra Leone, Eritrea and Palestinian Territories).

4.3 Human capital indicators and employment position at home

The first investigation on the level of human capital in our sample is the stage of education attainment. In particular, four indicators have been considered: literacy, schooling, ability to drive and knowledge of the main (relevant) foreign languages.

Most of the interviewees stated to be literate (85.8%), although only about 1/3 of them has a driving licence (35.2%).

We also find a considerable level of schooling: almost half of the interviewees in the sample spent more than 9 years at school, some achieving high school and in a few cases (5%) even a university degree.

The knowledge of foreign languages is obviously correlated with both the level of schooling and the colonial past of the country of origin. As a matter of fact, restricting the analysis to the “good/very good” knowledge ranks and excluding Arabic as a foreign language (since it is the main mother tongue of the sample), the most common foreign language is English (31%) followed at a remarkable distance by French (15%) and Italian (14.1%). The knowledge of German is poor for all levels.

The questionnaire allows also detecting individual skills by directly asking the interviewee the type of job qualification he/she thinks having. About 70% of the answers show low-skill qualifications: mason/carpenter (11.2%), artisan and cleaner (around 9%), driver, salesman and farmer (around 7%) electrician and mechanics (around 6%) stand out as the types of job the migrants would feel to be more qualified at. We consider as rather interesting that the mode “no skill” occurred with a frequency of 8%.

A traditional push factor broadly analysed by the literature in the field is the expectation to earn more in the country of destination. This seems confirmed by the data collected since most of the

interviewees states they were “not employed” in the country of origin during 2002, followed by about 1/4 of “employed” and by a limited number of “self-employed” (13.9 %). Moreover, the majority of the “not employed” were simply “unemployed” (73.7%), students (10.2%) or housewives (6.1%).

For the group of “employed” in the country of origin, around 17% of the interviewees were working as farmers, followed by artisans (11.4%), masons/carpenters, salesmen/dealers. Overall, the private sector absorbs 88% of the “employed” at home, whereas, interestingly enough, the state sector was almost completely absent.

4.4 Income and expenditures variables

Before describing the informational content collected in income and expenditure variables, a preliminary notice is needed: in social surveys it is very difficult to obtain reliable measures of income. People are usually uneasy to declare their own earnings to unknown people. Such a problem is even worse in our case, due to the psychological conditions of illegal migrants.

Therefore, in designing the questionnaire we took special caution in dealing with income, adding extra bracketed questions, in order to reduce the non response rate (see questions B20-B20A, B23 -B23A and B25 -B25A).

The declared individual monthly income is on average around 145 USD, with a very high variability due to the extreme heterogeneity of the socio-economic conditions of the interviewees. Nevertheless, we find a positive bimodal skewed distribution, which is very frequent for income variables.

For half of the sample, the interviewee is not the only one to earn income in the family and this explains a family monthly income on average higher than the individual monthly average income, the former being 216 USD.

A common method used to check the quality and reliability of income variables is to compare the declared income with expenditures for food and drinks. The low level of monthly family income in 2002 is also consistent with a low amount of monthly expenditures for food and drinks, on average equal to 134 USD; 25% of interviewees are in the lowest three brackets.

Finally, regarding the family situation, 68% of the interviewees declared not to have children (question B32). However, they have grown up in large families, as the number of family members left in the country of origin reaches a peak in the class 3-5 relatives (46.8%), with a non-negligible number of positive answers in the classes 6-7 and 8-10.

Almost all the interviewees (83.6%) took the trip on their own, whereas about 6% of them with another relative and less than 6% with two relatives. Less than 50% of the interviewees with children declared to have “small children”, only around 30% have brought 1 or 2 kids with them, whereas the majority left their children in the country of origin.

4.5 Financial conditions of the interviewees

The analysis of the financial conditions of the interviewees shows a situation of poverty: more than 3/4 of the clandestines own no car, even though frequently their family owns the house they lived in 2002 (56%); conversely, for 1/4 of the interviewees the house was rented or sub-rented and only in a few cases it was free of charge. As a further evidence of the low level of wealth in the countries of origin, the interviewees declared not to own any further real estate or lands in 80.3% of cases.

However, most interviewees had no outstanding personal or family debts; among those who incurred debts (26%), these mainly came from relatives or friends. The average loan still

outstanding is 1,628 USD and the average maturity is about 3.7 years, with a modal class of 2-3 years.

One of the elements affecting the decision to migrate is its cost and the way to finance the trip. More than half of the interviewees in the sample did not run into debts in order to finance their trip, whereas, for those who answered positively (42.1%), the main financing source is still the informal sector (relatives and friends).

Given the relevant role of the family in providing financial assistance to migrants in developing countries, it might well be the case that the financial links and the outstanding wealth and debts are highly under-reported due to the difficulty to capture family transfers, which are an important part of the phenomenon.

The maturity of the loan to finance the trip seems to follow a distribution similar to the overall outstanding debt, although the average maturity is shorter (less than 2 years) with most observations concentrated in the brackets up to 3 years. The average amount of such a debt is equal to 1,666 USD, with a peak in the class between 1,000-2,500 and high frequencies also in the class from 0 to 1,000 USD.

4.6 Income expectations, remittance behaviour and return migration

The two main aims of Section D in the questionnaire are the following:

- a) identifying the intended final destination of the clandestines in the sample;
- b) unveiling their expectations on future income, type of desired job, remittances and future plans to return back home.

Almost 3/4 of interviewees in our sample had Italy as the final destination country, followed by Germany (10%) and France (5%). In particular, the most sought-after Italian regions are Lombardy (almost 23%), Friuli-Venezia Giulia (15.7%), Lazio (13%), Apulia (6.5%), Campania (5.7%) and Veneto (4.9%). This distribution closely resembles the official data on the presence of regular immigrants in Italy, with a greater concentration in big cities like Milan (in Lombardia) or Rome (in Lazio) and in the North Eastern regions.

Our interpretation is confirmed by the answers to question D02 that investigates the reasons for choosing a specific destination: 29.1% of the interviewees chose the final destination because attracted by the presence of friends or because they expected to find a job more easily compared to other places (28.3%). About 10% deemed to obtain more easily political asylum and 7% wanted to reunite with family members.

Still regarding clandestines' expectations, they were asked which type of job they were expecting (when they decided to migrate) to get once in the final destination. The predominant items were "mason/carpenter", "farmer/forester" and "cleaner". Note that these jobs are in accordance with the qualifications they declared to have in question B18B (see section 4.3). More than a half of the interviewees expected to earn a monthly wage between 500 and 1,000 USD, with an average of 937 USD.

54% of the interviewees declare it is very important to repatriate part of their income (this reaches 81% if we consider also the answer "important"). A little more than 1/4 of the interviewees would like to send from 20 to 40% of the income earned, whereas some 27.4% are willing to remit home from 41 to 60 out of 100 USD.

When we asked whether they were expecting to return home, almost 60% of the interviewees answered affirmatively, thinking to stay from 3 to 10 years far from home.

About 2/3 of them did not know that Italy recently passed a new immigration law but most of those who knew correctly anticipated that it would be more difficult to cross Italian borders.

4.7 Motivations, travel mode and costs of migration

Several aspects of the trip (length, costs, etc.) are presented in this section. Regarding the length of the trip, we can distinguish four main groups: the first one (30.1%) made a short trip, lasting a week or less, followed by trips taking from 1 to 3 months (17.3%). The remaining two groups (about 10% each) concern longer trips, lasting from 3 to 6 months and from 1 to 3 years, respectively.

Regarding the interviewees' main reasons to emigrate, in half of the cases clandestines left their country of origin "to earn money", followed by those who wanted to be politically free (20.3%), especially the asylum seekers. Relevantly, 14.2% declared that they wanted "to earn greater safety (not only economic)".

For a considerable portion of the sample (82.3%), there is no relative already in the final destination, and only one relative for 10.3%. The clandestines interviewed seem to be the *front-runners* since no relatives are present in the destination and they are the first in the family to migrate.

Almost all of them choose the final destination because they gained information especially from friends and relatives already migrated (45%), followed by information obtained through the media (TV and newspapers, 21.4%) and through friends and relatives in the country of origin.

The transport mode most commonly used is the ship (22.9%), followed by bus (15.0%), truck (12.4%), car (10.8%) and finally raft/boat (10.2%).

The overall cost faced to reach Italy is, on average, very high: more than 50% of the sample paid between 501 and 2,500 USD, but there is also a non-negligible part (17.3%) who paid more than 2,500 USD. The average cost is about 1,800 USD.

The last question addressed in the interview aims to pick up information on a missing aspect of the phenomenon: the people who remained at home and decided not to migrate, although with similar economic conditions and belonging to the same age cohort. In particular, we asked the interviewees why their friends or relatives (of their age) remained in the country of origin instead of migrating. The main reason is "for lack of finance" (almost 33%), but 16.4% answered that they are planning to migrate in the next future. Only for a small portion of the sample (about 10%) friends and relatives remained in the country of origin because they are more risk-averse.

5. Conclusions

Little is known about the phenomenon of irregular migration although this has become the most common mode for immigrants to reach Europe, as a consequence of the recent tightening in migration policy throughout the EU.

SIMI made an attempt to grasp the key features of this phenomenon from the vantage point of the clandestines interviewed in hosting centres in Italy. Answers are generally consistent with the predictions one can derive from the pertinent literature. The potential for future migration from the most common countries of origin seems to be rather high as the interviewees (typically in the mid-20s) perceive themselves as frontrunners among nationals in their age cohort.

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Table 1 Descriptive statistics: main variables

Interviewee main characteristics	No. of valid response	Mean	Std. dev.	Min	Max
Interviewee status	902				
Applicant for asylum, refugee	524	0.58		0	1
Waiting for rejection	17	0.02		0	1
Waiting for expulsion	92	0.10		0	1
Clandestine	269	0.30		0	1
				0	1
Main nationality	920				
Iraq	88	0.10		0	1
Liberia	83	0.09		0	1
Sudan	50	0.05		0	1
Morocco	47	0.05		0	1
Senegal	44	0.05		0	1
Turkey	44	0.05		0	1
Other	564	0.61		0	1
Gender	920				
F	125	0.14		0	1
M	795	0.86		0	1
Age by gender	906				
M	783	27.20	6.1	18	57
F	123	27.03	6.9	18	54
Weight by gender	881				
M	762	68.90	9.9	47	175
F	119	58.70	7.8	40	85
Height by gender	915				
M	791	172.00	8.2	75	200
F	124	166.30	6.4	148	180
Marital status	916				
Married	273	0.30		0	1
Never married	609	0.66		0	1
Divorced/separated	23	0.03		0	1
Widow/ widower	11	0.01		0	1
Religion	914				
Muslim	533	0.58		0	1
Catholic Christian	209	0.23		0	1
Orthodox Christian	93	0.10		0	1
Other	79	0.09		0	1
Living standards before migration					
Place of origin	914				
Countryside	356	0.39		0	1
Urban centres	426	0.47		0	1
Large cities	132	0.14		0	1
Electricity	917				
Yes	682	0.74		0	1
No	235	0.26		0	1
Drinkable water	916				
Yes	584	0.64		0	1
No	332	0.36		0	1
Telephone line	913				
Yes	302	0.33		0	1

	No	611	0.67		0	1
Education:		250				
Good knowledge of foreign language:						
	English	281				
	French	139				
	Arabic	311				
	German	35				
	Italian	130				
Ability to read and write:		909				
	Yes	789				
	No	120				
Highest degree:		901				
	None	138	0.15		0	1
	Primary school	244	0.27		0	1
	Middle school	278	0.31		0	1
	Secondary school	196	0.22		0	1
	University or post-graduate degree	45	0.05		0	1
Driving licence:		884				
	Yes	295	0.33		0	1
	No	589	0.67		0	1
Employment characteristics:						
Job qualification ¹¹		1113				
	Mason/carpenter	125	0.11		0	1
	Artisan	99	0.09		0	1
	Cleaner	90	0.08		0	1
	None	90	0.08		0	1
	Driver	81	0.07		0	1
	Salesman/dealer	81	0.07		0	1
	Farmer/forester	80	0.07		0	1
	Other	467	0.42		0	1
Occupational status in 2002		895				
	Not employed	521	0.58		0	1
	Employee	246	0.27		0	1
	Self-employed	128	0.14		0	1
If not employed		476				
	Unemployed	384	0.81		0	1
	Student	53	0.11		0	1
	Housewife	32	0.07		0	1
	On military service	7	0.01		0	1

¹¹ More than one answer was allowed.

If employed	374				
Farmer/forester	64	0.17		0	1
Artisan	43	0.11		0	1
Mason/carpenter	33	0.09		0	1
Salesman/dealer	32	0.09		0	1
Driver	30	0.08		0	1
Other	172	0.46		0	1
Employment sector	374				
Public sector	48	0.13		0	1
Private sector	297	0.79		0	1
Other	29	0.08		0	1
Monthly individual income in 2002	454	144.72	151.21	1	3000
Monthly family income in 2002	618	9.01	231.74	1	1500
Monthly family expenditures for food and drinks in 2002	828	133.70	131.52	1.00	1500.00
Number of relatives with the interviewee	902				
None	769	0.85		0	1
From 1 to 2	87	0.10		0	1
More than 2	46	0.05		0	1
Number of relatives left at home	915				
None	78	0.09		0	1
From 1 to 2	86	0.09		0	1
From 3 to 5	431	0.47		0	1
From 6 to 7	175	0.19		0	1
More than 7	145	0.16		0	1
Financial conditions:					
Family car ownership in 2002	911				
Yes	218	0.24			
No	693	0.76			
Home-ownership in 2002	915				
Owned by the family	515	0.56		0	1
Rented or sub-rented	231	0.25		0	1
Free of charge	77	0.08		0	1
Other	92	0.10		0	1
Indebted family	865				
Yes	223	0.26		0	1
No	642	0.74		0	1
Financing institution:	216				
Banks	20	0.09		0	1
Relatives	86	0.40		0	1
Friends	90	0.42		0	1
State	13	0.06		0	1
Relatives/friends	7	0.03		0	1

Loan maturity	164				
Up to 1 year	44	0.27		0	1
From 2 to 3 years	74	0.45		0	1
From 4 to 9 years	37	0.23		0	1
More than 9 years	9	0.05		0	1
Amount of the residual loan	206	1628.33	1422.29	1	40000
Debt (loan) to finance the trip	871				
Yes	387	0.44		0	1
No	484	0.56		0	1
Financing institution	373				
Banks	9	0.02		0	1
Relatives	191	0.51		0	1
Friends	139	0.37		0	1
State	4	0.01		0	1
Relatives/friends	30	0.08		0	1
Maturity of the debt to finance the trip	293				
Up to 1 year	101	0.34		0	1
From 2 to 3 years	157	0.54		0	1
From 4 to 9 years	32	0.11		0	1
More than 9 years	3	0.01		0	1
Amount of the residual debt	396	69.45	1139.63	1	15000
Income expectation and future projects					
Final destination	912				
Italy	689	0.76		0	1
Germany	89	0.10		0	1
United Kingdom	42	0.05		0	1
France	38	0.04		0	1
Other	54	0.06		0	1
Reason for choosing the final destination	1465				
Contacts with friends	434	0.30		0	1
Ease of job searching	421	0.29		0	1
Ease obtaining political asylum	138	0.09		0	1
Other reason	128	0.09		0	1
Greater tolerance	119	0.08		0	1
Reuniting with family members	102	0.07		0	1
Language knowledge	51	0.03		0	1
Previous experience	39	0.03		0	1
Limiting trip costs	22	0.02		0	1
Ease obtaining visa	11	0.01		0	1
Type of job expected in the destination:	1116				
No idea	270	0.24		0	1
Mason/carpenter	119	0.11		0	1
Farmer/forester	112	0.10		0	1
Cleaner	98	0.09		0	1
Professional servant	73	0.07		0	1
Artisan	67	0.06		0	1
Other	377	0.34		0	1
Expected monthly income in the final destination:	809	937.30	858.2	50	10,000
Expectation to return home:	911				
Yes	537	0.59		0	1

	No	374	0.41		0	1
Knowledge of "Bossi-Fini" law		899				
	Yes	283	0.31		0	1
	No	616	0.69		0	1
Main reasons to migrate:		942				
	To earn	477	0.51		0	1
	To reunite with family and friends	32	0.03		0	1
	To earn greater safety	134	0.14		0	1
	To insure a better future to children	74	0.08		0	1
	To be politically free	191	0.20		0	1
	To get healthcare	6	0.01		0	1
	To study	11	0.01		0	1
	Other	11	0.01		0	1
Sources of information about the country of destination:		941				
	TV/newspapers	198	0.21		0	1
	Friends & relatives in country of origin	193	0.21		0	1
	Friends and relatives already migrated	421	0.45		0	1
	Other source	129	0.14		0	1
Last country before reaching Italy:		898				
	Turkey	197	0.22		0	1
	Libya	190	0.21		0	1
	Slovenia	111	0.12		0	1
	Other countries	400	0.45		0	1
Main transport mode to arrive in Italy:		1604				
	Ship	358	0.22		0	1
	Bus	235	0.15		0	1
	Truck	194	0.12		0	1
	Car	170	0.11		0	1
	Raft/boat	160	0.10		0	1
	Other	487	0.30		0	1
Cost of the trip		881	1838.88	1698.71	1	11,000
Relatives' main reason not to migrate:		908				
	Lack of finance	285	0.31		0	1
	They will migrate in the future	153	0.17		0	1
	More risk-averse	91	0.10		0	1
	Other reason	379	0.42		0	1

Appendix 1. Further details of the sampling design

The selected Centres of Temporary Permanence (CTP), Reception Centres (RC) and Helping Centres (HC) where clandestines were interviewed are:

- a) *I.C.S. HC (Gorizia, Friuli Venezia Giulia)*, helping centre mainly for asylum seekers;
- b) *Caritas RC-S. Anna (Crotona, Calabria)*, it gives hospitality to clandestines applying for asylum or refugee;
- c) *Lorizzonte RC-Squinzano (Lecce, Apulia)*, it gives hospitality to clandestines applying for asylum or waiting for an expulsion order;
- d) *Coop. Interetnica HC (Bari, Apulia)*, helping centre for regular and irregular migrants;
- e) *Regina Pacis CTP-S. Foca (Lecce, Apulia)*, it gives hospitality to clandestines waiting for an expulsion or a rejection decree,
- f) *Croce Blu HC (Foggia, Apulia)*, helping centre mainly for asylum seekers;
- g) *Spirito Santo-Caritas RC-Vittoria (Ragusa, Sicily)*, it gives hospitality both to regular and irregular immigrants with a helping centre and a free canteen;
- h) *Borgomezzanone RC (Foggia, Apulia)*, it hosts asylum seekers;
- i) *Caritas HC (Crotona, Calabria)*, it works together with the Caritas Reception Centre-S. Anna, as a helping centre for both regular and irregular immigrants;
- j) *Don Tonino Bello RC-Otranto (Lecce, Apulia)*, it operates mainly as a centre of first assistance, but from time to time also as a reception centre.

All the Centres were carefully selected, following various criteria, above all, according to the centre-specific task, according to the quality of the interviewers, etc. For each centre it was necessary to apply for a special permit to enter and operate within it. The permits were not easy to obtain from the local authority (Questore) and in some cases they were denied. As a consequence, we had to drop some centres that were initially selected. Table 2 contains the sample composition by centre.

Table 2 Sample composition by centre

Name and type of Centre	Collected interviews (%)
I.C.S. HC (Gorizia – Friuli Venezia Giulia)	27.17%
Caritas RC-S. Anna (Crotone – Calabria)	18.15%
Lorizzonte RC–Squinzano (Lecce – Apulia)	12.17%
HC Coop.Interetnica – (Bari – Apulia)	11.85%
Regina Pacis CTP–S. Foca (Lecce – Apulia))	9.13%
Croce Blu HC- (Foggia – Apulia)	8.91%
Spirito Santo-Caritas RC-Vittoria (Ragusa – Sicily)	8.48%
RC–Borgomezzanone (Foggia – Apulia))	1.96%
Caritas HC– (Crotone – Calabria)	1.63 %
Don Tonino Bello RC-Otranto (Lecce – Apulia))	0.54%

Note: HC= helping centre; RC= reception centre; CTP=Centre of Temporary Permanence.



Appendix 2. The Questionnaire

Department of Economics - University of Bari and AGIMI Otranto
Survey on illegal migration in Italy - Questionnaire


We would be grateful if you could spend few minutes to help us understand your motivations and aspirations. We guarantee that all the information kindly provided is totally anonymous and will be used only for academic research purposes. Your co-operation is precious to us and may help future migrants like yourself.

Section A – INFORMATION EDITED BY THE INTERVIEWER

FIRST NAME, LAST NAME of the Interviewer : _____

A01	Questionnaire No.	_____
A02	Date of the interview	_____
A03	Region of the interview	_____
A04	Reception Centre Centre of Temporary Permanence Listening Centre	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> (Centre name)
A05	Situation of the interviewee: 1. Applicant for asylum, refugee 2. Waiting for rejection 3. Waiting for expulsion 4. Clandestine	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
A06	Stopping place (province) or arrival place in Italy	_____
A07	Nationality of the interviewee	_____
A08	Ethnicity of the interviewee	_____
A09	Gender of the interviewee	M <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/>

Section A – (to continue) INFORMATION EDITED BY THE INTERVIEWER

Please fill in at the end of the interview

Evaluation on the state of the interview		Please, assign a score from 1 (minimum) to 10 (maximum)
A10	What is your judgment on the level of the interviewee understanding of the questions asked?	_____
A11	How do you evaluate the information about income by the interviewee with respect to the truth?	_____
A12	How do you evaluate the information about wealth by the interviewee with respect to the truth?	_____

Time at the end of the interview _____ Duration of the interview _____ minutes

Notes and comments:

**SECTION B: DEMOGRAPHIC
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INTERVIEWEE**

B01: How many inhabitants does your city (village) of origin (of residence) have?

1. 0-1.000 4. 100.001-1.000.000
 2. 1.001-5.000 5. 1.000.001 e più
 3. 5.001-100.000

B02: How far is your city (village) of origin from the nearest urban centre (capital or other big city) with your usual mode (car, bus, etc.) in hours?

- 0 <1 1 - 2 2- 4 4+

B03: How far is your house from the nearest school with your usual travel mode in hours?

- 0 <1 1 - 2 2- 4 4+

B04: How far is your house from the nearest hospital with your usual travel mode in hours?

- 0 <1 1 - 2 2- 4 4+

B05: Has your house electric energy?

1. YES 2.NO

B06: Has your house drinkable water?

- 1.YES 2.NO

B07: Has your house a telephone line?

- 1.YES 2.NO

B08: For how many years have you been living in the city / village of origin?

1. less than 5 3. 10-24 years
 2. 5-9 years 4. 25+ years

B09: Did any natural disaster, epidemic or famine happen in the village (/ city) of origin (residence) in the last 5 years?

- 1.YES 2.NO

B10: Did any social conflict happen in the village (/ city) of origin (residence) in the last 5 years?

- 1.YES 2.NO

B11: Did any economic and financial crisis happen in the village (/ city) of origin (residence) in the last 5 years?

- 1.YES 2.NO

B12: What is your level of knowledge of the following foreign languages?

English:

- 1.very good 2.good 3.basic 4.null

French:

- 1.very good 2.good 3. basic 4. null

Arab:

- 1.very good 2.good 3. basic 4. null

German:

- 1.very good 2.good 3. basic 4. null

Italian:

- 1.very good 2.good 3. basic 4. null

B13: Can you read and write?

- 1.YES 2.NO

B14: How many years of school have you attended?

- 0 1-5 6-8 9-11 12+

B15: What is your highest degree?

1. Nobody 4. Secondary school (general)
 2. Primary school 5. Secondary school (technical /vocational)
 3. Middle school 6. First Degree

B16: Do you have a driving licence?

- 1.YES 2.NO

B17: Which job qualification do you hold?

1. Farmer / forester 13. Artisan
 2. Tailor 14. Translator
 3. Cook 15. Secretary
 4. Mechanician 16. Financial adviser
 5. Mason / carpenter 17. Physician / chemist
 6. Electrician / plumber 18. Lawyer
 7. Driver 19. Teacher
 8. Sales men /dealer 20. Employee
 9. Shoe-maker 21. Official / Executive
 10. Hairdresser 22. Professional servant
 11. Cleaner 23. Entrepreneur
 12. Social assistant 24. Nobody

B18: What was your occupational state in the country of origin during 2002?

1. Not employed
 2. Employee
 3. Self- employed

B18A: If "not employed "

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Unemployed | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Housewife | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. On military service | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Retired | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Student | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

If "not employed " please proceed to B21

B18B: If "employed"

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Farmer / forester | <input type="checkbox"/> | 13. Artisan | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Tailor | <input type="checkbox"/> | 14. Translator | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Cook | <input type="checkbox"/> | 15. Secretary | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Mechanic | <input type="checkbox"/> | 16. Financial adviser | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Mason / carpenter | <input type="checkbox"/> | 17. Physician / chemist | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. Electrician / plumber | <input type="checkbox"/> | 18. Lawyer | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. Driver | <input type="checkbox"/> | 19. Teacher | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. Sales men /dealer | <input type="checkbox"/> | 20. Employee | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. Shoe-maker | <input type="checkbox"/> | 21. Official / Executive | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10. Hairdresser | <input type="checkbox"/> | 22. Professional servant | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 11. Cleaner | <input type="checkbox"/> | 23. Entrepreneur | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 12. Social assistant | <input type="checkbox"/> | 24. Nobody | <input type="checkbox"/> |

B19: If employed in which sector?

- B19A:**
- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Governmental sector | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Private sector | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Other sector | <input type="checkbox"/> |

B19B:

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> | 9. Education | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Forestry | <input type="checkbox"/> | 10. Art and culture | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Industrial Sector | <input type="checkbox"/> | 11. Health care | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Handicraft | <input type="checkbox"/> | 12. Sport/tourism | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Construction | <input type="checkbox"/> | 13. Finance and credit | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. Transportation | <input type="checkbox"/> | 14. Management | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> | 15. Army and police | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. Trade | <input type="checkbox"/> | 16. Other activities | <input type="checkbox"/> |

B20: How much did you earn per month in the country of origin in 2002 or before your departure? **Suggest e.g. the last earned income**
 \$ (or specify other monetary unit)

IF THE AMOUNT IS NOT PROVIDED, SUGGEST THE FOLLOWING BRACKETS

B20A: What is your monthly income:

- | | | |
|----|------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | 0-50 \$ | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. | 51-100 \$ | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. | 101-250 \$ | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. | 251-500 \$ | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. | 501+ \$ | <input type="checkbox"/> |

B21: What is your marital status:

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Single | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Widow/ er | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Married | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Separated / divorced | <input type="checkbox"/> |

B22: Is there any other income earner in your household (consider only the family members cohabiting)?

- | | | | |
|-------|--------------------------|------|--------------------------|
| 1.YES | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2.NO | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|-------|--------------------------|------|--------------------------|

If answer No please proceed to B24

B23: How much did you and your family earn per month in 2002 or before your departure?

\$ (or specify other monetary unit)

IF THE AMOUNT IS NOT PROVIDED, SUGGEST THE FOLLOWING BRACKETS

B23A: What was your family monthly income:

- | | | |
|----|-------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | 0-100 \$ | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. | 101- 500 \$ | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. | 251 -500\$ | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. | 501- 100 \$ | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. | 1001+ \$ | <input type="checkbox"/> |

B24: How was the combined monthly family income earned during 2002?

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Constant | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Very varying | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Varying | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. I don't know | <input type="checkbox"/> |

B25: How much did you and your family spend per month for food and drinks in the year 2002 or before your departure?

\$ (or specify other monetary unit)

IF THE AMOUNT IS NOT PROVIDED, SUGGEST THE FOLLOWING BRACKETS

B25A: Your family monthly expenditure for food and drinks in 2002 was between:

- | | | |
|----|------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | 0-50 \$ | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. | 51-100 \$ | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. | 101-250 \$ | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. | 251-500 \$ | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. | 501+ \$ | <input type="checkbox"/> |

B26: How old are you?

B27: How would you describe your health?

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Very good | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Bad | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Good | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Very bad | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Neither good nor bad | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. I don't know | <input type="checkbox"/> |

B28: What is your weight (in kg)?

B29: What is your height (in cm) ?

B30: What is your religion?

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| 1. atheist | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Hyndu | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Buddhist | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Moslem | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Christian Catholic | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7. Protestant | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Christian orthodox | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8. Other | <input type="checkbox"/> |

B31A: Number of relatives (people cohabiting) currently with you**B31B:** Number of family members left in the country of origin**B32:** Do you have any children?

- | | | | |
|-------|--------------------------|------|--------------------------|
| 1.YES | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2.NO | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|-------|--------------------------|------|--------------------------|

If answer No please proceed to C01**B32A:** Number of children's less than 18 years old currently with you**B32B:** Number of children's less than 18 years old left in the country of origin**SECTION C: FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE INTERVIEWEE****C01:** Did you or your family have one or more cars during 2002?

- | | | | |
|-------|--------------------------|------|--------------------------|
| 1.Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2.NO | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|-------|--------------------------|------|--------------------------|

C02: The house you lived in during 2002 was:

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. owned by the family | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. free of charge | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. rented or sub-rented | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. other | <input type="checkbox"/> |

C03: Did you or your family own other real estates in 2002?

- | | | | |
|-------|--------------------------|------|--------------------------|
| 1.Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2.NO | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|-------|--------------------------|------|--------------------------|

If answer to C02 2, 3 or 4 and to C03 No proceed to C05**C04:** Have you or your family sold any house or real estate owned during 2002 or before your departure?

- | | | | |
|-------|--------------------------|------|--------------------------|
| 1.YES | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2.NO | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|-------|--------------------------|------|--------------------------|

C05: Do you or your family currently have any debt-repay?

- | | | | |
|-------|--------------------------|------|--------------------------|
| 1.YES | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2.NO | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|-------|--------------------------|------|--------------------------|

If answer No please proceed to C09**C06:** Whom do you have to re-pay the debts to?

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Banks | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Friends | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Relatives | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. State | <input type="checkbox"/> |

C07: What is the maturity of the loan? (in years)

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|-----|--------------------------|-----|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|------|--------------------------|
| 0-1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2-3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4-9 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 10-19 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 20 + | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|-----|--------------------------|-----|--------------------------|-----|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|------|--------------------------|

C08: How much do you still have to re-pay?\$ (or specify other monetary unit)**IF THE AMOUNT IS NOT PROVIDED, SUGGEST THE FOLLOWING BRACKETS****C08A:** The debt- repay is still between:

- | | | |
|----|--------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | 0-500 \$ | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. | 501- 1000 \$ | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. | 1001-2500 \$ | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. | 2501-5000 \$ | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. | 5001+ \$ | <input type="checkbox"/> |

C09: Do you or your family need to repay debts to finance the cost of your trip?

- | | | | |
|-------|--------------------------|------|--------------------------|
| 1.YES | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2.NO | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|-------|--------------------------|------|--------------------------|

If answer No please proceed to D01**C10:** To whom do you have to re-pay debts to finance the cost of your trip?

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Banks | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Friends | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Relatives | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. State | <input type="checkbox"/> |

C11: What is the maturity of the loan? (in years)

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|-----|--------------------------|-----|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|------|--------------------------|
| 0-1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2-3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4-9 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 10-19 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 20 + | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|-----|--------------------------|-----|--------------------------|-----|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|------|--------------------------|

C12: Amount of the debt to finance the cost of the trip\$ (or specify other monetary unit)**IF THE AMOUNT IS NOT PROVIDED, SUGGEST THE FOLLOWING BRACKETS****C12A:** The debt to finance the cost of the trip is between:

- | | | |
|----|--------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | 0-500 \$ | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. | 501- 1000 \$ | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. | 1001-2500 \$ | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. | 2501-5000 \$ | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. | 5001+ \$ | <input type="checkbox"/> |

SECTION D: INCOME EXPECTATIONS AND FUTURE PROJECTS**D01:** What is your final destination?**D01A Nation:**

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Austria | <input type="checkbox"/> | 9. Ireland | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Belgium | <input type="checkbox"/> | 10. Luxembourg | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Denmark | <input type="checkbox"/> | 11. Holland | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Finland | <input type="checkbox"/> | 12. Norway | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. France | <input type="checkbox"/> | 13. Spain | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. Germany | <input type="checkbox"/> | 14. Sweden | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. Great Britain | <input type="checkbox"/> | 15. U.S.A. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. Italy | <input type="checkbox"/> | 16. Other | <input type="checkbox"/> |

D01B If Italy, which region:

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Piedmont | <input type="checkbox"/> | 11. Marche | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Val d'Aosta | <input type="checkbox"/> | 12. Lazio | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Lombardy | <input type="checkbox"/> | 13. Abruzzo | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Trentino | <input type="checkbox"/> | 14. Molise | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Veneto | <input type="checkbox"/> | 15. Campania | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. Friuli | <input type="checkbox"/> | 16. Apulia | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. Liguria | <input type="checkbox"/> | 17. Basilicata | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. Emilia Romagna | <input type="checkbox"/> | 18. Calabria | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. Tuscany | <input type="checkbox"/> | 19. Sicily | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10. Umbria | <input type="checkbox"/> | 20. Sardinia | <input type="checkbox"/> |

D02: Why did you choose your final destination?

1. to reunite with family members
2. for friendships and knowledge
3. for previous experience
4. for linguistic knowledge
5. for ease of job searching
6. for greater tolerance
7. for ease of obtainment political asylum
8. for ease of obtainment of the visa
9. to contain the trip costs
10. for another reason

If multiple answers (max 3) mark more boxes

D03: By the time of your departure, what did you think, in your own mind, were the likeness of being stopped in Italy? (in a scale from 0 to 10)

- | | | | | |
|----------------|----------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| No possibility | 0 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 9 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> | Absolute certainty 10 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> | No answer 11 | <input type="checkbox"/> |

If final destination Italy please proceed to D05

D04: By the time of your departure, what did you think, in your own mind, were the likeness of being stopped in the country of final destination? (in a scale from 0 to 10)

- | | | | | |
|----------------|----------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| No possibility | 0 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 9 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> | Absolute certainty 10 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> | No answer 11 | <input type="checkbox"/> |

D05: By the time of your departure, what type of job were you expecting to get in the final destination?

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Farmer / forester | <input type="checkbox"/> | 13. Artisan | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Tailor | <input type="checkbox"/> | 14. Translator | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Cook | <input type="checkbox"/> | 15. Secretary | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Mechanic | <input type="checkbox"/> | 16. Financial adviser | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Mason / carpenter | <input type="checkbox"/> | 17. Physician / chemist | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. Electrician / plumber | <input type="checkbox"/> | 18. Lawyer | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. Driver | <input type="checkbox"/> | 19. Teacher | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. Sales men /dealer | <input type="checkbox"/> | 20. Employee | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. Shoe-maker | <input type="checkbox"/> | 21. Official / Executive | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10. Hairdresser | <input type="checkbox"/> | 22. Professional servant | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 11. Cleaner | <input type="checkbox"/> | 23. Entrepreneur | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 12. Social assistant | <input type="checkbox"/> | 24. Nobody | <input type="checkbox"/> |

D06: When you left, what monthly income were you expecting to earn in the final destination?

\$ (or specify other monetary unit)

IF THE AMOUNT IS NOT PROVIDED, SUGGEST THE FOLLOWING BRACKETS

D06A: What monthly income were you expecting?

1. 0-250 \$
2. 251-500 \$
3. 501-1000 \$
3. 1001-1750 \$
4. 1751+ \$

D07: How important you think is sending part of your income earned in foreign countries to your relatives in the country of origin?

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. very important | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. unlikely | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. important | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. impossible | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | | 5. I don't know | <input type="checkbox"/> |

If answer 3 or 4 please proceed to D09

D08: Out of 100 dollars earned how many dollars will you likely send to your relatives remained in the country of origin?

- | | | | | | |
|---------|--------------------------|----------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| 0 \$ | <input type="checkbox"/> | 21-40 \$ | <input type="checkbox"/> | 61-80 \$ | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 1-20 \$ | <input type="checkbox"/> | 41-60 \$ | <input type="checkbox"/> | 81-100 \$ | <input type="checkbox"/> |

D09: Are you expecting to return home?

1. Yes 2. NO

If answer No please proceed to D11

D10: How long are you expecting to stay far from home?

1. Few months
2. 1 or 2 years
3. 3-10 years
4. More than 10 years
5. I don't know

D11: Do you know that Italy recently passed a new immigration law?

1. Yes 2. No

If answer No please proceed to E01

D12: You think that with the new law it is:

1. easier to come to Italy
 2. as easy as before to come to Italy
 3. more difficult to come to Italy
 4. I don't know

SECTION E: MOTIVATIONS, MODE AND COSTS OF MIGRATION

E01: Day of departure from the country of origin

|_|_| | |_|_| | |_|_|

E02: Day of arrival in Italy

|_|_| | |_|_| | |_|_|

E03: What is your main reason to emigrate?

1. to earn
 2. to rejoin with family and friends
 3. to earn greater safety (not only economic) for you
 4. to insure a better future for your children
 5. to be (politically) free
 6. to get healthcare
 7. to study
 8. Other

Please, allow one answer only

E04: Number of relatives (people cohabiting) already in the final destination

|_|_|_|_|

E05: Number of relatives (people cohabiting) migrated to other destination

|_|_|_|_|

E06: In the past have you already been in the final destination?

1. Yes 2. No

If answer Yes please proceed to E08

E07: From which source did you get information concerning the country of destination?

1. from TV / newspapers 3. from friends and relatives migrated
 2. from friends and relatives in the country of origin 4. other source

E08: Number of nations crossed during your last trip

- 1-2 3-4 5-7 8+

E09: Did you ever stop in a nation for more than three months during your last trip?

1. Yes 2. No

E10: From what nation did you reach Italy?

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Albania | <input type="checkbox"/> | 11. Macedonia | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Algeria | <input type="checkbox"/> | 12. Morocco | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Austria | <input type="checkbox"/> | 13. Montenegro | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Bosnia | <input type="checkbox"/> | 14. Syria | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. France | <input type="checkbox"/> | 15. Slovenia | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. Greece | <input type="checkbox"/> | 16. Switzerland | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. Germany | <input type="checkbox"/> | 17. Turkey | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. Israel | <input type="checkbox"/> | 18. Tunisia | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. Lebanon | <input type="checkbox"/> | 19. Other | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10. Libya | <input type="checkbox"/> | to be specified | _____ |

E11: What transport mode did you use to arrive in Italy?

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| 1. afoot | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. auto | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. airplane | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7. ship | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. bus | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8. ferry | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. truck | <input type="checkbox"/> | 9. train | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. raft / boat | <input type="checkbox"/> | 10. other | <input type="checkbox"/> |

If multiple answers mark more boxes

E12: How much did you pay overall to reach Italy from your country of origin?

transport cost per person

\$ (or specify monetary unit)

IF THE AMOUNT IS NOT PROVIDED, SUGGEST THE FOLLOWING BRACKETS

E12A: The cost of the trip was between:

- | | | |
|----|--------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | 0-200 \$ | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. | 201-500 \$ | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. | 501-1000 \$ | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. | 1001-2500 \$ | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. | 2501+ \$ | <input type="checkbox"/> |

E13: Why do you think that friends and relatives of your age remained in the country of origin?

1. for lack of finance
 2. they are more attached to the family and the job
 3. they are satisfied of the job
 4. they are less risky
 5. they will migrate in the future
 6. other reason

Please, allow one answer only