

**Labour mobility within the EU in the context of enlargement and the functioning
of the transitional arrangements**

VC/2007/0293

Deliverable 8

Fondazione Rodolfo Debenedetti (fRDB)

Country Study: Italy

Mattia Makovec

Abstract

This study analyses the implications for the Italian labour market of the recent dramatic upsurge in immigration from the New Member States and the Candidate Countries after the 2004 and 2007 enlargement within the context of the current Italian immigration policy. The study documents the most salient features of the immigrant population before and after the enlargement with respect to demographic characteristics, skill structure, labour market participation, occupational sector, underscoring the main differences and similarities within immigrants subgroups (New Member States vs. Candidate Countries) and between native and foreigners, and discussing their overall implications for the Italian labour market. The main conclusion of the study is that immigrants from NMS-10, NMS-2, and CAND-6 represent a vital resource for the Italian labour market, having contributed substantially to national employment growth especially in the latest years. Further, immigrants from both New Member States and candidate countries appear to act as complement rather than substitutes of native labour given the high national demand for unskilled manual and non-manual workers and for personal and domestic care workers.

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1 Overview on the current Italian economic situation

Despite the substantial structural reforms undertaken in the 1990s to meet the parameters of macroeconomic stability required to join the European Monetary Union, during the last decade, the Italian economy has been characterized by very modest growth rates compared to the euro area and by a loss of international competitiveness.

The 2006 and 2007 recovery from the 2001-2005 slowdown looks now as a temporary upswing stimulated by favorable external economic conditions, which have meanwhile vanished with the onset of the ongoing economic and financial crisis. Given the current international economic outlook, the forecasts for the Italian economy in the short-run by national and international institutions have been revised towards pessimistic scenarios.

In the latest years, domestic demand has remained weak given the slow increase in households' real disposable income (Bank of Italy, 2008). Total factor productivity growth has been considerably slow since the end of the 1990s, in particular in the services sector, as opposed to increasing trends observed in the US and in the Scandinavian countries in key sectors such retail trade and financial services (OECD, 2007a). Exports remain one of the most important factors driving growth but their share in the world trade volumes has dramatically declined, by one-third, in the decade 1995-2005 (OECD, 2007a). Exports' positive expansion registered in 2006 and 2007 has been largely driven by sustained foreign demand (in particular by Germany, New EU Member States, China and energy-exporting countries such as Russia) and concentrated in sectors producing capital goods (mechanical machinery and equipment, electrical equipment and precision instruments, metal products and transport equipment) rather than traditional sectors (Bank of Italy, 2008).

Undoubtedly, positive signs came so far from the evolution of the labour market, though the current international economic slowdown might display its effects on national employment and unemployment soon. Between 1996 and 2006, total employment grew by more than 2 million and 600.000 units (of which more than 400.000 units between 2005 and 2006, an increase registered only between 2000 and 2001 in the last decade) leading to a 6.3% growth of the employment rate for the people in working age. At the same time, unemployment fell by more than 900.000 units, corresponding to a decline in the unemployment rate by more than 4%, leading to a historical minimum of 6.8%, a level which had not been observed in Italy since the second half of the 1970s (Table 1). There are three main explanations for such a buoyant performance. First, the constant wage moderation in place since the abolition of the national wage indexation mechanism in 1993 (*scala mobile*). Second, the introduction of a number of labour market reforms (the Treu reform in 1997 and the Biagi reform in 2003) which liberalised employment contracts for new labour market entrants creating new forms of part-time, temporary and fixed-term contracts with lower hiring and firing costs and social

security contributions for the employers. Third, the surge of international immigration started in the mid 1990s: in 2007, more than 65% of the new persons employed (around 230.000 units) were foreigners, and in the same year the share of foreigners in total employment rose to 6.4% from 5.9% registered in 2006 (Bank of Italy, 2008).

Table 1: Selected indicators of the Italian economy (1996-2006)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Real GDP growth	0.7	1.9	1.4	1.9	3.6	1.8	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.1	1.9
Inflation rate	4.0	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.2	1.9	2.1
Employment Growth	0.4	0.3	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.5	0.7	0.7	1.9
Employment Rate (15-64)	52.1	52.3	52.9	53.7	54.8	55.9	56.7	57.5	57.4	57.5	58.4
Unemployment rate	11.2	11.3	11.3	10.9	10.1	9.1	8.6	8.4	8.0	7.7	6.8
Participation Rate (15-64)	58.8	59.0	59.8	60.4	61.0	61.6	62.1	62.9	62.5	62.4	62.7
Employment (1000s)	20328	20384	20591	20847	21210	21604	21913	22241	22404	22563	22988
Unemployment (1000s)	2555	2584	2634	2559	2388	2164	2062	2048	1960	1889	1673
Imports (% of GDP)	22.1	23.6	25.3	25.6	26.1	25.6	25.4	25.6	26.0	26.1	26.7
Exports (% of GDP)	26.3	26.7	26.7	25.7	27.1	26.7	25.5	24.9	25.4	25.3	26.1
Trade Balance (% of GDP)	4.2	3.1	1.4	0.1	0.9	1.1	0.1	-0.7	-0.5	-0.8	-0.6

Notes: real GDP is calculated at 2000 prices; the unemployment rate is defined for the age group 15-74.

Source: ISTAT Labour Force Surveys (2008b); ISTAT National Accounts (2008c).

As it will be shown in detail in the following sections, immigrant workers currently represent a tremendous resource for the Italian economy, in particular in the Centre-North, where the highest demand for low-skilled jobs (e.g. in the sectors of construction, hotel and restaurants, services for the household) is concentrated.

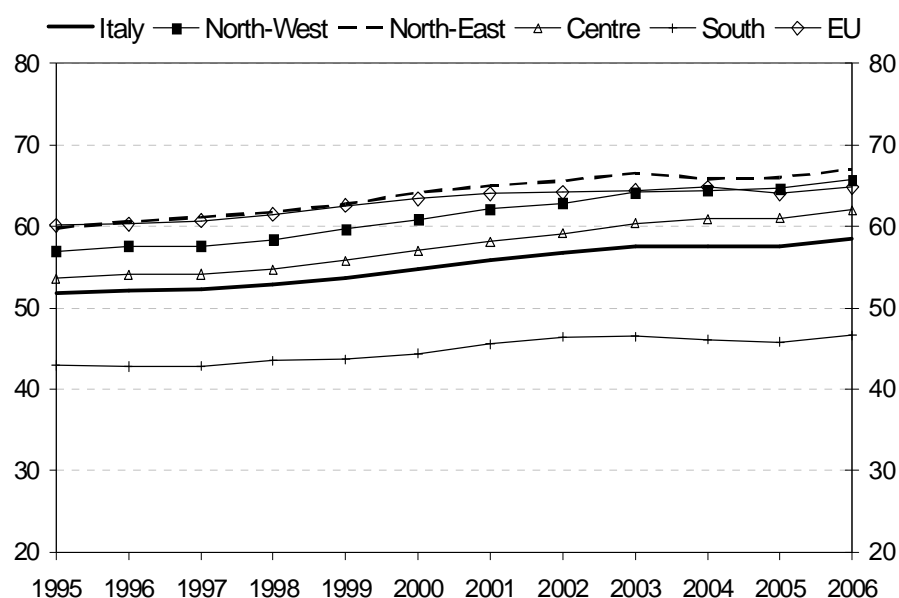
Despite the positive developments outlined above, most of the structural problems affecting the Italian economy seem to persist. The decline in total factor productivity growth can be explained by a lack of capacity to innovate in key service sectors, which could offset the historical productivity slowdown in the manufacturing sector. With this respect, Italy is undergoing an opposite tendency compared to those undertaken by the most advanced industrialized economies currently experiencing productivity growth in skill-intensive sectors, which might further hamper Italy competitiveness in the future. Further, Italy still presents dramatic human capital gaps with respect to the European average: tertiary educational attainment is among the lowest in Europe, representing a barrier both to potential innovation and to international competitiveness. The human capital gap is critical also from the viewpoint of the demand, since the Italian industry specialization has traditionally privileged low-skill intensive production; further, an average small firm scale and the high share of self-employed are probably inadequate to foster R&D and innovation in high-skill intensive sectors. High pension expenditure on the one hand and high debt to GDP ratio on the other put serious constraints to reduction in the tax wedge, one of the highest in Europe and to the introduction of virtuous in-work policies. Further, Italy has been recently introducing some measures to tackle the size of the underground economy, but a lot still needs to be done to reduce substantially its incidence. A related aspect, high crime rates together with poor

infrastructures and inefficiency in public services – other than wage rigidity and strong employment protection - are critical aspects making Italy scarcely attractive to foreign investors, especially in the South, explaining why Italy ranks low in terms of capacity to attract Foreign Direct Investments (OECD, 2007a). Finally, the historical dualism between Northern and Southern regions still represent a persistent phenomenon, with strong differences in labour market performance, productivity and even in student performances as measured by recent PISA standardized test scores (OECD, 2007b).

2 Recent trends and main features of the Italian labour market

Since the mid 1990s, the aggregate performance of the Italian labour market has been constantly improving thanks to a slow but steady increase in the employment rate and a decline in the unemployment rate. The total number of employed persons in 2007 overcame 23 million while the unemployment rate decreased to a historical minimum of 6.1% (EUROSTAT data). The incidence of the long-term unemployed (persons unemployed for more than 12 months) on the total number of unemployed fell from over 65% registered in 1996 to 48.6% in 2006, a level in line with the current EU average. Since 1995, the aggregate employment rate for the population in working age (15-64) has risen from 51.8% to 58.4%: despite the improvement, such level remains below the current EU-27 average (65%) and still far from the Lisbon target of 70% which should be reached by 2010 (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Employment rate in Italy and the EU (Men and Women)

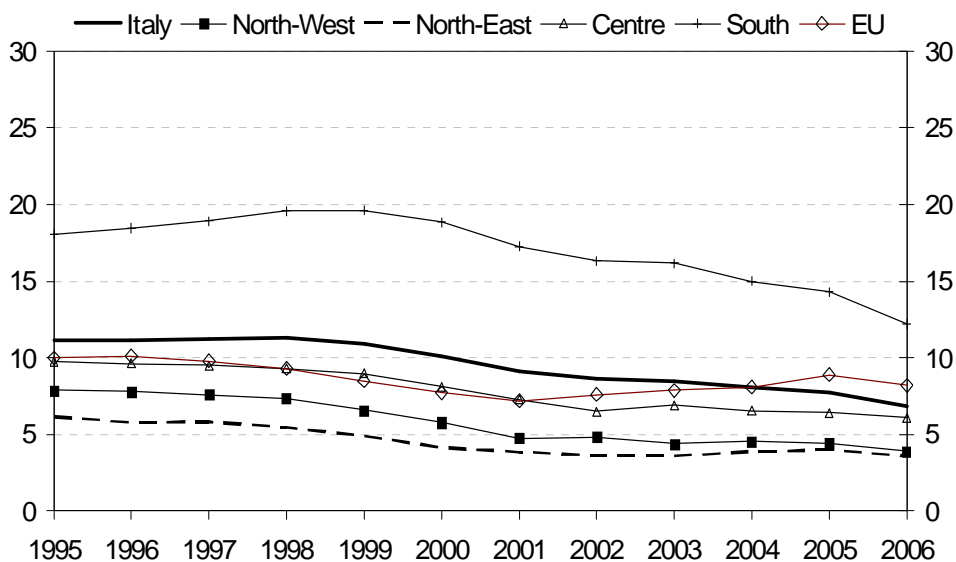


Source: EUROSTAT New Cronos Database and ISTAT Labour Force Surveys (2007)

A similar positive tendency has been observed over the period considered for unemployment: the unemployment rate in 2007 declined to 6.1%, a historical minimum below the EU average (Figure 2). A closer look at the data, though, shows that the traditional gender and regional disparities historically affecting the Italian

labour market still persist, and to some extent, have widened. The regional breakdown of the employment rate trend shows that Northern regions are much closer to the Lisbon target than regions in the South. In particular, in the North-East, in the North-West and in the Centre, the employment rate grew between 7% and 8% in the period considered, while in the South the increase was only of 3.7%.

Figure 2: Unemployment rate in Italy and the EU (Men and Women)



Source: EUROSTAT New Cronos Database and ISTAT Labour Force Surveys (2007)

A further breakdown by gender, shows that both in the North and in the Centre, male employment rates currently reach nearly 80% and, during the last decade, displayed a higher increase than the one registered in the South (now at 70%, Figure 3a). Female employment rate in the South is among the lowest in Europe, largely explaining the overall weak employment performance of the region. In 2006, female employment rate in the South still corresponded to nearly half of female employment rate in the North (31.1% against 56% in 2006, Figure 3b), and to half of the male employment rate in the South (62.3%). The decline of the unemployment rate has been substantial in all regions for both men and women (Figures 4b and 4c). Male unemployment rate in Northern regions in 2006 was one of the lowest observed in Europe (below 3%), and female unemployment rate halved from 10% to 5% over the decade considered. Despite the general declining trend, in 1995 female unemployment rate in the South was 2.5 times as much as higher than in the North while in 2006 the ratio resulted higher than 3 times, signaling that for females the regional unemployment gap has widened, while for men slightly declined. Besides, in Southern regions, the within-region gender gap in unemployment rates remained substantially constant.

The first of the three main explanations of the Italian labour market performance in the last decade is the existence of a long period of wage moderation after the abolition of the national wage indexation scheme (*scala mobile*) in 1993. Table 2

reports the evolution of average real net earnings by gender, macro-regions and type of contract (full time vs. total employees), together with some distributional indicators, showing that the overall real wage growth over the decade considered for full time employees has been extremely modest (below 7%). If on the one hand women's salaries grew twice than men's contributing to the narrowing of the wage gender gap, on the other the regional wage gap has widened, since the profile of real wages in South remained basically flat over ten years. Qualitatively, these results do not change substantially when we consider the total pool of employees, the only difference being that total wage growth has been even more modest.

The growth of part-time employment has been one of the key features of the recent evolutions of the Italian labour market, together with the increase of the share of temporary and flexible contracts. As shown in Table 3, part-time employment accounts now for 8% of total employment, and fixed-term contracts account now for more than 10% of total employment (13% in the South against 8.5% in the Centre-North).

The third most relevant explanation of the recent Italian labour market performance is the upsurge of immigration since the mid 1990s and the contribution of foreign workers to national employment growth. Table 4 compares labour market indicators for natives and foreigners, showing that the highest concentration of foreigners regularly resident in Italy is observed in the prime age group with secondary or lower education for both men and women. Foreign men exhibit by far higher labour market participation and employment rates than natives, in particular for the youngest and oldest age groups, at all education levels. The different labour market performance of foreigners against natives in those age groups reflects most probably the substitution of natives with foreigners in low-skilled jobs and blue-collar occupations, such as workers in the manufacturing and tourist sector or manual workers in the construction and in the agriculture sector. As far as foreign women are concerned, such differences appear as large (52% against 22% for the participation rate and 50% against 21% for the employment rate) only for the oldest age group (55-64), though accounting for only 4% of the regularly resident foreign women. The reasons are most probably on the one hand the structural low Italian female labour market participation, and, on the other, the recent increase in the number of personal and domestic care workers from Central Eastern Europe, in particular from Ukraine, even in this age group. For the youngest age group (15-24), participation and employment rates are slightly higher for foreigners, while for the prime age group (25-54) Italian women outperform foreign residents, reflecting that probably the main motive of female migration remains the joining of family members rather than job search.

Figure 3a: Employment rate by region: 1995-2006 (Men)

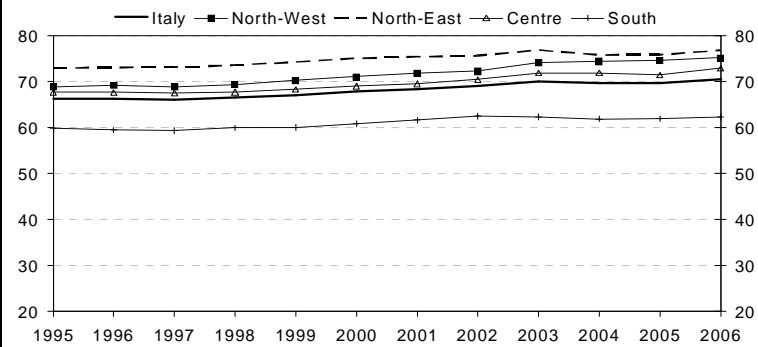


Figure 3b: Employment rate by region: 1995-2006 (Women)

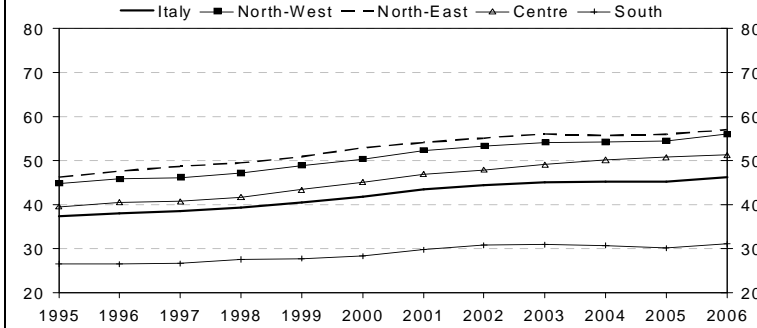


Figure 4a: Unemployment rate by region: 1995-2006 (Men)

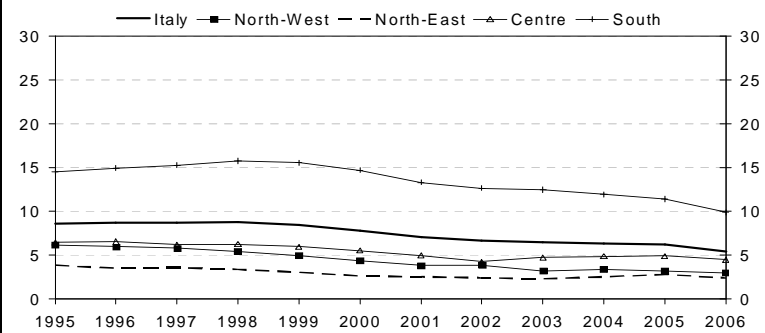
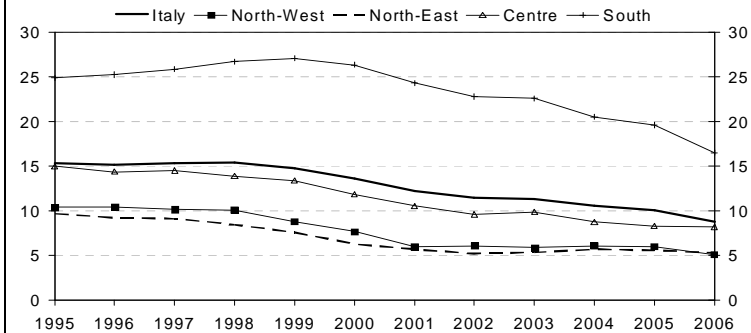


Figure 4b: Unemployment rate by region: 1995-2006 (Women)



Source: ISTAT Labour Force Surveys (2007).

Table 2: Average Real Net Earnings: 1995-2006 (in 2006 euros)

	1995	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006
Total Employees						
Average Earnings	1320	1292	1310	1338	1364	1384
Men	1446	1401	1430	1451	1479	1507
Women	1129	1133	1134	1176	1199	1218
Centre-North	1348	1343	1362	1387	1419	1439
South	1252	1170	1177	1212	1214	1238
Gini Index	0.234	0.241	0.240	0.251	0.242	0.233
Interdecile Ratio ¹	2.8	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.8
Full Time Employees						
Average Earnings	1360	1358	1377	1410	1423	1453
Men	1456	1439	1458	1480	1498	1529
Women	1197	1224	1236	1292	1294	1330
Centre-North	1393	1403	1422	1458	1482	1514
South	1282	1248	1255	1288	1261	1293
Gini Index	0.220	0.216	0.217	0.228	0.225	0.212
Interdecile Ratio ¹	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.4

Notes: Earnings refer to earnings in the main payroll employment and are deflated with the cost of living index; they are considered net of taxes and social security contributions. (1) The interdecile ratio is defined as the ratio between the top 9th and the bottom 1st decile of the earnings distribution.

Source: Bank of Italy Annual Report (2008), based on the Survey of Italian households income and wealth (SHIW).

Table 3: Employment composition by type of contract and macro-regions (2007)

	Centre-North		South		Italy	
	Thousands	% on total employment	Thousands	% on total employment	Thousands	% on total employment
Employees	12394	74.2	4773	73.3	17241	74.2
Permanent	10971	65.7	3928	60.3	14898	64.2
Full time	9444	56.5	3535	54.3	12979	55.9
Part time	1526	9.1	393	6.0	1919	8.3
Fixed-term and temporary	1423	8.5	846	13.0	2269	9.8
Full time	1097	6.6	669	10.3	1766	7.6
Part time	326	2.0	176	2.7	502	2.2
Self-employed	4312	25.8	1743	26.7	6055	26.1
Full time	3767	22.5	1546	23.7	5313	22.9
Part time	545	3.3	197	3.0	742	3.2
Total Employment	16706	100.0	6516	100	23222	100.0

Source: Bank of Italy (2008), Table 9.1, based on ISTAT Labour Force Survey.

Table 4. Employment and labour market participation by education, age, and gender: natives vs. foreigners (2007)

AGE	EDUCATION	Population		Participation rate		Employment rate	
		Italian	Foreign	Italian	Foreign	Italian	Foreign
Men							
15-24				36.7	57.8	29.5	50.8
	Lower secondary or less	9	12.9	26.9	50.3	21	43.7
	Upper secondary	6.6	3.2	50.6	86.9	41.5	77.6
	University or higher	0.4	0.1	26.9	84	20.8	84
25-54				91	95.8	86.9	91.4
	Lower secondary or less	29.7	42.6	89.4	95	84.4	90.7
	Upper secondary	27.7	30.5	92.4	97.1	89.1	92.9
	University or higher	8.2	7.5	92.5	95.2	88.6	89.3
55-64				44.7	74.4	43.5	71.3
	Lower secondary or less	11.7	1.6	36.9	77.2	35.3	73.5
	Upper secondary	4.9	0.9	52.4	82.7	51.6	78.1
	University or higher	1.8	0.7	75.3	58.4	74.9	58.4
Total		100	100	73.9	89	69.8	84.2
Women							
15-24				26.7	31.9	20	22.3
	Lower secondary or less	7.6	11.4	14.4	26.8	9.9	18.3
	Upper secondary	6.9	4.8	38.5	44.6	29.9	32.8
	University or higher	0.7	0.2	43.9	19	33.1	0
25-54				64.3	64.4	59.4	56.6
	Lower secondary or less	27.4	35.2	47.5	56.1	42.4	48
	Upper secondary	28.1	32.8	73.5	70.9	69.1	63.3
	University or higher	9.8	11.5	84.7	71.5	79.6	63.9
55-64				22.2	52.1	21.5	50
	Lower secondary or less	14.1	2.3	15.1	51.6	14.4	49.3
	Upper secondary	3.9	1.1	35.9	55.9	35.4	55.6
	University or higher	1.4	0.7	56.4	47.5	55.9	43.4
Total		100	100	50.4	58.6	46.1	50.7

Source: Bank of Italy Annual Report (2007), Table 8.2, based on ISTAT Labour Force Survey.

3 Institutions and immigration policy

One of the most important factors affecting the time trend of regular visas has been the immigration policy of Italian governments, which has been largely based on ex post regularizations of immigrants already living in the country established from time to time by ad-hoc laws, rather than being selective in the administration of the entry process.

The Italian immigration policy since the mid 1980s has been based on a quota system regulating the regular number of immigrants allowed in the country together with the conditions of entry and residence. The current institution regulating immigration policy in Italy is the so-called "Bossi-Fini" law (no. 189, 30th

of July 2002), which establishes annual quotas through annual decrees. The main difference with respect to previous regulations is that currently the only legal way of entering Italy for job purposes for non-EU citizens is holding a job offer beforehand. Furthermore, the employer should be able to guarantee housing to the immigrant worker and eventually funds in the case the worker might wish to go back to the country of origin. The Law also establishes a net of Immigration Offices ("Sportello Unico per l'Immigrazione") at the province ("provincial") level, with the task of managing the hiring process of immigrants according to the local demand and the issuing of visas for family re-union purposes. The Bossi-Fini law has reduced the duration of stay for job purposes with respect to the previous legislation (the so-called "Turco-Napolitano" law, no. 286/1998): now the visa can be renewed only for a period equal to the previous duration against the double of the previous duration permitted by the 1998 law. Further, the duration of the visa cannot exceed the duration of the job contract, or, in the case of unlimited contracts, a period of two years. The law has also reduced the time limit for applying to the renewal of the visa from 30 days from the expiration date to 60 days in the case of fixed-term contracts, and to 90 days in the case of unlimited contracts. Besides, it has shortened from one year to six months the longest period allowed to dismissed immigrant unemployed workers to find another job. The Bossi-Fini law therefore, while conceived in principle to simplify the management and the implementation of the Italian immigration policy, implies in the end harder requirements both to obtain and to renew a visa for job purposes, and imposes to the immigrant – and to the society as a whole – higher bureaucratic costs (Ministry of Internal Affairs, 2007a). In addition, the condition of holding a regular job offer before entering the country appears realistically very difficult to fulfill, unless in the case of very high-skilled migrants (a minority in the Italian case), which implies that most often, migrants from non-EU countries enter illegally and regularize their position afterwards. The quota established for non-EU workers in non-seasonal jobs corresponded to 170.000 workers in both 2006 and 2007 and to 150.000 in 2008. As it will become clearer in the following sections, though, such figures are too modest to match the national demand of non-EU workers.

Once obtained, the visa is normally renewed annually, and after 5 years of regular visa status, immigrants can apply for a permanent resident status if they can prove they are able to generate an adequate income from economic activity (law no. 40/1998). After ten years of regular residence, immigrants are entitled to apply for Italian citizenship with the possibility to transfer it to their dependent children below 18. The current legislation admits visa application for various reasons other than work (family, study, refugee status, religion etc.); in the case of application for job purposes, the application of the immigrant worker must be supported by the parallel application of the employer.

The first relevant regularization of non-EU immigrants occurred with the so-called "Martelli law" in 1990 (law no. 39/1990), which interested mostly young-aged male immigrants arriving from Northern Africa and Asia. As consequence of the

regularization, the number of foreign residents with a regular visa registered at the beginning of the 1992 rose to 649.000. In spite of the large regularization, the 40% of the visas issued by the Martelli law was not renewed at the expiry date (end of 1992), concerning mainly immigrants who were not regularly employed at the end of the period.

The increase of regular visas observed in the years 1994 and 1995 can be largely ascribed to the increased inflows of foreigners coming from former Yugoslavia Republics as consequence of the ongoing conflicts. The impact of migration from these countries has been slowing down in the second half of the 1990s mainly because of return migration to the countries of origin.

A second major regularization occurred with the "Dini law" of 1995 (law no. 489/1995): the number of visas released as a consequence of the Dini Law has been estimated in 15.000 for 1995, 221.000 for 1996 and 10.000 for 1997, to expire mainly at the end of 1998. Differently from the previous regularization, the majority of the visas released has been renewed at the end of the period. The regularization interested mainly immigrants arriving from Albania who had been entering the country irregularly increasingly since 1991.

In 1998, the larger yearly increase in the number of released visas interested foreigners from Central Eastern European countries (+15.4%) compared to an overall increase of 6.6%, an increase of 5.1% registered from EU countries, 1.8% from Africa, 7.8% from Asia and 4.4% from Central and South America.

At the end of the 1990s, immigrants arriving from former Yugoslavia and other Central Eastern European countries represented a relatively new immigrant population. More than 60% of them in fact were resident in Italy for less than 5 years, 30% between 5 and 9 years summing to more than 90% of this subgroup resident in the country for less than ten years (ISTAT 2000a, 200b). Italy's most traditional immigrant population in fact consisted of immigrants from Northern and Western African countries, nearly 50% of whom was registered as resident in Italy between 5 and 9 years, and around 20% between 10 and 14 years and around 23% and 27% respectively below 5 years. Immigrants from more developed countries (other EU countries, or North American countries) display longer spells of residence, but they are on the other hand the smallest group in terms of incidence on the total population.

The three last most relevant regularizations occurred with the Turco-Napolitano law (1998), but most importantly with the Bossi-Fini law, and the law no. 195, 9th of September 2002. The latter aimed at regularizing domestic care workers and employees with some work experience during the three months before November 2002. The last two regularizations involved 650.000 immigrants and their effects are reflected in the jump in the number of regular visas registered between 2003 and 2004. At the end of 2006, the Italian government, as many other Member States' governments, introduced restrictions to the freedom of movement citizens

from Bulgaria and Romania were supposed to benefit after the 2007 enlargement. A temporary regime was adopted for a year, according to which the freedom of movement principle was applicable only to Bulgarian and Romanian workers of particularly high skill levels, or belonging to "strategic sectors", such as construction, metalworking, domestic and personal care, hotel-related services and the agriculture, maritime and fishing sectors. Bulgarian and Romanian workers employed in other sectors had to apply for a visa. The transitory regime was extended to 2008, and will be in place in 2009 as well.

4 Data: residents and visas

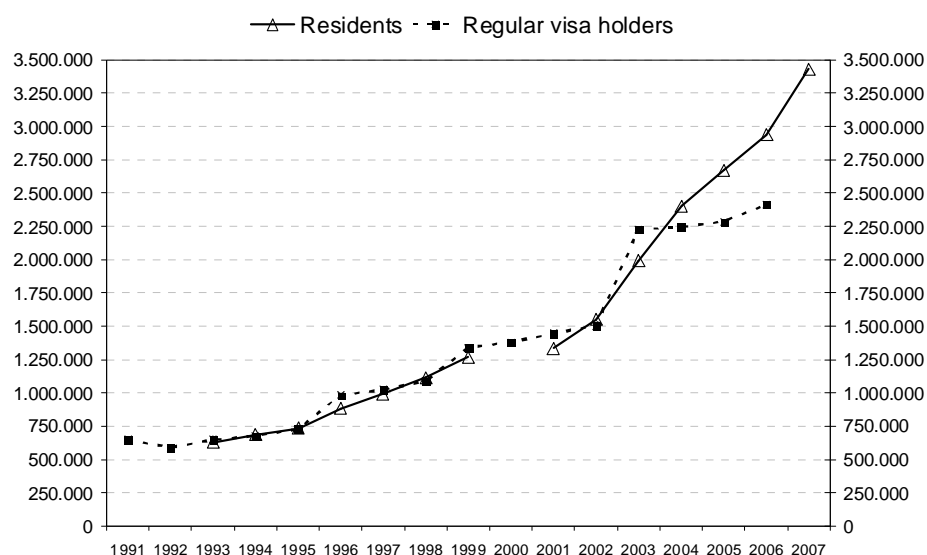
An exact account of the presence of immigrants in Italy is problematic given the non-comparability of the two main existing data source. The first one consists in the register of visas ("permesso di soggiorno") released by the Ministry of Internal Affairs ("Ministro dell'Interno") coming directly from Police records. The second source refers to the number of immigrants counted as regular "residents" of an Italian municipality ("comune") at the end of the year; this number is collected by the National Statistical Institute (ISTAT) once a year through a survey covering all Italian municipalities' register offices. The latter figure, though, does not coincide with the number of immigrants in possess of a regular visa since registration at the municipality register office, once a regular visa is obtained, is not compulsory. Moreover, there are three additional reasons for which the figures coming from the two administrative sources are not directly comparable. First, in the case immigrants possessing a regular visa decide to register towards the end of the year, the registration will not be counted immediately, but will appear in the municipality registers from the following year. Second, registered immigrants who leave the country or those whose visa has expired or has not been renewed during the year, are not immediately cancelled from the municipality registers and might appear as regular residents for another year or more. Third, while municipality registers include immigrant residents of all age groups (including dependent children), data concerning regular visa do not include dependent children below 18 years old who are not obliged to apply for a visa, since their immigrant status in the country depend on the parents' immigrant status. To sum up, figures based on the number of regular visas at the end of the year are likely to underestimate the actual presence of immigrants in the country, while the figures coming from municipality registers might both underestimate and overestimate immigrants' regular presence.

The data provided by the National Statistical Institute on regular residents seem more appropriate to capture the magnitude of the foreign population stably resident in the country. Data from visa registers on the one hand allow capturing year-to-year effects of regularizations implemented by the government but on the other are not very much informative on new inflows, given that regularizations normally involve immigrants already living in the country irregularly. The advantage of data from visa registers is that they include breakdowns by gender, age, years of residence in the country and reason of staying. Furthermore, they are available

without breaks for a time span ranging between the early 1990s and the most recent years (2007), while data on regular residents are only available for a shorter time span. Figure 5 compares the evolution over time of the number of immigrants from the New Member States obtained with both data sources, while a detailed data breakdown by gender and nationality is provided in the Tables A1-A6 in the Appendix. Figure 5 shows the increasing trend of the series from both data sources. The sharp increase in regular residents of the latest years measured from municipality registers data reflects on the one hand the recent regularizations, and on the other, the increase over time in the presence of dependent children. A general limitation of both type of data source is the lack of information on immigrants' skills, education level, occupation, and profession. Such information can be partially recovered or inferred from reports produced regularly by NGO or religious organizations (the "Dossier statistico sull'immigrazione" by Caritas is one of the most important), although not based on statistically representative but rather on selected samples.

Unfortunately, the data obtained from household budget surveys based on representative sample of the population, such as the Survey on Italian Households Income and Wealth carried out by the Bank of Italy, or the EU-SILC (European Survey on Income and Living Conditions) are not very much informative. In fact, either the number of foreign residents included in their samples is too small or their classification does not allow obtaining descriptive statistics broken down by detailed nationality or country of origin.

Figure 5: Regular residents vs. visa holders ("permesso di soggiorno): Men and Women



Note: the original ISTAT reference period is the 1st of January of the year following the year indicated above; hereafter we adopt the 31st of December of the indicated year as reference period for consistency with the rest of the report.

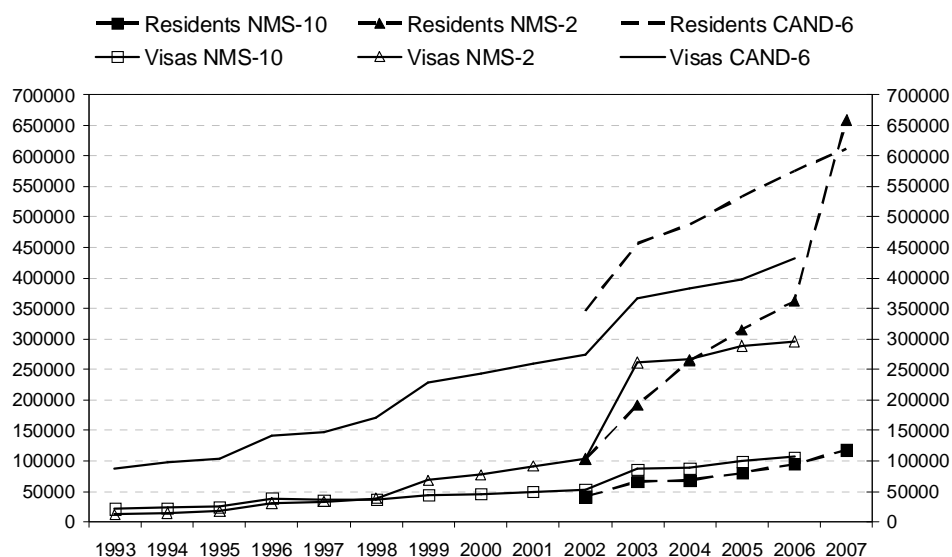
Source: <http://demo.istat.it/> (National Statistical Institute website on demographic statistics) and ISTAT (2007, 2006, 2001, 2000a, 2000b).

5 General trends before and after the EU enlargement

At the beginning of the 1990s, the number of immigrants resident in Italy in possess of a regular visa was slightly above 600.000; in 2007, this figure reached nearly 2.500.000 units. Looking at the figures corresponding to the number of immigrants registered at municipality register offices (which, as pointed out above, take into account the number of dependent children and are not directly comparable), the increase is even more pronounced, as the regular residents overcame 3.400.000 units at the end of 2007, corresponding to nearly 6% of the total population.

The top panel of Table A1 shows that such growth occurred alongside major changes in the composition of the immigrants' population in the last fifteen years. Firstly, until the early 1990s, immigrants from African countries (in particular from Northern Africa, as Morocco, Tunisia and Egypt, and from Western Africa, as Senegal), represented the most relevant group of foreign residents in Italy, and their incidence was as much as double as those of the other main subgroups (EU Member States, Central Eastern European, Asian, and American countries). Secondly, immigrants from EU member states accounted for 50% of the foreign residents coming from European countries (EU member states, Central Eastern European countries and other non-EU members). Both scenarios changed quite dramatically during the last decade.

Figure 6a: Residents and Visas by nationality (Men and Women)

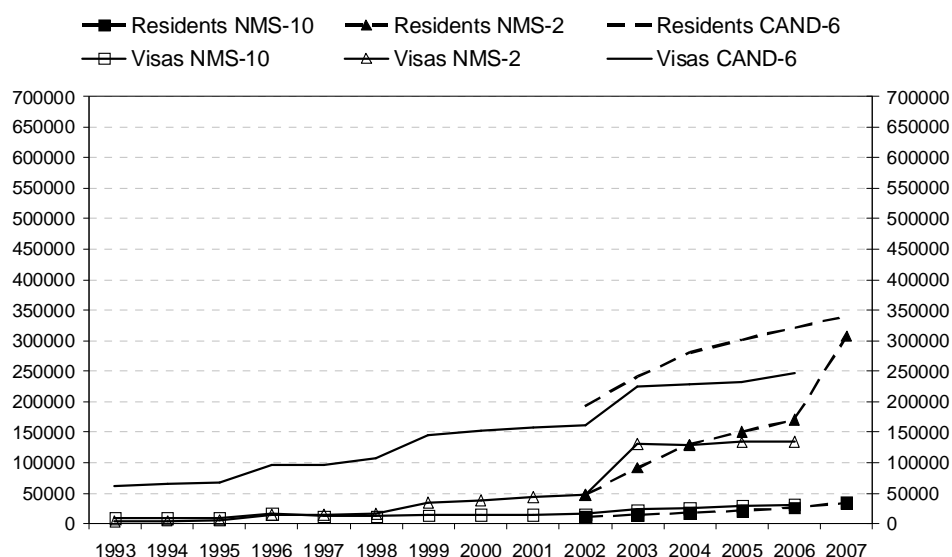


Note: NMS-10: New Member States as of 1st of May 2004; NMS-2: Bulgaria and Romania, CAND-6: Albania, Bosnia and Hercegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro, Turkey. Data as of 31st of December (See note Figure 5)

Source: <http://demo.istat.it/> and ISTAT (2006b).

In the first half of 1990s, the two most relevant groups of foreign residents within the pool of immigrants coming from European countries were Albanians (around 10%) and citizens from former-Yugoslavia, whose number increased as consequence of mass migration from ongoing conflicts in the Balkans and reached an incidence of 25% in 1994. In the second half of the 1990s, the incidence of Albanian immigrants remained high, rocketing to 18% in 1997; the impact of migration from former Yugoslavia instead became more attenuated because of return migration. In the same year (1997), the presence of immigrants from Romania, already representing the 5% of migrants from European countries, began to rise steeply, and Romanians became the second most important immigrant group from European countries after Albanians. It has to be kept in mind that year-to-year massive increases in the number of regular visas do not generally reflect contemporaneous new inflows but rather recently occurred mass regularization of immigrants already living in the country, as pointed out earlier.

Figure 6b: Residents and Visas by nationality (Men)



Note: NMS-10: New Member States as of 1st of May 2004; NMS-2: Bulgaria and Romania, CAND-6: Albania, Bosnia and Hercegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro, Turkey. Data as of 31st of December (See note Figure 5)

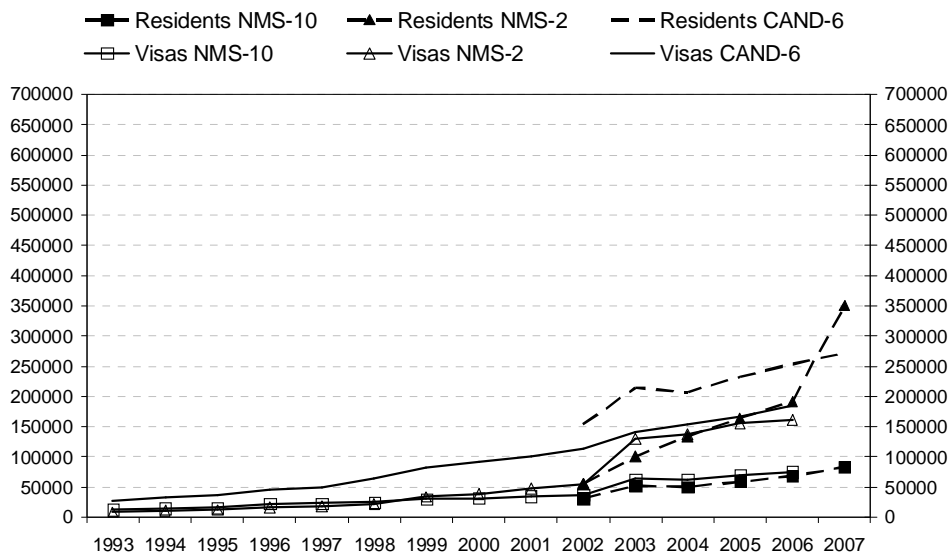
Source: <http://demo.istat.it/> and ISTAT (2006b).

Since the year 2000, the growth of immigrants from Romania and Ukraine has been impressive. In 2006, nationals from Romania became the second largest group of foreign residents following Albanians, but one year later, as consequence of the enlargement, they turned to first in the league table. At the end of 2007, the number of Romanian citizens regularly resident in Italy amounted to over 600.000 individuals, corresponding to around 18% of the total immigrant population in the country, 35% of the foreign population from European countries, and 67% of the foreign population from EU Member States. Albanians became the second largest foreign community counting over 400.000 individuals (11.6% of the total number of

immigrants). An increase of more than 100.000 released visas registered between 2003 and 2004 made Ukrainian nationals the third leading group of migrants from European countries (10% in 2007). Another group emerged recently consists in migrants from Moldova, which in a few years became the sixth leading group (4.3%) following in the league table Serbia and Montenegro (4.7%). The presence of immigrants from the other New Member states is very limited (between 0.5% and 2% of the migrants from European countries), and has not changed substantially after the EU enlargement.

A comparison between Tables A5 and A6 in the Appendix shows that the increase in migration from Central Eastern European countries has been largely driven by female migration, with the exception of Albania and former Yugoslavia Republics. African countries have been the leading group for men migration until 2003, while female migrants from Africa kept the same growth pattern of other subgroups until nowadays. Further, the expansion of female migration from Eastern European countries has been strongly pushed by the increase of female immigrants from Ukraine. Among Ukrainian migrants regularly resident in 2007, gender differences are striking, since the women-to-men ratio reaches 4.1, against 2.4 in the case of Poland, 1,5 in the case of Bulgaria and 1.1 in the case of Romania. This ratio is higher in the former Soviet Republics (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Belarus), though the incidence in these cases is much lower.

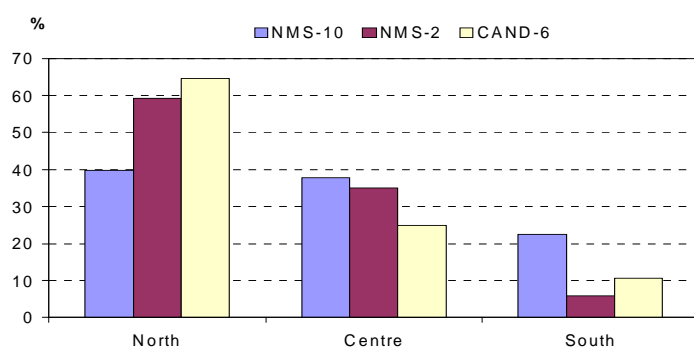
Figure 6c: Residents and Visas by nationality (Women)



Note: NMS-10: New Member States as of 1st of May 2004; NMS-2: Bulgaria and Romania, CAND-6: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro, Turkey. Data as of 31st of December (See note Figure 5)

Source: <http://demo.istat.it/> and ISTAT (2006b).

Figure 7: Regional distribution of regular residents by group of nationality (2006)



Source: ISTAT Labour Force Surveys (2007)

Finally, Figure 7 and Table A11 in the Appendix illustrate the geographic concentration of immigrants, showing that foreigners from NMS-2 and CAND-6, which are relatively less qualified than NMS-10, are more heavily concentrated (around 60%) in Northern regions where the demand for labour is more elastic.

6 Demographic and labour market trends before and after EU enlargement

Tables A7 to A10 in the Appendix offer a snapshot of the changes occurred in the pool of immigrants from Eastern European Countries with respect to age composition and reason for stay by considering a ten-year time horizon. Immigrants from the New Member States are mostly concentrated in the prime-age (25-44) or working-age groups, while a higher concentration in younger age groups is observed among immigrants from former Yugoslavia or Russia. A comparison between Tables A7 and A8 shows as well the presence of cohort effects, with a shift towards higher incidence of older age groups (between 35 and 39) in 2007 with respect to 1998. Ukraine is the only country exhibiting a much higher incidence of older age groups (50-54 and 55-59) due in particular to the higher presence of women of older age.

Tables A9 and A10 compare immigrants' reasons for stay in 1998 and 2007. Employment is general the main reason for stay, in particular employment as dependent worker. Among the New Member States, we can notice a relative increase in the importance of stay for labour market reason with respect to family reason for women, which might reflect higher integration in the Italian labour market, while the incidence of stay for family reason has remained roughly constant.

Interestingly, for immigrants coming from former Yugoslavia, stay for labour market purposes, was higher in 1997 compared to nowadays, family reasons being now the leading purpose. High incidence of entry for "study reason" reflects alternative strategies of entry in the country in the absence of the conditions for applying immediately for work permit (as in the case of Russian immigrants).

7 The skill structure of immigrants from NMS-10, NMS-2, and CAND-6

According to the National Statistical Institute (ISTAT, 2008a), in 2006, 9.6% of the total resident population in working age in Italy was formed by individuals with tertiary education, 32% with upper secondary education and 58% with lower secondary education or lower (of which 31% lower secondary and 27% primary or no education). Detailed data on immigrants' educational attainment are unfortunately unavailable, since the most recent statistics from the National Statistical Institute on education level of foreigners are not broken down by nationality. We try to compensate for the missing information by combining Census data dating back to 2001 with the figures reported in Deliverable 2 ("Analysis of the scale, direction and structure of labour mobility") based on the 2008 European Labour Force Surveys. Taking into account the differences in the comparability of the two data sources, by this approach, we aim at capturing the main changes in the skill structure of immigrants before and after the 2004 enlargement.

Census data show that, as of 2001, immigrants from NMS-10 and NMS-2 were in general better qualified than natives, mainly for the relatively higher educational level of foreign women (Table 6), while the skill structure of immigrants from CAND-6 was more skewed to lower skill levels, in particular in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro and Turkey. Half of the immigrants from NMS-10 in 2001 had achieved upper secondary education against one fourth of the Italian population and the share of the population with tertiary education was as much as double among NMS-10 nationals in comparison with Italian natives (15% against 7%). Looking at NMS-2, the skill composition of Bulgarian immigrants in 2001 appeared very similar and even more skewed towards tertiary education compared to NMS-10, and the share of tertiary or upper secondary educated was dramatically higher among Bulgarian immigrants than among the Italian native population. The skill distribution of Romanian nationals displayed a similar incidence of upper secondary school degrees compared to NMS-10, while exhibiting a lower share of tertiary-educated. If the incidence of tertiary educated was on the hand lower among immigrants than in the population of origin (11% according to the 2001 Census), on the other, those with upper secondary education were largely over-represented among immigrants compared to nationals in the country of origin (38%).

The differences in the skill structure between the native and the NMS-10 population can be explained firstly by a composition effect. The immigrant population consists prevalently of young and prime-age individuals, whose skill distribution is bound to be very different from that of the *total* Italian population, in which the size of older cohorts with only basic education attainment is considerable. Secondly, Italy has been historically characterized by very low tertiary education attainment rates in comparison to the EU-15 average, and its skill composition is still heavily biased towards primary or lower education groups: this shows why, NMS-10 immigrants

display lower education levels when compared to the average of EU-15 natives, but relatively higher attainments when compared to Italian natives.

Table 6: Educational attainment by nationality (Census 2001)

	Tertiary	Upper Secondary	Lower Secondary or Primary	No education	Total
Italy	7.4	25.8	55.8	11	100
NMS-10	15.2	48.7	31.3	4.8	100
Men	14.3	39.2	38.4	8.0	100
Women	15.5	51.7	29.1	3.8	100
NMS-8	15.0	48.9	31.3	4.8	100
Men	13.6	39.3	38.9	8.2	100
Women	15.5	52.0	28.8	3.8	100
Poland	14.0	50.7	29.8	5.5	100
Men	12.6	42.3	36.4	8.6	100
Women	14.5	53.6	27.5	4.4	100
NMS-2					
Bulgaria	20.3	41.8	31.3	6.6	100
Men	15.2	39.5	37.2	8.0	100
Women	23.6	43.3	27.5	5.6	100
Romania	7.6	51.6	33	7.7	100
Men	5.9	51.0	34.9	8.3	100
Women	9.1	52.2	31.4	7.3	100
CAND-6	6.1	25.5	52.2	16.1	100
Men	5.5	25.4	54.3	14.8	100
Women	7.0	25.5	49.7	17.8	100
Albania	6.5	27.3	52.2	14	100
Men	5.9	26.6	54.4	13.1	100
Women	7.3	28.1	49.3	15.2	100
Bosnia and Hercegovina	5.8	28.8	46.4	19.0	100
Men	5.0	30.6	47.1	17.3	100
Women	6.7	26.6	45.7	21.0	100
Croatia	11.8	37.8	41.5	8.9	100
Men	10.4	38.0	42.6	9.1	100
Women	13.0	37.6	40.6	8.8	100
Macedonia	2.0	13.5	64.2	20.4	100
Men	2.2	15.2	64.7	18.0	100
Women	1.8	10.7	63.3	24.3	100
Serbia and Montenegro	4.9	21	50.9	23.2	100
Men	4.5	22.7	52.2	20.6	100
Women	5.5	19.0	49.3	26.1	100
Turkey	7.4	16.5	59.7	16.4	100.0
Men	6.6	16.8	62.7	13.9	100.0
Women	8.5	16.2	55.7	19.6	100.0

Note: composition of the population aged 6 and above by highest educational attainment.

Source: own elaborations based on ISTAT (2006c).

The data reported in Deliverable 2 (Figure 7) show that the skill structure of immigrants from NMS-8 appeared slightly more concentrated towards medium

education levels in 2006 with respect to 2001: the share of immigrants with tertiary education amounts to around 10%, with upper secondary education to 60% and with lower secondary education, primary, or no education to 30%. This can be imputed, first, to mere differences in statistical classifications, since the 2001 Census data refer to the population aged six and above, while figures from Deliverable 2 to individuals in working age. We can speculate though, that differences in the 2006 and 2001 skill distribution result not only from differences in the data sources, but actually reflect a moderate increase in the foreign population with upper secondary education after the enlargement. In fact, even by assuming that all the cohorts which could have achieved upper secondary education in 2006 (those aged 13 to 18 in 2001, corresponding to around 3% of the population according to 2001 Census data), actually reached that education level, the resulting increase would not be enough to justify a 60% share of foreigners with upper secondary degree in the total immigrant population from NMS-8.

The picture emerging from the 2001 Census data relative to CAND-6 is quite different, since for all nationalities the largest group is represented by the population with lower secondary or primary education (ranging from 41% among Croatian nationals to nearly 60% among Turkish nationals). In addition, among immigrants from CAND-6, women do not exhibit substantially higher educational attainment compared to men, and for some nationalities, the incidence of the population subgroup without any education is dramatically high (namely Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia and Serbia and Montenegro). The data presented in Deliverable 2 for 2006, show that the share of immigrants from CAND-6 with tertiary education amounts to around 5%, with upper secondary education to around 35% and with lower secondary education, primary, or no education to around 60%. The skill structure of nationals from CAND-6 appears therefore similar to the one observed before the enlargement, slightly more skewed towards upper secondary levels.

8 The labour market situation of immigrants from NMS-10, NMS-2 and CAND-6 and its implications for the national labour market

Immigrants represent a growing and increasingly important resource for the Italian labour market, characterised by high demand of unskilled labour in low-technology sectors and high demand of personal and domestic services. The incidence of employed immigrants aged 15 and above on total national employment was 3% in 2001 (Census data, ISTAT 2006c), it had grown to 4.6% by the first quarter of 2005 to reach 6.6% in the first quarter of 2008 (Quarterly labour force surveys data, ISTAT 2008b).

As shown in Table 7, immigrants' incidence is higher in the regions of the North and the Centre, which are made more attractive by more favorable job opportunities and by a more dynamic labour demand; the North presents as well higher prevalence of male immigrants. Most importantly, immigrants have been contributing impressively to the last years' employment growth: 58% of the newly

employed persons between the first quarter of 2007 and the first quarter of 2008 were foreigners, 41% in the North, 17% in the Centre and 1% in the South (ISTAT, 2008b).

Table 7. % Incidence of immigrants in the total population: I quarter 2008

	15-64				15+			
	North	Centre	South	Total	North	Centre	South	Total
Population	8.2	7.5	2.1	5.9	6.4	5.8	1.7	4.6
Male	8.4	7.1	2.0	5.9	6.7	5.7	1.6	4.8
Female	8.0	7.8	2.2	5.9	6.0	5.9	1.7	4.5
Labour force	8.7	8.4	2.4	6.8	8.6	8.3	2.4	6.7
Male	9.5	8.1	2.1	6.9	9.3	7.9	2.1	6.7
Female	7.7	8.9	2.9	6.7	7.7	8.8	2.9	6.7
Employment	8.3	8.2	2.5	6.7	8.1	8.1	2.5	6.6
Male	9.2	8.0	2.2	6.8	9.0	7.8	2.2	6.7
Female	7.0	8.5	2.9	6.4	6.9	8.4	2.9	6.3

Source: own elaborations based on ISTAT Quarterly labour force surveys (2008b).

The figures for visas holders by visa type reported in Table A10 in the Appendix show that immigrants from NMS-10, NMS-2 and CAND-6 account respectively for 4.8%, 14% (of which 13.2% are immigrants from Romania) and 15.5% of the foreigners regularly employed. The incidence of nationals from NMS-10 and NMS-2 is slightly higher among the employed than in the total stock of regular visa holders (4.4% and 12.3% respectively, of which 11.2% corresponding to Romanian nationals), while CAND-6 nationals are relatively under-represented among the employed, as they account for nearly 18% of the stock. Since the number of employed immigrants with regular visa at the end of 2006 (1.422.110) appears in line with the figure provided by the Quarterly labour force statistics for the total number of immigrants employed (1.382.456), we can roughly estimate that immigrants from NMS-10 and NMS-2 at the end of 2006 accounted for around 1% of national employment. According to the estimates by the last Caritas report (Caritas, 2008), at the end of 2007, Romanian nationals amount to one million of residents (11% aged below 18). Caritas' estimates show that the Romanian labour force consists of nearly 700.000 employed (around 586.00 employees, 16.000 self-employed, 13.000 irregular or temporary workers, and around 107.000 involved in informal sector type of jobs) corresponding to 3% of the total employed population in the country, and 56.000 unemployed.

Table 8: Labour market indicators by nationality (Census 2001)

	Men		Women		Men and Women	
	Employment rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate
Italy	54.3	9.5	31.8	14.7	42.6	11.6
NMS-10	71.1	8.2	43.7	20.5	50.0	16.9
Poland	72.4	9.1	45.6	20.9	52.1	17.3
NMS-8	71.4	8.2	44.1	20.5	50.3	16.9
NMS-2						
Bulgaria	73.9	10.2	48.1	19.6	58.0	15.2
Romania	84.2	6.7	49.8	19.7	65.5	12.6
CAND-6	77.7	8.3	31.3	26.8	57.6	13.5
Albania	77.8	8.7	29.2	30.8	57.2	14.6
Bosnia and Hercegovina	78.5	6.3	40.9	18.4	61.4	10.3
Croatia	77.9	5.2	45.2	14.0	60.2	9.0
Macedonia	85.2	5.2	20.7	31.1	61.7	9.4
Serbia and Montenegro	72.5	10.8	33.7	23.9	54.6	15.0
Turkey	74.2	7.7	25.2	23.6	53.4	11.4

Note: population aged 15 and above.

Source: own elaborations based on ISTAT (2006c).

As in the previous section, we compare 2001 Italian Census data with the 2006 European Labour Force Survey data presented in Deliverable 2, with the aim of comparing the labour market performance of immigrants from NMS-10, NMS-2 and CAND-6 countries before and after the enlargement. Table 8 shows that in 2001 immigrants from NMS-10, NMS-2 and CAND-6 exhibited higher employment rates than natives. Men immigrants, in particular, registered employment rates above 70% among all nationalities; females from NMS-10 and NMS-2 displayed higher than natives employment rates while CAND-6 women's performance was poorer, reflecting probably that the main reason for female migration from CAND-6 countries had been family re-union rather than work. Immigrant women also exhibit much higher unemployment rates than men as well as than native women suggesting important gender differences in the job finding probability. Figures from 2006 reported in Deliverable 2 and displayed hereby (Table 9) show a similar overall picture. Though the two group of statistics are not exactly comparable since the ELFS refer to the population aged 15-64, given the low share of immigrants population above 65 (as documented in Tables A7-A8 in the Appendix) we can argue that the increase in the employment rate for all immigrants groups considered has been substantial.

Looking at the composition of employed immigrants by sector, in the first quarter of 2008, nearly 60% of the foreign employed were concentrated in the service sector, against around 25% in the industry sector (of which 14% in the construction sector) and less than 5% in agriculture. The sector of the economy in which the incidence of immigrants on total employment has been rising most steeply is the construction sector, where, at the beginning of 2008, foreign workers amounted to

more than 13% of total employment against 9% registered at the beginning of 2005. The increase in immigrants share in other sectors such as non-construction industry and services has been less sustained, in the order of 2% during the same period, while the incidence of immigrants in the agriculture sector has not changed substantially (ISTAT, 2008b).

Table 9: Composition of working age population by nationality: 2006 (ELFS 2008)

	Employed (%)	Unemployed (%)	Inactive (%)	Total (%)
Italy	58.4	4.0	37.6	100
NMS-8	57.4	3.7	38.9	100
NMS-2	73.3	8.2	18.4	100
CAND-6	62.7	8.4	28.9	100

Note: population aged 15-64.

Source: Deliverable 2, Table 10, based on Eurostat Labour Force Surveys.

Census data by nationality show that in 2001 the employment composition by sector of immigrants from NMS-10 and from Bulgaria was very similar to the one of Italian nationals, being foreign workers mostly concentrated in the service sector (around 65% of the total employed) rather than in industry (30%) and agriculture (5%). The aggregate composition hides important gender differences, since half of male employment was concentrated in the industry sector (an important share of which most likely in the construction sector) while on average more than 70% of female employment was concentrated in the service sector (of which around 50% in personal services, e.g. home and domestic care). With respect to nationals from Romania and CAND-6 instead, men's concentration in the industry sector (nearly 70%) resulted even higher, probably because of their higher participation in the construction sector related to their relatively lower skill profile. Further, in the latest years, the incidence of Romanian nationals in the construction sector is likely to have increased, as a consequences of the measures undertaken to enhance the regularization of irregular employment (the so-called "pacchetto Bersani" for the construction sector, Law 4th of August 2006), which, according to Caritas estimates, should have interested 70.000 Romanian workers.

The overall picture emerging from these data signals that the most required profile among immigrants from New Member States and Candidate countries over the last years remains prevalently that of low-skilled and low-qualified workers. Given the low availability of native workers for occupations, it is unlikely that immigrants crowd natives out in the labour market. This aspect is supported by the evidence documented in past research by Gavosto, Villosio and Venturini (1999) and more recently by Villosio and Venturini (2006), showing that immigrants' presence does not reduce the employment probability of the natives, but rather natives and immigrants labour market participation display complementarities. Further, Villosio and Venturini (1999), show that immigrants' labour market participation affects positively the wage of the natives. In addition, an analysis by CNEL (2004) reports

the existence of an excess demand of immigrant workers in the Italian labour market with respect to the number of regularizations actually realized, according to the firm-level survey Unioncamere in 2002 (700.000 posts available vs. 650.000 regularizations). This aspect might lead to opt for an immigration policy more able to adapt quickly to changes and in labour market demands and needs as opposed to ad-hoc regularizations, which seem to add rather than ease Italian's labour market rigidities.

Table 10: Employment composition by sector and nationality (Census 2001)

	Agriculture	Industry	Services	Other	Total
Italy	5.5	33.1	19	42.4	100
NMS-10	4.6	28.5	22.1	44.8	100
Men	6.1	50.8	15.4	27.6	100
Women	3.9	17.6	25.4	53.1	100
Poland	5.2	28.9	18.9	47.0	100
Men	7.0	53.0	14.1	25.8	100
Women	4.3	16.6	21.3	57.8	100
NMS-2					
Bulgaria	6.8	35.9	20.9	36.4	100
Men	7.3	52.1	13.7	26.9	100
Women	6.3	20.3	27.8	45.6	100
Romania	4.8	51.2	14.9	29.1	100
Men	5.2	69.0	10.7	15.2	100
Women	4.2	26.0	20.9	48.9	100
CAND-6	8.1	60.4	13.2	18.3	100
Men	8.8	68.9	10.6	11.8	100
Women	5.9	33.3	21.4	39.3	100
Albania	9.3	61.6	12.5	16.6	100
Men	9.9	69.6	10.5	10.0	100
Women	7.1	32.6	19.7	40.6	100
Bosnia and Hercegovina	3.8	64.3	13.4	18.5	100
Men	3.6	74.5	9.6	12.3	100
Women	4.4	40.6	22.2	32.8	100
Croatia	2.8	45.8	19.3	32.1	100
Men	3.1	59.8	13.9	23.2	100
Women	2.3	25.3	27.2	45.2	100
Macedonia	14.4	67.0	9.2	9.4	100
Men	14.5	70.2	8.2	7.1	100
Women	13.4	44.4	16.1	26.2	100
Serbia and Montenegro	4.1	58.3	14.1	23.5	100
Men	4.3	67.6	10.5	17.5	100
Women	3.6	35.1	23.0	38.4	100
Turkey	7.5	53.3	20.8	18.4	100
Men	7.4	58.7	19.2	14.7	100
Women	8.1	31.6	27.0	33.3	100

Note: population aged 15 and above.

Source: own elaborations based on ISTAT (2006c).

9 The Public perception of immigrants in Italy and the situation of the Roma

Assessing the public perception of the immigration phenomenon in Italy is a complex task, since the debate of immigration issues is highly politicized and Italian nationals seem quite uninformed on immigration in general. This latter aspect emerges from a survey realized for the Ministry of Internal Affairs (2007b) based on a small sample of 1000 individuals representative of the national population for sex and age. The first noticeable aspect emerging from the survey is that among the interviewed sample there is a considerable misperception about the number of immigrants resident in Italy, in particular about illegal immigrants. Nearly two thirds of the interviewed, in fact, declare to ignore the number of immigrants living in the country, only 5% can guess a figure close to the true value, while 17% underestimate it and the remaining 12% overestimate it. Further, among those providing an estimate, nearly half are convinced that at least 50% of the immigrants are irregular residents, only 8% believe that irregular immigrants are less than 20% of the total, and according to the remaining 40%, the share of irregulars lies between 20% and 50%. In contrast with such view, there is evidence (Ministry of Internal Affairs, 2007a, 2007c) that in 2006 the number of irregular immigrants amounted between 10% and 20% of the total residents. In addition, the survey reveals that there exist mixed and contrasting sentiments of the native population with respect to immigrants: on the one hand of comprehension and solidarity, on the other of fear and distance. For example, from the survey it emerges that there exist a consensus on the usefulness of immigrants with respect to elderly care. The majority of the interviewed agree that immigrants represent an economic resource for the country since they help solving the demand for unskilled labour from the firms. On the other hand, the majority of the interviewed think that immigrants represent a social cost since they perceive they do not pay taxes. There is a polarization of opinions on whether immigrants represent a menace to native workers since they accept lower wages and worse working conditions. Finally, the majority of the interviewed think that immigrants do not represent a menace towards the national social and cultural identity, but at the same time, the majority does not agree that immigrants might bring new values that might enrich the Italian society as a whole.

The general concern existing among a large share of the Italian population, which associates immigrants' presence to less security and higher crime rates, does not seem to be fully well grounded. In fact, if on the one hand, crime rates have increased among immigrants over the last five years, on the other, such increase has been registered mainly among irregular immigrants, while regular migrants exhibit crime rates similar to the natives, in particular Romanian nationals (Ministry of Internal Affairs, 2007c). A concern of the government should be then identifying (and possibly eradicate) those factors which make Italy particularly attractive for immigrants with a high propensity to exert crime. One of the most important is

surely the large underground economy, which provides a natural incentive for illegal activities and imposes high monitoring costs for the government.

Finally, we briefly review the current situation of the Roma minorities. Though no official statistics are available, Roma's population in Italy is estimated between 120.000 and 250.000 units, corresponding to around 3.5% - 7% of the immigrants population, a much smaller figure than the numbers estimated for instance for Spain (around 700.000 units). A precise estimation is also probably complicated by the fact that an important part of the Roma resident in Italy holds Romanian nationality. From the standpoint of the social inclusion policy, the Italian agenda still lacks a systematic approach towards the integration of the Roma. Italy in fact has never applied so far to EU funds for the inclusion of the Roma as other European countries. The first mention of inclusion initiatives appears in the Social Inclusion Report of 2006, but the resources invested seem modest if compared to the effort of other EU countries such as Spain, for instance in the case of the program "Acceder" (European Commission, 2004). For some recent episodes related to police operations in some Roma camps and to the proposal of registering Roma's fingerprints, the Italian Government has been criticized by some international organizations (see European Roma Rights Centre at <http://www.errc.org/>) and NGOs for the risk of violating the no racial discrimination principle enforced by the EU Treaty.

10 Conclusions

This study has shown that immigration from NMS-10, NMS-2, and CAND-6 had an increasing importance for employment growth in Italy over the last decade, contributing dramatically in particular in the years after the enlargement. Further, immigrants from both New Member States and Candidate Countries appear to act as complement rather than substitutes of native labour given the high national demand for unskilled manual and non-manual workers, in particular in the construction sector, and for personal and domestic care workers. Immigrants from NMS-10 and Bulgaria are in general better qualified than natives, mainly for the relatively higher educational level of foreign women while the skill structure of immigrants from Romania and CAND-6 is more skewed towards lower skill levels. Overall, the skill distribution of immigrants from New Member States and Candidate Countries do not seem to have worsened after the enlargement. Further, both NMS and CAND-6 foreigners show higher employment rates than natives, in particular men, while the labour market performance of women from CAND-6 is weaker. Overall, total unemployment has not grown following the sharp increase of foreign workers in the country, but on the contrary has fallen, and employment growth has been stronger in the regions with a larger presence of immigrants. With respect to immigration policy, the current quota system should become more able to take into account the existing demand of foreign labour, in particular to adjust more rapidly with local labour demand. Finally, given the importance of immigrants' labour

market integration, steps forward should be done in terms of inclusion and no-discrimination policy, in particular of excluded minorities as the Roma.

APPENDIX

Table A1. Stock of regular visa holders ("Permesso di soggiorno") by nationality: 1991-2006 (Men and Women)

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
New Member States																
Bulgaria	2.530	2.461	2.670	3.063	3.256	4.435	4.832	5.278	7.378	7.500	8.375	8.535	17.119	16.839	17.513	17.461
Cyprus	228	183	176	163	186	153	137	152	166	151	154	158	148	110	144	121
Czech Republic	2.100	2.381	2.846	3.107	3.298	4.866	2.868	3.122	3.429	3.674	3.669	4.133	4.410	4.638	5.039	5.233
Estonia	10	39	41	72	107	181	158	204	226	250	305	354	513	550	638	662
Hungary	2.278	2.280	2.506	2.690	2.815	3.428	3.318	3.625	3.690	3.760	3.616	4.214	4.590	4.495	4.849	5.122
Latvia	23	73	110	114	134	187	228	264	333	426	566	662	877	920	1.218	1.271
Lithuania	62	117	172	216	253	317	346	378	450	526	700	837	1.507	1.659	2.199	2.356
Malta	689	682	743	769	774	751	751	793	794	758	802	850	851	830	679	666
Poland	12.139	10.490	11.719	12.400	13.955	23.163	22.938	23.258	29.478	30.419	32.889	34.980	64.912	65.511	73.191	78.930
Romania	8.250	8.419	9.756	12.026	14.212	26.894	28.796	33.777	61.212	69.999	82.985	94.818	244.377	249.369	271.491	278.582
Slovak Republic						2.489	1.389	1.913	2.087	2.414	2.972	3.403	4.615	5.310	7.044	7.713
Slovenia	445	2.355	3.544	3.589	3.481	3.575	3.469	3.476	3.720	3.716	3.751	3.767	4.163	4.238	4.363	4.456
CAND-6 and other CEEC																
Albania	24.886	22.474	23.732	25.245	30.183	66.608	72.551	87.595	133.018	146.321	159.317	171.567	240.421	251.240	256.916	282.650
Belarus	5	30	71	116	187	309	404	685	1.076	1.569	2.011	2.379	3.312	3.622	4.171	3.985
Bosnia-Herzegovina	31	2.069	5.816	7.825	8.250	9.108	8.928	10.042	11.485	12.093	12.199	12.776	16.039	16.982	18.202	19.327
Croatia	403	5.908	12.460	14.255	14.374	15.309	15.223	15.455	16.508	16.690	16.564	16.858	21.052	19.595	20.393	19.644
Macedonia		680	6.034	10.926	13.528	13.764	14.199	16.995	19.844	22.504	24.685	26.210	34.291	37.204	40.441	44.153
Moldova							15	268	1.908	3.314	5.715	7.111	38.269	40.232	45.006	50.308
Russia	3.599	4.230	4.920	5.498	5.720	7.271	8.641	10.135	13.399	13.272	13.108	12.787	18.987	18.479	20.034	20.909
Serbia and Montenegro	25.848	23.942	36.782	36.855	33.905	33.005	31.673	36.099	41.234	40.151	39.278	40.237	46.766	48.336	52.272	55.701
Turkey	3.617	3.107	3.243	3.348	3.502	3.924	4.364	5.479	6.277	6.402	6.784	6.846	9.021	9.508	9.875	10.698
Ukraine	5	153	406	693	909	1.310	1.910	3.067	6.527	9.068	12.618	14.802	117.161	111.570	115.087	118.524
NMS-10	17.974	18.600	21.857	23.120	25.003	39.110	35.602	37.185	44.373	46.094	49.424	53.358	86.586	88.261	99.364	106.530
NMS-2	10.780	10.880	12.426	15.089	17.468	31.329	33.628	39.055	68.590	77.499	91.360	103.353	261.496	266.208	289.004	296.043
CAND-6	54.785	58.180	88.067	98.454	103.742	141.718	146.938	171.665	228.366	244.161	258.827	274.494	367.590	382.865	398.099	432.173
EU	100.404	104.031	108.109	114.633	122.185	128.123	135.207	142.128	145.863	146.165	145.549	150.866	148.194	239.192	233.867	537.922
Europe (Total)	206.656	215.580	255.737	278.004	296.462	369.737	382.924	425.177	530.237	560.588	596.244	639.566	1.061.955	1.082.951	1.115.399	1.174.173
Africa	227.531	180.446	190.799	189.802	205.947	301.305	310.748	316.434	389.532	388.327	401.050	401.442	529.163	524.810	535.930	570.799
Asia	116.941	99.228	104.172	108.676	119.575	182.475	192.864	207.536	256.612	265.040	278.003	281.131	380.490	385.172	395.608	419.964
America	94.298	90.934	95.172	98.267	104.117	129.625	133.461	138.726	161.237	162.790	169.972	177.852	252.685	249.285	236.451	247.640
TOTAL	648.935	589.457	649.102	677.791	729.159	986.020	1.022.896	1.090.820	1.340.655	1.379.749	1.448.392	1.503.286	2.227.567	2.245.548	2.286.024	2.414.972

Note: NMS-10: New Member States as of 1st of May 2004; NMS-2: Bulgaria and Romania, CAND-6: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro, Turkey; Other CEE (Central Eastern European Countries): Belarus, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine; EU: EU15 until 2003, EU25: 2004-2005, EU27: 2006. Data as of 31st of December (See note Figure 1).

Source: <http://demo.istat.it/> and ISTAT (2007, 2006b, 2001, 2000a, 2000b).

Table A2. Stock of regular visa holders ("Permesso di soggiorno") by nationality: 1991-2006 (Men)

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
New Member States																
Bulgaria	1.120	912	867	960	1.072	1.672	1.826	2.008	3.129	3.245	3.454	3.583	7.547	7.256	7.285	7.074
Cyprus	123	94	90	82	91	79	66	72	82	70	68	73	65	52	54	45
Czech Republic	734	829	873	906	913	2.629	706	741	739	826	746	918	925	1.025	1.015	1.062
Estonia	6	13	13	15	15	16	18	16	20	25	27	30	31	48	58	58
Hungary	859	860	856	868	862	1.110	955	1.050	1.009	1.040	859	1.124	1.178	1.179	1.300	1.442
Latvia	5	11	17	28	22	31	40	40	41	53	75	78	93	98	141	149
Lithuania	30	52	69	81	101	120	125	127	136	128	137	134	230	268	357	362
Malta	152	146	187	188	191	182	177	197	207	186	205	237	220	213	190	172
Poland	5.382	4.234	4.495	4.490	4.896	8.276	7.452	7.177	8.694	8.844	9.190	9.698	16.075	17.473	20.253	22.451
Romania	3.464	2.912	3.000	3.596	4.362	13.000	13.495	15.023	31.306	35.482	40.015	43.842	123.548	121.879	126.518	127.777
Slovak Republic						1.580	464	678	671	807	1.100	1.241	1.823	2.128	2.912	3.196
Slovenia	270	1.499	2.295	2.272	2.237	2.270	2.206	2.241	2.359	2.417	2.460	2.472	2.744	2.833	2.892	2.957
CAND-6 and other CEEC																
Albania	21.382	18.479	18.347	18.095	20.301	48.586	50.287	55.916	87.748	93.268	97.570	100.874	147.747	149.407	148.206	159.715
Belarus	1	5	8	18	43	54	57	128	213	384	445	561	615	746	809	670
Bosnia-Herzegovina	21	1.050	3.166	4.245	4.393	5.135	5.081	5.698	6.546	6.968	7.021	7.250	9.882	10.254	10.740	11.319
Croatia	242	3.663	7.382	8.133	8.018	8.416	8.296	8.353	8.904	9.087	9.073	9.186	11.508	10.636	10.943	10.469
Macedonia		538	5.283	9.376	11.280	11.331	11.304	12.697	14.146	15.709	16.447	16.882	22.892	23.904	25.271	26.690
Moldova							4	64	668	1.049	1.580	1.960	11.089	12.321	14.343	16.100
Russia	965	1.148	1.315	1.462	1.431	1.823	2.144	2.484	3.258	3.170	2.675	2.453	3.191	3.272	3.499	3.548
Serbia and Montenegro	16.283	15.324	25.068	24.373	21.609	20.621	19.334	21.708	24.143	23.510	22.808	23.012	28.255	28.841	30.270	32.007
Turkey	2.460	1.939	1.970	1.988	2.039	2.384	2.669	3.443	4.047	4.138	4.264	4.098	5.877	5.999	6.199	6.516
Ukraine		68	130	206	220	289	480	696	1.383	2.184	2.671	2.927	18.084	17.579	18.849	19.887
NMS-10	7.561	7.738	8.895	8.930	9.328	16.293	12.209	12.339	13.958	14.396	14.867	16.005	23.384	25.317	29.172	31.894
NMS-2	4.584	3.824	3.867	4.556	5.434	14.672	15.321	17.031	34.435	38.727	43.469	47.425	131.095	129.135	133.803	134.851
CAND-6	40.388	40.993	61.216	66.210	67.640	96.473	96.971	107.815	145.534	152.680	157.183	161.302	226.161	229.041	231.629	246.716
EU	41.355	42.710	44.011	46.367	49.228	51.588	54.933	57.816	58.864	59.023	58.564	60.664	59.020	85.712	82.317	220.301
Europe (Total)	103.535	105.322	128.452	136.947	142.850	190.268	191.317	207.725	267.068	280.136	289.120	302.227	481.539	486.879	489.466	511.530
Africa	184.416	138.755	143.041	137.729	147.723	223.148	226.677	222.631	274.473	268.134	271.177	267.102	366.117	354.262	354.833	371.605
Asia	66.382	52.953	54.743	55.220	59.946	99.445	103.711	108.134	140.094	145.343	149.718	149.219	218.948	217.302	220.901	231.467
America	33.722	31.238	31.411	31.379	32.554	40.012	41.141	42.623	49.544	50.765	53.390	56.937	83.328	81.738	78.598	82.856
TOTAL	389.885	329.969	359.318	362.824	384.620	554.318	564.283	582.568	732.669	745.836	764.930	777.076	1.151.487	1.141.731	1.144.884	1.198.452

Note: NMS-10: New Member States as of 1st of May 2004; NMS-2: Bulgaria and Romania, CAND-6: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro, Turkey; Other CEE (Central Eastern European Countries): Belarus, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine; EU: EU15 until 2003, EU25: 2004-2005, EU27: 2006. Data as of 31st of December (See note Figure 1).

Source: <http://demo.istat.it/> and ISTAT (2007, 2006b, 2001, 2000a, 2000b).

Table A3. Stock of regular visa holders ("Permesso di soggiorno") by nationality: 1991-2006 (Women)

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
New Member States																
Bulgaria	1.410	1.549	1.803	2.103	2.184	2.763	3.006	3.270	4.249	4.255	4.921	4.952	9.572	9.583	10.228	10.387
Cyprus	105	89	86	81	95	74	71	80	84	81	86	85	83	58	90	76
Czech Republic	1.366	1.552	1.973	2.201	2.385	2.237	2.162	2.381	2.690	2.848	2.923	3.215	3.485	3.613	4.024	4.171
Estonia	4	26	28	57	92	165	140	188	206	225	278	324	482	502	580	604
Hungary	1.419	1.420	1.650	1.822	1.953	2.318	2.363	2.575	2.681	2.720	2.757	3.090	3.412	3.316	3.549	3.680
Latvia	18	62	93	86	112	156	188	224	292	373	491	584	784	822	1.077	1.122
Lithuania	32	65	103	135	152	197	221	251	314	398	563	703	1.277	1.391	1.842	1.994
Malta	537	536	556	581	583	569	574	596	587	572	597	613	631	617	489	494
Poland	6.757	6.256	7.224	7.910	9.059	14.887	15.486	16.081	20.784	21.575	23.699	25.282	48.837	48.038	52.938	56.479
Romania	4.786	5.507	6.756	8.430	9.850	13.894	15.301	18.754	29.906	34.517	42.970	50.976	120.829	127.490	144.973	150.805
Slovak Republic						909	925	1.235	1.416	1.607	1.872	2.162	2.792	3.182	4.132	4.517
Slovenia	175	856	1.249	1.317	1.244	1.305	1.263	1.235	1.361	1.299	1.291	1.295	1.419	1.405	1.471	1.499
CAND-6 and other CEEC																
Albania	3.504	3.995	5.385	7.150	9.882	18.022	22.264	31.679	45.270	53.053	61.747	70.693	92.674	101.833	108.710	122.935
Belarus	4	25	63	98	144	255	347	557	863	1.185	1.566	1.818	2.697	2.876	3.362	3.315
Bosnia-Herzegovina	10	1.019	2.650	3.580	3.857	3.973	3.847	4.344	4.939	5.125	5.178	5.526	6.157	6.728	7.462	8.008
Croatia	161	2.245	5.078	6.122	6.356	6.893	6.927	7.102	7.604	7.603	7.491	7.672	9.544	8.959	9.450	9.175
Macedonia		142	751	1.550	2.248	2.433	2.895	4.298	5.698	6.795	8.238	9.328	11.399	13.300	15.170	17.463
Moldova							11	204	1.240	2.265	4.135	5.151	27.180	27.911	30.663	34.208
Russia	2.634	3.082	3.605	4.036	4.289	5.448	6.497	7.651	10.141	10.102	10.433	10.334	15.796	15.207	16.535	17.361
Serbia and Montenegro	9.565	8.618	11.714	12.482	12.296	12.384	12.339	14.391	17.091	16.641	16.470	17.225	18.511	19.495	22.002	23.694
Turkey	1.157	1.168	1.273	1.360	1.463	1.540	1.695	2.036	2.230	2.264	2.520	2.748	3.144	3.509	3.676	4.182
Ukraine	5	85	276	487	689	1.021	1.430	2.371	5.144	6.884	9.947	11.875	99.077	93.991	96.238	98.637
NMS-10	10.413	10.862	12.962	14.190	15.675	22.817	23.393	24.846	30.415	31.698	34.557	37.353	63.202	62.944	70.192	74.636
NMS-2	6.196	7.056	8.559	10.533	12.034	16.657	18.307	22.024	34.155	38.772	47.891	55.928	130.401	137.073	155.201	161.192
CAND-6	14.397	17.187	26.851	32.244	36.102	45.245	49.967	63.850	82.832	91.481	101.644	113.192	141.429	153.824	166.470	185.457
EU	59.049	61.321	64.098	68.266	72.957	76.535	80.274	84.312	86.999	87.142	86.985	90.202	89.174	153.480	151.550	317.621
Europe (Total)	103.121	110.258	127.285	141.057	153.612	179.469	191.607	217.452	263.169	280.452	307.124	337.339	580.416	596.072	625.933	662.643
Africa	43.115	41.691	47.758	52.073	58.224	78.157	84.071	93.803	115.059	120.193	129.873	134.340	163.046	170.548	181.097	199.194
Asia	50.559	46.275	49.429	53.456	59.629	83.030	89.153	99.402	116.518	119.697	128.285	131.912	161.542	167.870	174.707	188.497
America	60.576	59.696	63.761	66.888	71.563	89.613	92.320	96.103	111.693	112.025	116.582	120.915	169.357	167.547	157.853	164.784
TOTAL	259.050	259.488	289.784	314.967	344.539	431.702	458.613	508.252	607.986	633.913	683.462	726.210	1.076.080	1.103.817	1.141.140	1.216.520

Note: NMS-10: New Member States as of 1st of May 2004; NMS-2: Bulgaria and Romania, CAND-6: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro, Turkey; Other CEE (Central Eastern European Countries): Belarus, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine; EU: EU15 until 2003, EU25: 2004-2005, EU27: 2006. Data as of 31st of December (See note Figure 1).

Source: <http://demo.istat.it/> and ISTAT (2007, 2006b, 2001, 2000a, 2000b).

Table A4. Regular residents by nationality and gender (Men and Women)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
New Member States														
Bulgaria									7.324	14.311	15.374	17.746	19.924	33.477
Cyprus									110	132	144	112	160	168
Czech Republic									3.081	3.814	4.328	4.709	4.905	5.499
Estonia									266	383	482	555	630	734
Hungary									2.920	3.446	3.734	4.051	4.389	5.467
Latvia									484	690	862	1.085	1.286	1.559
Lithuania									485	864	1.278	1.735	2.184	3.006
Malta											721	741	778	803
Poland	10.836	11.714	12.812	16.614	19.714	22.309	24.823	27.220	29.972	51.208	50.794	60.823	72.457	90.218
Romania	8.047	9.914	11.801	17.860	23.610	29.970	41.587	74.885	95.039	177.812	248.849	297.570	342.200	625.278
Slovak Republic									2087	3092	3895	4345	5416	7.463
Slovenia	1.116	1.417	1.326	1.577	1.658	1.705	1.819		2.136	2.990	2.382	2.516	2.948	3.096
CAND-6 and other CEEC														
Albania	24.725	28.856	33.212	55.648	71.866	93.601	127.136	173.064	216.582	270.383	316.659	348.813	375.947	401.949
Belarus									1.275	2.095	2.791	3.258	3.767	4.265
Bosnia-Herzegovina	201	4.062	6.694	9.523	10.246	11.017	12.574		16.669	24.645	22.436	24.142	26.298	27.356
Croatia	4.755	8.206	10.632	12.806	13.575	14.427	15.471		17.413	40.314	20.712	21.232	21.360	21.308
Macedonia	828	3.695	7.409	11.596	13.456	16.647	21.110		34.019	51.708	58.460	64.070	74.162	78.090
Moldova									6.974	9.130	37.971	47.632	55.803	68.591
Russian Federation	3.773	4.148	4.566	5.218	6.082	7.458	8.498		10.825	19.890	17.188	18.689	20.459	21.523
Serbia and Montenegro	37.673	44.088	48.808	49.467	49.830	51.742	56.736		54.465	57.971	58.174	63.245	64.411	68.542
Turkey									7.183	11.467	11.077	12.359	13.532	14.562
Ukraine									12.730	20.152	93.441	107.118	120.070	132.718
NMS-10									41.541	66.619	68.620	80.672	95.153	118.013
NMS-2									102.363	192.123	264.223	315.316	362.124	658.755
CAND-6									346.331	456.488	487.518	533.861	575.710	611.807
EU	120.329	124.917	128.483	133.511	137.922	143.401	148.506	132067	124.920	133.545	206.649	223.537	606.188	934.435
Europe (Total)	238.832	268.464	295.029	345.468	380.819	428.354	498.170	586.379	659.721	913.620	1.122.276	1.261.964	1.394.506	1.785.870
Africa	211.416	227.363	241.075	296.344	333.046	366.415	411.492	386.494	464.583	549.801	641.755	694.988	749.897	797.997
Asia	106.286	113.929	122.696	150.995	175.682	209.230	236.369	214.728	278.749	335.004	405.027	454.793	512.380	551.985
America	69.064	72.426	75.837	88.440	98.920	109.120	120.898	143.018	143.591	188.455	230.043	255.661	278.960	293.550
TOTAL	629.165	685.469	737.793	884.555	991.678	1.116.394	1.270.553	1.334.889	1.549.373	1.990.159	2.402.157	2.670.514	2.938.922	3.432.651

Note: NMS-10: New Member States as of 1st of May 2004; NMS-2: Bulgaria and Romania, CAND-6: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro, Turkey; Other CEEC (Central Eastern European Countries): Belarus, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine; EU: EU15 until 2003, EU25: 2004-2005, EU27: 2006. Data for 2001 are Census data; for all other years: data as of 31st of December (See note Figure 1).

Source: <http://demo.istat.it/> and ISTAT (2007, 2006b, 2001, 2000a, 2000b).

Table A5. Regular residents by nationality and gender (Men)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
New Member States														
Bulgaria									3.039	4.902	6.664	7.616	8.486	13.685
Cyprus									44	57	62	44	69	74
Czech Republic									525	703	762	836	840	1.003
Estonia									25	44	49	62	65	71
Hungary									592	714	763	832	928	1.401
Latvia									61	92	129	169	202	265
Lithuania									69	133	217	307	406	576
Malta											196	214	225	237
Poland	4.313	4.530	4.825	6.154	7.063	7.744	8.412	7.409	8.091	10.557	13.307	16.512	20.516	26.847
Romania	2.810	3.269	3.920	7.527	10.815	13.550	19.686	34.806	44.348	86.754	123.452	143.376	162.154	294.212
Slovak Republic									550	858	1.246	1.371	1.713	2.573
Slovenia	717	871	789	900	966	967	1.008		930	1.401	1.245	1.320	1.572	1.650
CAND-6 and other CEEC														
Albania	18.665	20.460	22.081	37.628	47.660	57.533	77.521	97.398	121.004	155.082	182.145	196.744	209.209	222.198
Belarus									243	403	505	610	737	822
Bosnia-Herzegovina	124	2.197	3.631	5.262	5.673	6.106	6.988		9.141	11.399	12.923	13.669	14.740	15.346
Croatia	2.808	4.704	5.948	7.054	7.435	7.820	8.268		8.793	10.203	10.972	11.141	11.114	11.104
Macedonia	622	2.807	5.660	8.777	9.998	11.614	14.151		20.384	30.946	35.090	37.237	35.624	44.994
Moldova									2.019	6.607	11.759	16.193	19.488	23.033
Russian Federation	1.105	1.179	1.353	1.539	1.810	2.159	2.406		2.104	2.747	3.316	3.589	3.903	4.152
Serbia and Montenegro	23.159	27.191	30.042	30.271	30.296	30.899	33.035		29.559	28.551	32.618	35.408	42.943	37.925
Turkey									4.171	5.553	6.826	7.471	8.040	8.631
Ukraine									2.437	8.551	15.516	19.525	23.058	25.954
NMS-10									10.887	14.559	17.976	21.667	26.536	34.697
NMS-2									47.387	91.656	130.116	150.992	170.640	307.897
CAND-6									193.052	241.734	280.574	301.670	321.670	340.198
EU	51.763	53.026	54.036	56.276	57.737	60.049	62.260	45.472	46.995	51.344	71.289	76.910	254.824	404.115
Europe (Total)	117.998	132.123	144.727	174.528	192.916	212.984	249.682	266.787	310.709	423.600	518.722	575.135	629.282	803.901
Africa	154.994	162.172	167.699	207.711	230.422	245.962	272.007	233.869	283.989	342.669	403.343	432.575	461.200	487.028
Asia	58.458	61.461	64.948	81.334	95.350	111.705	125.789	110.290	145.115	180.343	222.895	249.943	279.494	300.479
America	26.812	26.995	27.380	31.078	33.821	36.988	41.035	48.054	47.312	63.940	80.433	91.599	101.735	108.998
TOTAL	360.049	384.367	406.309	496.291	554.055	609.196	690.239	660.694	788.274	1.011.927	1.226.712	1.350.588	1.473.073	1.701.817

Note: NMS-10: New Member States as of 1st of May 2004; NMS-2: Bulgaria and Romania, CAND-6: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro, Turkey; Other CEEC (Central Eastern European Countries): Belarus, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine; EU: EU15 until 2003, EU25: 2004-2005, EU27: 2006. Data for 2001 are Census data; for all other years: data as of 31st of December (See note Figure 1).

Source: <http://demo.istat.it/> and ISTAT (2007, 2006b, 2001, 2000a, 2000b).

Table A6. Regular residents by nationality and gender (Women)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
New Member States														
Bulgaria									4.285	9.409	8.710	10.130	11.438	19.792
Cyprus									66	75	82	68	91	94
Czech Republic									2.556	3.111	3.566	3.873	4.065	4.496
Estonia									241	339	433	493	565	663
Hungary									2.328	2.732	2.971	3.219	3.461	4.066
Latvia									423	598	733	916	1.084	1.294
Lithuania									416	731	1.061	1.428	1.778	2.430
Malta											525	527	553	566
Poland	6.523	7.184	7.987	10.460	12.651	14.565	16.411	19.811	21.881	40.651	37.487	44.311	51.941	63.371
Romania	5.237	6.645	7.881	10.333	12.795	16.420	21.901	40.079	50.691	91.058	125.397	154.194	180.046	331.066
Slovak Republic									1.537	2.234	2.649	2.974	3.703	4.890
Slovenia	399	546	537	677	692	738	811		1.206	1.589	1.137	1.196	1.376	1.446
CAND-6 and other CEEC														
Albania	6.060	8.396	11.131	18.020	24.206	36.068	49.615	75.666	95.578	115.301	134.514	152.069	166.738	179.751
Belarus									1.032	1.692	2.286	2.648	3.030	3.443
Bosnia-Herzegovina	77	1.865	3.063	4.261	4.573	4.911	5.586		7.528	13.246	9.513	10.473	11.558	12.010
Croatia	1.947	3.502	4.684	5.752	6.140	6.607	7.203		8.620	30.111	9.740	10.091	10.246	10.204
Macedonia	206	888	1.749	2.819	3.458	5.033	6.959		13.635	20.762	23.370	26.833	38.538	33.096
Moldova									4.955	2.523	26.212	31.439	36.315	45.558
Russian Federation	2.668	2.969	3.213	3.679	4.272	5.299	6.092		8.721	17.143	13.872	15.100	16.556	17.371
Serbia and Montenegro	14.514	16.897	18.766	19.196	19.534	20.843	23.701		24.906	29.420	25.556	27.837	21.468	30.617
Turkey									3.012	5.914	4.251	4.888	5.492	5.931
Ukraine									10.293	11.601	77.925	87.593	97.012	106.764
NMS-10									30.654	52.060	50.644	59.005	68.617	83.316
NMS-2									54.976	100.467	134.107	164.324	191.484	350.858
CAND-6									153.279	214.754	206.944	232.191	254.040	271.609
EU	68.566	71.891	74.447	77.235	80.185	83.352	86.246	86.595	77.925	82.201	135.360	146.627	351.364	530.320
Europe (Total)	120.834	136.341	150.302	170.940	187.903	215.370	248.888	319.592	349.012	490.020	603.554	686.829	765.224	981.969
Africa	56.422	65.191	73.376	88.633	102.624	120.453	139.485	152.625	180.594	207.132	238.412	262.413	288.697	310.969
Asia	47.828	52.468	57.748	69.661	80.332	97.525	110.580	104.438	133.634	154.661	182.132	204.850	232.886	251.506
America	42.252	45.431	48.457	57.362	65.099	72.132	79.863	94.964	96.279	124.515	149.610	164.062	177.225	184.552
TOTAL	269.116	301.102	331.484	388.264	437.623	507.198	580.314	674.195	761.099	978.232	1.175.445	1.319.926	1.465.849	1.730.834

Note: NMS-10: New Member States as of 1st of May 2004; NMS-2: Bulgaria and Romania, CAND-6: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro, Turkey; Other CEEC (Central Eastern European Countries): Belarus, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine; EU: EU15 until 2003, EU25: 2004-2005, EU27: 2006. Data for 2001 are Census data; for all other years: data as of 31st of December (See note Figure 1).

Source: <http://demo.istat.it/> and ISTAT (2007, 2006b, 2001, 2000a, 2000b).

Table A7: Immigrants' age composition by gender: 1997 (31st December) regular visas

	Age groups											Total
	up to 17	18-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	
Men and Women												
Europe (Total)	3,2	14,6	19,6	17,2	11,8	8,0	5,5	4,0	3,4	2,8	9,8	100
EU-15	0,8	9,7	13,9	15,8	11,3	7,5	6,1	5,9	5,9	5,1	18,1	100
CEEC	4,6	18,7	24,5	19,0	12,5	8,5	5,0	2,5	1,6	1,0	2,2	100
Albania	3,5	23,1	26,4	19,8	12,7	6,8	3,3	1,5	1,1	0,8	1,0	100
Bosnia-Herzegovina	6,2	17,5	18,5	18,8	14,4	10,9	6,1	2,7	1,8	1,3	1,7	100
Croatia	4,4	14,7	18,5	19,5	15,3	11,8	7,6	3,2	2,0	1,2	1,8	100
Jugoslavia	5,1	13,1	18,3	18,3	13,5	11,3	7,9	4,2	2,9	1,7	3,7	100
Macedonia	5,3	22,0	26,0	22,0	13,4	6,8	2,7	1,0	0,5	0,2	0,1	100
Slovenia	3,1	12,9	14,9	14,9	14,1	15,2	12,7	5,2	3,0	1,6	2,4	100
Poland	2,3	15,2	26,1	19,8	12,8	8,9	6,0	2,9	1,8	1,2	3,0	100
Romania	3,6	19,2	30,7	18,0	10,7	8,1	4,4	2,0	0,9	0,5	1,9	100
Russia	15,1	15,9	23,1	17,2	10,3	6,9	3,9	2,4	1,6	1,2	2,5	100
Men												
Europe (Total)	3,3	14,2	19,4	17,6	12,6	8,8	5,8	3,9	3,3	2,7	8,5	100
EU-15	0,8	8,8	11,8	13,5	10,8	8,5	7,3	6,8	6,9	5,9	19,0	100
CEEC	4,6	17,4	23,7	20,3	13,8	9,2	5,0	2,3	1,3	0,9	1,6	100
Albania	3,3	22,1	27,7	21,2	12,9	6,6	3,0	1,2	0,8	0,6	0,7	100
Bosnia-Herzegovina	5,9	16,5	18,4	19,9	15,0	11,7	6,1	2,9	1,6	0,9	1,2	100
Croatia	4,4	10,7	16,2	21,1	18,2	14,3	8,8	3,0	1,4	1,0	1,1	100
Jugoslavia	4,4	12,1	18,2	19,4	14,9	12,1	7,9	4,1	2,5	1,6	2,7	100
Macedonia	3,9	22,2	26,5	21,9	13,7	7,0	2,9	1,2	0,5	0,2	0,0	100
Slovenia	2,3	9,8	13,4	16,3	16,6	17,4	14,1	5,3	2,4	1,0	1,3	100
Poland	3,6	9,8	21,7	23,1	15,8	10,8	5,8	2,8	1,5	1,5	3,8	100
Romania	3,6	16,1	30,1	19,3	12,5	9,8	4,6	1,7	0,7	0,4	1,2	100
Russia	31,1	10,6	11,4	11,4	9,0	9,7	6,2	3,5	1,9	1,4	3,8	100
Women												
Europe (Total)	3,0	15,1	19,9	16,8	11,0	7,1	5,2	4,1	3,6	3,0	11,1	100
EU-15	0,9	10,3	15,3	17,4	11,7	6,8	5,3	5,3	5,2	4,5	17,4	100
CEEC	4,7	20,3	25,4	17,3	10,9	7,6	5,0	2,7	1,9	1,2	2,9	100
Albania	4,0	25,4	23,4	16,6	12,4	7,4	4,0	2,3	1,7	1,2	1,6	100
Bosnia-Herzegovina	6,6	19,0	18,8	17,4	13,6	10,0	6,1	2,4	2,0	1,7	2,4	100
Croatia	4,4	19,4	21,3	17,5	11,8	8,9	6,3	3,4	2,7	1,5	2,7	100
Jugoslavia	6,1	14,8	18,4	16,6	11,4	10,1	7,7	4,4	3,4	1,9	5,3	100
Macedonia	10,4	21,3	23,9	22,3	12,4	5,8	2,1	0,5	0,8	0,3	0,2	100
Slovenia	4,4	18,2	17,6	12,6	9,7	11,3	10,1	5,0	4,0	2,8	4,2	100
Poland	1,7	17,8	28,3	18,2	11,3	8,0	6,1	3,0	1,9	1,1	2,6	100
Romania	3,7	22,0	31,2	16,9	9,1	6,6	4,1	2,2	1,1	0,7	2,5	100
Russia	9,8	17,6	27,0	19,1	10,7	5,9	3,2	2,1	1,4	1,1	2,1	100

Source: ISTAT (2007, 2006b, 2001, 2000a, 2000b).

Table A8: Immigrants' age composition by gender: 2006 (31st December), regular visas

	Age Groups										Total
	up to 17	18-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60+	
Men and Women											
Europe (Total)	4,0	12,5	16,0	17,0	15,1	11,0	9,2	6,4	3,8	5,0	100
EU 27	2,5	9,7	18,1	19,3	17,1	10,7	8,6	5,8	3,2	5,0	100
EU 15	0,7	5,4	12,1	14,2	15,4	14,8	9,9	6,8	5,6	15,0	100
New Member States	3,1	11,1	20,1	21,1	17,7	9,3	8,1	5,4	2,4	1,6	100
Bulgaria	4,1	9,6	13,0	17,3	16,9	12,5	10,6	7,7	4,4	3,9	100
Poland	1,7	9,1	19,3	21,0	13,9	9,9	10,1	8,2	4,3	2,4	100
Romania	3,5	11,7	20,5	21,1	19,1	9,0	7,6	4,6	1,7	1,2	100
CAND-6 and other CEEC	5,3	15,0	14,3	15,2	13,5	11,2	9,7	6,8	4,3	4,6	100
Albania	5,7	19,9	16,4	15,2	12,9	9,5	6,7	4,1	3,1	6,6	100
Bosnia-Herzegovina	5,5	13,3	13,4	15,8	15,9	14,2	9,7	6,8	2,9	2,5	100
Croatia	2,7	11,4	10,7	13,2	14,7	14,7	12,7	10,4	5,2	4,3	100
Macedonia	8,2	17,0	14,2	16,8	16,2	12,4	7,5	3,8	1,8	2,0	100
Moldova	5,2	11,8	14,9	16,4	13,3	12,3	13,2	8,2	3,8	0,8	100
Russia	6,3	9,0	16,6	19,6	14,5	9,2	7,3	6,1	4,4	7,0	100
Serbia and Montenegro	6,6	15,6	15,1	16,6	15,0	11,3	7,7	5,8	3,1	3,2	100
Ukraine	3,2	4,7	8,6	12,6	12,7	13,8	17,5	14,3	9,0	3,6	100
Men											
Europe (Total)	5,0	13,6	15,7	17,2	16,0	11,1	8,4	5,4	2,9	4,7	100
EU 27	3,2	9,4	16,5	19,3	18,1	11,0	8,7	5,8	3,1	5,0	100
EU 15	0,8	5,1	10,3	13,3	14,3	13,6	10,1	8,1	6,9	17,5	100
New Member States	3,9	10,8	18,5	21,3	19,4	10,1	8,2	5,0	1,8	1,0	100
Bulgaria	5,3	9,7	13,4	17,9	18,3	12,9	9,9	6,6	3,1	2,9	100
Poland	3,0	12,3	18,4	20,1	15,8	11,6	9,2	6,0	2,3	1,3	100
Romania	4,1	10,7	18,9	21,9	20,4	9,5	7,8	4,5	1,5	0,7	100
CAND-6 and other CEEC	6,5	16,9	15,3	15,7	14,4	11,3	8,2	5,0	2,7	4,0	100
Albania	5,8	19,0	16,2	15,4	13,8	10,3	7,2	4,0	2,6	5,7	100
Bosnia-Herzegovina	5,1	11,2	12,5	15,5	16,7	15,5	11,0	7,6	2,9	2,0	100
Croatia	2,6	9,3	9,4	11,1	15,2	17,1	15,2	12,3	5,3	2,5	100
Macedonia	7,8	16,0	13,9	16,9	16,9	13,2	7,9	4,1	1,7	1,6	100
Moldova	8,0	15,2	15,2	17,4	13,9	11,3	10,2	5,9	2,4	0,5	100
Russia	19,4	15,1	10,2	11,0	10,4	8,5	7,8	5,0	4,3	8,4	100
Serbia and Montenegro	6,5	15,5	15,3	16,3	15,1	11,8	7,9	6,0	3,0	2,5	100
Ukraine	9,5	11,1	14,1	16,5	14,5	11,3	11,1	7,1	3,5	1,3	100
Women											
Europe (Total)	3,2	11,6	16,2	16,9	14,5	10,8	9,8	7,1	4,5	5,3	100
EU 27	2,0	9,8	19,3	19,3	16,5	10,5	8,5	5,8	3,3	5,0	100
EU 15	0,6	5,7	13,3	14,8	16,1	15,6	9,9	6,0	4,8	13,4	100
New Member States	2,5	11,3	21,3	20,9	16,6	8,7	8,1	5,7	2,8	2,1	100
Bulgaria	3,2	9,5	12,8	17,0	16,0	12,3	11,1	8,4	5,2	4,6	100
Poland	1,2	7,8	19,7	21,3	13,2	9,2	10,5	9,1	5,2	2,9	100
Romania	3,1	12,6	21,8	20,5	18,1	8,5	7,5	4,6	1,9	1,5	100
CAND-6 and other CEEC	4,4	13,4	13,5	14,8	12,7	11,1	11,0	8,4	5,6	5,2	100
Albania	5,5	21,1	16,7	14,9	11,6	8,4	6,1	4,2	3,8	7,7	100
Bosnia-Herzegovina	6,1	16,2	14,6	16,2	14,7	12,5	7,9	5,6	3,0	3,2	100
Croatia	2,8	13,8	12,2	15,6	14,2	12,0	9,8	8,2	5,0	6,4	100
Macedonia	8,9	18,6	14,6	16,5	15,3	11,2	6,9	3,4	2,0	2,6	100
Moldova	3,9	10,2	14,8	15,9	13,1	12,8	14,5	9,3	4,5	1,0	100
Russia	3,6	7,8	17,9	21,3	15,3	9,4	7,2	6,4	4,4	6,8	100
Serbia and Montenegro	6,8	15,8	14,8	16,9	14,8	10,6	7,4	5,5	3,2	4,2	100
Ukraine	2,0	3,4	7,5	11,9	12,4	14,3	18,8	15,7	10,1	4,1	100

Source: ISTAT (2007, 2006b, 2001, 2000a, 2000b).

Table A9: Immigrants' composition by visa type by gender: 1997 (31st of December)

	Men and Women													
	Work												Total	
	Employees	Self employed	Looking for job	Other	Total work	Family	Religion	Residence	Study	Asylum	Asylum			
											seeking	Humanitarian		Other
Europe (Total)	39,4	3,5	5,6	8,0	56,5	21,3	5,4	9,4	3,4	0,8	0,4	0,1	2,7	100
EU 15	34,4	5,8	3,2	0,0	43,3	21,3	10,4	18,7	5,4	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,4	100
CEEC	43,8	2,1	7,4	13,6	66,9	21,2	2,5	0,8	2,4	1,1	0,6	0,1	4,4	100
Albania	59,5	1,6	11,0	0,2	72,3	21,6	0,2	0,2	1,9	0,2	0,9	0,2	2,4	100
Bosnia-Herzegovina	17,9	0,5	5,0	61,4	84,8	8,7	0,0	0,1	0,4	1,0	0,1	0,0	4,9	100
Croatia	32,3	2,8	3,6	26,6	65,4	15,1	1,5	0,7	6,0	0,9	0,0	0,0	10,3	100
Serbia and Montenegro	29,2	1,5	5,4	40,3	76,4	12,7	1,7	1,4	0,7	0,4	0,3	0,0	6,4	100
Macedonia	25,0	1,3	3,4	57,7	87,5	11,1	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,0	1,0	100
Slovenia	56,9	4,2	6,3	2,0	69,4	12,0	3,2	1,8	11,4	0,5	0,0	0,0	1,7	100
Poland	47,3	1,6	8,5	0,0	57,3	23,9	11,8	0,9	1,9	2,4	0,4	0,0	1,4	100
Romania	51,1	2,9	7,8	0,0	61,8	26,0	3,2	0,5	2,1	1,9	1,0	0,1	3,4	100
Russia	28,2	4,6	2,8	0,0	35,7	40,0	1,7	0,8	4,7	2,9	0,3	0,1	13,8	100
TOTAL	46,4	4,0	11,2	3,1	64,6	21,0	5,2	4,1	2,6	0,6	0,3	0,0	1,6	100

	Men													
	Work												Total	
	Employees	Self employed	Looking for job	Other	Total work	Family	Religion	Residence	Study	Asylum	Asylum			
											seeking	Humanitarian		Other
Europe (Total)	50,7	4,7	6,5	10,8	72,7	7,1	5,6	7,3	3,1	0,4	0,5	0,1	3,1	100
EU 15	41,7	9,1	2,4	0,0	53,2	9,0	13,3	17,5	6,2	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,5	100
CEEC	55,7	2,6	8,7	16,2	83,3	6,2	2,5	0,5	1,9	0,4	0,8	0,1	4,4	100
Albania	74,4	2,0	12,9	0,2	89,5	5,4	0,1	0,1	1,4	0,1	1,0	0,1	2,2	100
Bosnia-Herzegovina	24,1	0,7	4,4	60,7	89,9	4,2	0,1	0,0	0,4	1,0	0,1	0,0	4,3	100
Croatia	42,6	3,7	3,6	25,9	75,8	5,9	1,4	0,5	3,9	0,4	0,0	0,0	12,0	100
Serbia and Montenegro	35,0	2,0	5,1	43,4	85,6	5,6	1,3	0,8	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,0	5,7	100
Macedonia	29,9	1,6	3,8	59,9	95,2	3,9	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,8	100
Slovenia	71,8	4,8	5,1	1,8	83,5	3,6	2,6	1,0	7,0	0,3	0,0	0,0	1,9	100
Poland	53,2	2,6	8,9	0,0	64,6	8,1	20,2	0,9	2,1	1,1	0,7	0,0	2,2	100
Romania	66,7	4,0	10,7	0,0	81,4	7,4	3,1	0,3	2,1	0,9	1,3	0,1	3,5	100
Russia	27,0	8,8	2,0	0,0	37,8	15,7	5,2	1,3	9,0	2,0	0,9	0,3	27,8	100
TOTAL	55,8	5,5	15,3	3,7	80,3	7,5	4,6	3,0	2,3	0,3	0,4	0,1	1,6	100

	Women													
	Work												Total	
	Employees	Self employed	Looking for job	Other	Total work	Family	Religion	Residence	Study	Asylum	Asylum			
											seeking	Humanitarian		Other
Europe (Total)	28,1	2,3	4,6	5,3	40,3	35,4	5,2	11,4	3,7	1,2	0,2	0,0	2,4	100
EU 15	29,3	3,5	3,7	0,0	36,6	29,8	8,5	19,6	4,8	0,5	0,0	0,0	0,3	100
CEEC	28,6	1,4	5,7	10,2	45,9	40,5	2,6	1,1	3,1	1,9	0,5	0,1	4,3	100
Albania	25,7	0,7	6,8	0,3	33,4	58,3	0,5	0,3	3,1	0,4	0,9	0,2	3,0	100
Bosnia-Herzegovina	9,8	0,2	5,7	62,3	78,0	14,7	0,0	0,2	0,4	0,9	0,0	0,0	5,8	100
Croatia	20,0	1,8	3,6	27,4	52,8	26,1	1,6	1,1	8,5	1,5	0,0	0,0	8,3	100
Serbia and Montenegro	20,2	0,8	5,7	35,4	62,1	23,9	2,3	2,3	1,1	0,7	0,2	0,0	7,5	100
Macedonia	6,0	0,2	1,9	49,2	57,4	39,6	0,0	0,0	0,6	0,5	0,0	0,0	1,9	100
Slovenia	30,8	3,1	8,5	2,4	44,7	26,5	4,1	3,3	19,2	0,8	0,0	0,0	1,3	100
Poland	44,4	1,1	8,2	0,0	53,8	31,5	7,7	0,9	1,9	3,0	0,3	0,0	1,0	100
Romania	37,3	1,9	5,3	0,0	44,6	42,4	3,3	0,7	2,2	2,7	0,7	0,1	3,4	100
Russia	28,6	3,2	3,1	0,0	35,0	48,0	0,5	0,7	3,3	3,2	0,2	0,0	9,2	100
TOTAL	34,8	2,0	6,0	2,3	45,1	37,6	6,1	5,6	3,0	0,9	0,2	0,0	1,5	100

Source: ISTAT (2007, 2006b, 2001, 2000a, 2000b).

Table A10: Immigrants' composition by visa type by gender: 2006 (31st of December)

	Men and Women													
	Work				Family	Religion	Residence	Study	Asylum	Asylum				Total
	Employees	Self employed	Looking for job	Total: work						seeking	Humanitarian	Other		
Europe (Total)	52,6	5,6	2,1	60,3	31,6	0,8	3,2	2,1	0,2	0,3	0,2	1,3	100	
EU 27	53,9	5,6	3,3	62,8	26,9	1,6	5,9	1,5	0,0	0,1	0,1	1,2	100	
EU 15	32,2	6,8	9,0	48,0	24,9	3,7	21,0	2,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	100	
New Member States	61,2	5,2	1,4	67,8	27,6	0,8	0,8	1,2	0,0	0,1	0,1	1,5	100	
Bulgaria	57,8	5,1	1,0	63,9	30,0	0,0	0,5	3,5	0,1	0,4	0,1	1,6	100	
Poland	63,5	3,4	2,5	69,4	24,1	2,5	2,3	1,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,5	100	
Romania	61,8	5,7	1,0	68,5	28,1	0,2	0,2	0,9	0,0	0,1	0,1	1,8	100	
CAND-6 and CEEC	52,1	5,6	1,0	58,7	35,7	0,1	0,3	2,5	0,4	0,6	0,3	1,4	100	
Albania	44,9	6,5	0,9	52,4	42,5	0,0	0,1	3,3	0,2	0,0	0,1	1,4	100	
Bosnia-Herzegovina	49,9	9,1	0,8	59,8	37,1	0,0	0,3	1,3	0,2	0,0	0,5	0,8	100	
Croatia	56,2	7,0	0,8	64,0	27,6	0,9	1,0	5,7	0,1	0,0	0,2	0,5	100	
Macedonia	44,5	7,8	0,7	53,1	44,4	0,0	0,1	0,9	0,0	0,6	0,2	0,5	100	
Moldova	66,7	3,5	1,1	71,3	24,9	0,0	0,1	1,6	0,0	0,1	0,2	1,8	100	
Russia	29,2	5,3	0,8	35,3	54,6	0,2	0,4	3,6	0,6	0,2	0,3	4,8	100	
Serbia and Montenegro	42,7	7,8	1,1	51,7	35,3	0,3	0,5	2,0	2,0	5,1	1,6	1,6	100	
Ukraine	76,1	1,6	1,2	78,8	18,4	0,2	0,5	0,8	0,0	0,0	0,1	1,1	100	
TOTAL	51,3	7,6	1,7	60,6	31,6	1,3	1,9	2,1	0,4	0,3	0,6	1,2	100	

	Men													
	Work				Family	Religion	Residence	Study	Asylum	Asylum				Total
	Employees	Self employed	Looking for job	Total: work						seeking	Humanitarian	Other		
Europe (Total)	65,0	9,9	1,9	76,8	14,9	0,8	3,0	1,9	0,4	0,7	0,2	1,2	100	
EU 27	66,0	9,2	2,9	78,0	12,1	1,8	5,7	1,4	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,9	100	
EU 15	41,4	9,5	7,8	58,7	12,5	4,1	22,2	2,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	100	
New Member States	73,9	9,1	1,3	84,3	11,9	1,0	0,4	1,0	0,1	0,1	0,0	1,1	100	
Bulgaria	69,5	7,9	0,9	78,3	16,5	0,1	0,4	2,9	0,1	0,5	0,0	1,2	100	
Poland	70,3	6,2	3,0	79,5	12,1	4,8	1,5	1,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,8	100	
Romania	74,8	9,7	1,0	85,5	12,0	0,2	0,2	0,7	0,1	0,1	0,0	1,2	100	
CAND-6 and CEEC	65,1	10,4	1,2	76,6	17,0	0,1	0,2	2,3	0,6	1,2	0,4	1,5	100	
Albania	66,5	10,7	1,2	78,5	16,9	0,0	0,1	2,6	0,2	0,0	0,0	1,6	100	
Bosnia-Herzegovina	69,6	13,3	0,7	83,6	13,9	0,0	0,4	0,9	0,2	0,1	0,3	0,5	100	
Croatia	74,1	9,1	0,8	84,0	10,8	0,7	0,5	3,5	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,4	100	
Macedonia	67,4	12,5	0,8	80,7	16,8	0,0	0,2	0,7	0,0	1,0	0,2	0,4	100	
Moldova	65,4	6,9	1,4	73,7	22,8	0,0	0,0	1,8	0,1	0,2	0,2	1,1	100	
Russia	29,0	13,1	0,9	43,0	34,1	0,7	0,6	6,6	2,0	0,5	0,6	11,9	100	
Serbia and Montenegro	58,1	11,0	1,2	70,4	13,8	0,3	0,5	1,4	2,1	8,6	1,6	1,5	100	
Ukraine	66,7	3,8	2,1	72,6	22,2	0,8	0,1	2,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	1,8	100	
TOTAL	63,8	12,3	1,8	77,8	14,6	1,1	1,5	2,0	0,5	0,5	0,9	1,1	100	

	Women													
	Work				Family	Religion	Residence	Study	Asylum	Asylum				Total
	Employees	Self employed	Looking for job	Total: work						seeking	Humanitarian	Other		
Europe (Total)	43,0	2,4	2,2	47,5	44,5	0,7	3,4	2,2	0,1	0,1	0,2	1,3	100	
EU 27	45,6	3,1	3,6	52,3	37,2	1,4	6,0	1,6	0,0	0,0	0,1	1,3	100	
EU 15	26,2	5,0	9,9	41,0	33,0	3,5	20,2	2,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	100	
New Member States	52,3	2,5	1,4	56,2	38,7	0,7	1,1	1,3	0,0	0,1	0,1	1,8	100	
Bulgaria	49,8	3,2	1,0	54,0	39,2	0,0	0,6	3,8	0,1	0,3	0,2	1,9	100	
Poland	60,8	2,3	2,3	65,4	28,9	1,6	2,6	1,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,4	100	
Romania	50,9	2,2	1,0	54,1	41,7	0,2	0,3	1,0	0,0	0,1	0,2	2,4	100	
CAND-6 and CEEC	41,1	1,6	0,8	43,5	51,5	0,1	0,3	2,7	0,2	0,1	0,2	1,3	100	
Albania	16,9	1,1	0,6	18,5	75,8	0,1	0,1	4,3	0,1	0,0	0,1	1,0	100	
Bosnia-Herzegovina	22,1	3,2	0,8	26,1	69,9	0,0	0,2	1,8	0,2	0,0	0,6	1,1	100	
Croatia	35,8	4,6	0,8	41,3	46,7	1,1	1,6	8,3	0,1	0,0	0,3	0,6	100	
Macedonia	9,6	0,7	0,6	10,9	86,7	0,0	0,1	1,2	0,1	0,0	0,3	0,7	100	
Moldova	67,3	1,8	1,0	70,2	25,9	0,0	0,1	1,4	0,0	0,1	0,2	2,2	100	
Russia	29,3	3,7	0,7	33,7	58,9	0,0	0,4	3,0	0,3	0,1	0,2	3,3	100	
Serbia and Montenegro	21,9	3,5	1,0	26,4	64,3	0,3	0,5	2,8	1,9	0,4	1,6	1,8	100	
Ukraine	78,0	1,2	1,0	80,1	17,7	0,1	0,6	0,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,9	100	
TOTAL	38,9	3,1	1,6	43,6	48,4	1,6	2,2	2,3	0,2	0,1	0,3	1,4	100	

Source: ISTAT (2007, 2006b, 2001, 2000a, 2000b).

Table A11. Distribution of immigrants by region

	Piemonte	Valle D'aosta	Liguria	Lombardia	Trentino Alto Adige	Veneto	Friuli Venezia Giulia	Emilia Romagna	Marche	Toscana	Umbria	Lazio	Campania	Abruzzo	Molise	Puglia	Basilicata	Calabria	Sicilia	Sardegna	Total
New Member States																					
Bulgaria	5,0	0,0	0,9	28,3	1,0	5,3	1,3	12,1	3,6	6,3	2,7	19,3	2,2	3,2	0,1	2,2	0,7	3,8	1,3	0,5	100
Cyprus	1,9	0,0	3,1	13,1	0,0	15,0	0,6	5,6	1,3	23,8	8,8	16,3	4,4	0,0	0,0	0,6	0,0	3,1	2,5	0,0	100
Czech Republic	5,1	0,2	2,3	16,4	6,0	12,5	4,6	11,8	4,9	9,9	3,1	10,9	2,0	2,9	0,1	2,2	0,4	1,5	1,9	1,3	100
Estonia	6,5	0,2	3,8	24,9	1,3	9,0	2,4	11,1	3,5	19,0	2,7	5,2	1,3	2,9	0,2	0,3	0,2	1,9	1,9	1,7	100
Hungary	5,2	0,1	2,4	17,7	7,0	14,1	5,1	11,3	3,2	7,9	2,1	9,8	1,6	2,7	0,1	1,0	0,0	0,8	1,9	5,8	100
Lettonia	5,8	0,2	2,9	27,4	1,2	7,7	2,4	19,8	3,4	6,8	2,3	5,1	3,3	3,5	0,5	1,4	0,5	1,2	2,2	2,5	100
Lithuania	14,4	0,3	3,1	19,6	1,8	8,1	0,0	13,9	0,0	7,2	0,0	7,6	3,6	7,8	1,2	3,0	0,6	3,6	1,9	2,3	100
Malta	2,8	0,3	1,9	10,2	0,3	1,9	0,4	4,2	2,3	5,7	2,6	30,6	3,3	2,1	0,0	2,3	0,0	2,7	26,5	0,0	100
Polonia	3,2	0,1	1,6	8,4	2,2	5,4	1,4	10,0	5,0	8,3	3,0	26,3	10,7	2,7	0,5	2,1	0,4	3,4	4,3	1,0	100
Romania	17,4	0,2	1,1	16,5	1,4	14,1	2,5	6,4	2,5	8,1	2,3	22,2	0,9	1,7	0,2	0,6	0,2	0,6	1,0	0,3	100
Slovak Republic	4,3	0,2	2,0	15,0	14,9	14,1	3,9	11,7	4,7	5,6	2,3	8,3	1,0	2,1	0,3	3,6	0,2	2,6	1,7	1,5	100
Slovenia	2,1	0,1	0,8	15,6	1,6	15,6	39,7	4,1	1,2	7,0	0,8	3,8	3,3	0,8	0,1	1,3	0,1	0,8	0,9	0,4	100
CAND-6 and other CEEC																					
Albania	9,6	0,2	3,8	20,3	2,5	9,5	2,9	11,8	4,8	13,7	3,6	4,9	1,6	2,9	0,2	5,1	0,4	0,7	1,5	0,1	100
Belarus	5,5	0,2	1,6	16,1	2,7	7,7	3,0	11,9	6,5	6,4	3,2	11,8	4,3	2,5	0,2	1,8	0,7	8,9	2,8	2,2	100
Bosnia-Herzegovina	7,0	0,1	0,9	16,9	5,6	31,3	11,9	8,7	3,2	3,2	0,6	6,1	1,0	0,6	0,0	0,4	0,1	0,2	0,2	1,8	100
Croatia	4,8	0,2	1,3	0,0	6,0	35,8	25,7	9,3	2,9	3,5	0,6	5,8	0,7	0,9	0,1	0,9	0,1	0,4	0,5	0,4	100
Macedonia	7,7	0,1	0,4	9,7	5,8	21,0	4,6	9,5	12,7	6,6	5,8	6,5	1,1	6,0	0,1	1,1	0,0	0,3	0,8	0,3	100
Moldova	8,7	0,2	0,9	14,2	2,5	27,9	1,8	17,8	3,4	4,0	2,6	11,8	1,9	0,8	0,1	0,5	0,0	0,7	0,2	0,2	100
Russia	7,8	0,2	3,3	20,3	1,3	7,0	2,6	12,2	6,0	10,2	2,7	9,0	6,5	2,5	0,3	1,2	0,4	3,0	2,6	0,8	100
Serbia and Montenegro	2,3	0,0	0,6	15,1	6,7	34,8	11,8	6,6	1,7	6,4	0,3	6,5	0,4	2,7	0,0	1,4	0,0	0,5	1,7	0,4	100
Turkey	3,5	0,0	7,9	40,0	1,6	4,5	1,7	24,5	0,5	6,0	0,5	4,8	0,5	0,3	0,0	0,9	0,3	1,8	0,6	0,1	100
Ukraine	4,0	0,1	1,5	17,9	1,7	7,7	2,3	12,0	2,9	5,0	2,6	9,7	22,4	2,2	0,3	1,4	0,5	3,9	1,0	0,6	100
NMS-10	3,7	0,1	1,7	10,5	3,2	7,1	3,1	10,2	4,6	8,2	2,8	22,2	8,7	2,7	0,4	2,1	0,4	3,0	3,9	1,3	100
NMS-2	16,7	0,2	1,1	17,1	1,4	13,6	2,5	6,7	2,5	8,0	2,4	22,1	1,0	1,8	0,2	0,7	0,2	0,8	1,0	0,3	100
CAND-6	8,1	0,1	2,9	18,0	3,6	15,6	5,2	11,0	5,3	11,0	3,2	5,4	1,3	3,0	0,2	3,7	0,3	0,6	1,3	0,3	100
Other CEEC	5,7	0,1	1,5	17,1	1,9	13,3	2,2	13,6	3,4	5,3	2,6	10,3	14,7	1,9	0,2	1,1	0,4	3,0	1,0	0,6	100

Source: ISTAT Quarterly labour force surveys (2008b).

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