

CARITAS E MIGRANTES

**XXV**

# Rapporto Immigrazione 2015

**THE CULTURE OF ENCOUNTER**

**Executive Summary**



## XXV RAPPORTO IMMIGRAZIONE 2015 CARITAS E MIGRANTES

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Editing by Fondazione Migrantes Research Office and Caritas Italiana Immigration Office team

### Authors:

Elena Besozzi – Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore di Milano  
Caterina Boca – Coordinamento Nazionale Immigrazione Caritas Italiana  
Corrado Bonifazi – Istituto di Ricerche sulla Popolazione e le Politiche Sociali del Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche  
Riccardo Burigana – Istituto Studi Ecumenici San Bernardino di Venezia  
Maurizio Certini – Centro Internazionale Studenti Giorgio La Pira di Firenze  
Maddalena Colombo – Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore e Centro di Iniziative e Ricerche sulle Migrazioni di Brescia (Cirmib)  
Manuela De Marco – Caritas Italiana  
mons. Pierpaolo Felicolo – Migrantes Lazio  
Gianpiero Forcesi – già collaboratore Ufficio Centrale Studenti Esteri in Italia (Ucsei)  
Oliviero Forti – Caritas Italiana  
Luca Insalaco – Foro di Palermo  
Delfina Licata – Fondazione Migrantes  
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Vinicio Ongini – Direzione generale per lo studente, l'integrazione, la partecipazione del Miur e Osservatorio nazionale per l'integrazione e l'intercultura  
Enzo Pace – Università di Padova  
Maria Teresa Spinelli – Fondazione Migrantes  
Angelo Zaccone Teodosi – Istituto italiano per l'Industria Culturale (IsiCult)  
Laura Zanfrini – Università Cattolica Sacro Cuore di Milano e Fondazione Ismu

### Regional authors:

Abruzzo: Daniela Marcheggiani (Caritas e Migrantes); Basilicata: Rocco Di Santo (Migrantes), Michele Plati (Caritas); Calabria: Marianna Iole (Caritas), Maria Scaramuzzino (Migrantes); Campania: Claudio Marra (Migrantes), Giancamillo Trani (Caritas); Emilia Romagna: Luciano Marzi (Caritas), Roberto Ravaioli (Migrantes); Friuli Venezia Giulia: Andrea Barachino (Caritas e Migrantes); Lazio: Lorenzo Chialastri (Caritas), Marco Toti (Migrantes); Liguria: Lucia Foglino (Caritas), Maddalena Stortoni (Migrantes); Lombardia: Meri Salati (Caritas e Migrantes); Marche: Ettore Fusaro (Caritas), Luciano Schiaroli (Migrantes); Molise: Battista Giovanni Pinto (Caritas e Migrantes); Piemonte: Viviana Premazzi (Caritas e Migrantes); Puglia: Maria Giovanna Fanelli (Caritas), Maria Teresa Spinelli (Migrantes); Sardegna: Raffaele Callia (Caritas e Migrantes); Sicilia: Vincenzo La Monica (Caritas), Santino Tornesi (Migrantes); Toscana: Francesco Paletti (Caritas), Sara Vatteroni (Migrantes); Trentino Alto Adige: redazionale; Umbria: Stella Cerasa (Caritas), mons. Luigi Filippucci (Migrantes); Valle d'Aosta: Francesca Carosio (Caritas e Migrantes); Veneto: don Bruno Baratto (Migrantes), Alessandro Sovèra (Caritas)

### Special thanks to:

Francesca De Martino, Migrantes Roma; Jacopo Edoardo Pierno, Cooperativa Agisco

English version by Maria Teresa Spinelli, Fondazione Migrantes

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# THE CULTURE OF ENCOUNTER<sup>1</sup>

## Special Edition: 25 years of immigration in Italy



Msgr. Gian Carlo Perego, Fondazione Migrantes Director General

Msgr. Francesco Soddu, Caritas Italiana Director

In the last 25 years, the annual Immigration Report edited by Caritas Italiana and Fondazione Migrantes conducted specific research on migration related issues, analysing both the quantitative and qualitative aspects of the phenomenon of human mobility also by showcasing regional and diocesan territories' best practices. This cultural tool and the surveys collected in it through the years allowed the reader to reflect on the history of immigration in Italy and to understand the development of the country towards the challenge of the new comers and the necessity of being welcoming and humane to them when they arrive. Observing these faces and hearing these voices, through all the suffering and sharing, exploitation and protection, led to the realization of the *XXV Rapporto Immigrazione Caritas & Migrantes*. It is necessary to remember that over 5 million foreign citizens have been effectively living in Italy for a long time, sometimes years, while the country has been dealing – recently – with the increasing asylum seekers and humanitarian refugees crisis, which urges a solution both at national and European level. The history of Italy and migration is long, and it is not only related to the recent phenomenon of forced migration; that is why it would be proper to remember the realities which have been committed with long-standing responsibility and professionalism in promoting a continued dialogue among diversities as well as in developing the awareness of civil society and the constant realization of fruitful mutual exchange.

Not surprisingly the *XXV Rapporto Immigrazione Caritas & Migrantes* is dedicated to the places and the moments in which Italians and immigrants meet each other (even if with difficulty and not without controversy) with the aim to finally consider “them” as “us”, as in thinking of us and them completely involved in a society of cultures. The catchphrase “the culture of encounter” has been thought of in a far-sighted cross-cultural perspective which puts the human at the heart of every

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<sup>1</sup> This expression has been often used in the official messages of Pope Francis, e.g. [https://w2.vatican.va/content/francesco/en/messages/communications/documents/papa-francesco\\_20140124\\_messaggio-comunicazioni-sociali.html](https://w2.vatican.va/content/francesco/en/messages/communications/documents/papa-francesco_20140124_messaggio-comunicazioni-sociali.html)

action and imagines him dialoguing with others to create a society which should be able to “integrate, dialogue and generate” – quoting Pope Francis – and to be dynamic and culturally welcoming because “the whole is greater of the sum of its parts”.

# PEOPLE ON THE MOVE

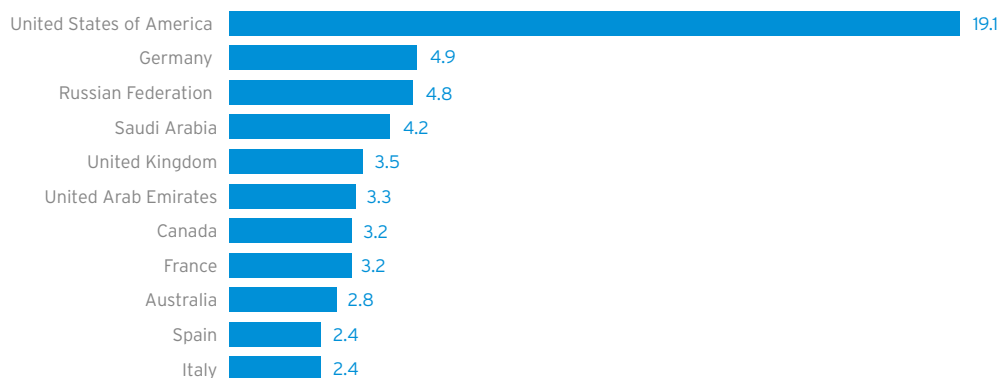
## 1. The international framework

According to the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), the number of people living in a different country from their own has been steadily increasing in the last 15 years, passing from 173 million in 2000 to 243.7 million in 2015. The presence of 48.2% of women confirms the figure of the year 1990 underlining the so called “feminization” feature of 21<sup>st</sup> century international migration trends. Nonetheless there are countless undocumented migrants probably not involved in the count. Moreover, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM) irregular migrants are about 10-15% of the total international flows. Migrants constitute a staggering 3.3% of the whole world population in 2015, +2.9% compared to 1990.

According to the UN data for the year 2015, 84.4% of international migrants are hosted in Europe (31.2%), Asia (30.8%) and North America (22.4%).

Considering the 11 countries with the highest number of migrants it is very interesting to note that they passed from the 44% of the total amount of international migrants in 1990 to 53.8% in 2015. The United States of America and the Russian Federation in particular host overall a quarter of the international migrants. Beyond Canada and Australia and some Arab countries such as Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates, there are also some European countries such as Germany, United Kingdom, France and – towards the bottom of the ranking – Spain and Italy.

### Top 11 countries with the highest number of migrants in 2015. Absolute values (in million).



Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Istat data (last access: 26<sup>th</sup> April 2016).

## 2. The European framework

After the economic crisis of 2008, the number of migrants has grown in Europe to about 35.2 million people in the EU-28 area in 2015 (+3.6% compared to 2014). As for their presence within the different countries, 76.2% of migrants are currently in Germany (21.5%), United Kingdom (15.4%), Italy (14.3%) and France (12.4%). While net migration is decreasing within the Southern European countries, the number of the foreign residents is decreasing as well. In Spain, as a matter of fact, the decrease reached 4.8% between 2014 and 2015 even if until 2014 it was observed a constant increase of migrants' arrivals and stays. Spain and Italy are within top 11 countries hosting the highest number of migrants at international level. Countries as Germany and the United Kingdom host most of the immigrants and have indeed registered a considerable increase of the migrants between 2014 and 2015. In some countries like Greece where the presence of migrants decreased of 3.9% between 2014 and 2015, the negative net migrations should relate to the economic contingencies.

### Foreign population in Europe in 2014 and 2015. Percentage and absolute values (in thousand).

Countries	Foreign population				change % foreigners 2015/2014
	A. v.		% on tot. pop.		
	2014	2015	2014	2015	
Austria	1,056.8	1,131.2	12.4	13.2	7.0
Belgium	1,264.4	1,300.5	11.3	11.6	2.9
Bulgaria	54.4	65.6	0.8	0.9	20.6
Cyprus	159.3	144.6	18.6	17.1	-9.2
Croatia	31.7	36.7	0.7	0.9	15.7
Denmark	397.2	422.5	7.1	7.5	6.4
Estonia	194.9	191.3	14.8	14.6	-1.8
Finland	206.7	218.8	3.8	4.0	5.9
France	4,160.7	4,355.7	6.3	6.6	4.7
Germany	7,015.2	7,539.8	8.7	9.3	7.5
Greece	855.0	822.0	7.8	7.6	-3.9
Ireland	545.5	550.6	11.8	11.9	0.9
Italy	4,922.1	5,014.4	8.1	8.2	1.9
Latvia	304.8	298.4	15.2	15.0	-2.1
Lithuania	21.6	22.5	0.7	0.8	4.1
Luxemburg	248.9	258.7	45.3	45.9	3.9
Malta	25.0	27.5	5.9	6.4	10.0
Netherlands	735.4	773.3	4.4	4.6	5.2
Poland	101.2	108.3	0.3	0.3	7.0
Portugal	401.3	395.2	3.8	3.8	-1.5
United Kingdom	5,047.7	5,422.1	7.8	8.4	7.4
Czech Republic	434.6	457.3	4.1	4.3	5.2
Romania	73.4	88.8	0.4	0.4	20.9
Slovakia	59.2	61.8	1.1	1.1	4.4
Slovenia	96.6	101.5	4.7	4.9	5.1
Spain	4,677.1	4,454.4	10.1	9.6	-4.8
Sweden	687.2	731.2	7.1	7.5	6.4
Hungary	140.3	145.7	1.4	1.5	3.9
<b>Eu-28</b>	<b>33,918.2</b>	<b>35,140.2</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Iceland	22.7	24.3	7.0	7.4	6.8
Liechtenstein	12.5	12.6	33.7	33.7	0.5
Norway	482.1	512.3	9.4	9.9	6.3
Swiss	1,936.4	1,997.2	23.8	24.2	3.1

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Eurostat data (last access: 26<sup>th</sup> April 2016).

### 3. Remittances sent back home by migrants

According to the World Bank the total of remittances sent towards developing countries in 2015 amounts to US\$ 432 billion, that accounts for just a 0.4% increase if compared to 2014, the lowest growth rate since the beginning of the financial global crisis (2008-09). First of all, one should consider the possibility of an underestimation of this amount because in 2007 the World Bank itself affirmed that one should add about 50% to the official remittances towards the developing countries which is the amount passed through unofficial and informal transferring channels. Because of this, these remittances are likely the major funding source of many developing countries.

The slowing growth of remittances in 2015 is due to both the economic conditions in those countries from which money is sent and the appreciation of the US dollar against their currencies.

In 2015 India receives about US\$ 69 billion, which is the highest amount of the total volume of remittances; China and the Philippines follow with US\$ 64 billion and US\$ 28 billion respectively.

The World Bank estimates that in 2014 only 26 countries registered an impact of remittances on GDP which exceeds 10%. Tajikistan registered the highest percentage (36.6%), followed by Kirghizstan (30.3%) and Nepal (29.2%). Senegal instead registered the lowest percentage (10.3%) among the 26 countries.

**Percentage of remittances impact on GDP of some countries (in US\$ million) in 2014.**

Countries	% remittances impact on GDP
Tajikistan	36.6%
Kirghizstan Republic	30.3%
Nepal	29.2%
Tonga	27.1%
Moldavia	26.2%
Liberia	24.6%
Bermuda	23.1%
Haiti	22.7%
Gambia	21.2%
Comoros	20.2%
Armenia	17.9%
Samoa	17.6%
Lesotho	17.4%
Honduras	17.4%



West Bank and Gaza	17.1%
El Salvador	16.8%
Jamaica	16.3%
Lebanon	16.2%
Kosovo	16.1%
Marshall Islands	14.0%
Georgia	12.0%
Bosnia Herzegovina	11.3%
Tuvalu	10.7%
Guyana	10.6%
Cape Verde	10.5%
Jordan	10.4%
Senegal	10.3%

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on World Bank data (<http://data.worldbank.org>, (last access: 27<sup>th</sup> April 2016).

According to Eurostat, in 2013 Greece was the EU-28 country with the highest impact on the GDP (89%), followed by Slovenia (86%), Spain (85%), Sweden (74%) and Italy (73%).

In 2014, EUR 5.3 billion of remittances were sent from Italy, with a decrease of 3.1% compared to 2013. This can be explained on one hand by the migrants' increasing economic difficulties, and on the other hand by the so called "time effect", which states that there is a slackering of the emotional bond linked to the integration process over time in the host community; this leads to a progressive reduction of frequency and sums of remittances sent to the countries of origin.

In Italy in 2014, Lombardy was the region with the most remittances with EUR 1.2 billion (about 21% of the total amount of remittances sent from Italy), even if registering a 5% decrease compared to 2012; Lazio followed with EUR 985 million (18.5% and a -7.0% decrease) and Tuscany with EUR 587 million (11.0% and a -2.7% decrease).

Fifty percent of the total amount of remittances sent from Italy comes from these three regions. Remittances from Sicily decreased significantly in 2013 (-5.9%) while also at national level the decrease was overall very significant (-15.9%).

The first among the destination countries of the remittances sent from Italy was Romania (EUR 876.5 million: 16.4%) followed by China (EUR 819.2 million: 15.4%).

**Remittances (in EUR thousands) sent from Italy in 2013-2014. Percentage and absolute values.**

Region	2014		Change % 2014/2013
	a. v.	%	
Lombardy	1,119,380.00	21.0	-5.0
Lazio	985,108.00	18.5	-7.0
Tuscany	587,146.00	11.0	-2.7
Emilia Romagna	459,720.00	8.6	3.7
Veneto	426,256.00	8.0	2.8
Campania	306,707.00	5.8	-7.2
Piedmont	301,005.00	5.6	3.2
Sicily	218,598.00	4.1	-15.9
Liguria	185,736.00	3.5	-0.5
Apulia	160,991.00	3.0	0.1
Marche	110,938.00	2.1	2.7
Calabria	94,165.00	1.8	0.0
Friuli V.G.	79,236.00	1.5	6.2
Abruzzi	72,545.00	1.4	-2.0
Umbria	65,707.00	1.2	0.0
Sardinia	62,406.00	1.2	-0.2
Trentino A.A.	58,865.00	1.1	0.1
Basilicata	18,484.00	0.3	3.7
Molise	9,381.00	0.2	-2.7
Aosta Valley	7,356.00	0.1	-4.9
Data cannot be divided	3,555.00	0.1	-
<b>ITALY</b>	<b>5,333,285.00</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-3.1</b>

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Ismu-Bankitalia data ([www.ismu.org/rimesse-2/](http://www.ismu.org/rimesse-2/)).

# ITALY, A COUNTRY SHAPED BY IMMIGRATION

## 1. How many migrants are there in Italy, where are they from, why do they come and where do they settle?

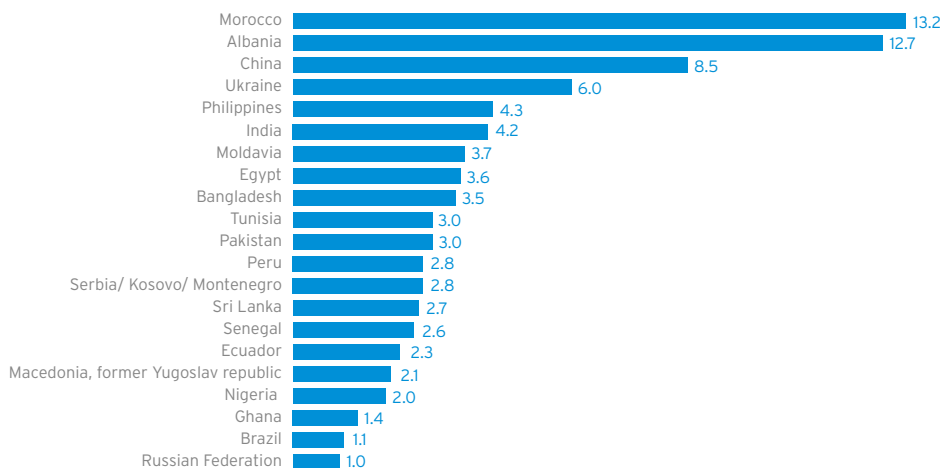
At the beginning of 2015 there were 60,795,612 inhabitants in Italy, 5,014,437 of whom were resident foreign nationals (8.2%), and of them, 2,641,641 were women (52.7%). The resident foreign population registered an increase of 92,352 people (+1.9%) compared to 2014.

At the beginning of 2015 there were 3,929,916 valid residence permits, 48.9% of which were possessed by women.

The total amount of residence permits is divided into 1,681,169 “expiring” ones (57.2%), 47.3% of which belonging to women and 2,248,747 “long-term” ones (42.8%), 50.1% of which belonging to women.

Considering the origin area of the residence permits it can be noted that 30% of those refers to Central and Eastern Europe, followed by Northern Africa (20.7%), Central and Southern Asia (13.9%) and Eastern Asia (13.4%). Considering instead the countries of origin, Morocco (13.2%), Albania (12.7%), China (8.5%) and Ukraine (6.0%) were the top four ones.

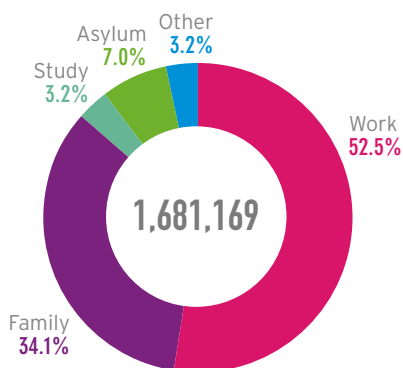
### Non-European citizens. Top 21 countries for residence permits. As of January 1<sup>st</sup> 2015. Percentage values.



Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Istat data.

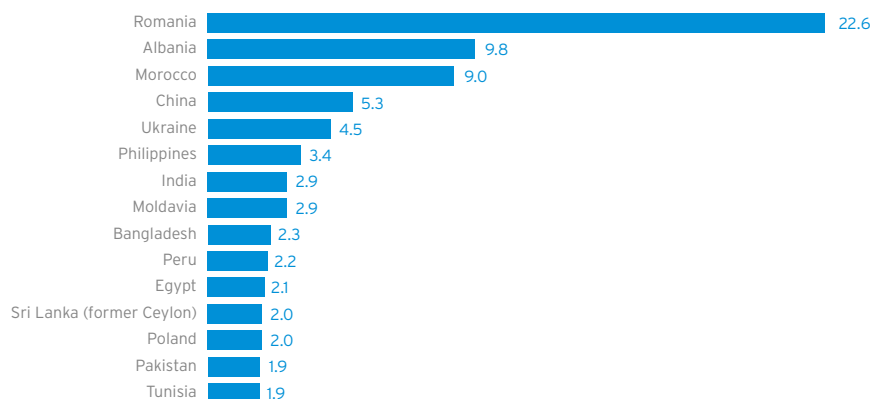
Referring to the expiring residence permits (1,681,169), in 2015 the *work reasons* (52.5%) and *family reasons* (34.1%) confirmed the trend registered in 2014. There were a considerable presence of men among residence permits for work reasons (60.3%) as well as a considerable presence of women among those for family reasons (64.5%). The most emblematic sign about the settlement and integration trend of foreign citizens in Italy was, as a matter of fact, confirmed by the 60.3% of women within the categories of permits issued for family reasons. The third reason referred to the asylum seekers whose percentage (7.0%) overtook that of students (3.2%). According to the UN, at the beginning of 2015 there were in Italy 198 nationalities of the 232 world total amount.

**Non-European citizens. Expiring permits for reason as at 1<sup>st</sup> January 2015. Percentage values.**



Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Istat data.

**Foreign citizens. Top 15 nationalities as at 1<sup>st</sup> January 2015. Percentage values.**

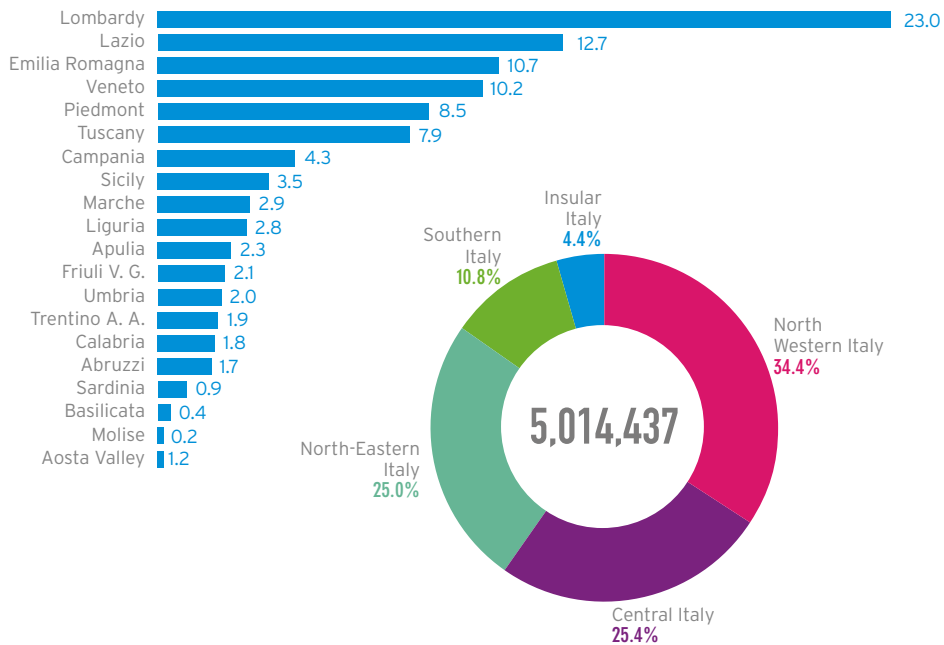


Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Istat data.

At the beginning of 2015 almost 60% of immigrants were living in Northern Italy while 25.4% in Central Italy and 15.2% in the South. More the half of foreign population living in Italy (56.6%) was settled in three Northern regions and in a Central one: Lombardy (23.0%), Lazio (12.7%), Emilia Romagna (10.7%) and Veneto (10.2%). Campania hosts 28.6% of the total amount of foreign residents of the entire South.

The regions with the highest presence of immigrants were those where foreign people have had a major impact on the total amount of the resident population.

**Foreign citizens. Resident population per area and single region as at the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2015. Percentage values.**



Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Istat data.

## 2. The new Italian citizens

In 2014, the acquisition of Italian citizenship increased by 29% compared to 2013, reaching a total of 129,887 foreign citizens (over 26 in a thousand).

The percentage of males is slightly higher (50.9%) and among the nationalities of origin Moroccan (22.3%) and Albanian (16.4%) prevail likely because they have been present in the country for long time and they possess therefore all the requirements imposed by the Italian law.

It is particularly relevant to note that the majority of acquisition refers to minors: almost 40% of the new Italian citizens in 2014 were younger than 18 years old (39.4%). Moreover it is observed a surge in acquisitions at the age of 18 (over 75%) mostly for those born on Italian soil, who can request Italian citizenship before their 19<sup>th</sup> birthday according to the current Italian law. The acquisition rate at the age of 18 for every 100 foreign residents was 8.3, which basically doubled the one of the group going from 0 to 17 years old and is up to 8 times more when compared to the middle age or old age groups.

The gender category showed a clear female majority in the acquisition of the citizenship among those 25-39 years old (58.8%), while there was a male prevalence within the age group of 40-64 years and a general balance of genders within the younger groups.

Considering the distribution of new Italian citizenship throughout the territory, there was more acquisition in those regions where there was a stable foreign presence: Lombardy (27.6% of the total amount), Veneto (15.7%) and Emilia Romagna (12.7%).

Most of the acquisitions were obtained by residence (46.0%) while until 2008 they were mostly obtained by marriage.

Marriage is, as a matter of fact, the most common way for women to obtain Italian citizenship when compared to men (25.1% vs. 4.7%).

The acquisitions of citizenship were registered mostly in the North-Western – and North-Eastern provinces, while those figures were way lower in the Southern ones.

#### Acquisition of Italian citizenship in 2014. Absolute and percentage values.

Geographic Areas	Total	Women	Men	% of the total	Acquisition rate every 1000 foreign residents	Abs. change 2014/2013	Change % 2014/2013
Northern-West	51,897	25,072	26,825	40.0	30.3	13,544	35.3
Northern-East	44,640	21,295	23,345	34.4	35.6	9,724	27.8
Central Italy	23,311	11,886	11,425	17.9	18.5	3,962	18.8
South	6,990	3,906	3,084	5.4	13.3	1,942	38.5
Insular Italy	3,049	1,603	1,446	2.3	14.4	273	9.8
<b>ITALY</b>	<b>129,887</b>	<b>66,125</b>	<b>66,125</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>29,445</b>	<b>29.0</b>

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Istat data.

### 3. Labour & Migration

Between 2009 and 2015 the working age population (15 years old and over) among foreign citizens increased from 5.9% to 7.8%.

According to ISTAT and analysing the foreign employment condition framework, it can be noted that for the second quarter of 2015 there were 2,360,307 employed foreign citizens (10.5% of the total) out of a working population totalling 4,067,145; 1,575,157 of these were non-European workers (66.7%) and 785,150 were European workers (33.3%). Eighty-eight percent of foreign workers was constituted by employees (vs. 74% of Italian workers).

Foreigners still seeking work were 455,578 (14.7% of the total), 328,070 of whom were of non-European nationality (72.0% of the total) and 127,508 of European nationality (28.0%). The inactive foreigners were 1,251,261, of whom 922,510 were non-European (73.7%) and 328,750 Europeans (26.3%).

#### 15 years old and over population for employment condition and citizenship in II quarter between 2009 and 2015. Absolute and percentage values.

Professional condition	Foreigners		Italians		Total		% Foreigners over the sum of the employment situation
	a.v.	%	a.v.	%	a.v.	%	
<b>2009</b>							
Employees	1,929,845	64.2	21,271,560	44.1	23,201,405	45.2	8.3
Seeking work	236,858	7.9	1,601,962	3.3	1,838,820	3.6	12.9
Inactive	838,668	27.9	25,402,254	52.6	26,240,922	51.2	3.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,005,371</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>48,275,776</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>51,281,147</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>
<b>2015</b>							
Employees	2,360,307	58.0	20,136,487	41.9	22,496,793	43.2	10.5
Seeking work	455,578	11.2	2,645,920	5.5	3,101,498	6.0	14.7
Inactive	1,251,261	30.8	25,236,412	52.6	26,487,673	50.9	4.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,067,145</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>48,018,819</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>52,085,964</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7.8</b>
<b>Var. 2015/2009</b>							
	v. a.	%	v. a.	%	v. a.	%	
Employees	430,462	22.3	-1,135,073	-5.3	-704,611	-3.0	
Seeking work	218,720	92.3	1,043,958	65.2	1,262,678	68.7	
Inactive	412,593	49.2	-165,842	-0.7	246,751	0.9	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,061,774</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>-256,957</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>804,817</b>	<b>1.6</b>	

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Rcfl-Istat microdata.

The territorial distribution of the employed foreigners mirrors the distribution of foreign residents: the staggering majority of foreign workers live in the Northern regions (58.3%), particularly in North Western ones (788,405: 33.4% of the total employed foreign workers) and North Eastern ones (586,940: 24.9%). Thus we can say that generally there are higher percentages of employed foreign workers where the most of foreign residents live.

In the South, 17.3% of European workers and 13.7% of non-European ones live in a Southern region.

The territorial distribution of unemployment follows the distribution of employment very closely, with a higher concentration within the North Western and North Eastern regions. In the latter the foreigners seeking work are about 1/3 of the amount of the unemployed, while in the South unemployment is almost entirely Italian.

The distribution of foreign workers employed in the different economic branches confirms the typical segmentation of the work, with the higher presence of them within the collective and personal service segment (29.8%), industry (18.4%), hotel and catering (10.9%), constructions (9.6%) and trade (8.3%). 77% of foreign workers are employed in all these work segments.

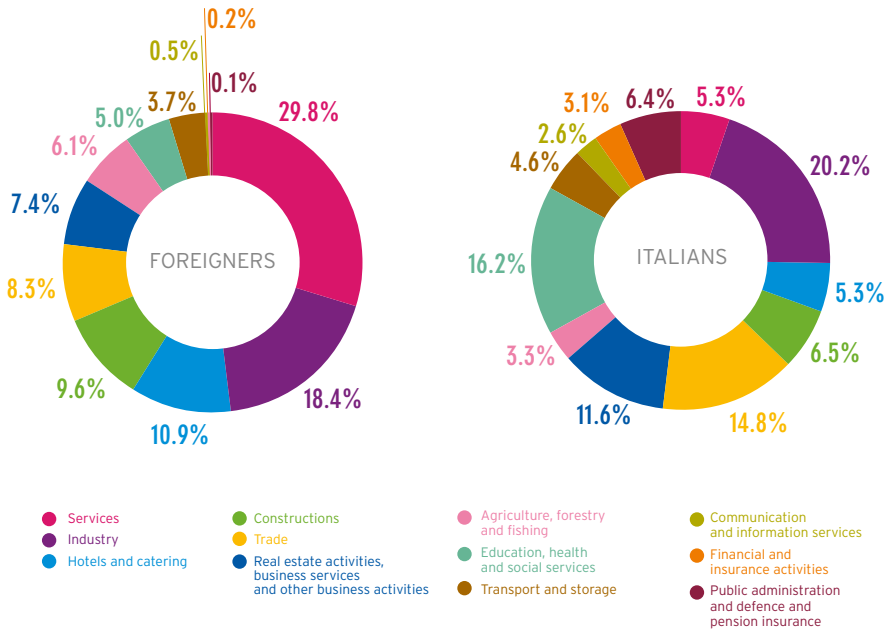
The foreign workers' job placement model differs from the Italians' one. Contrary to an Italian, in fact, a foreigner has many more probabilities to enter the sector of service, hotel and catering industry and constructions.

Investigating on the differences between employment according to gender, women are involved in "other service activities" and particularly in the so-called 3C segment: caring, cleaning e catering.

Considering the foreign workers distribution according to the profession it can be noted that 36.5% of them are *not qualified* vs. 7.9% of Italians. Those employed in *trade and service* segment are 24.9% vs. 18.1% of the Italians and *artisans, workmen and farmers* are 20.5% vs. 14.6%. The total amount of these percentages is 81.5%, confirming the presence of immigrants in the low-skill segments of the labour market.

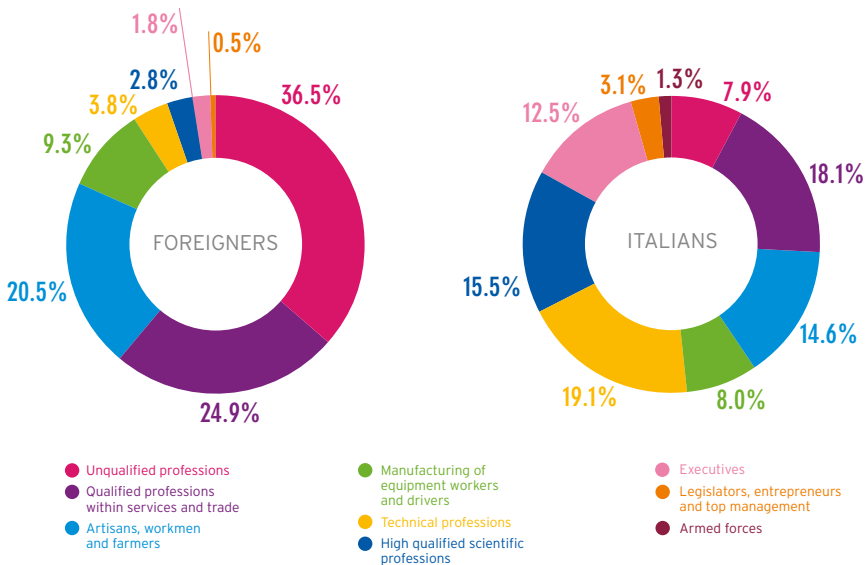


### Employed. Distribution among work segments and citizenship during the II quarter of 2015. Percentage values.



Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on RcfI-Istat data.

### Employed. Distribution among profession and citizenship during the II quarter of 2015. Percentage values.



Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on RcfI-Istat micro data.

### 3.1 Contractual arrangements and salary inequalities

Almost 50% of foreign workers have a stable and permanent employment contract with a pay gap if compared to Italian employed workers. 20.4% of employed workers declared that they cannot do better than accept a low-paid part-time permanent contract compared to the Italians who do the same job. These involuntary part-time contracts often hide black market labour forms which become “grey” market labour areas through false part-time declarations, which can be related to new “atypical” forms of irregular employment and false claims about self-employment. According to Istat statistical surveys, some workers declared salaries referring to their self-employment when the collection of data does not actually consider it.

Female workers are more disadvantaged than their male counterpart, in fact they have less permanent contracts compared to men (40.9% vs. 57.6%) and more *involuntary permanent part-time* contracts (32.5% vs. 10.1%). Moreover this type of contract has considerably increased among female workers: 24.9% within the second quarter of 2009.

#### Distribution of employed workers according to job and citizenship within the II quarter of 2015. Absolute and percentage values.

Employment status	Foreigners	Italians	Total	diff. for./lt.
Full-time permanent contract employees	49.9	53.1	52.8	-3.2
Voluntary full time fixed-term contract employees	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
Voluntary part time fixed-term contract employees	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.1
Voluntary part time permanent contract employees	2.2	3.8	3.7	-1.7
Involuntary full time fixed-term contract employees	9.8	6.9	7.2	2.9
Involuntary part time fixed-term contract employees	4.8	2.9	3.1	1.9
Involuntary part time permanent contract employees	20.4	6.2	7.7	14.2
Self-employed: entrepreneurs	0.2	1.1	1.0	-1.0
Self-employed: freelancers	1.2	6.5	5.9	-5.3
Self-employed: with employees	1.2	5.2	4.8	-4.0
Self-employed: without employees	7.2	10.0	9.7	-2.7
Self-employed: family business	0.6	1.7	1.6	-1.2
Self-employed: partner of a group	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.4
Casual labour workers	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0
Employer-coordinated freelance workers	0.7	1.0	1.0	-0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	
<b>Total (a. v.)</b>	<b>2,360,307</b>	<b>20,136,487</b>	<b>22,496,794</b>	

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Rcf-Istat micro data.

For each and every working position, immigrant workers declared lower salaries than Italian ones.

Where Italian workers earn monthly about 1.356 euro, foreign workers collect 965 euro, that is 30% less (-371 euro).

Looking at women workers salary gaps are dramatically disadvantageous for the immigrants.

Economically speaking, foreign workers suffered more than Italians in the mist of the global financial crisis: families who can rely on relatively safe income of a standard job went from 82.3% in 2008 to 67% in 2015 (among Italians they decreased from 84.6% to 79.1%).

### Employed net monthly remuneration (EUR) according to contract and citizenship within the II quarter of 2015. Absolute values.

	Medium net monthly remuneration (EUR)		
	Foreigners	Italians	diff. for./Ital.
Full-time permanent contract employees	1,151	1,522	-371
Voluntary full time fixed-term contract employees	1,244	1,329	-85
Voluntary part time fixed-term contract employees	475	625	-150
Voluntary part time permanent contract employees	683	950	-267
Involuntary full time fixed-term contract employees	982	1,151	-169
Involuntary part time fixed-term contract employees	589	665	-76
Involuntary part time permanent contract employees	620	783	-163
Self-employed: family business	865	1,065	-199
Self-employed: partner of a group	964	1,168	-204
<b>Total</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>1,356</b>	<b>-391</b>

Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on RcfI-Istat micro data.

## 3.2 Working poor

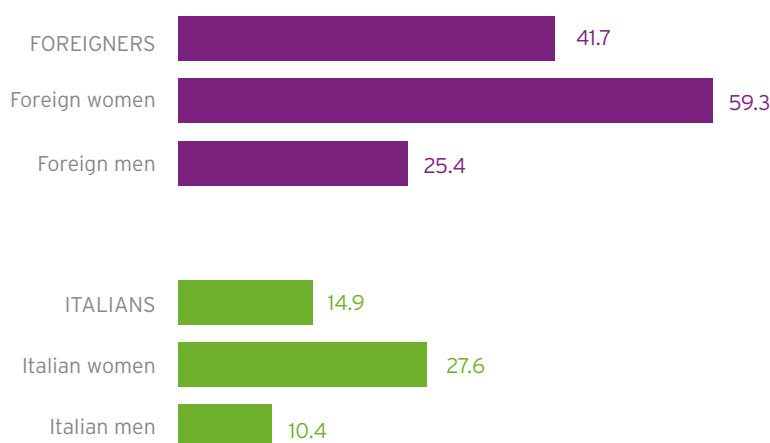
Being working poor means earning a salary that is 2/3 lower than the average wage calculated on hourly basis: the lower the salary the further one gets from the very simple idea of a “decent work”.

Foreign working poor constitute the 41.7% of the total number of foreign workers, while the Italian ones only amount to the 14.9% of the total.

Women are especially penalised: Italian working poor women are already much more common than their male counterparts (27.6% vs. 10.4%), but this gap becomes even wider if we consider the foreign working poor (women: 59.3%, men: 25.4%).

Working poor conditions are now considered as a structural feature of the Italian labour market because the percentage has remained consistently steady during the last two years: it went from 18.8% in 2014 to 18.2% in 2015. Being a female foreign worker also poses even more risks of being employed in unqualified and low-paid jobs as well as within low-pay labour segments.

#### Working poor percentage on the total of workers according to citizenship and gender within the II quarter of 2015.



Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Rcf-Istat micro data.

## 4. The multi-ethnic school

Within the school year 2014/2015 foreign students were 814,187, that was 9.2% of the total amount of the pupils with an increase of 11,243 people (+1.4%) if compared to the school year 2013/2014.

Of all the foreign students in Italy, 445,534 were born there.

The impact of foreign pupils on the total of the school population varies in the Italian regions: the proportion of foreign students generally flows to the same regions where migrants are seeking to join their family members who came before them or in regions where families tend to settle. That is why the higher percentages have been registered in Northern regions and especially in Emilia Romagna (15.5%, a significantly higher percentage than the national average), Lombardy (14.3%) and Umbria (14.2%). Aosta Valley represents the only exception to the rule with 8.2%, a lower percentage compared to the national average. In Central and Northern

regions these percentages do not fall below 10% except for Lazio (9.3%). Southern regions register lower percentages: for instance, while Abruzzi registered the highest percentage of the entire area (7.2%), Campania only registered a modest 2.2%.

### Students classified for citizenship and region within the school year 2014/2015. Absolute and percentage values.

Region	School year 2014/15			
	Foreigners	Italians	Total students	% foreign on total
Abruzzi	13,371	173,294	186,665	7.2
Basilicata	2,562	83,207	85,769	3.0
Calabria	13,163	295,931	309,094	4.3
Campania	22,155	998,677	1,020,832	2.2
Emilia R.	95,241	518,657	613,898	15.5
Friuli V.G.	19,233	142,527	161,760	11.9
Lazio	77,605	753,053	830,658	9.3
Liguria	23,252	173,575	196,827	11.8
Lombardy	201,633	1,209,920	1,411,553	14.3
Marche	26,613	196,004	222,617	12.0
Molise	1,503	41,100	42,603	3.5
Piedmont	75,786	515,997	591,783	12.8
Apulia	16,692	634,064	650,756	2.6
Sardinia	5,144	220,080	225,224	2.3
Sicily	24,387	782,391	806,778	3.0
Tuscany	65,917	443,010	508,927	13.0
Trentino A.A. (*)	18,093	131,292	149,385	12.1
Umbria	17,463	105,934	123,397	14.2
Aosta Valley	1,533	17,084	18,617	8.2
Veneto	92,841	622,600	715,441	13.0
<b>Italy</b>	<b>814,187(*)</b>	<b>8,058,397</b>	<b>8,872,584</b>	<b>9.2</b>

(\*) This total refers to Ismu compilation (Alunni con cittadinanza non italiana. La scuola multiculturale nei contesti locali rapporto nazionale a.s. 2014/15) considering Miur and Astat data, which stated that - including an integration of the data referred to Bolzano - the total amount of foreign students differs from 805.800 foreign students collected in Miur's statistical survey for the school year 2014/15.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Miur-Ismu data.

## 5. Crime and imprisonment

There are 17,340 foreign detainees (33.24%) out of a total of 52,164. It can be noted on one hand a decrease from 2009 - when foreign detainees represented the 37.1% of the whole prison population and on the other hand their over-representation in the overall prison population.

Of the current detainees, 16,551 are male and 789 are female. Looking at their nationality it is interesting to note that the top four represent together 57.53% of the total amount; the most common one is Moroccan (2,840 detainees), followed by Romanian (2,821), Albanian (2,423) and Tunisian (1,893). However one should never link ethnic groups to the disposition to commit a crime. The above mentioned ethnic groups are those which have been living in Italy for a very long time and those who are simply larger in numbers.

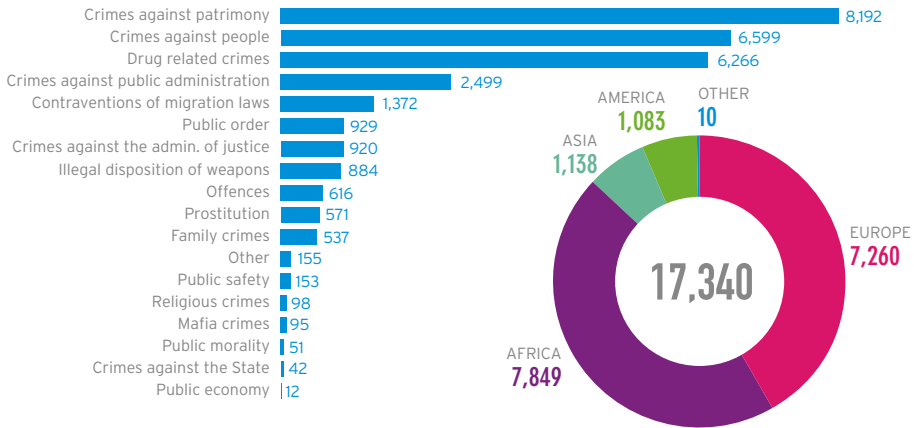
Foreign detainees are generally younger than Italian ones, whose average age is about 40 years compared to the 30 and 34 years of the former (21.2%); while 60-years-olds and above are only 198 (just 1.1%). Unmarried people (7,570) are more than married ones (4,170). Nonetheless 4,674 of them (27%) already have at least one child (1,982) or two children (1,467).

Overall, foreign detainees committed 8,192 offences against patrimony, 6,599 against people, 6,266 drug related crimes, 2,499 crimes against public administration and 1,372 immigration law crimes. Though mafia crimes also involve foreign criminal groups, the number of foreign detainees for this reason is minimal: 95 detainees out of 6,887 prosecuted for the crime described by the art. 416bis of the Italian Criminal Code. According to the register of crime reports, foreigners tend to be often suspected of burglary, drug related crimes and damages (crimes whose social impact have a bad influence on perception of criminal diffusion) beyond the crime linked to their irregular position (as false claims or declaration given to police officers about their own or other people's identity).

Concerning crimes by association, there are 1,424 suspected of offences in drug related issues who have been signed in the register of crime.

Nonetheless authorities indicate the presence of foreign criminal groups which act in partnership with the Italian ones.

## Foreign detainees classified by continent and crime committed at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2015. Absolute values.



Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Processed with data obtained by the Department of penitentiary administration - Office for the development and management of the automated information system of statistics and automation, departmental support - Statistics department.

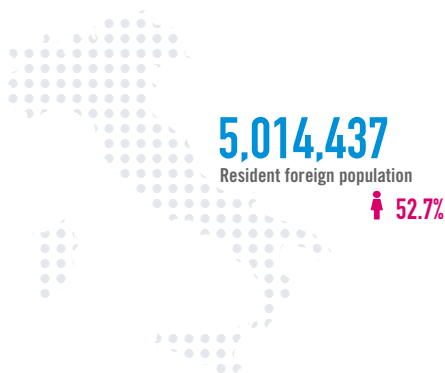
## Foreign residents divided by gender and top 30 citizenships at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2014. Absolute and percentages values.

	Total	Women	Men	Distribution % on the total	% women on the tot. citizenship
Romania	1,131,839	644,636	487,203	22.6	57.0
Albania	490,483	235,861	254,622	9.8	48.1
Morocco	449,058	206,006	243,052	9.0	45.9
China	265,820	130,373	135,447	5.3	49.0
Ukraine	226,060	178,667	47,393	4.5	79.0
Philippines	168,238	94,918	73,320	3.4	56.4
India	147,815	58,977	88,838	2.9	39.9
Moldavia	147,388	97,459	49,929	2.9	66.1
Bangladesh	115,301	34,116	81,185	2.3	29.6
Peru	109,668	64,015	45,653	2.2	58.4
Egypt	103,713	33,728	69,985	2.1	32.5
Sri Lanka	100,558	45,639	54,919	2.0	45.4
Poland	98,694	72,323	26,371	2.0	73.3
Pakistan	96,207	33,378	62,829	1.9	34.7
Tunisia	96,012	36,557	59,455	1.9	38.1
Senegal	94,030	25,778	68,252	1.9	27.4
Ecuador	91,259	52,307	38,952	1.8	57.3

Macedonia	77,703	35,885	41,818	1.5	46.2
Nigeria	71,158	35,718	35,440	1.4	50.2
Bulgaria	56,576	35,606	20,970	1.1	62.9
Ghana	50,414	20,171	30,243	1.0	40.0
Kosovo	45,836	20,377	25,459	0.9	44.5
Serbia	43,811	21,829	21,982	0.9	49.8
Brazil	42,587	31,150	11,437	0.8	73.1
Germania	36,749	22,993	13,756	0.7	62.6
Russian Federation	35,211	28,757	6,454	0.7	81.7
Bosnia-Herzegovina	29,442	13,520	15,922	0.6	45.9
Dominican Republic	28,804	17,970	10,834	0.6	62.4
France	27,696	17,200	10,496	0.6	62.1
United Kingdom	25,864	14,279	11,585	0.5	55.2
Other countries	509,696	281,105	228,591	10.2	55.2
Stateless	747	343	404	0.0	45.9
<b>Total Italy</b>	<b>5,014,437</b>	<b>2,641,641</b>	<b>2,372,796</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>52.7</b>



# ITALY



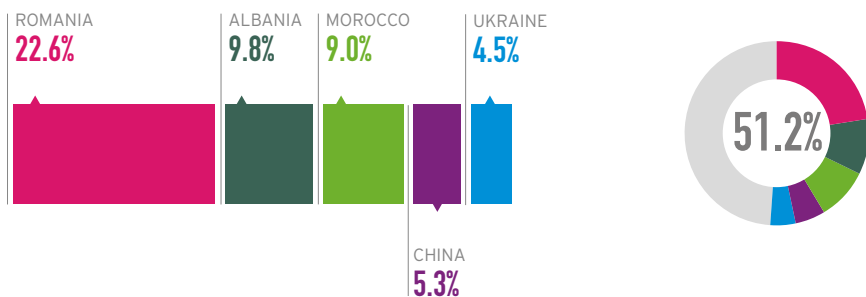
## Foreign population divided by gender and province of residence. Figure as at 1<sup>st</sup> January 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Istat data.



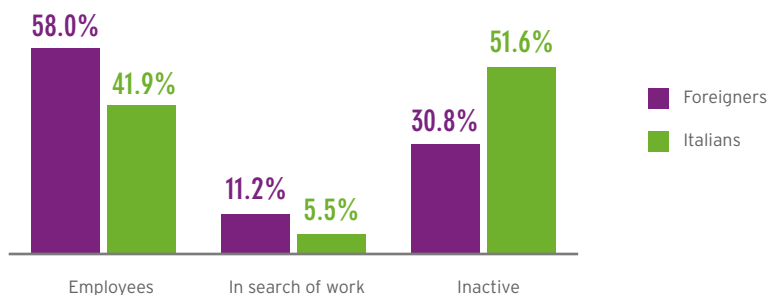
## Top five countries of origin. Figures as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2014.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Istat data.



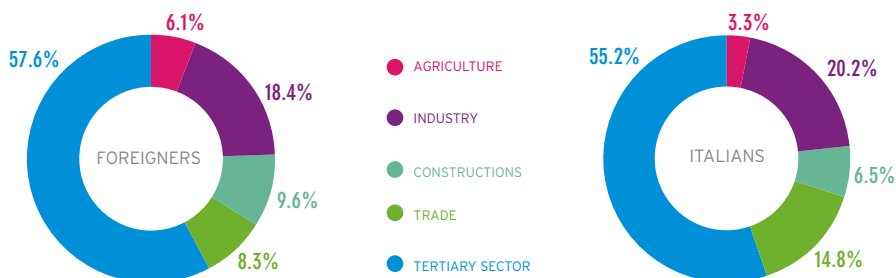
## Employment status. Comparison foreigners-Italians. Figure as at the II quarter of 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on RcfI Istat data.



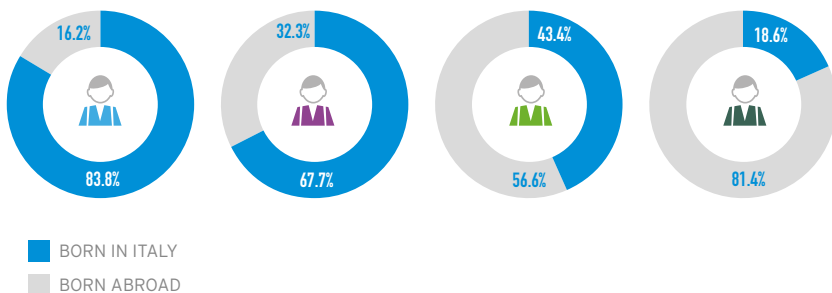
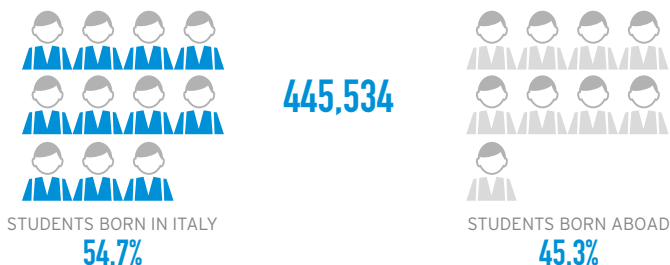
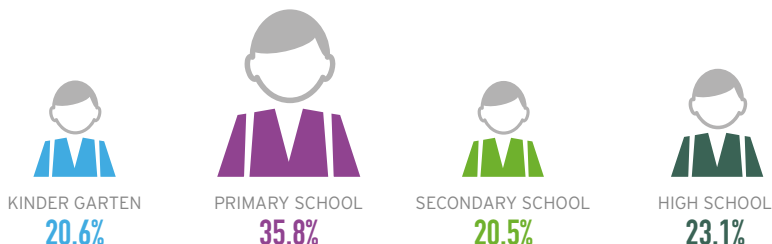
### Employed divided by working industry. Comparison foreigners-Italians. Figures as at II quarter of 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Immigration Report 2015. Compilation on Rcfl Istat data

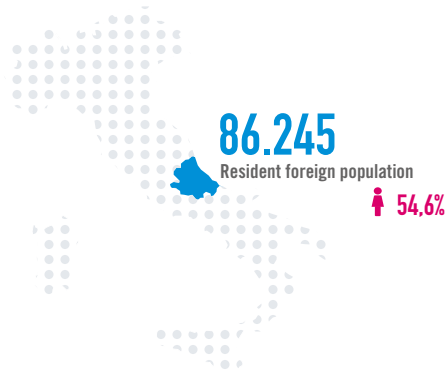


### Foreign students classified by all levels of school and place of birth. School year 2014-2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Miur-Ismu data.



# ABRUZZI



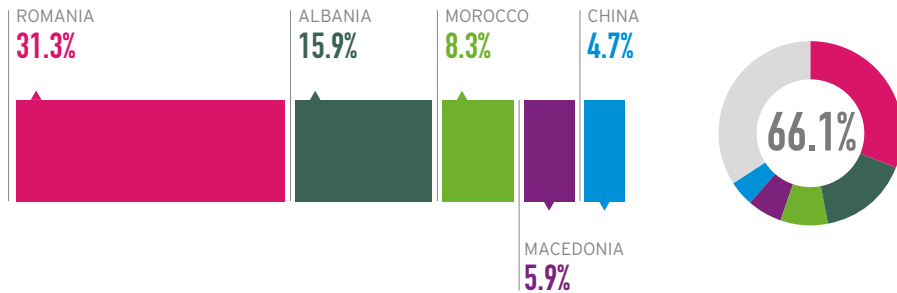
## Foreign population divided by gender and province of residence. Figure as at 1<sup>st</sup> January 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Istat data.



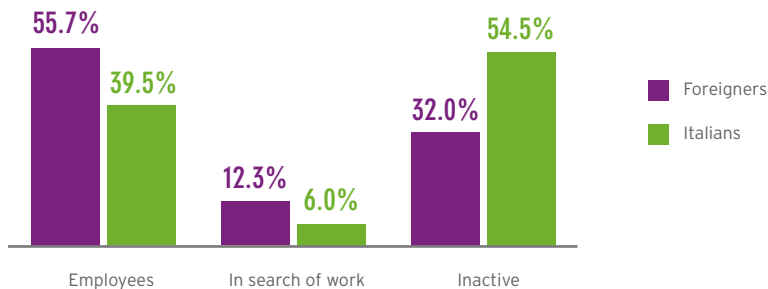
## Top five countries of origin. Figures as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2014.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Istat data.



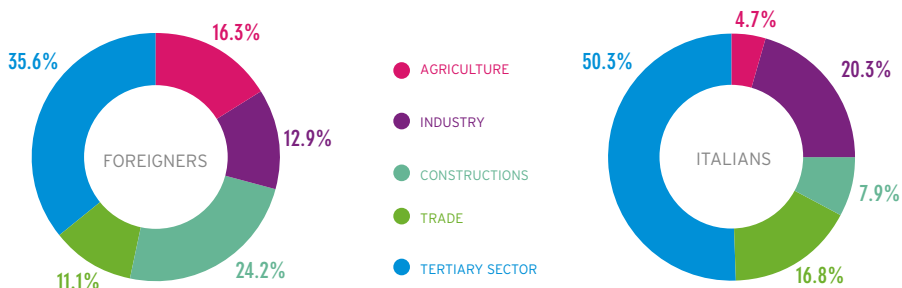
## Employment status. Comparison foreigners-Italians. Figure as at the II quarter of 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on RcfI Istat data.



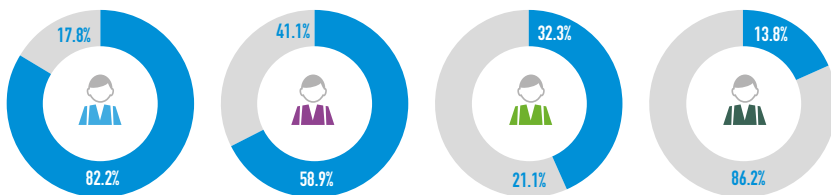
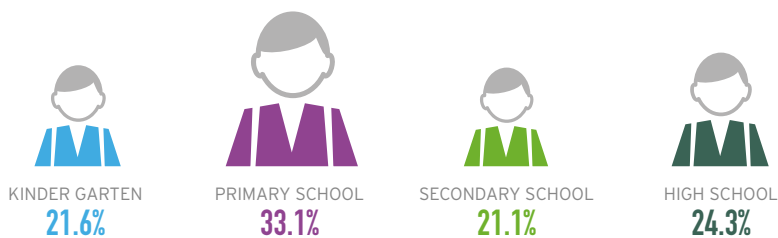
### Employed divided by working industry. Comparison foreigners-Italians. Figures as at II quarter of 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Immigration Report 2015. Compilation on RcfI Istat data.



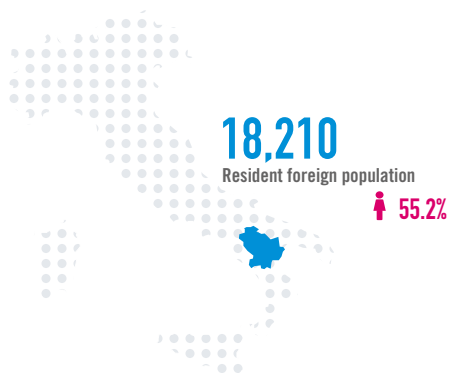
### Foreign students classified by all levels of school and place of birth. School year 2014-2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Miur-Ismu data.



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■ BORN ABROAD

# BASILICATA



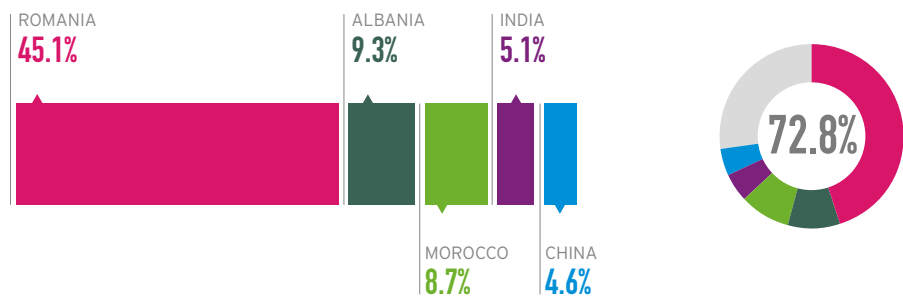
## Foreign population divided by gender and province of residence. Figure as at 1<sup>st</sup> January 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Istat data.



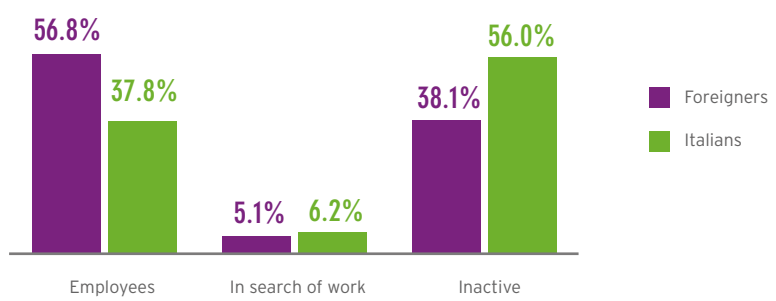
## Top five countries of origin. Figures as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2014.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Istat data.



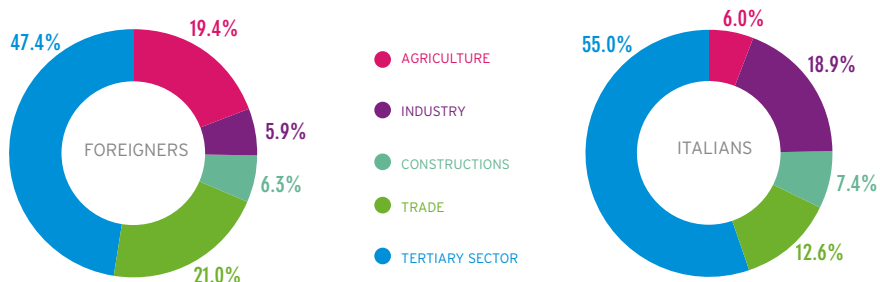
## Employment status. Comparison foreigners-Italians. Figure as at the II quarter of 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on RcfI Istat data.



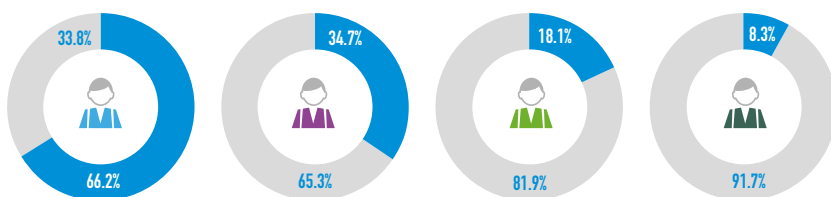
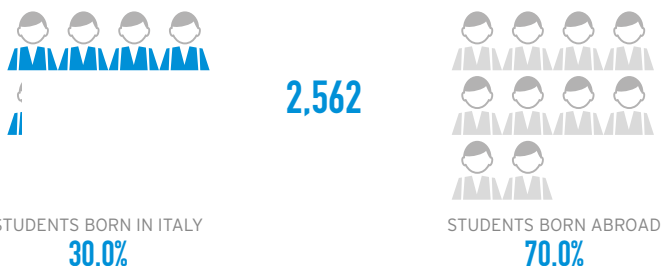
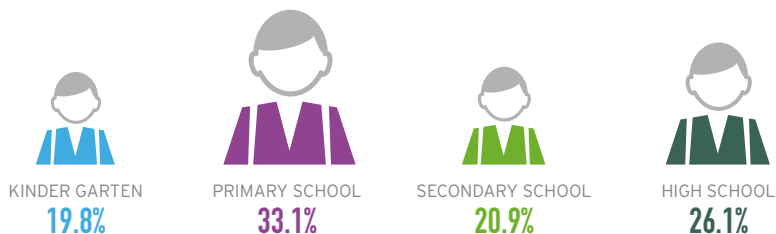
### Employed divided by working industry. Comparison foreigners-Italians. Figures as at II quarter of 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Immigration Report 2015. Compilation on RcfI Istat data.



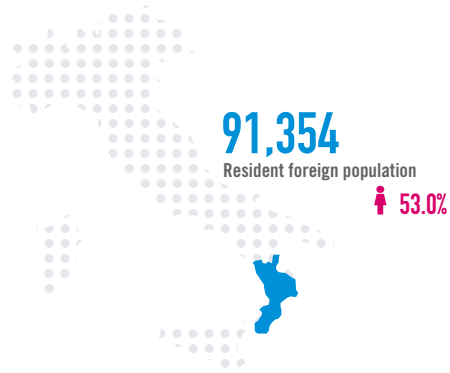
### Foreign students classified by all levels of school and place of birth. School year 2014-2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Miur-Ismu data.



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■ BORN ABROAD

# CALABRIA



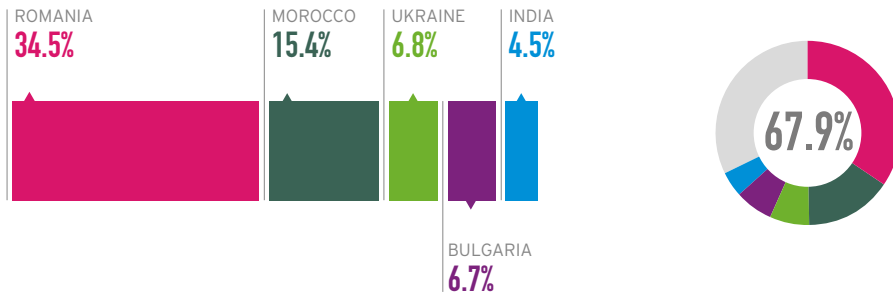
## Foreign population divided by gender and province of residence. Figure as at 1<sup>st</sup> January 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Istat data.



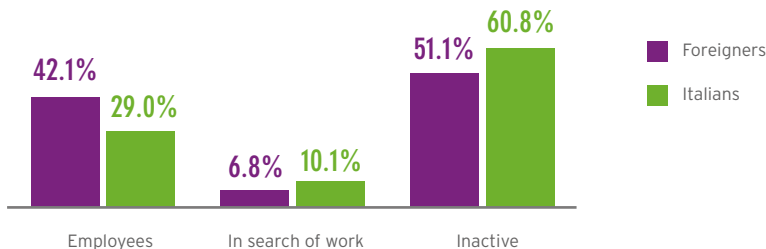
## Top five countries of origin. Figures as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2014.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Istat data.



## Employment status. Comparison foreigners-Italians. Figure as at the II quarter of 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on RcfI Istat data.



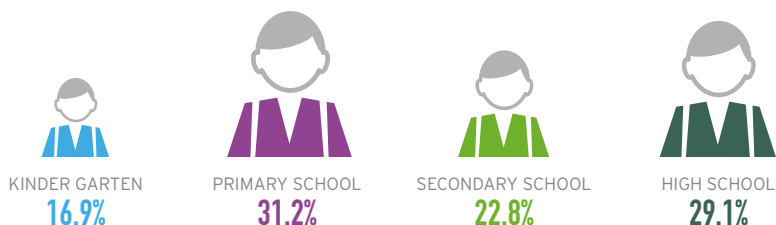
### Employed divided by working industry. Comparison foreigners-Italians. Figures as at II quarter of 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Immigration Report 2015. Compilation on RcfI Istat data.



### Foreign students classified by all levels of school and place of birth. School year 2014-2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Miur-Ismu data.

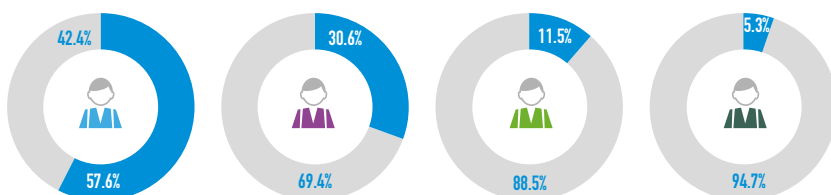


13,163



STUDENTS BORN IN ITALY  
23.2%

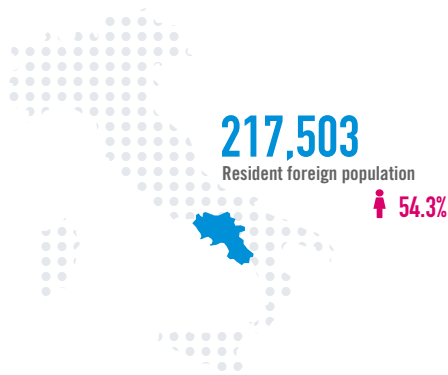
STUDENTS BORN ABROAD  
76.8%



■ BORN IN ITALY  
■ BORN ABROAD



# CAMPANIA



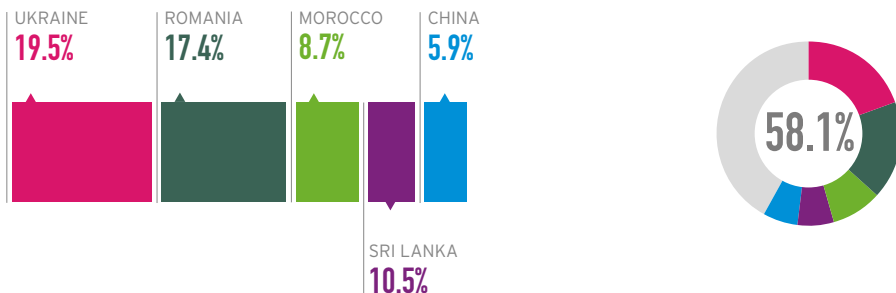
## Foreign population divided by gender and province of residence. Figure as at 1<sup>st</sup> January 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Istat data.



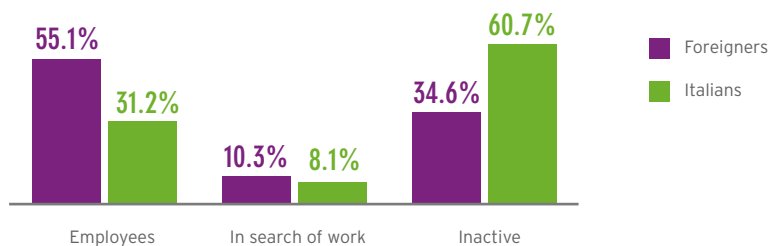
## Top five countries of origin. Figures as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2014.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Istat data.



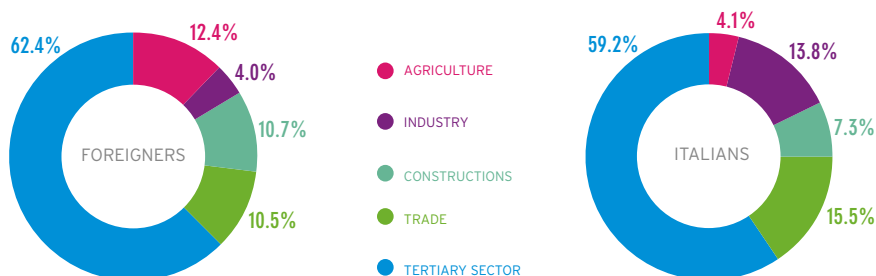
## Employment status. Comparison foreigners-Italians. Figure as at the II quarter of 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on RcfI Istat data.



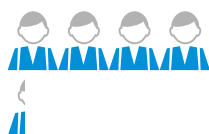
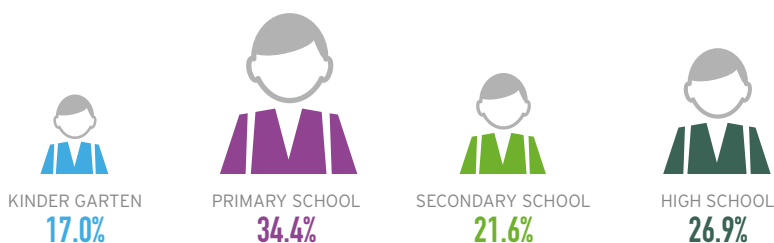
### Employed divided by working industry. Comparison foreigners-Italians. Figures as at II quarter of 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Immigration Report 2015. Compilation on Rcfl Istat data.



### Foreign students classified by all levels of school and place of birth. School year 2014-2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Miur-Ismu data.

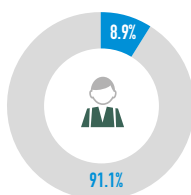
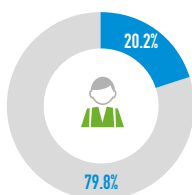
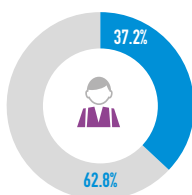
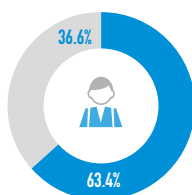


STUDENTS BORN IN ITALY  
30.3%

22,155

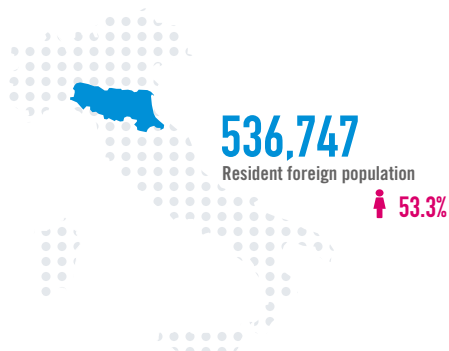


STUDENTS BORN ABROAD  
69.7%



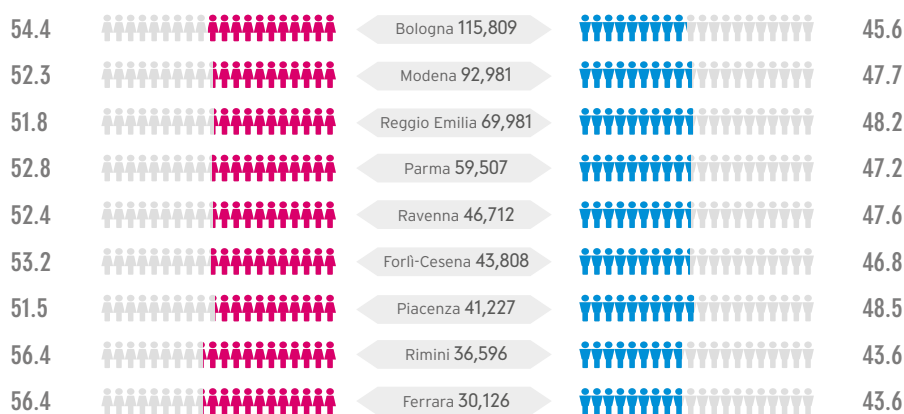
■ BORN IN ITALY  
■ BORN ABROAD

# EMILIA ROMAGNA



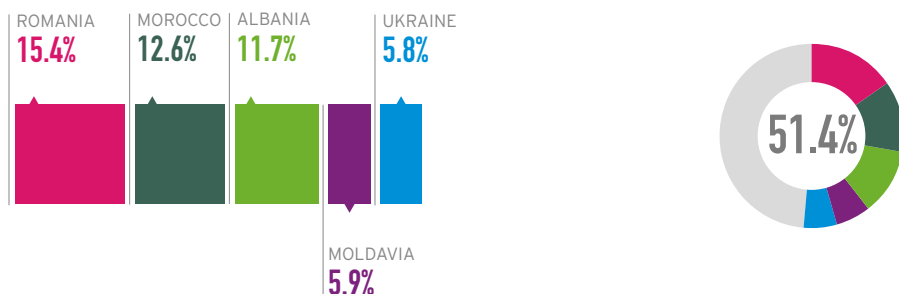
Foreign population divided by gender and province of residence. Figure as at 1<sup>st</sup> January 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Istat data.



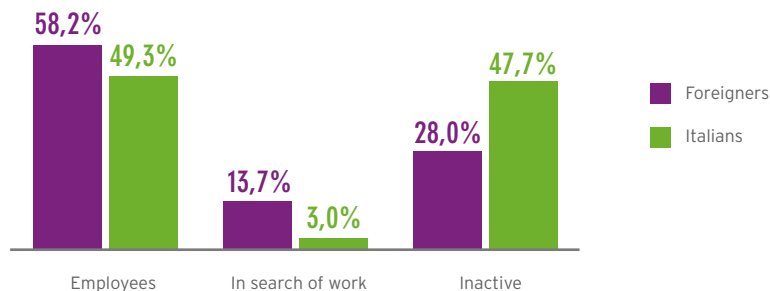
Top five countries of origin. Figures as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2014.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Istat data.



Employment status. Comparison foreigners-Italians. Figure as at the II quarter of 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on RcfI Istat data



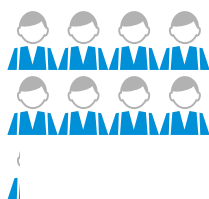
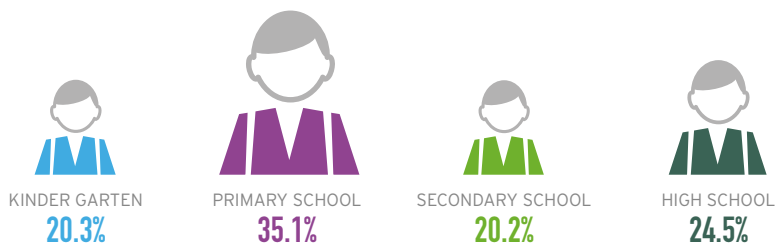
### Employed divided by working industry. Comparison foreigners-Italians. Figures as at II quarter of 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Immigration Report 2015. Compilation on RcfI Istat data.



### Foreign students classified by all levels of school and place of birth. School year 2014-2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Miur-Ismu data.

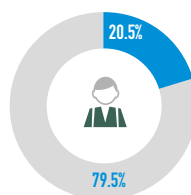
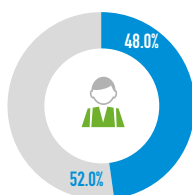
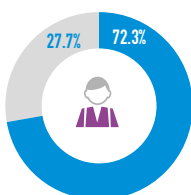
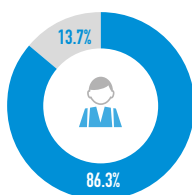


STUDENTS BORN IN ITALY  
**57.8%**



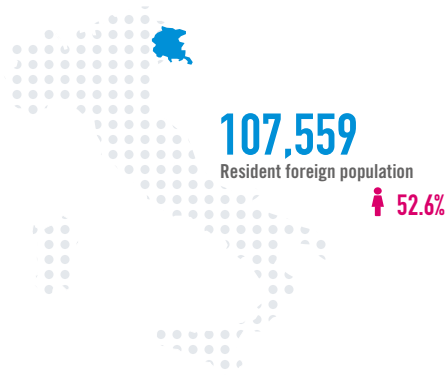
STUDENTS BORN ABROAD  
**42.2%**

**95,241**



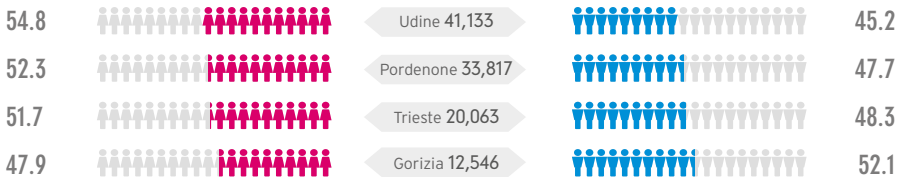
■ BORN IN ITALY  
■ BORN ABROAD

# FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA



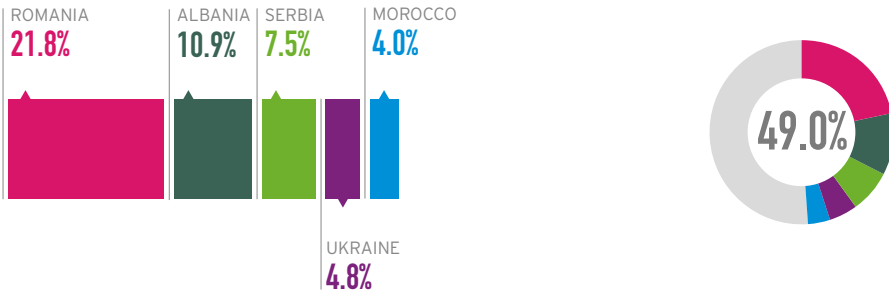
## Foreign population divided by gender and province of residence. Figure as at 1<sup>st</sup> January 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Istat data.



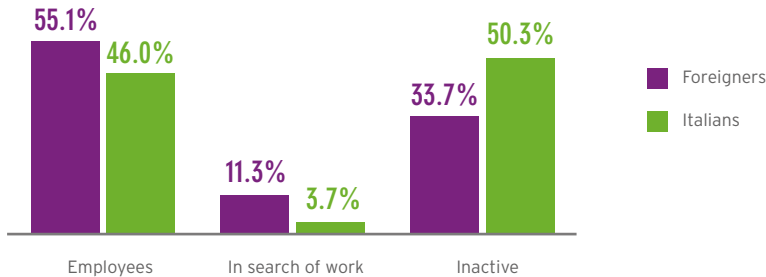
## Top five countries of origin. Figures as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2014.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Istat data.



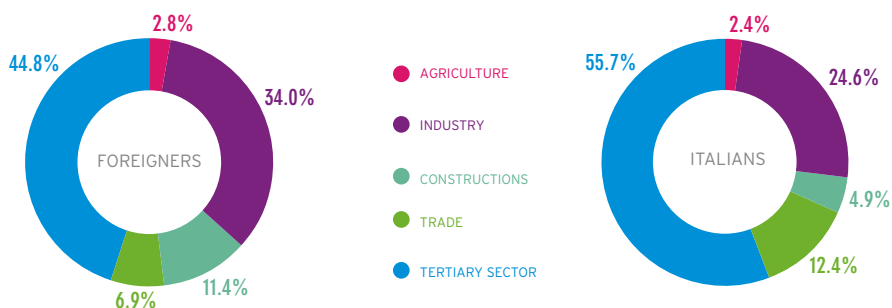
## Employment status. Comparison foreigners-Italians. Figure as at the II quarter of 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Rcfl Istat data



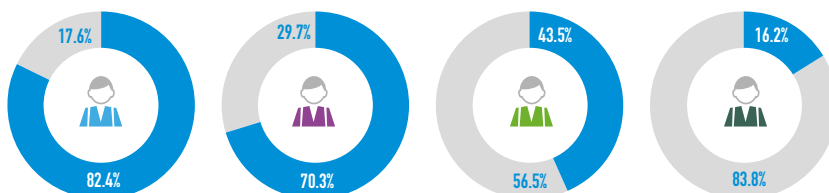
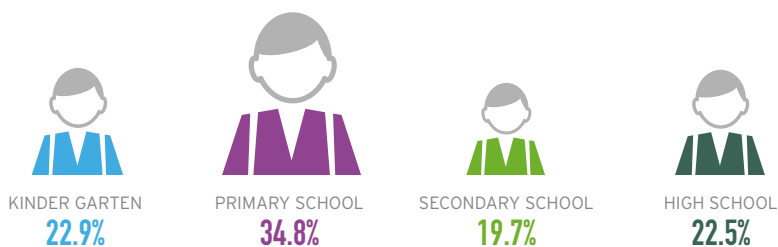
### Employed divided by working industry. Comparison foreigners-Italians. Figures as at II quarter of 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Immigration Report 2015. Compilation on Rcfl Istat data.



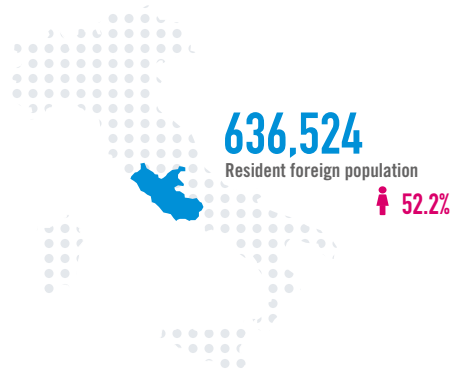
### Foreign students classified by all levels of school and place of birth. School year 2014-2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Miur-Ismu data.



■ BORN IN ITALY  
■ BORN ABROAD

# LAZIO



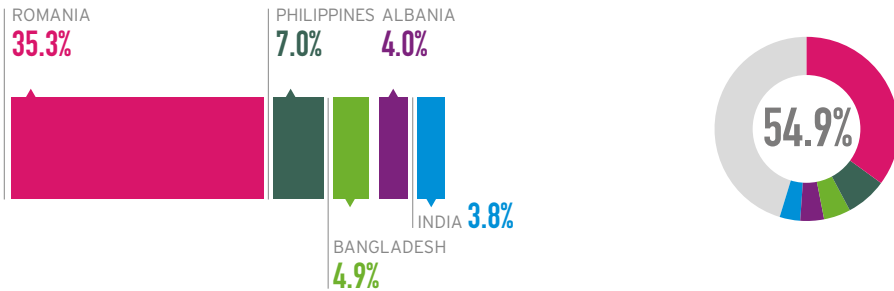
## Foreign population divided by gender and province of residence. Figure as at 1<sup>st</sup> January 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Istat data.



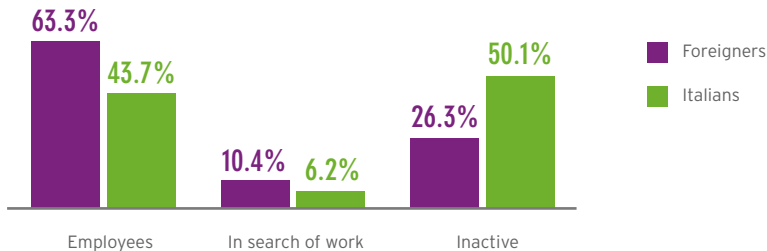
## Top five countries of origin. Figures as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2014.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Istat data.



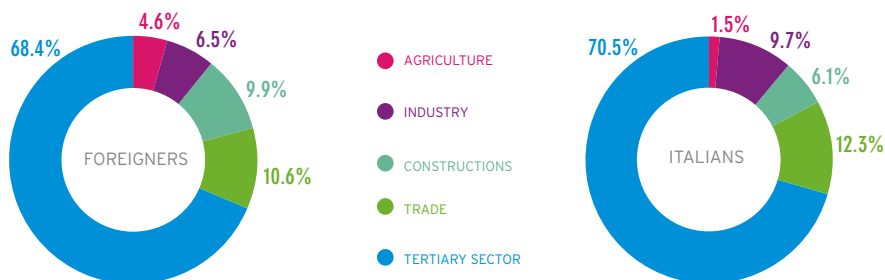
## Employment status. Comparison foreigners-Italians. Figure as at the II quarter of 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on RcfI Istat data



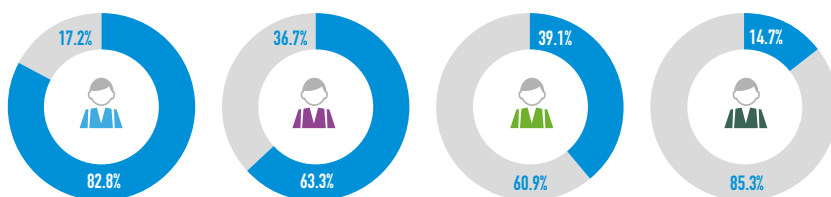
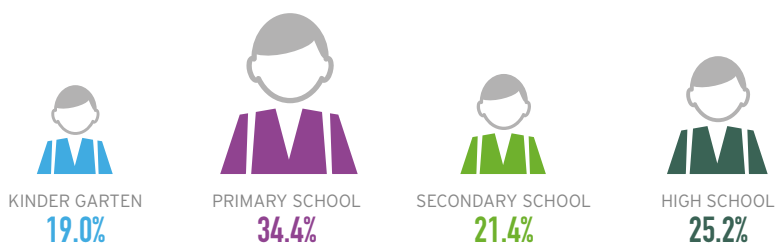
### Employed divided by working industry. Comparison foreigners-Italians. Figures as at II quarter of 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes, XXV Immigration Report 2015. Compilation on RcfI Istat data.



### Foreign students classified by all levels of school and place of birth. School year 2014-2015.

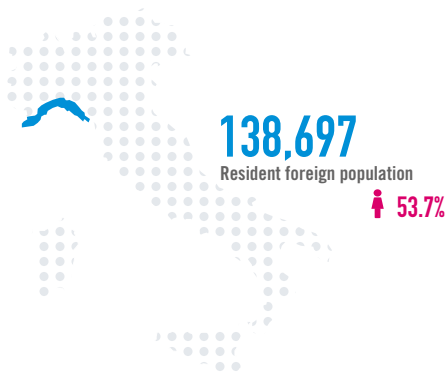
Source: Caritas e Migrantes, XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Miur-Ismu data.



■ BORN IN ITALY  
■ BORN ABROAD



# LIGURIA



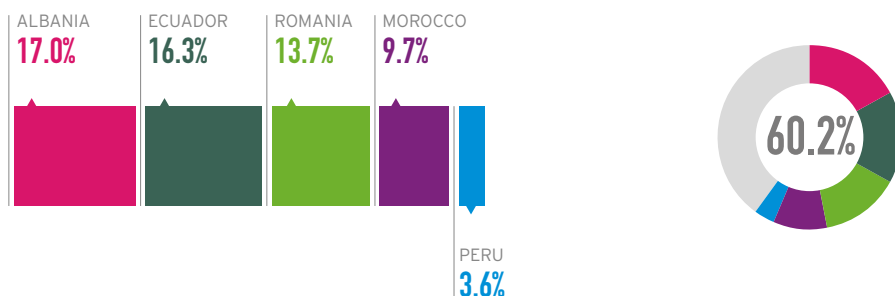
## Foreign population divided by gender and province of residence. Figure as at 1<sup>st</sup> January 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Istat data.



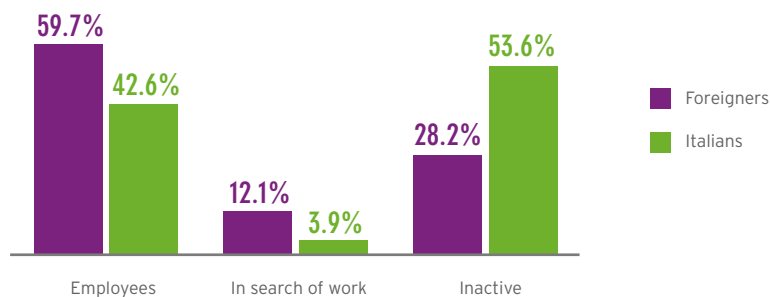
## Top five countries of origin. Figures as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2014.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Istat data.



## Employment status. Comparison foreigners-Italians. Figure as at the II quarter of 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on RcfI Istat data.



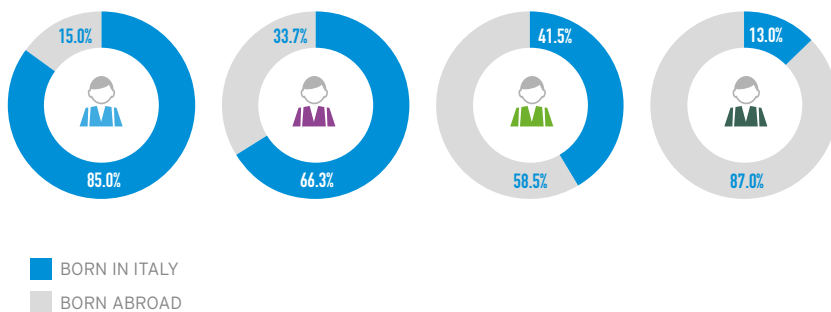
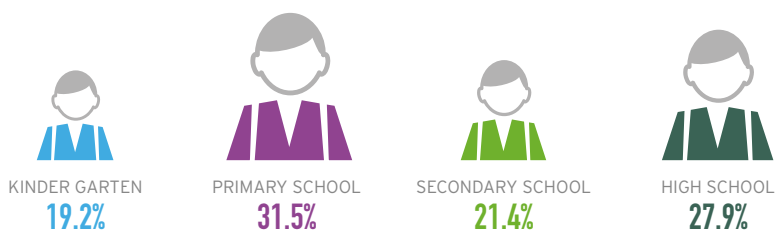
### Employed divided by working industry. Comparison foreigners-Italians. Figures as at II quarter of 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Immigration Report 2015. Compilation on Rcfl Istat data.

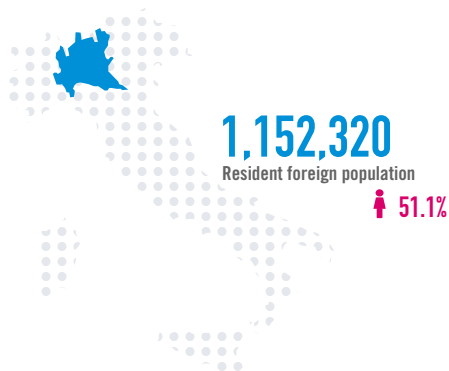


### Foreign students classified by all levels of school and place of birth. School year 2014-2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Miur-Ismu data.

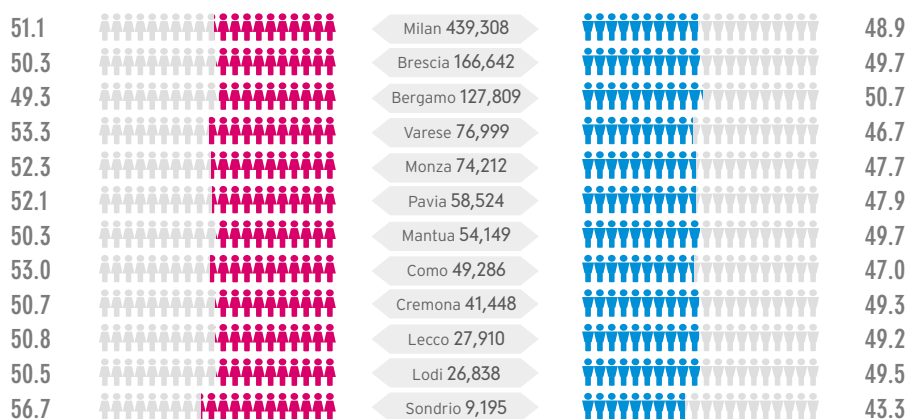


# LOMBARDY



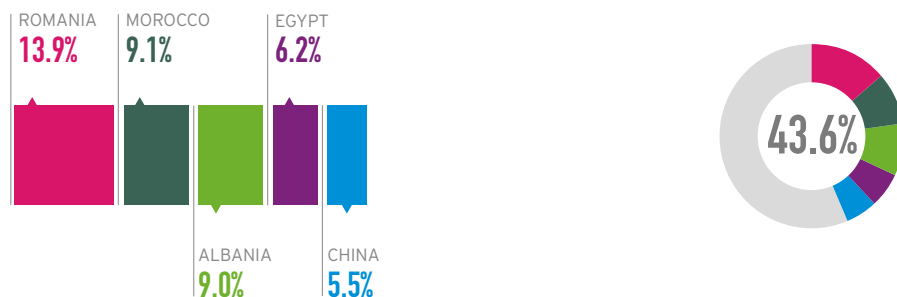
## Foreign population divided by gender and province of residence. Figure as at 1<sup>st</sup> January 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Istat data.



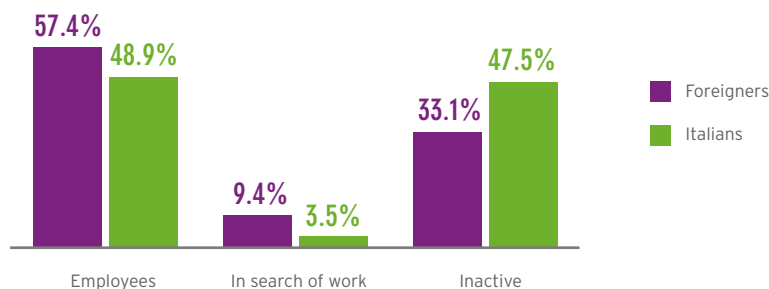
## Top five countries of origin. Figures as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2014.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Istat data.



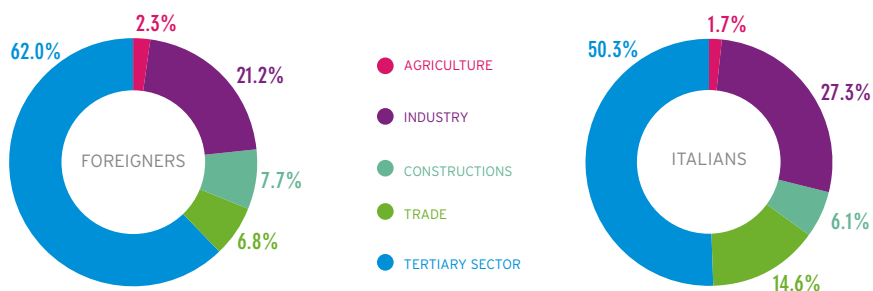
## Employment status. Comparison foreigners-Italians. Figure as at the II quarter of 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on RcfI Istat data



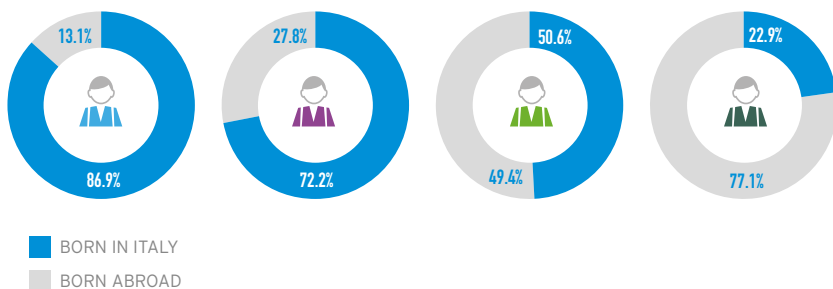
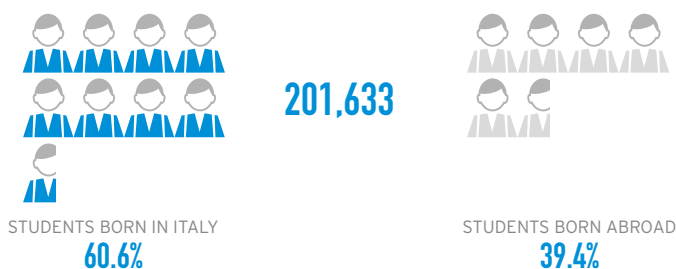
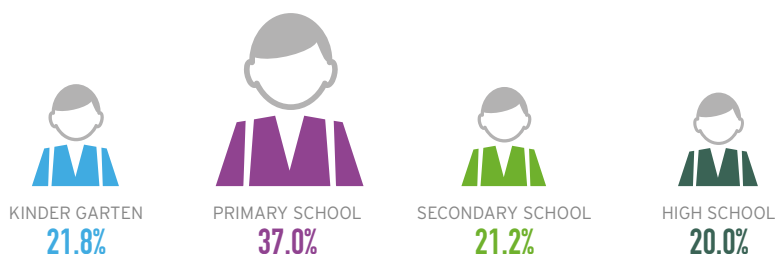
### Employed divided by working industry. Comparison foreigners-Italians. Figures as at II quarter of 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Immigration Report 2015. Compilation on RcfI Istat data.

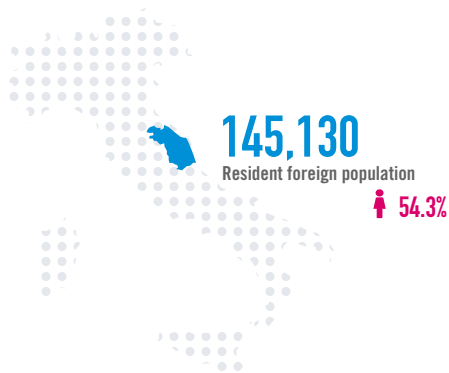


### Foreign students classified by all levels of school and place of birth. School year 2014-2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Miur-Ismu data.



# MARCHE



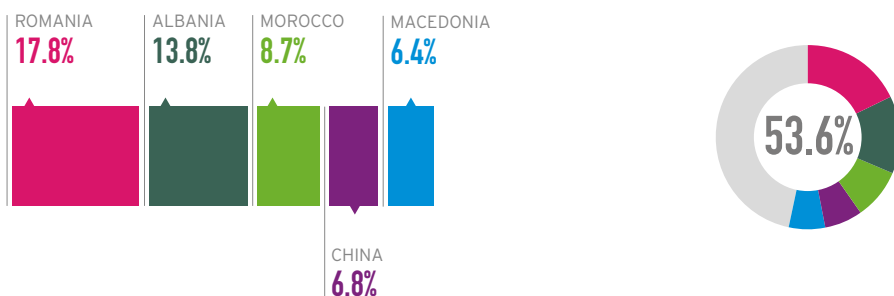
## Foreign population divided by gender and province of residence. Figure as at 1<sup>st</sup> January 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Istat data.



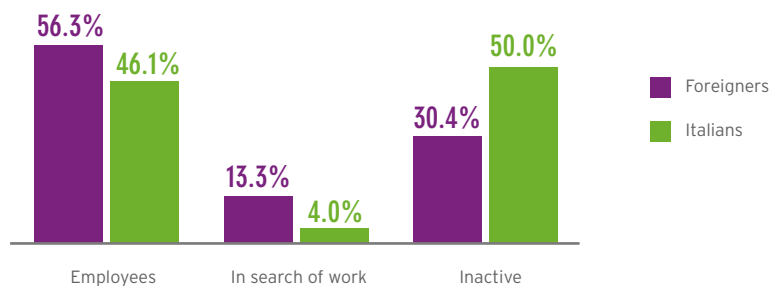
## Top five countries of origin. Figures as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2014.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Istat data.



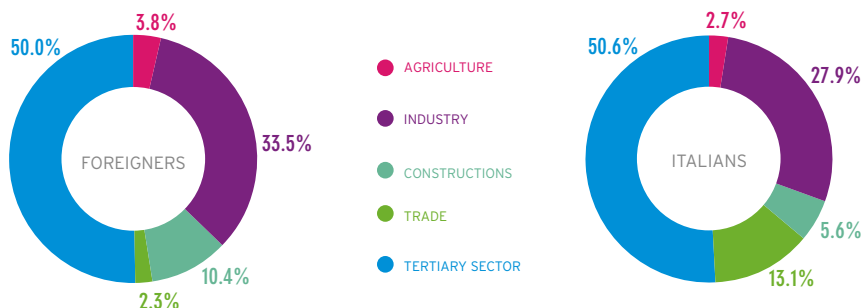
## Employment status. Comparison foreigners-Italians. Figure as at the II quarter of 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on RcfI Istat data.



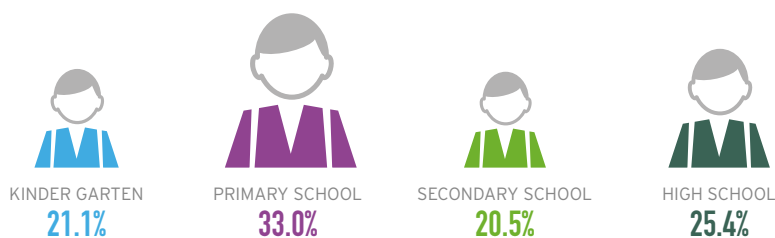
### Employed divided by working industry. Comparison foreigners-Italians. Figures as at II quarter of 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Immigration Report 2015. Compilation on RcfI Istat data.



### Foreign students classified by all levels of school and place of birth. School year 2014-2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Miur-Ismu data.

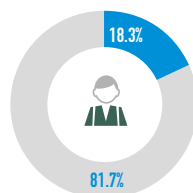
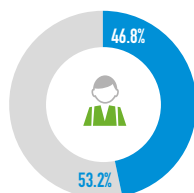
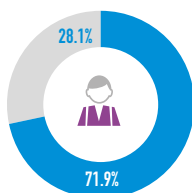
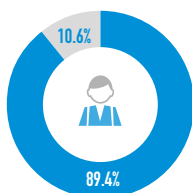


26,613



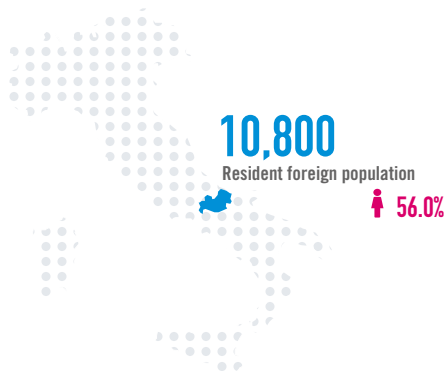
STUDENTS BORN IN ITALY  
56.6%

STUDENTS BORN ABROAD  
43.4%



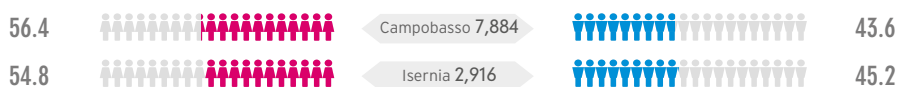
■ BORN IN ITALY  
■ BORN ABROAD

# MOLISE



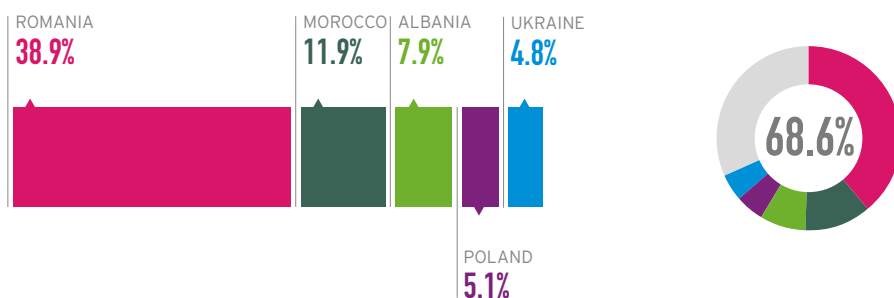
## Foreign population divided by gender and province of residence. Figure as at 1<sup>st</sup> January 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Istat data.



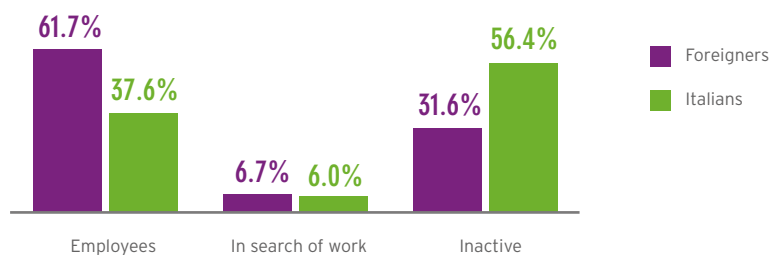
## Top five countries of origin. Figures as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2014.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Istat data.



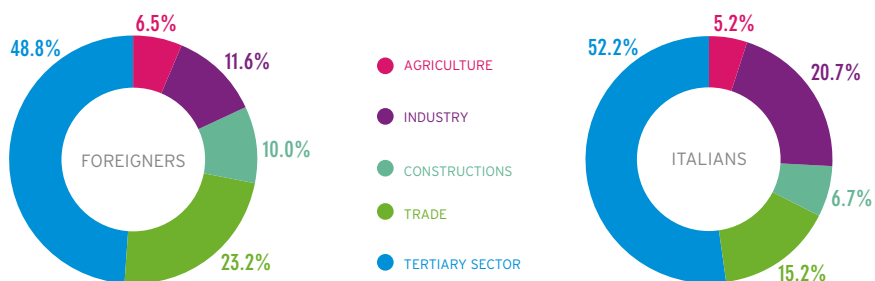
## Employment status. Comparison foreigners-Italians. Figure as at the II quarter of 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on RcfI Istat data.



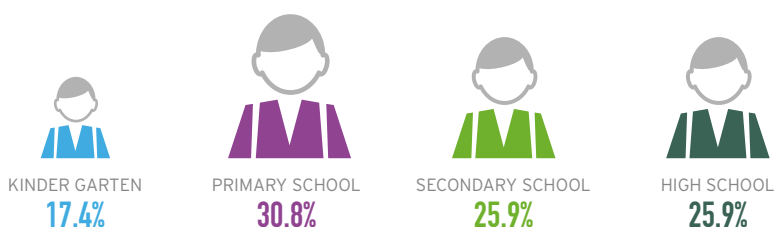
### Employed divided by working industry. Comparison foreigners-Italians. Figures as at II quarter of 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Immigration Report 2015. Compilation on RcfI Istat data.



### Foreign students classified by all levels of school and place of birth. School year 2014-2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Miur-Ismu data.

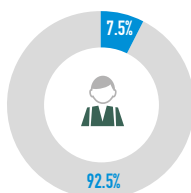
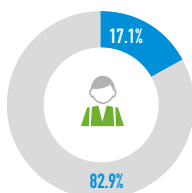
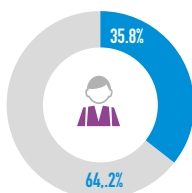
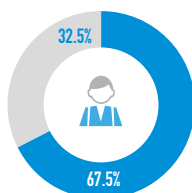


1,503



STUDENTS BORN IN ITALY  
28.3%

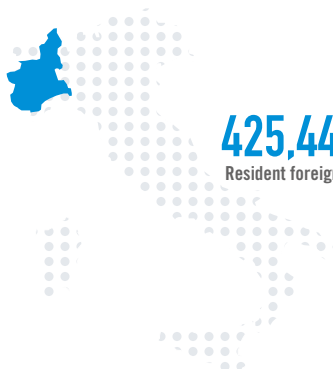
STUDENTS BORN ABROAD  
71.7%



■ BORN IN ITALY  
■ BORN ABROAD



# PIEDMONT



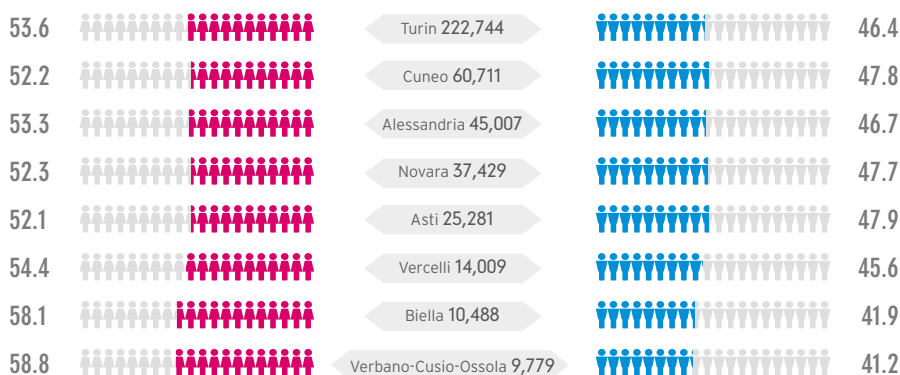
**425,448**

Resident foreign population

**53.2%**

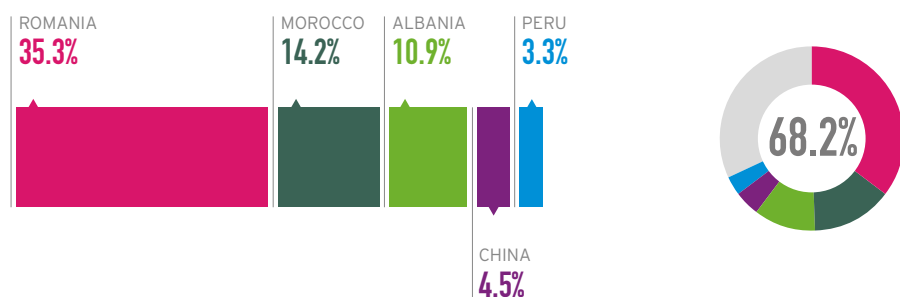
## Foreign population divided by gender and province of residence. Figure as at 1<sup>st</sup> January 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Istat data.



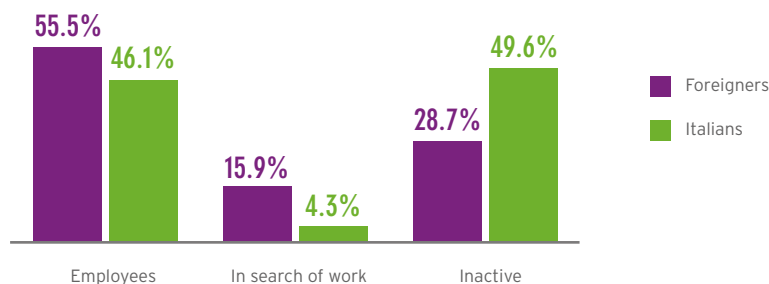
## Top five countries of origin. Figures as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2014.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Istat data.



## Employment status. Comparison foreigners-Italians. Figure as at the II quarter of 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on RcfI Istat data.



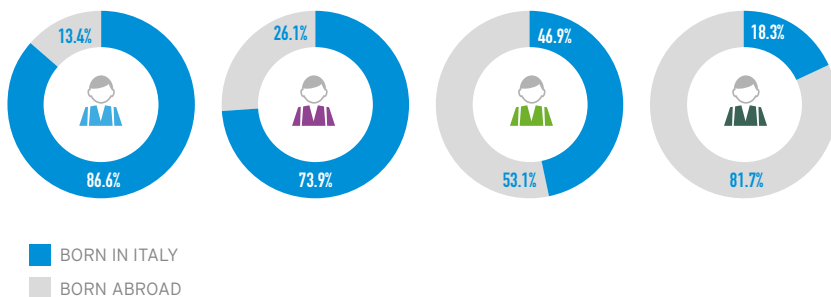
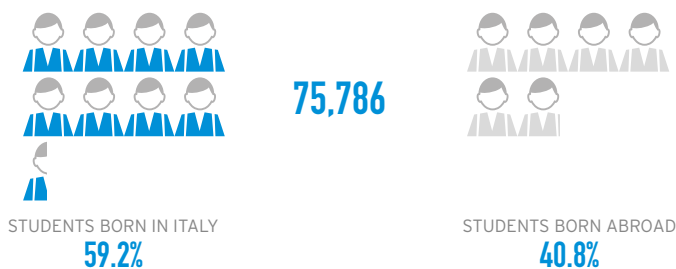
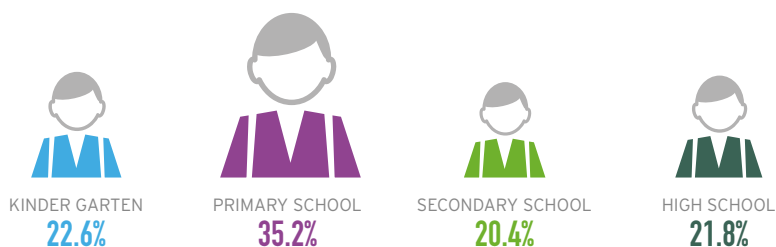
### Employed divided by working industry. Comparison foreigners-Italians. Figures as at II quarter of 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes, XXV Immigration Report 2015. Compilation on RcfI Istat data.

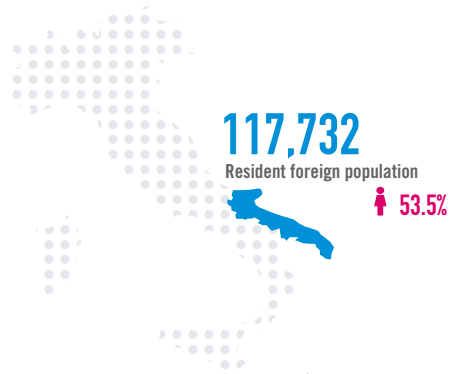


### Foreign students classified by all levels of school and place of birth. School year 2014-2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes, XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Miur-Ismu data.

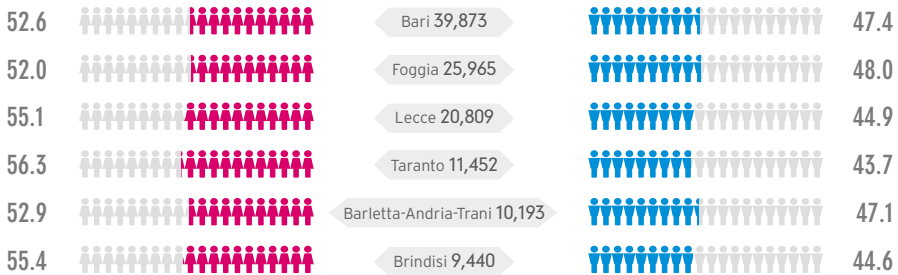


# APULIA



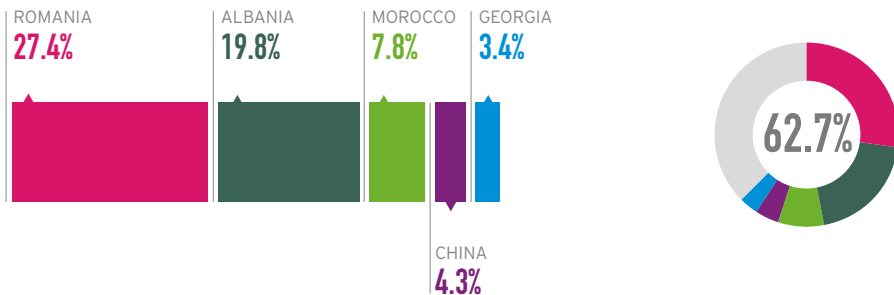
## Foreign population divided by gender and province of residence. Figure as at 1<sup>st</sup> January 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Istat data.



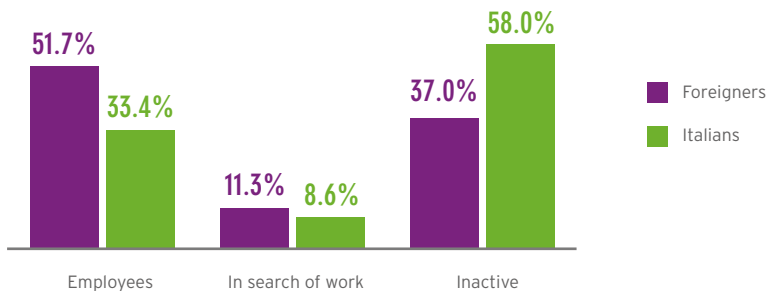
## Top five countries of origin. Figures as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2014.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Istat data.



## Employment status. Comparison foreigners-Italians. Figure as at the II quarter of 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on RcfI Istat data.



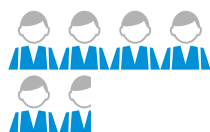
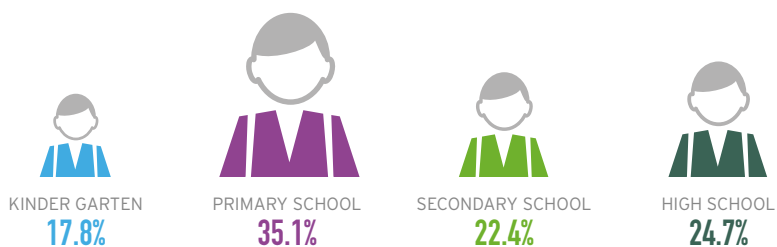
### Employed divided by working industry. Comparison foreigners-Italians. Figures as at II quarter of 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Immigration Report 2015. Compilation on RcfI Istat data.



### Foreign students classified by all levels of school and place of birth. School year 2014-2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Miur-Ismu data.

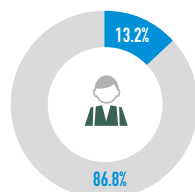
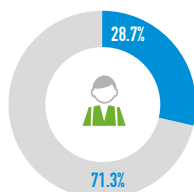
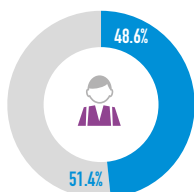
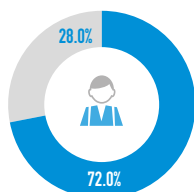


16,692



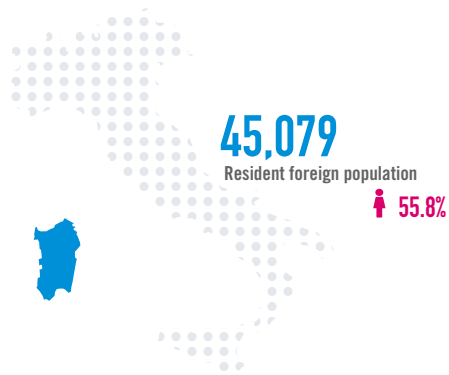
STUDENTS BORN IN ITALY  
39.4%

STUDENTS BORN ABROAD  
60.6%



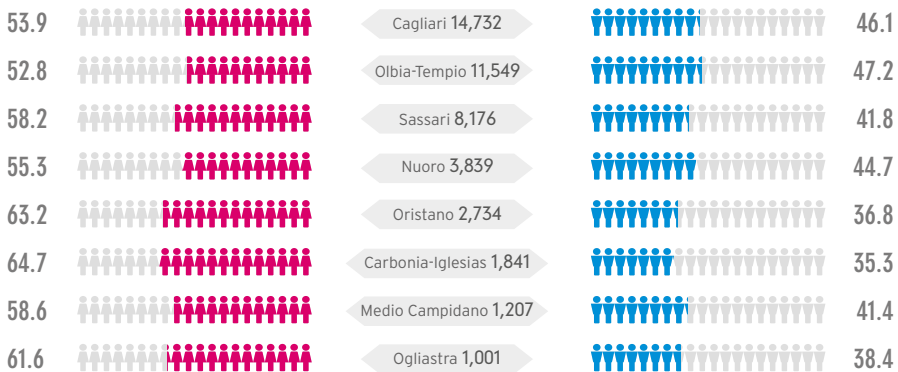
■ BORN IN ITALY  
■ BORN ABROAD

# SARDINIA



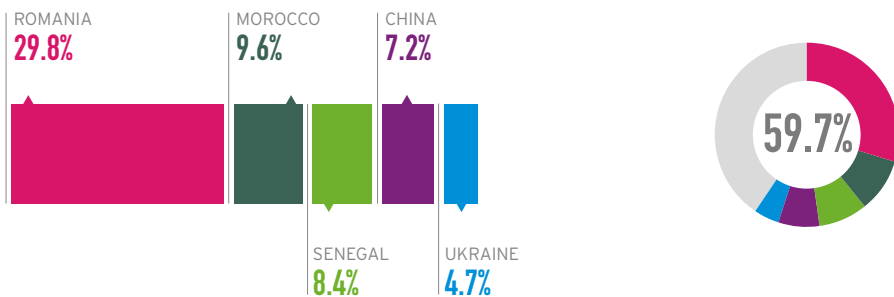
## Foreign population divided by gender and province of residence. Figure as at 1<sup>st</sup> January 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Istat data.



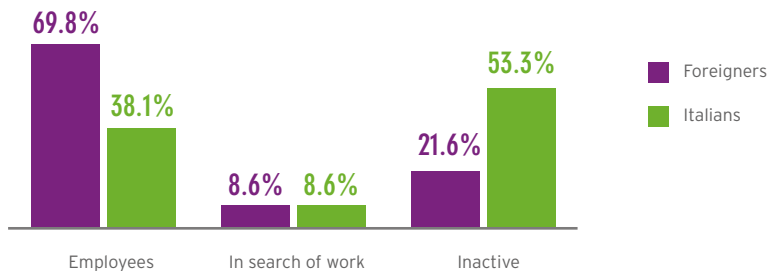
## Top five countries of origin. Figures as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2014.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Istat data.



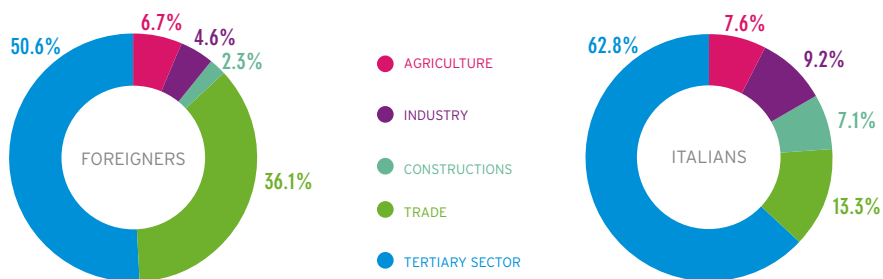
## Employment status. Comparison foreigners-Italians. Figure as at the II quarter of 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on RcfI Istat data.



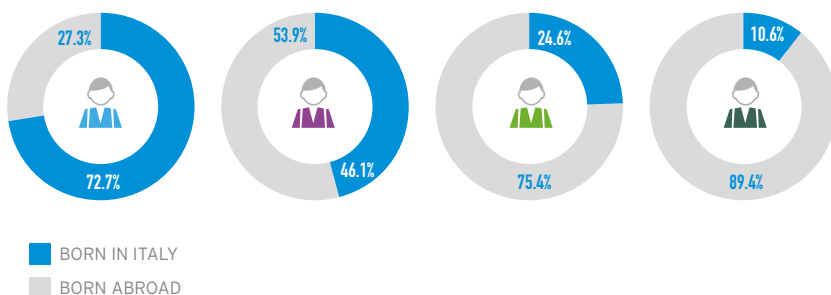
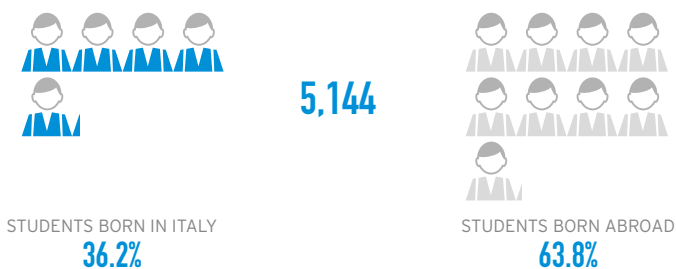
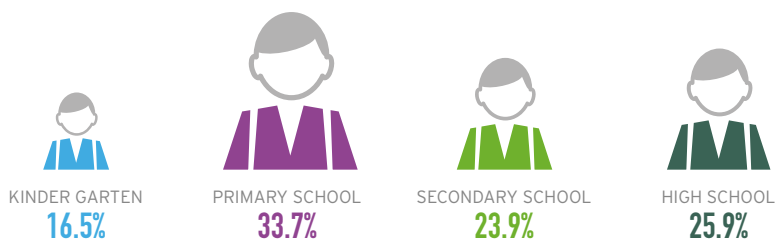
### Employed divided by working industry. Comparison foreigners-Italians. Figures as at II quarter of 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Immigration Report 2015. Compilation on RcfI Istat data.

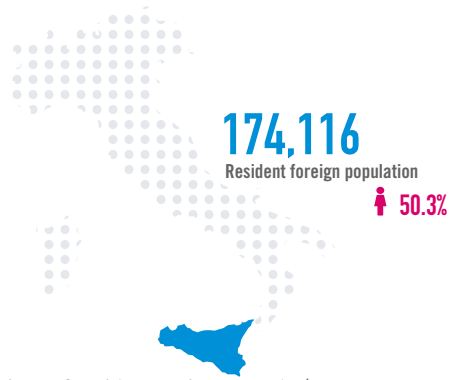


### Foreign students classified by all levels of school and place of birth. School year 2014-2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Miur-Ismu data.

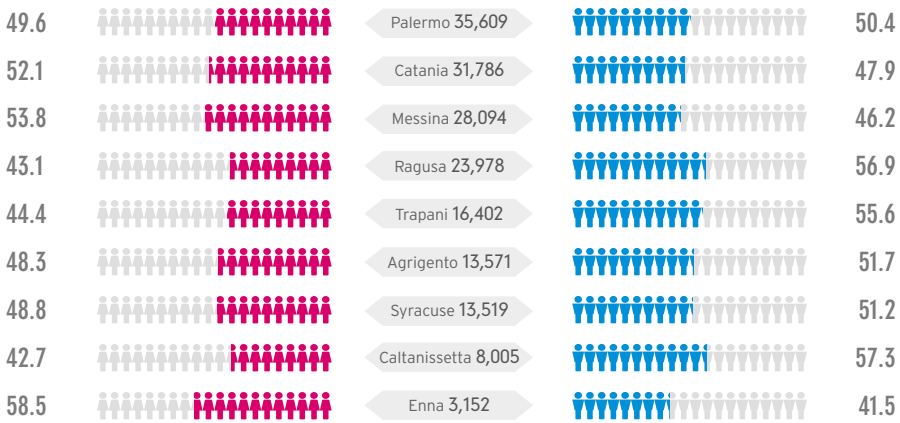


# SICILY



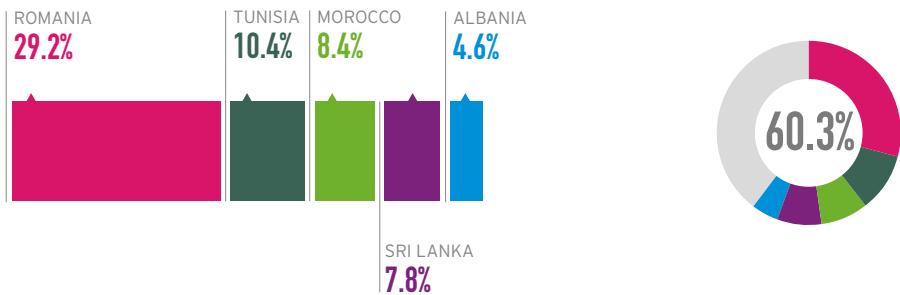
## Foreign population divided by gender and province of residence. Figure as at 1<sup>st</sup> January 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Istat data.



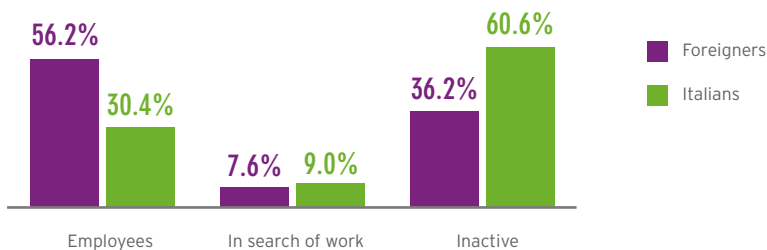
## Top five countries of origin. Figures as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2014.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Istat data.



## Employment status. Comparison foreigners-Italians. Figure as at the II quarter of 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Rcfl Istat data.



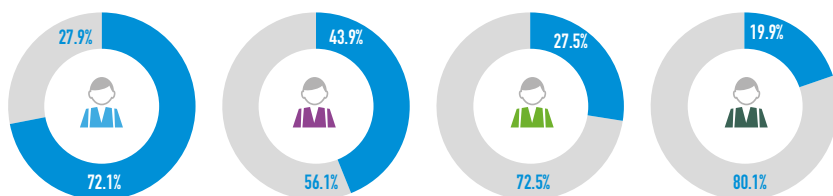
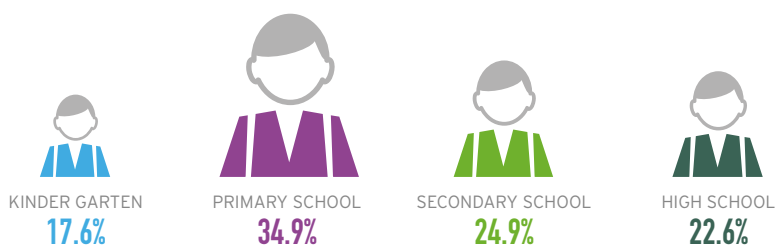
### Employed divided by working industry. Comparison foreigners-Italians. Figures as at II quarter of 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Immigration Report 2015. Compilation on Rcf/I Istat data.



### Foreign students classified by all levels of school and place of birth. School year 2014-2015.

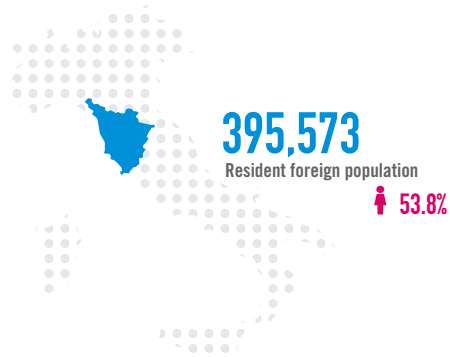
Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Miur-Ismu data.



■ BORN IN ITALY  
■ BORN ABROAD

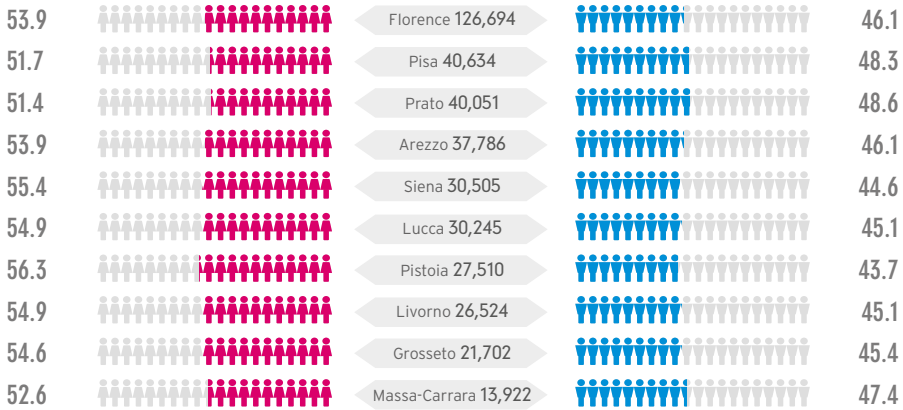


# TUSCANY



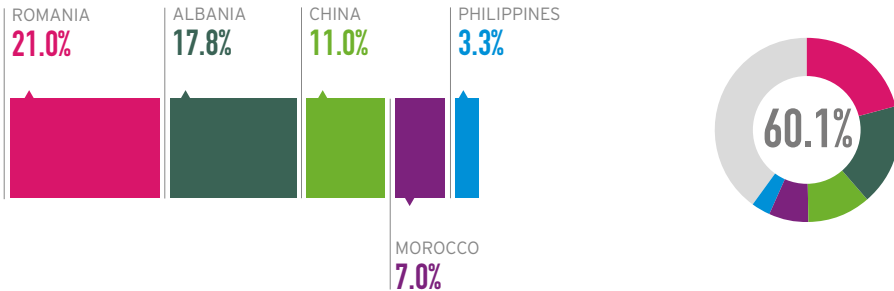
## Foreign population divided by gender and province of residence. Figure as at 1<sup>st</sup> January 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Istat data.



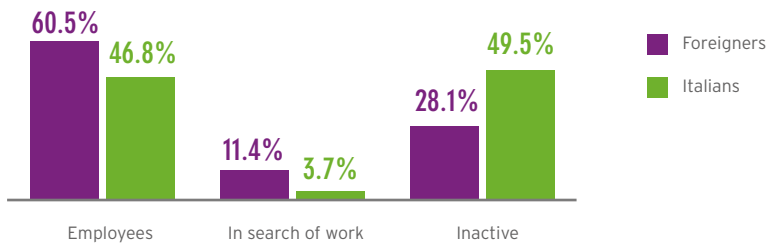
## Top five countries of origin. Figures as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2014.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Istat data.



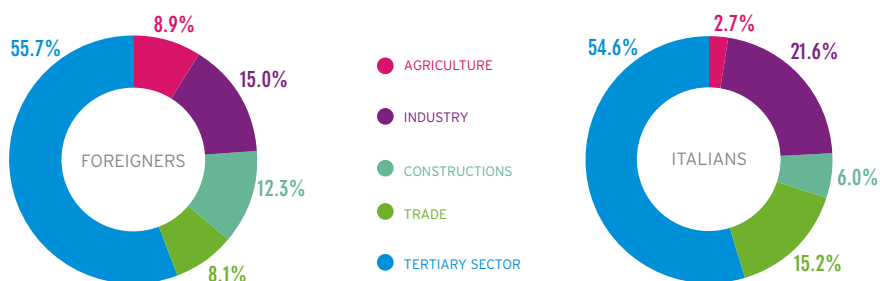
## Employment status. Comparison foreigners-Italians. Figure as at the II quarter of 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Rcfi Istat data.



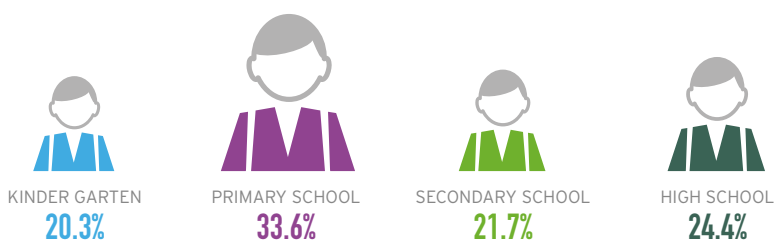
### Employed divided by working industry. Comparison foreigners-Italians. Figures as at II quarter of 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Immigration Report 2015. Compilation on RcfI Istat data.



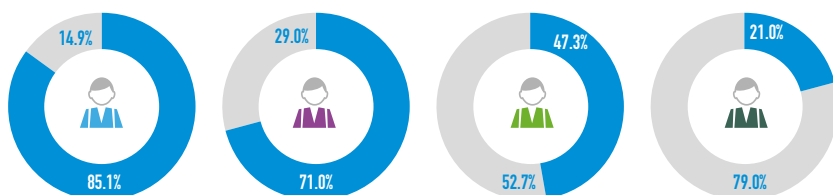
### Foreign students classified by all levels of school and place of birth. School year 2014-2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Miur-Ismu data.



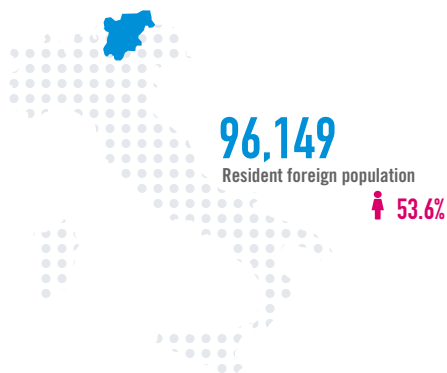
STUDENTS BORN IN ITALY  
56.4%

STUDENTS BORN ABROAD  
43.6%



■ BORN IN ITALY  
■ BORN ABROAD

# TRENTINO ALTO ADIGE



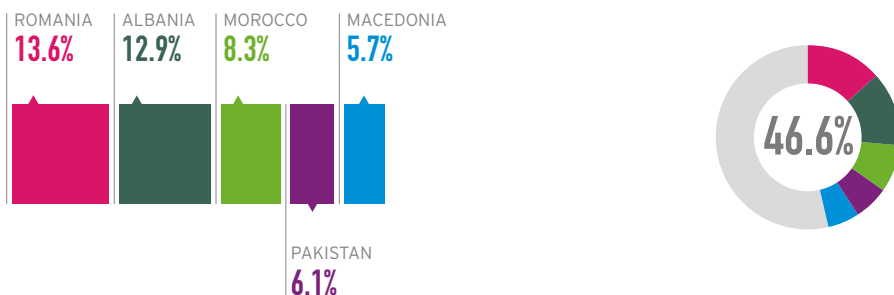
## Foreign population divided by gender and province of residence. Figure as at 1<sup>st</sup> January 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Istat data.



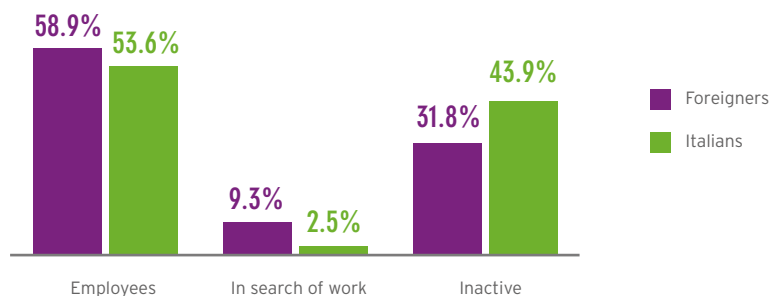
## Top five countries of origin. Figures as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2014.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Istat data.



## Employment status. Comparison foreigners-Italians. Figure as at the II quarter of 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Rcfl Istat data.



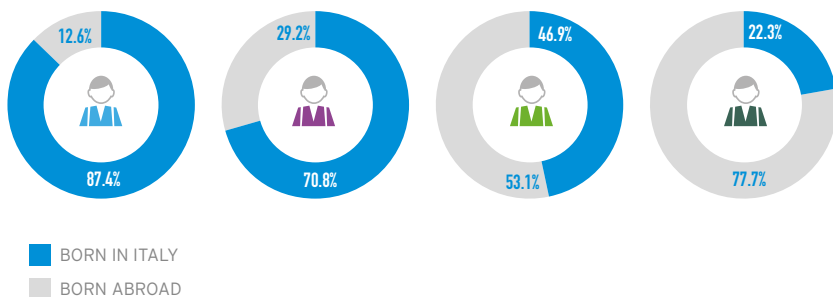
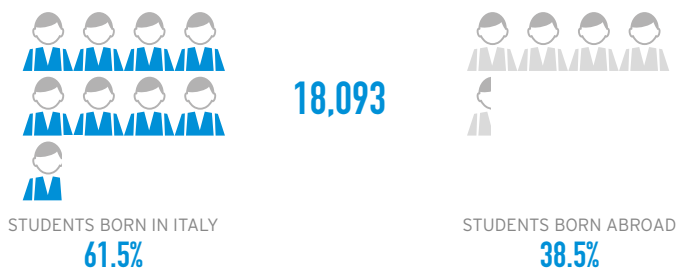
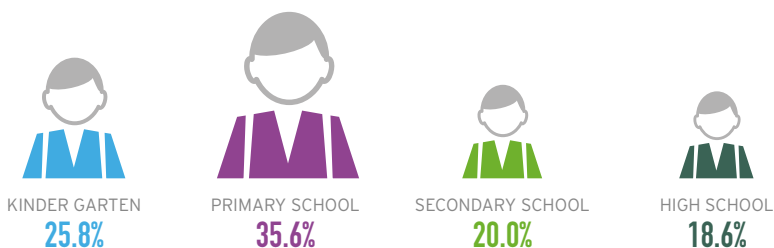
### Employed divided by working industry. Comparison foreigners-Italians. Figures as at II quarter of 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Immigration Report 2015. Compilation on RcfI Istat data

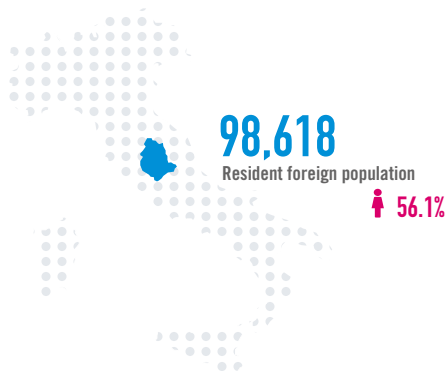


### Foreign students classified by all levels of school and place of birth. School year 2014-2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Miur-Ismu data.



# UMBRIA



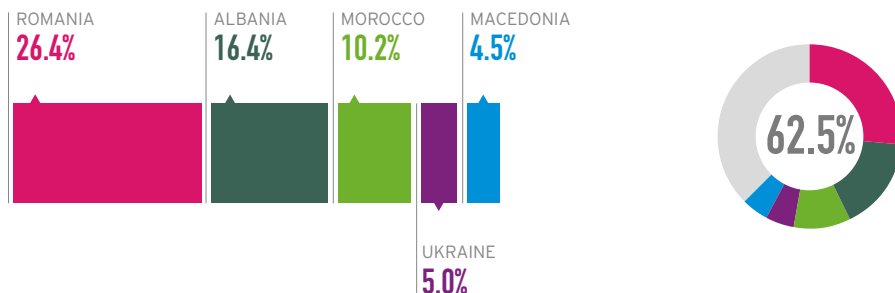
## Foreign population divided by gender and province of residence. Figure as at 1<sup>st</sup> January 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Istat data.



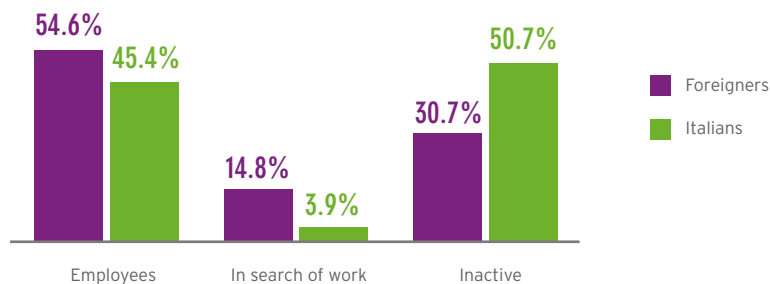
## Top five countries of origin. Figures as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2014.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Istat data.



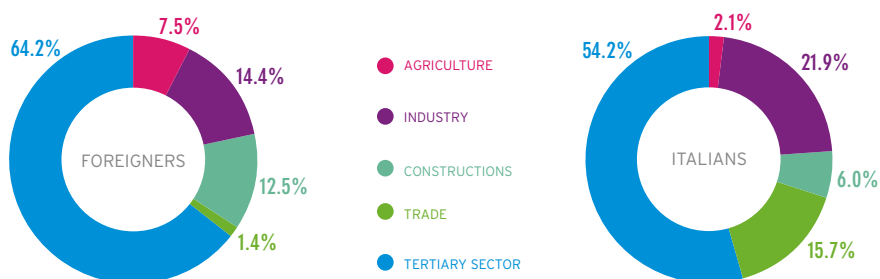
## Employment status. Comparison foreigners-Italians. Figure as at the II quarter of 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on RcfI Istat data.



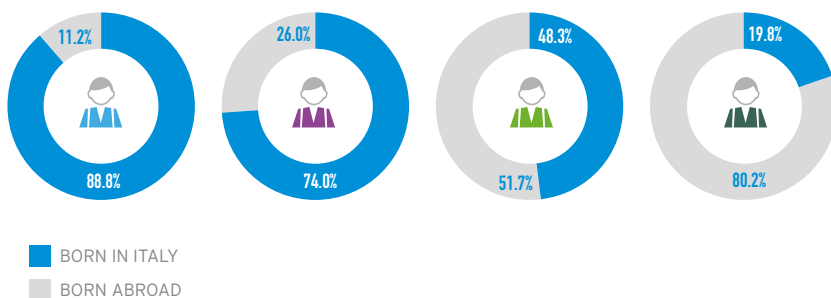
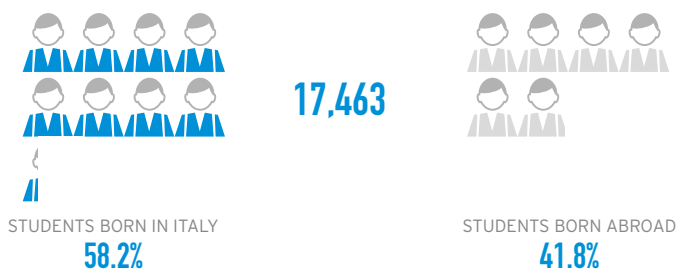
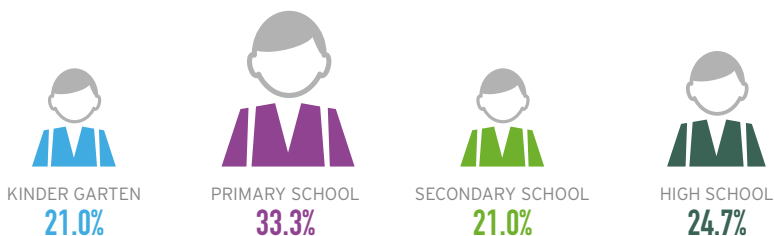
### Employed divided by working industry. Comparison foreigners-Italians. Figures as at II quarter of 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Immigration Report 2015. Compilation on RcfI Istat data.

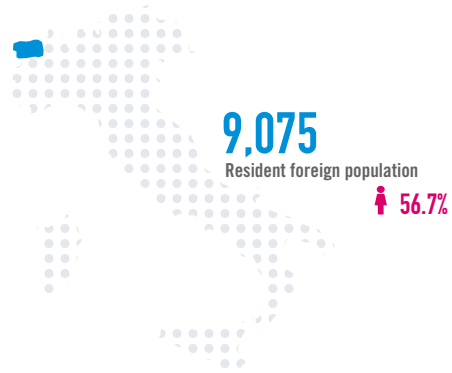


### Foreign students classified by all levels of school and place of birth. School year 2014-2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Miur-Ismu data.



# AOSTA VALLEY



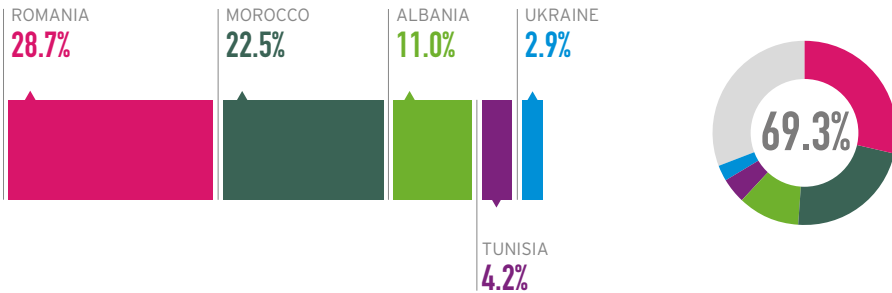
## Foreign population divided by gender and province of residence. Figure as at 1<sup>st</sup> January 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Istat data.



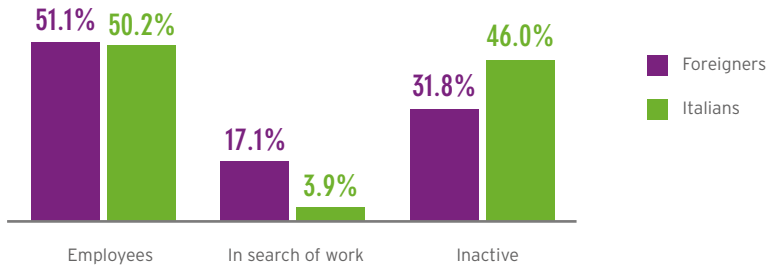
## Top five countries of origin. Figures as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2014.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Istat data.



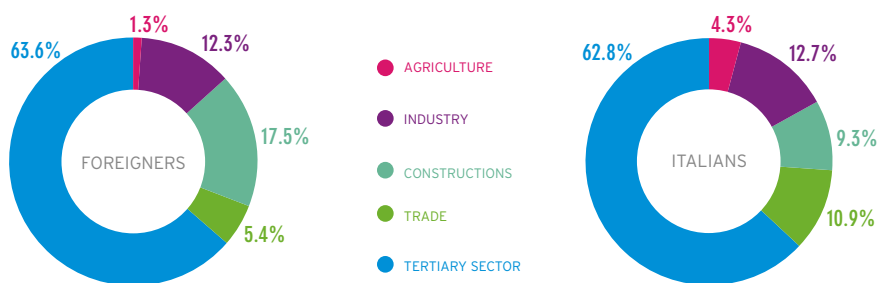
## Employment status. Comparison foreigners-Italians. Figure as at the II quarter of 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on RcfI Istat data.



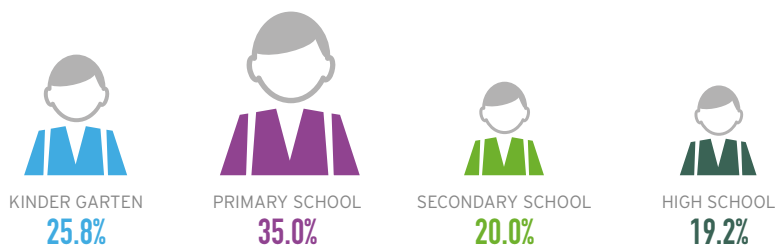
### Employed divided by working industry. Comparison foreigners-Italians. Figures as at II quarter of 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Immigration Report 2015. Compilation on RcfI Istat data.



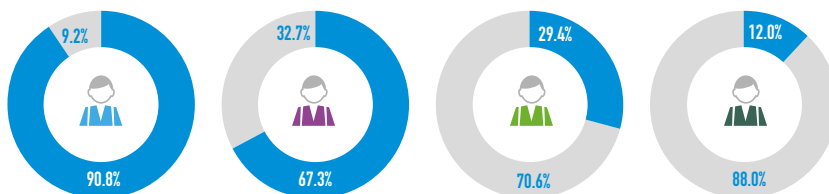
### Foreign students classified by all levels of school and place of birth. School year 2014-2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Miur-Ismu data.



STUDENTS BORN IN ITALY  
54.3%

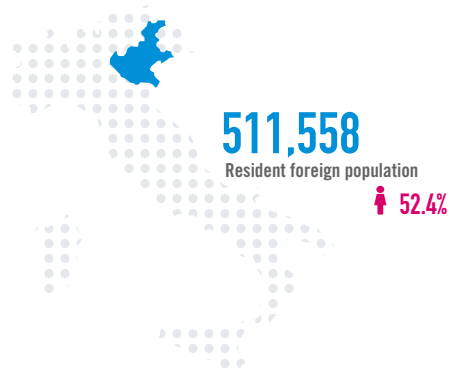
STUDENTS BORN ABROAD  
45.7%



■ BORN IN ITALY  
■ BORN ABROAD



# VENETO



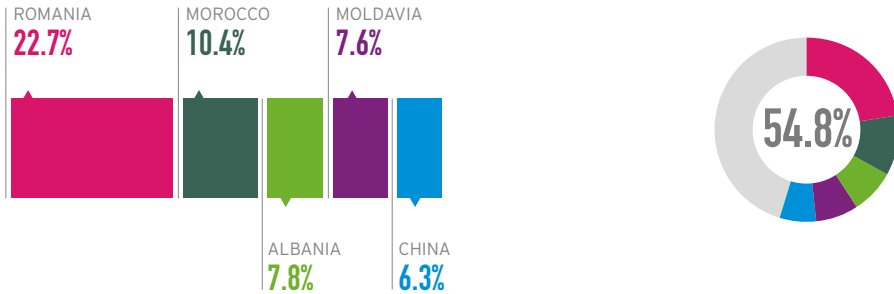
## Foreign population divided by gender and province of residence. Figure as at 1<sup>st</sup> January 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Istat data.



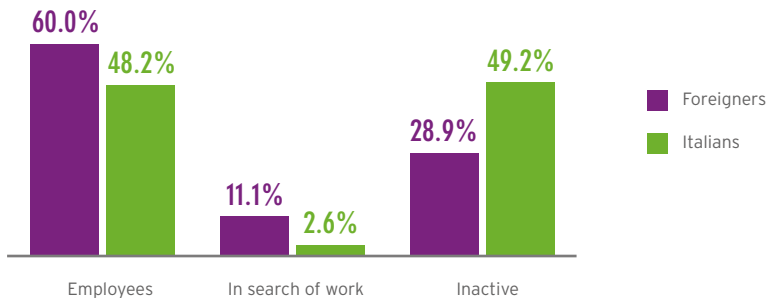
## Top five countries of origin. Figures as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2014.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Istat data.



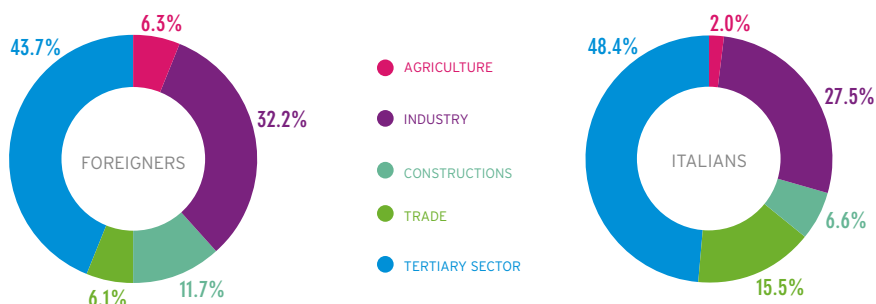
## Employment status. Comparison foreigners-Italians. Figure as at the II quarter of 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on RcfI Istat data.



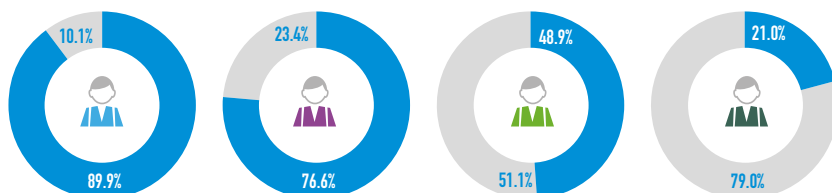
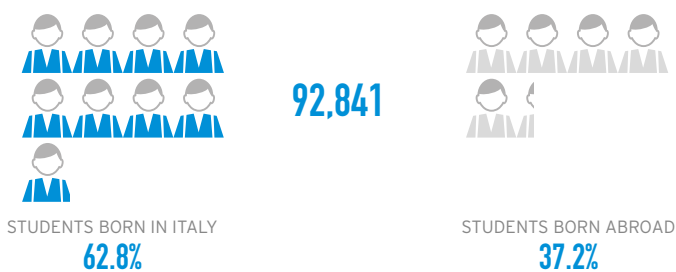
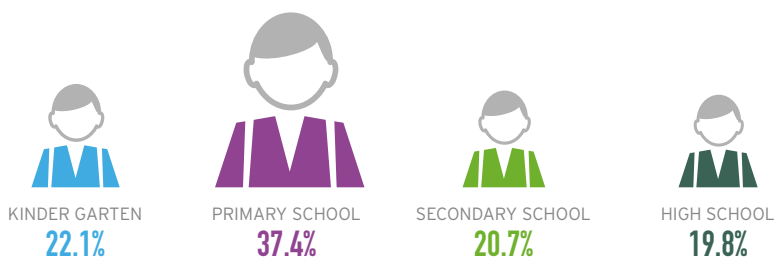
### Employed divided by working industry. Comparison foreigners-Italians. Figures as at II quarter of 2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Immigration Report 2015. Compilation on RcfI Istat data.



### Foreign students classified by all levels of school and place of birth. School year 2014-2015.

Source: Caritas e Migrantes. XXV Rapporto Immigrazione 2015. Compilation on Miur-Ismu data.



■ BORN IN ITALY  
■ BORN ABROAD

**For info and reservation, please contact:**



Via Aurelia, 796 - 00165 Roma - Italia  
Tel. +39 06 66177001 - Fax +39 06 66177602  
segreteria@caritas.it - www.caritas.it



Fondazione  
Migrantes

ORGANISMO PASTORALE DELLA CEI

Via Aurelia, 796 - 00165 Roma - Italia  
Tel. +39 06 6617901 - Fax +39 06 66179070  
segreteria@migrantes.it - www.migrantes.it



Via Umbria 148/7 - 06059 Todi (PG)  
Tel. 075 8980433 - Fax 075 8987110  
info@editricetau.com - www.taueditrice.com