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Applicata all'Economia

Report n. 242

**FOREIGNERS FROM CENTRAL AND
EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES IN ITALY:
CURRENT AND FUTURE PERSPECTIVES OF EU
ENLARGEMENT**

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Pisa, Luglio 2003

- Stampato in Proprio -

Paper presented at the Conference "Past, Present and Future of European East-West Migrations:
Old Predicaments and New Challenges", April 10 to 12, 2003, Warsaw

Friedrich-Ebert-Foundation, Representation to Poland, Warsaw
Center for International Relations, Warsaw
Federal Agency for Civic Education, Bonn
Humboldt University, Berlin
University of Vienna

1. Italy in the system of Central-Eastern European migrations

The process of general political-social transformation and the rapid transition from a planned to a market economy that has taken place in CEECs (Central and Eastern European Countries) gave rise during the 1990s to an intense phenomenon of migration, with strongly differentiated forms. It affected all CEECs in a complex system of spatial interactions that progressively transformed some of these countries into a veritable "new migratory pole" or "new migration space" within the European continent (Okolski, 1999a: 162). In this migratory framework the most developed countries (Poland and Czech Republic) act as attractants of labour and population from the more peripheral and marginal countries. In addition, the lability of the frontiers has turned some CEECs into a form of corridor for migratory flows that are moving westwards for the most disparate reasons, from purely economic motivations to ethnic conflicts (Morawska, 2000; Okolski, 1997, 1999a, 1999b).

Overlapping these intense phenomena of internal circularity, one also finds migratory flows resulting from transit towards Western European countries, as well as new and unusual forms of migrations such as *shuttle migration* and *incomplete migration*.

It is extremely hard to assess the intensity of migrations from Central-Eastern Europe towards Western Europe, because of the great variety of typologies, the extent of the informal component and the inadequacy of tools available for measurement. In order to gain some idea of the size of the immigrant population from Central-Eastern Europe that has migrated to Western Europe, it is necessary to consult administrative sources, mainly residence permits, which usually supply stock data. However, on account of the divergence between the various sources and the measurement criteria, data between the different countries are not easily comparable¹.

Nevertheless, even summary data suffice to highlight the dynamic nature of the phenomenon. From the early 1990s to 1999, presences from CEECs more than doubled in Germany, increasing from 933,000 to 1,972,402; in the Netherlands presences almost doubled, rising from 20,000 to 38,053 in 1999. In Austria, citizens of the former Yugoslav Republic increased from 198,000 to 337,863 in 1999 (Council of Europe, 1999).

In Italy, the tendency to an increase in legal presences of citizens from CEECs intensified during the 1990s: numbers increased by 76.3% from 1991 to 1996 and by as much as 158.5% from 1996 to 2001, as compared to increases of 12.4% and 86.9% for overall foreign legal presences (tab.1)².

¹ For a detailed analysis of the data, sources and methodologies utilized in the statistics referring to migrations, cf. OCDE (1997), pag.213 and ff. For Italy, an overview of the sources of data can be found in Appendix 1.

² The tables and the figures can be found in Appendix 2.

The structure of foreign presences in Italy according to macro areas of provenance has undergone considerable change as a result of the differential dynamics of flows. In relative terms, there has been a decline in presences from the European Union and Northern America, and likewise, albeit to a lesser extent, a decrease in presences from Asia. African presences, which characterized the profile of foreign immigration to Italy at the beginning of the 1990s, had by the beginning of 2001 given way to presences of citizens from Central-Eastern Europe, who now in their own right account for just under 30% of overall presences (tab.1).

This evolution disproves the opinion that was fairly widespread at the beginning of the nineties, which claimed that some sort of specialization among European countries would eventually take shape: countries in the Southern part would above all host new migrants from the Southern shores of Mediterranean, while countries in the Central or Northern part of the EU would principally act as the destination for Eastern European citizens. Italy now plays a role that cannot be described as either marginal or peripheral: rather, its role has in effect become absolutely central.

2. Legal foreign presences in Italy originating from some CEECs in the 1990s

The changes observed in the composition of presences by macro area of provenance can be better appreciated by examining the importance of migratory trends from the various CEECs. Table 2 shows legal presences in Italy from the first 30 countries in order of importance, in the 1990s.

It can be noted that as early as 1993, two CEECs of the Balkan area were ranked within the first 10 positions in terms of number of residence permits. These two countries, Albania and ex-Yugoslavia, occupied the third and seventh position in the ranking. Poland, a country with a consolidated tradition of migration to Italy, stood in 18th place, Romania in the 21st place, while ex-USSR countries were in 29th position, with just over 4,600 residence permits.

The data gathered at the beginning of 1996 reveal that over the three years there was a sharp rise in residence permits granted to Albanian citizens, a marked increase in permits issued to Romanian citizens, and a doubling of presences from the former USSR (although the latter remained below 10 thousand units).

The data also indicate an exceptional increase, both in absolute and relative terms, in legal presences of citizens from the former federal Yugoslav republics, with numbers increasing from 35 thousand to almost 74 thousand units.

At the beginning of 2001, presences from former Yugoslavia were divided among the individual sovereign states (Croatia, Macedonia, Bosnia Herzegovina and Yugoslavia proper, i.e. Serbia and Montenegro) that came into being after the upheaval in the Balkan area; the overall number of presences amounted to 87,622 units.

The most pronounced increases in legal presences over this five-year period concern Romanian and Albanian citizens. Thus the number of Romanians increased almost five-fold, rising to no fewer than 68,929 units, so that Romania became the third country in order of importance within the Italian migratory framework. As regards Albanian citizens, a veritable exponential growth in the number of residence permits can be observed: from 30,183 in 1996 to no fewer than 142,066 units in 2001. This increase places Albania in second position in the ranking of the 30 countries. A noteworthy resumption of regular migratory flows from Poland can also be noted, with the number of residence permits rising from 13,955 in 1996 to as many as 31,372 in 2001.

3. Non-legal foreign presences in Italy

Estimates of illegal (non-regularised and clandestine) foreign presences are, as is well known, extremely unreliable, especially for a country like Italy that has labile frontiers and a less well established "immigration tradition"³ as compared to countries in North-Western Europe. Helpful insight into the phenomenon of illegality can be gained by examining data on the legislation that has been introduced over time to regularise contingent situations, an aspect that constitutes a special feature of Italian migration law.

The provisions for regularisation that have been established by law from time to time are the following:

- The first Act of Law was introduced in the mid-1980s (Lex. 943/86)
- A second Act at the beginning of the subsequent decade (Lex.39/90, s.c. "Martelli Law")
- Further provisions five years later (Law decree 489/95, s.c. "Dini decree")
- The regularisation provisions in the later 1990s (P.M.D. 16/10/98)
- The regularisation that is currently in progress (Act of Law 30/07/02 n. 189, s.c. "Bossi-Fini Law")

Overall, the first four Acts resulted in the regularisation of roughly 790 thousand foreign citizens (Caritas, 2002). Each of the four Acts was influenced both in content and range of effects by the political-governmental approach of the moment, and also by the internal and international migratory context that formed the background in which these policies became operative.

³ This observation is to be taken as meaning that since Italy has only recently become an immigration destination, it has not yet fully developed the most effective tools for control and management of the migratory phenomenon.

The last of the above measures (the Bossi-Fini Law) has led to approximately 700 thousand applications for regularisation. At the present time, no estimate of the number of genuinely regularisable situations can be given.

The distribution of regularisations by citizenship (tab.3) shows that the composition changed between each legislative measure, reflecting the general changes that affected the entire phenomenon of immigration into Italy during the 1990s. Thus in the first and second regularisation, Africans were the predominant component: the most numerous were Moroccans (accounting respectively for 26% and 22% of the total of regularisations resulting from the two legislative provisions of 1986 and 1990), followed by Tunisians (respectively 8% and 12%) and Senegalese (8% and 7%).

With the subsequent legislative Act, dating from the mid 1990s, the "Central-Eastern European effect" began to be seen in terms of regularisations: in particular, the Albanian community, its 12% approaching that of the Moroccans (14% of the total of regularisations), and the Romanian community (5% of the total of regularisations) reached a prominent position. The 1998 provisions further underlined the importance, in the context of regularisations, of presences of foreign citizens from CEECs: Albanians and Romanians (respectively 18% and 11% of the total of regularisations) now exceeded the Moroccans (11% of the total), who had consistently been more numerous in the previous regularisations (Caritas, 2000).

The trend of regularisations thus seems to confirm the progressive tendency towards the "orientalization", above all in the Balkan sense, of foreign presences in Italy.

4. Legal presences in Italy of citizens from CEECs that are candidates for entry into the EU

Table 4 lists data on legal presences of citizens from CEECs in the 1990s, classified according to groups of candidature for entry as effective members of the European Union. The differential dynamics among the various countries can be appreciated: the most rapid increase in presences has involved not so much those countries that are closest, in terms of time, to effective entry into the EU, as rather those that are expected to enter at later stages, their entry being conditional on entry of the former group. That is to say, the countries with rapidly increasing presences in Italy are mainly those lying on the periphery of the European System (Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Kosovo in the Balkans, and Romania and Bulgaria in the more strictly Central-Eastern area), which constitute cases whose inclusion in the enlargement of the Union appears more problematic for economic, social and political reasons.

Among countries whose entry is imminent, only Poland maintains a significant number of presences in Italy.

The marked increase, in relative and absolute terms, of presences of citizens from Central-Eastern Europe during the 1990s places Italy in a non secondary position, both in a quantitative and qualitative framework, with regard to the problems and opportunities that enlargement of the European Union can create. Table 5 shows that among European Union countries, Italy now occupies second place in the ranking of presences of citizens originating from some CEECs.

In a somewhat longer-term perspective, it is likely that once the first stage of enlargement of the European Union has been achieved, with the entry of prime candidate CEECs⁴, Italy will have relatively higher presences of citizens from more strictly speaking eastern and Balkan countries (Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Kosovo and Macedonia) than will be the case for other Western European countries; only at a later second stage, which is not yet definitive, will such citizens also become citizens of the Union.

This means that Italy will have a migratory situation with a significant incidence of non-European immigrants originating both from countries outside the European continent (Africa, Asia, Central and South America) and from within the continent, but not belonging to the EU.

Furthermore, as early as in the first stage, enlargement will lead to problems of "competition" in the allocation of European structural funds. Such problems will become more acute, especially for a country like Italy that is still affected by severe imbalance among different areas of its territory, once the Union is also extended to include new Central-Eastern countries situated more peripherally within the European System.

5. Structural characteristics of the legal presence of foreign citizens in Italy: comparison between presences from CEECs and from other countries with strong migratory pressure

We observed above that the differential trend of flows during the 1990s resulted by the end of the decade in a distribution of presences that was relatively more favourable to countries in the migratory area of Central-Eastern Europe, in contrast to the situation at the beginning of the 1990s. Numbers updated to 1/1/2000 showed that overall presences from such countries accounted for 27%

⁴ The process of enlargement of the EU is an on-going phenomenon that has characterized the nature and the very essence of the Union ever since the 1989 international crisis, and more particularly since 1997, when no fewer than ten nations of Central-Eastern Europe applied to enter the EU. The latest and decisive developments in this process took place at the recent Copenhagen Summit (12 December 2002), which effectively endorsed "Greater Europe" (or the Europe of 25 Member States). Thus it was agreed that the ten new members (Hungary, Slovenia, Slovakia, Czech Republic, Poland, Malta, Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia and Cyprus) will enter on 1 May 2004; Romania and Bulgaria will be admitted in the year 2007, while as far as Turkey is concerned, the EU will assess the progress of civil and political reforms undertaken by Ankara in order to decide on the beginning of negotiations, but this will not commence before December 2004.

of the stock of legal immigrants in Italy (roughly 1,300,000 units) and 33% of immigrants from countries with strong migratory pressure⁵ (over 1,100,000 units).

Quantitative variations have also had repercussions on the demographic structure of foreign presences in Italy. An assessment, albeit indirect, of such repercussions can be obtained by analysing the presences of citizens from Central-Eastern Europe in terms of certain structural characters (sex, age, marital status) and thus highlighting their differential compared to citizens from other countries with strong migratory pressure⁵ (see tabb. 6, 6a, 7,7a, 7b,8, 8a, 8b).

A first comparison on aggregate data reveals that the incidence of women (45.2%) among presences of citizens from CEECs is higher as compared to the incidence of women among presences of citizens from the other countries with strong migratory pressure (40.8%). When broken down by age, data on the migratory component from Central-Eastern Europe are characterized by a greater weight of the extreme classes: the youngest (up to age 24) and the relatively older classes (age 54 and over). The youngest classes constitute 25% of presences of citizens from CEECs (as against 16.2% of presences of citizens from the other countries with strong migratory pressure); the oldest classes account for 5.5%, as against 4%. The distribution of residence permits according to marital status also clearly reveals the gender effect. Immigrant males from CEECs are characterized by a slight prevalence of bachelor status, while among females a clear prevalence of married women can be observed. In addition, the category of "other status" also plays an important role, and since the young age structure rules out the hypothesis that this category refers to widows, it can be assumed that it involves separated or divorced women.

If the comparison is extended to the macro areas into which the countries with strong migratory pressure can be grouped, one observes that African and Central/South American presences have a considerably more "asymmetrical" composition by sex than presences from CEECs. African presences are sharply tilted towards the male gender (71% males and 29% females) while Central and South American presences show a marked preponderance of the female gender (71% females and 29% males). Asian presences have on average a more balanced distribution by sex (55% males and 45% females), these figures being practically identical to those observed for presences from the overall group of countries of Central-Eastern Europe. As regards the structure by age, African presences reveal a narrower "pyramid" both at the base (age below 24 years) and at the tip (age over

⁵ This is the definition given to the countries belonging to Central-Eastern Europe, Africa, Asia (with the exception of Israel and Japan) and Central-South America; by extension, stateless displaced persons have been included in this component (ISTAT, 2000).

54 years), in comparison to all the other macro areas. The relatively younger presences (age below 24 years) are those from countries of Central-Eastern Europe (25% of the total), while the relatively older presences are those from Central and South America. Finally, the composition of presences according to marital status reveals fairly negligible differences among males: throughout all the macro areas there is a predominance (with percentages 50% exceeding of the total) of the bachelor status, with a peak of roughly 65% for presences from Central and South America. In contrast, differences among female presences are more marked: unmarried women constitute the absolute majority (just short of 54%) among immigrant females from Central and South America, while if all the other macro areas are considered together, married women form the absolute majority (57%).

Summarising these comparisons, it can be stated that the increase in the quantitative relevance of immigration from CEECs out of the overall total of immigration from countries with a strong migratory pressure has resulted in an increase in the incidence of the female component among presences from countries with strong migratory pressure, in a "heavier weighting" of the extreme classes, namely the youngest and the elderly, and has assigned an appreciable role to divorced and separated women in the composition by marital status.

6. Structural characteristics of the legal foreign presence in Italy: a comparison within CEECs

So far, analysis of the legal presences of citizens from CEECs has been conducted at the aggregate level. In actual fact, however, they do not constitute a homogeneous bloc. The overall group of these immigrants is the resultant of two groups with different migratory typologies, leading to partially opposite effects on the structure of the total of immigrants from countries with a strong migratory pressure. These typologies can be identified by a more fine-tuned re-examination of the distribution of the presences broken down according to the characters mentioned above, with reference to CEECs, or rather to the nine countries indicated in the tables, which represent the near totality of presences.

A first typology, predominantly composed of females, with the numbers of unmarried, separated and divorced women exceeding presences of married women, involves the Polish and Russian communities. A second typology has a decidedly male connotation, in which not only do female presences show a predominant incidence of married women but there is also a greater proportion of offspring: this typology refers to immigration from the Balkan area, namely the communities from Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Slovenia and other states of ex-Yugoslavia. It would thus appear that migration from countries situated on the eastern shores of the Adriatic has a significant content of family migration.

This characteristic seems to be confirmed in the distribution of residence permits by motive⁶, above all for Albanian and Macedonian presences (tabb. 9, 9a, 9b).

Returning to the first typology, Poland and the former USSR, doubt is cast on the suggestion that such migrations have a more individual than family-related nature when the distribution of residence permits is broken down by motive. The elevated incidence of family motivations (which is actually found to be the majority reason for the Russian community) seems to suggest a dependent female migration, which traditionally used to take place either at the same time as the husband's migration or in the wake of his prior migration. But this hypothesis is not supported in a comparison with the distribution by marital status of males. For the overall set of these two collectivities, married males in Italy number less than 5 thousand units (4,932), versus just short of 12 thousand women present for family reasons (11,981). Thus the ratio of the number of women present for family reasons to the number of married males is equal to 2,43⁷ (4.0 for Russia; 1.95 for Poland).

The ratio is inverted for the Balkan area. In the overall group of the six collectivities, the ratio is 0.65 (45,635 residence permits issued for family reasons, versus 70,179 married males). More specifically, the ratio is 0.75 for Albanian presences, 0.58 for those from Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia, 0.52 for those from ex-Yugoslavia and Macedonia, and 0.35 for presences from Slovenia.

It follows that only for the immigrant communities from the Balkan area can it be concluded that residence permits granted for family reasons are interpretable basically as family reunions. For the two properly-speaking Eastern communities (Poland, Russia), on the other hand, the pronounced incidence of female presences for family reasons springs above all from marriages with Italian citizens, which took place either in Italy or in the immigrant's country of origin. Therefore, it is not a case of migrations of entire households or married couples in which both spouses are Polish or Russian, nor is it a question of family reunions: rather, the data point to individual migrations of women for the purpose of setting up a mixed citizenship household.

Among Romanian presences, similarly to observations for the Balkan countries, the number of married males (15 thousand units) exceeds that of residence permits granted to women for family reasons (a little more than 12 thousand units). The ratio between the former and latter set of data is thus lower than 1 (0.81) but a little higher than that measured for the Balkan countries. This may imply that the Romanian collectivity represents a sort of "boundary" between the two typologies of

⁶ In the tables referring to the distribution of residence permits by reason, the category "other" includes not only permits granted for political asylum, requests for asylum and elective residence but also permits granted for health, business, missions, adoptions and fostering.

⁷ This is a crude ratio. We should exclude from the numerator the residence permits granted for family reasons that refer to reunions of elder and younger generations (age below 18 years) of the female sex and likewise exclude from denominator the number of reunions of males with married women in cases when the women had previously immigrated into Italy.

immigrants from CEECs. That is to say, it is a migration in transition from a predominantly female and individual migration, as it was until a few years ago,⁸ to one with increasing family content, as a result of family reunions.

7. Marriages and births

The pronounced trend of marriages and births characterizing the foreign population present in Italy during the 1990s is an unequivocal sign of the structural character and the stability that represents an increasing feature of the phenomenon of foreign immigration. The rise in marriages and births springs not only from the rapid growth of the foreign presence but also from the modifications in its composition by country of origin, which in turn result from the differential trends of immigrant flows. Consequently the increase in marriages and births is due partly to the composition of the immigrant communities by age and sex, and partly also to their propensity to enter into marriage and start a family in their host country. Since the age/sex structure and the propensity to start families differ among the various immigrant collectivities, it may be of interest to examine how the groups of immigrants – classified by macro areas – contribute to implementation of these two types of events. Unfortunately the most recent data available, disaggregated by country of origin and typology, are updated for marriages no further than 1998, and 1996 for births. The methodology of data collection for births has been modified since 1997, which makes it difficult to reconstruct the historical series updated to 1998 and impedes comparison among the data.

During 1998, marriages involving at least one foreign spouse numbered 14,236 (tabb. 10, 10a, 10b) equivalent to 5.1% of the total of marriages celebrated in Italy (280,034). Mixed couples (11,446) represented 80.4% of the total of marriages entered into by foreign citizens in Italy, with a marked predominance of marriages involving an Italian husband and a foreign wife (8,640, accounting for 60.7% of the total) (tab.10).

Since the early 1990s (1992), marriages between Italian males and foreign women have risen from 6,000 to 8,640 (+44%). In contrast, marriages between foreign males and Italian women have remained virtually unchanged (with a rise from 2,634 to 2,806) (tab.10a).

In order to make an assessment, albeit approximate, of the differing importance of mixed marriages among the various immigrant collectivities present in Italy (distinguished by macro areas), we calculated 1998 crude marriage rates by comparing the number of marriages in which one spouse was foreign and the other Italian with the immigrant population in Italy possessing a residence permit.

⁸ See Barsotti and Lecchini, 2000

Examination of these rates highlights several interesting aspects:

- If one considers marriages in which one spouse is Italian and the other originates from an advanced developed country, the crude marriage rate of the stock of foreigners present in Italy remains roughly the same regardless of whether the foreigner is the wife, 1.16%, or the husband, 1.37%.

- If, on the other hand, attention focuses on mixed marriages entered into by immigrants originating from countries with strong migratory pressure, one finds a marked difference in the crude marriage rate depending on whether the foreign spouse is female, 2.02%, or male, 0.33%. This divergence provides evidence of a considerably greater participation of women than men in mixed marriages celebrated in Italy. Such a finding suggests that for women originating from countries with a strong migratory pressure, marriage with an Italian spouse may represent a migratory option.

In 1998, the number of mixed marriages celebrated in Italy with the wife originating from a country with strong migratory pressure was 7,115 out of a total of 11,446 mixed marriages, i.e. 62%. It is worth noting that six years earlier (in 1992), this proportion was less than 50% (tabb. 10, 10a).

Again in 1998, the data on couples featuring an Italian husband and a wife from a country with strong migratory pressure show that in 59.7% the wife originated from a Central-Eastern European country, and in 26.7% from a Central or South American country. Overall, more than four-fifths of all marriages in which the wife is a citizen of a country with strong migratory pressure involve women either from Central-Eastern Europe or from Central and South America.

Yet even in this perspective, the group of CEECs by no means constitute a homogeneous set. Data (year 1996) show that out of 2,979 couples with Italian husband and wife from Central-Eastern Europe, no fewer than 2,264 (76%) involved Polish, Romanian and Russian women (these three provenances alone accounted for 1,739 couples equivalent to 58.4%), as well as women from the Ukraine, Hungary and the Czech Republic. The number of couples with an Italian husband marrying a wife from a Balkan country was much lower, no more than 715 (24%). As a striking testimony of the different incidence of mixed marriages among immigrant women originating from the two subgroups of countries, note that the proportion of women for both subgroups is roughly 50% (Istat, 2000).

Similarly to the trend observed for marriages, the births in Italy from at least one foreign parent have also increased sharply, rising from 15,787 in 1992 to 23,935 in 1996 (+51,6%). In 1992 such births accounted for 2.8% of the total of births in Italy, while barely four years later this proportion had risen to 4.5% (Istat, 2000).

The most dramatic increase (+ 67.9%) has been recorded for births in cases where both parents are foreigners (rising from 8,684 in 1992 to 14,583 in 1996). During the same interval of time, births

from mixed couples rose by 30.8% (from 5,104 to 6,657) in cases where the mother was foreign, and by 33.9% (from 1,999 to 2,677) in cases where the father was foreign (Istat, 1998, 2000).

Table 11 shows the distribution of the births in 1996, broken down by parental citizenship and by some macro areas of origin.

Within the total of births, the decidedly most frequent combination is that in which both parents are foreigners and citizens of the same country (52.8%). This typology is more frequent for children born to parents originating from countries with strong migratory pressure (60.5%), in particular from the Balkans (71.5%).

Among births from mixed couples, the predominant category involves an Italian father and a foreign mother (28%). This typology is the most frequent in absolute terms (58.4%) among children born to women from Eastern Europe (except for the Balkans) and also to women from Central and South America (58.4%). Such a result is perfectly in line with the observations presented above concerning mixed marriages.

Overall, births in Italy in 1996 with at least one parent from Central-Eastern Europe represented one-fourth of the total of births and just under one third of births with at least one parent originating from a country with strong migratory pressure.

In the year 2000, the births in Italy from the foreign population legally resident in an Italian municipality (i.e. listed in the 'Municipal Register) amounted to 25,916, almost 5% of the total of births, 538,999 (ISTAT, 2001). Disaggregated data showing parental citizenship for these births are not yet available, however, it is probable that, as the population originating from CEECs has increased, the incidence of births from foreign parents belonging to this area has likewise increased.

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Appendix 1

The sources of Italian data on legal presences

It may be useful to provide an overview of the different official sources which, as far as possible, supply data on immigration into Italy:

1) **Residence permit:** this can be defined as a document that authorises a foreign citizen to reside for a stated period of time in Italy, after entering the country legally. In order to be granted such a document, the foreign citizen must satisfy all the requirements and comply with all the various bureaucratic-administrative procedures laid down by the legislation in force pertaining to migration. The gathering of data referring to residence permits, which makes it possible to quantify the stock of legal foreign presences, is perhaps the major statistical source, although not devoid of deficiencies and limitations. As has been observed, "the data supplied by the Ministry of the Interior do not, in actual fact, constitute a definitive and reliable evaluation of the legal component of the foreign presence because subjects who have reached the age of majority are overestimated while minors are underestimated" (Natale and Strozza, 1997, pag.90). For these reasons, the ISTAT faces the need to constantly engage in a complex task of revision and correction of data concerning residence permits supplied by the Ministry of the Interior (which are usually roughly 25-30 points over the corrected total).

2) **Census:** census operations are of great importance as they also provide data on the presence of foreign immigrants. Since a census represents a "photograph" of the entire population that for whatever reason is present on Italian territory at the moment of the census, it also to some extent gives information on the illegal and clandestine component in addition to the legal foreign population.

3) "**Municipal Register of the Population**": as far as immigrants are concerned, the Municipal Register of the population can record only the more stable portion of the immigrant population, that is to say, those who have their habitual dwelling place in Italy. It should be kept in mind, however, that by its very nature the Municipal Register cannot determine the time of entry into the country: in the majority of cases, entry occurs several years prior to listing in the municipal register.

4) **Entry visas:** these are issued by the Italian consular and diplomatic authorities abroad, to foreign citizens who wish to enter Italy; visas represent a non negligible measurement of immigration inasmuch as they allow an estimation of the yearly influx of foreigners who are citizens of countries from which an entry visa is required.

Appendix 2

Table 1. ITALY. Residence permits by continental areas. 1991, 1996, 2001

Continental areas	1991	1996	2001
EUROPE	206.656	296.462	563.885
European Union	100.404	122.185	147.495
Central-Eastern Europe	86.471	152.473	394.090
Other European countries	19.781	21.804	22.300
AFRICA	227.531	205.947	366.598
North Africa	147.954	131.298	243.846
West Africa	50.265	44.972	89.038
East Africa	25.111	24.936	25.351
Central-Southern Africa	4.201	4.741	8.365
ASIA	116.941	119.575	259.783
Western Asia	18.446	15.518	18.614
Central-Southern Asia	34.702	38.205	104.893
Eastern Asia	63.793	65.852	136.276
AMERICA	94.298	104.117	158.206
North America	44.225	47.167	46.073
Central-South America	50.073	56.950	112.133
OCEANIA	2.612	2.244	2.461
Stateless displaced persons	897	814	824
Unknown provenance			10.873
TOTAL	648.935	729.159	1.362.630

Source: ISTAT, various years, elaborations on data supplied by Ministry of the Interior

Table 2. ITALY. Residence permits by sex and citizenship (first 30 countries). 1993, 1996, 2001

COUNTRIES	1993	COUNTRIES	1996	COUNTRIES	2001
Morocco	66.526	Morocco	81.247	Morocco	159.599
United States	40.960	ex Yugoslavia	73.538	Albania	142.066
ex Yugoslavia	34.954	United States	44.830	Romania	68.929
Philippines	30.220	Philippines	36.007	Philippines	65.353
Tunisia	27.356	Tunisia	30.666	China	60.232
Germany	26.767	Germany	30.235	United States	47.418
Albania	22.474	Albania	30.183	Tunisia	45.680
Senegal	19.235	France	21.006	Senegal	38.982
United Kingdom	18.179	Senegal	20.816	Germany	37.269
France	17.532	United Kingdom	20.505	Yugoslavia	36.823
Switzerland	15.247	Switzerland	16.270	Sri Lanka	33.669
Egypt	14.647	China	16.200	Egypt	32.481
China	12.166	Sri Lanka	16.010	Poland	31.372
Spain	11.608	Egypt	15.530	India	30.338
Sri Lanka	11.401	Spain	14.513	Peru	29.896
Somalia	10.881	Romania	14.212	France	26.354
Brazil	10.518	Poland	13.955	United Kingdom	23.203
Poland	10.490	Brazil	12.985	Macedonia	21.988
India	9.363	India	11.984	Bangladesh	20.826
Ghana	8.790	Ghana	10.010	Nigeria	19.491
Romania	8.419	Somalia	9.047	Ghana	19.360
Argentina	7.473	Peru	8.001	Brazil	19.227
Greece	6.823	ex USSR	7.528	Spain	18.700
Ethiopia	6.278	Greece	7.518	Pakistan	18.249
Iran	5.840	Austria	6.599	Switzerland	17.625
Austria	5.613	Dominican Rep.	6.398	Croatia	16.942
Peru	5.022	Colombia	5.908	Algeria	13.216
Netherlands	4.850	Argentina	5.873	Bosnia Herzegovina	11.859
ex USSR	4.675	Iran	5.802	Dominican Rep.	11.405
Colombia	4.660	Netherlands	5.618	Ecuador	10.959

Source: Istat, various years, elaboration on data supplied by the Ministry of the Interior

Table 3. ITALY. Immigrants regularised in Italy between 1986 and 1998 (First 20 communities)

ACT OF LAW 943/86		ACT OF LAW 39/90		LAW DEGREE 489/95 (a)		P.M.D. 16/10/98 (a)	
	v.a.		v.a.		v.a.		v.a.
TOTAL	105.000	TOTAL	217.626	TOTAL	244.492	TOTAL	217.124
A.D.C.*	4.886	A.D.C.*	8.654	A.D.C.*	2.035	A.D.C.*	1.451
C.S.M.P**	100.114	C.S.M.P**	208.972	C.S.M.P**	242.457	C.S.M.P**	215.673
of which:		of which:		of which:		of which:	
Morocco	27.615	Morocco	48.670	Marocco	34.258	Albania	38.996
Tunisia	8.769	Tunisia	26.318	Albania	29.724	Romania	24.098
Senegal	8.502	Senegal	15.966	Filippine	21.406	Morocco	23.850
Philippines	6.647	Philippines	13.684	Cina	14.437	China	16.778
Yugoslavia	6.521	Yugoslavia	8.924	Perù	12.753	Senegal	10.727
China	5.025	China	8.580	Romania	11.099	Egypt	9.467
Egypt	3.956	Egypt	7.632	Tunisia	10.362	Nigeria	7.354
Sri Lanka	3.607	Ghana	6.517	Senegal	9.889	Philippines	6.696
Ghana	3.233	Poland	5.366	ex Jugoslavia	9.173	Bangladesh	6.689
Iran	3.004	Sri Lanka	5.258	Egitto	8.174	Pakistan	6.592
Ethiopia	2.492	Somalia	4.912	Nigeria	7.993	ex Yugoslavia	5.908
Isl.Mauritius	1.517	Pakista	4.510	Polonia	7.926	Tunisia	5.565
Somalia	1.487	Bangladesh	3.861	Algeria	7.505	Ecuador	5.178
Pakistan	1.216	Isl. Mauritius	3.314	Sri Lanka	6.993	Poland	5.077
India	1.193	Nigeria	3.308	Bangladesh	6.182	Peru	4.960
Cape Verde	975	India	2.819	Ghana	5.936	India	4.697
Nigeria	952	Brazil	2.809	India	5.623	Ghana	4.531
Brazil	863	Albania	2.471	Pakistan	4.499	Sri Lanka	4.090
Argentina	828	Argentina	2.459	Costa d'Avorio	3.068	Algeria	3.286
Chile	790	Iran	2.327	Brasile	2.520	Ukraine	2.005
Tot. 20 countries	89.191	Tot. 20 countries	179.705	Tot.20 countries	219.500	Tot. 20 countries	196.544

*Advanced developed countries⁹

** Countries with strong migratory pressure¹⁰

(a) the countries of ex-Yugoslavia have been grouped together for correct comparison with previous regularisations.

Source: Caritas (2000), elaborations on data supplied by the Ministry of the Interior

⁹ This is the definition that has been given to the countries belonging to the European Union, the group Other European Countries, North America, Oceania, Israel and Japan (ISTAT, 2000).

¹⁰ This is the definition given to the countries belonging to Central-Eastern Europe, Africa, Asia (with the exception of Israel and Japan) and Central-South America; by extension, stateless displaced persons have been included in this component (ISTAT, 2000).

Table 4. ITALY. Foreign citizens with residence permits who originate from countries that are candidates for entry into the EU. Years 1991-2000

	31/12/1991	31/12/1992	31/12/1993	31/12/1994	31/12/1995	01/01/1997	01/01/1998	01/01/1999	01/01/2000	30/09/2000
Poland	12.139	10.490	11.719	12.400	13.955	23.163	22.938	23.258	29.478	30.278
Slovenia						3.575	3.489	3.476	3.720	3.769
Czech Republic						4.866	2.868	3.122	3.429	3.349
Czechoslovakia		2.381								477
Hungary			2.506	2.690	2.815	3.428	3.318	3.825	3.690	3.041
Estonia						181	158	204	226	241
Cyprus						153	137	152	166	193
Total Luxembourg group						35.366	32.888	33.837	40.709	41.375
Romania	8.250	8.419	9.756	12.026	14.212	26.894	28.796	33.777	61.212	65.941
Bulgaria	2.530	2.461	2.670	3.063	3.256	4.435	4.832	5.278	7.378	7.397
Slovakia						2.489	1.389	1.913	2.087	2.588
Latvia						187	228	264	333	400
Malta						751	751	793	794	802
Lithuania						317	346	378	450	543
Total Helsinki group						35.073	36.342	42.403	72.254	77.671
Total Poland and Romania	20.389	18.909	21.475	24.426	28.167	50.057	51.734	57.035	90.690	96.219
Total 12 candidates						70.439	69.230	76.240	112.963	119.046
Turkey	3.817	3.107	3.243	3.348	3.502	3.294	4.364	5.479	6.277	9.257
Turkish Kurds										2.234
Albania	24.886	22.474	23.732	25.254	30.183	66.608	72.551	87.595	133.018	136.012
Ex Yugoslavia	26.727	34.954	64.636	73.450	73.538	74.761	73.492	82.067	92.791	89.583
Yugoslavia						33.005	31.673	38.099	41.234	35.973
Yugoslavia Kosovo										2.247
Macedonia						13.784	14.199	16.995	19.844	21.086
Croatia						15.309	15.223	15.455	16.508	17.101
Bosnia						9.108	8.928	10.042	11.485	11.627
Total ex Yugoslavia and Albania	51.613	57.428	88.368	98.695	103.721	141.369	146.369	169.662	225.809	225.595
Total 18 countries	78.149	84.286	118.262	132.222	141.461	212.157	216.168	247.905	341.329	354.583
Total foreigners resident in Italy	648.935	589.457	649.102	677.791	729.159	986.020	1.022.896	1.090.820	1.340.655	1.359.022

Source: Istat elaboration on data supplied by the Ministry of the Interior (1991-2000) and provisional data supplied by the Ministry of the Interior for September 2000, from R. Balfour et al., 2001

Table 5. EUROPE- Immigration from Central-Eastern Countries that are candidates for entry into the EU

	Bulgaria	Czech Rep.	Estonia	Latvia	Lithuania	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Hungary	Total	CEEC's
Austria*	3.582	11.318				18.321	18.536	11.300		10.566	739.838	73.613
Belgium	1.044	554	72	110	134	6.928	2.391	412	213	1.244	861.685	13.102
Denmark	408	225	458	742	1.221	5.548	1.106	127	51	391	258.629	10.277
Finland	297	174	10.839	227	204	694	489	51	10	854	91.074	13.839
France*	2.300	2.400				47.100	5.100			2.700	3.596.000	59.600
Greece*	7.043	712	39	71	112	5.246	6.078	361	29	609	165.444	20.300
Germany**	32.290	22.038	3.429	7.446	8.042	291.673	87.504	32.290	18.648	53.152	7.343.591	556.512
Ireland											126.500	
Italy***	7.514	3.521	263	431	582	31.372	68.929	2.852	3.808	4.182	1.388.153	123.454
Luxembourg											164.700	
Netherlands**	713	887	111	146	338	5.645	1.397	579	144	1.385	651.532	11.345
Portugal**	343	27	1	7	14	205	223	9	8	112	190.895	949
Spain	5.244	1.264	52	108	436	8.143	10.983	119	87	548	895.720	26.894
Sweden	1.002	433	1.554	694	574	16.667	2.949	349	625	2.988	477.312	27.835
United Kingdo	3.000	13.000				23.000	4.000			7.000	2.450.000	50.000
Total	64.780	56.553	16.818	9.982	11.657	460.642	209.685	48.449	23.623	85.721	19.401.074	987.810
%	7	6		1	1,2	47	21	4,9	2,4	8,7		100

* The data for France, Austria and Greece refer respectively to the year 1990, 1991 and 1998

** Data updated to 1999

*** The data pertaining to Italy should be increased by 21,5% in order to allow for minors and permits not yet recorded

Source: Caritas (2000), on data supplied by the Council of Europe and the Ministry of the Interior

Table 6. ITALY. Distribution of residence permits by sex and country of origin. 1/01/2000

COUNTRIES	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
EUROPE	267.068	263.169	530.237
Central-Eastern Europe	189.242	164.203	363.445
of which: - Albania	87.748	45.270	133.018
- Bosnia - Herzegovina	6.546	4.939	11.485
- Croatia	8.904	7.604	16.508
- Yugoslavia ^(a)	24.143	17.091	41.234
- Macedonia	14.146	5.698	19.844
- Poland	8.694	20.784	29.478
- Romania	31.306	29.906	61.212
- Russia	3.258	10.141	13.399
- Slovenia	2.359	1.361	3.720
AFRICA	274.473	115.059	389.532
North Africa	189.890	61.456	251.346
ASIA	140.094	116.518	256.612
- India	17.384	10.184	27.568
- Sri Lanka	18.328	13.663	31.991
- China	31.118	25.542	56.660
- Philippines	22.807	44.579	67.386
AMERICA	49.544	111.693	161.237
Central-South America	32.285	78.548	110.833
OCEANIA	1.099	1.321	2.420
Stateless displaced persons	391	226	617
Total	732.669	607.986	1.340.655

(a) the aggregate still includes a certain non-quantifiable number of individuals from the other States of former Yugoslavia

Source: Istat, 2001, elaboration on data supplied by the Ministry of the Interior

Table 6a. ITALY. Distribution of residence permits by sex for all countries of Central – Eastern Europe. 1/01/2000

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS AND COUNTRIES OF CITIZENSHIP	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Central-Eastern Europe	189.242	164.203	363.445
- Albania	87.748	45.270	133.018
- Belarus	213	863	1.076
- Bulgaria	3.129	4.249	7.378
- Czech Republic	739	2.690	3.429
- Cyprus	82	84	166
- Estonia	20	206	226
- Latvia	41	292	333
- Lithuania	136	314	450
- Moldova	668	1.240	1.908
- Poland	8.694	20.784	29.478
- Romania	31.306	29.906	61.212
- Russia	3.258	10.141	13.399
- Slovakia	671	1.416	2.087
- Turkey	4.047	2.230	6.277
- Ukraine	1.383	5.144	6.527
- Hungary	1.009	2.681	3.690
Countries of former Yugoslavia			
- Bosnia - Herzegovina	6.546	4.939	11.485
- Croatia	8.904	7.604	16.508
- Yugoslavia ^(a)	24.143	17.091	41.234
- Macedonia	14.146	5.698	19.844
- Slovenia	2.359	1.361	3.720

(a) the aggregate still includes a certain non-quantifiable number of individuals from the other States of former Yugoslavia

Source: Istat, 2001, elaboration on data supplied by the Ministry of the Interior

Table 7. ITALY. Distribution of residence permit by age class and country of origin (Males+Femals). 1/01/2000

COUNTRIES	Up to 17	18-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Total
EUROPE	24.307	84.797	99.827	91.497	65.294	43.468	28.885	20.596	16.766	14.371	40.669	630.237
Central-Eastern Europe	22.308	68.560	79.904	68.194	45.070	30.237	18.526	10.655	6.694	5.011	7.986	363.445
of which: - Albania	7.065	30.663	28.553	23.595	16.695	9.920	5.176	3.256	2.828	2.322	2.945	133.018
- Bosnia - Herzeg.	831	1.854	1.989	2.113	1.760	1.248	788	409	186	142	165	11.485
- Croatia	750	2.256	2.640	3.027	2.580	2.097	1.579	703	343	228	305	16.508
- Yugoslavia (a)	3.264	6.385	6.906	7.121	5.413	4.013	3.088	1.823	1.106	772	1.343	41.234
- Macedonia	1.716	3.463	4.633	4.203	2.887	1.595	732	289	170	75	81	19.844
- Poland	796	4.092	8.128	5.547	3.653	2.794	1.815	1.139	460	341	714	29.478
- Romania	2.527	11.434	15.777	13.927	6.424	4.977	2.873	1.355	645	434	839	61.212
- Russia	2.447	2.124	2.783	2.229	1.327	730	510	425	219	269	326	13.399
- Slovenia	98	454	493	538	530	532	524	295	112	64	80	3.720
AFRICA	14.734	42.061	72.868	98.211	76.618	49.134	21.577	8.921	4.866	3.241	3.254	389.532
North Africa	11.246	29.455	45.424	62.700	48.574	26.898	13.959	5.736	3.175	2.039	2.140	251.346
ASIA	11.129	34.126	47.106	61.273	42.726	30.933	18.091	10.006	4.866	2.700	3.860	286.612
- India	2.062	3.214	5.518	5.481	4.324	3.090	1.597	990	484	364	444	27.568
- Sri Lanka	979	3.465	5.464	6.571	6.009	4.251	2.781	1.464	570	218	219	31.991
- China	4.493	11.328	10.860	10.226	8.350	5.361	2.789	1.284	653	568	748	56.690
- Philippines	1.608	4.103	9.460	13.896	13.161	10.883	7.338	4.101	1.754	713	369	67.386
AMERICA	8.204	17.198	23.963	27.650	23.928	16.593	11.451	8.970	6.396	5.143	11.743	161.237
Central-South America	6.340	13.752	20.020	22.421	17.867	11.604	8.808	4.120	2.866	2.066	3.279	110.633
OCEANIA	70	146	249	283	260	205	135	180	177	178	578	2.420
Stateless displaced persons	14	18	27	27	25	29	14	31	20	41	371	617
TOTAL	68.818	178.344	244.027	268.921	208.849	134.362	79.953	48.643	32.859	25.674	60.475	1.340.656
of which:												
Countries with strong migratory	54.456	157.592	218.212	238.450	180.962	114.982	64.455	33.316	18.582	12.853	18.313	1.112.173

(a) the aggregate includes a certain non-quantifiable number of individuals from the other States of former Yugoslavia

Source: Istat, 2001, elaboration on data supplied by the Ministry of the Interior

Table 7a. ITALY. Distribution of residence permit by age class and country of origin (Males). 1/01/2000

COUNTRIES	Up to 17	18-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Total
EUROPE	13.949	41.941	48.243	47.167	34.824	23.874	15.106	9.767	7.724	6.760	17.723	267.068
Central-Eastern Europe	13.261	36.105	41.066	38.948	27.450	18.175	10.380	5.172	3.032	2.246	3.406	199.242
of which: - Albania	5.138	19.431	19.289	16.659	11.847	6.703	3.121	1.572	1.335	1.178	1.477	87.748
- Bosnia - Herzeg.	444	941	1.104	1.255	1.070	791	478	235	106	56	68	6.546
- Croatia	383	916	1.088	1.688	1.630	1.414	1.036	412	154	85	97	8.904
- Yugoslavia (a)	1.783	3.762	3.836	4.356	3.424	2.535	1.896	1.019	568	403	591	24.143
- Macedonia	998	2.428	3.343	3.073	2.158	1.180	579	208	102	44	33	14.146
- Poland	407	750	1.816	1.915	1.378	1.036	584	298	128	113	289	8.694
- Romania	1.308	5.341	7.858	7.420	3.732	2.906	1.563	573	229	124	252	31.306
- Russia	1.289	302	316	308	290	191	188	137	62	77	98	3.258
- Slovenia	51	232	254	362	384	388	367	210	60	26	25	2.359
AFRICA	8.596	23.190	46.407	73.288	59.903	33.834	19.668	6.373	3.093	1.873	1.488	274.473
North Africa	6.806	17.804	32.564	50.501	39.876	21.861	11.502	4.470	2.263	1.201	1.042	189.890
ASIA	6.065	18.923	26.187	28.631	23.738	17.042	9.980	4.874	2.004	1.128	1.884	140.094
- India	1.107	2.043	3.655	3.664	2.940	2.076	876	379	207	174	263	17.384
- Sri Lanka	535	1.753	2.931	3.852	3.623	2.637	1.651	863	308	82	93	18.328
- China	2.392	6.065	5.949	5.462	4.628	3.220	1.654	747	323	265	393	31.118
- Philippines	800	1.432	2.874	4.856	4.804	3.700	2.315	1.242	597	184	93	22.807
AMERICA	3.993	5.068	6.119	7.597	6.674	4.697	3.169	2.461	2.154	2.156	5.488	49.544
Central-South America	3.110	3.724	5.082	6.278	5.000	3.135	1.770	1.074	864	844	1.404	32.285
OCEANIA	27	59	89	96	106	84	59	74	79	96	332	1.099
Stateless displaced persons	5	7	17	15	17	18	9	22	13	24	244	391
TOTAL	32.625	90.168	127.032	156.773	125.280	79.549	43.982	23.271	15.067	11.825	27.097	732.669
of which:												
Countries with strong migratory	30.959	82.445	118.009	146.519	115.586	71.823	37.460	16.890	8.846	5.787	8.175	642.509

(a) the aggregate still includes a certain non-quantifiable number of individuals from the other States of former Yugoslavia

Source: Istat, 2001, elaboration on data supplied by the Ministry of the Interior

Table 7b. ITALY. Distribution of residence permits by age class and country of origin (Females).1/01/2000

COUNTRIES	Up to 17	18-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Total
EUROPE	10.368	42.866	61.684	44.330	30.470	19.894	13.579	10.788	9.042	7.621	22.948	283.169
Central-Eastern Europe	9.047	32.455	38.838	29.245	17.620	12.062	8.246	5.693	3.662	2.765	4.580	164.203
of which:												
- Albania	1.927	11.232	9.284	6.936	4.848	3.217	2.055	1.684	1.493	1.146	1.468	45.270
- Bosnia - Herzeg.	387	913	665	658	690	457	312	174	80	86	97	4.939
- Croatia	367	1.340	1.552	1.339	950	683	543	291	189	142	208	7.604
- Yugoslavia ^(a)	1.481	2.623	3.070	2.765	1.999	1.478	1.222	804	538	389	752	17.091
- Macedonia	718	1.035	1.290	1.130	729	415	153	81	88	31	48	5.898
- Poland	388	3.342	6.312	3.632	2.275	1.758	1.261	841	332	228	425	20.784
- Romania	1.219	6.093	7.919	6.507	2.682	2.071	1.310	782	416	310	587	29.806
- Russia	1.158	1.822	2.477	1.921	1.037	539	322	286	167	192	228	10.141
- Slovenia	47	222	239	176	146	144	157	85	52	38	55	1.361
AFRICA	6.198	18.871	26.449	24.943	16.715	9.300	4.909	2.648	1.772	1.688	1.788	116.059
North Africa	4.440	11.851	12.960	12.199	8.698	5.037	2.457	1.286	912	836	1.098	61.456
ASIA	5.074	14.202	20.948	22.842	18.990	13.891	9.111	5.431	2.681	1.572	1.996	116.818
- India	955	1.171	1.863	1.817	1.384	1.014	721	611	277	190	181	10.184
- Sri Lanka	444	1.712	2.533	2.719	2.396	1.614	1.130	601	262	136	126	13.863
- China	2.101	5.263	4.811	4.744	3.722	2.141	1.135	537	330	303	355	25.542
- Philippines	808	2.671	6.586	9.040	8.357	7.183	5.023	2.859	1.247	529	276	44.579
AMERICA	4.211	12.130	17.844	20.063	17.262	11.898	8.291	6.609	4.242	2.988	6.277	111.893
Central-South America	3.230	10.028	14.938	16.143	12.867	8.369	5.038	3.046	1.792	1.222	1.875	78.548
OCEANIA	43	86	180	168	184	121	76	86	98	83	246	1.321
Stateless displaced persons	9	11	10	12	8	11	5	9	7	17	127	226
TOTAL	25.893	88.166	116.996	112.148	83.689	64.813	36.971	26.372	17.822	13.849	33.378	607.986
of which:												
Countries with strong migratory	23.487	75.147	100.203	91.931	65.376	43.159	26.995	16.426	9.736	7.056	10.138	468.664

(a) the aggregate still includes a certain non-quantifiable number of individuals from the other States of former Yugoslavia

Source: Istat, 2001, elaboration on data supplied by the Ministry of the Interior

Table 8. ITALY. Distribution of residence permits by marital status and country of origin (Males+Females). 1/01/2000

COUNTRIES	Unmarried	Married	Others	Total	% with offspring
EUROPE	248.185	280.344	21.708	530.237	14,6
Central-Eastern Europe	160.984	190.231	12.230	363.445	15,2
of which:					
- Albania	58.029	72.358	2.833	133.018	18,7
- Bosnia - Herzegovina	4.550	6.625	310	11.485	24,8
- Croatia	7.447	8.348	713	16.508	16,0
- Yugoslavia ^(a)	16.439	23.657	1.138	41.234	19,4
- Macedonia	7.206	12.507	131	19.844	18,8
- Poland	15.312	12.551	1.615	29.478	8,4
- Romania	27.092	31.505	2.615	61.212	8,3
- Russia	7.321	5.183	895	13.399	10,1
- Slovenia	1.525	2.053	142	3.720	6,9
AFRICA	200.278	183.702	5.652	389.532	14,3
North Africa	129.804	117.947	3.595	251.346	15,6
ASIA	119.445	134.243	2.824	256.612	11,2
- India	16.445	11.007	116	27.568	12,2
- Sri Lanka	11.203	20.515	273	31.991	11,0
- China	24.331	31.851	478	56.660	15,9
- Philippines	29.622	36.746	1.018	67.386	8,4
AMERICA	78.646	77.839	4.852	161.237	13,6
Central-South America	63.242	43.958	3.633	110.833	7,8
OCEANIA	1.301	996	123	2.420	9,7
Stateless displaced persons	270	295	52	617	25,8
TOTAL	648.025	667.419	36.211	1.340.655	13,7
of which:					
Countries with strong migratory pressure	539.431	548.510	24.232	1.112.173	13,3

(a) the aggregate still includes a certain non-quantifiable number of individuals from the other States of former Yugoslavia

Source: Istat, 2001, elaboration on data supplied by the Ministry of the Interior

Table 8a. ITALY. Distribution of residence permits by marital status and country of origin (Males). 1/01/2000

COUNTRIES	Unmarried	Married	Others	Total	% with offspring
EUROPE	138.894	123.503	4.671	267.068	10,5
Central-Eastern Europe	102.071	95.182	1.989	199.242	10,2
of which: - Albania	48.010	39.354	384	87.748	11,5
- Bosnia - Herzegovina	2.944	3.537	65	6.546	15,8
- Croatia	3.871	4.848	185	8.904	12,9
- Yugoslavia ^(a)	10.854	12.984	305	24.143	12,4
- Macedonia	6.023	8.089	34	14.146	9,9
- Poland	4.758	3.768	168	8.694	5,9
- Romania	15.805	15.002	499	31.306	5,4
- Russia	2.044	1.155	59	3.258	6,6
- Slovenia	946	1.367	46	2.359	5,7
AFRICA	156.158	117.188	1.127	274.473	9,1
North Africa	114.857	74.207	826	189.890	9,1
ASIA	70.312	69.212	570	140.094	8,2
- India	10.512	6.839	33	17.384	7,9
- Sri Lanka	7.914	10.360	54	18.328	7,7
- China	14.537	16.462	119	31.118	12,3
- Philippines	8.394	14.310	103	22.807	8,9
AMERICA	29.365	19.355	824	49.544	7,8
Central-South America	20.899	10.956	430	32.285	5,5
OCEANIA	680	384	35	1.099	7,6
Stateless displaced persons	161	206	24	391	27,1
TOTAL	395.570	329.848	7.251	732.669	9,4
of which:					
Countries with strong migratory pressure	347.358	291.051	4.100	642.509	9,1

(a) the aggregate still includes a certain non-quantifiable number of individuals from the other States of former Yugoslavia

Source: Istat, 2001, elaboration on data supplied by the Ministry of the Interior

Table 8b. ITALY. Distribution of residence permits by marital status and country of origin (Females). 1/01/2000

COUNTRIES	Unmarried	Married	Others	Total	% with offspring
EUROPE	109.291	136.841	17.037	263.169	18,6
Central-Eastern Europe	58.913	95.049	10.241	164.203	21,4
of which: - Albania	10.019	33.002	2.249	45.270	32,5
- Bosnia - Herzegovina	1.606	3.088	245	4.939	36,3
- Croatia	3.576	3.500	528	7.604	19,6
- Yugoslavia ^(a)	5.585	10.673	833	17.091	29,3
- Macedonia	1.183	4.418	97	5.698	40,6
- Poland	10.554	8.783	1.447	20.784	9,4
- Romania	11.287	16.503	2.116	29.906	11,4
- Russia	5.277	4.028	836	10.141	11,3
- Slovenia	579	686	96	1.361	8,9
AFRICA	44.120	66.514	4.425	115.059	26,8
North Africa	14.947	43.740	2.769	61.456	35,8
ASIA	49.133	65.031	2.354	116.518	14,9
- India	5.933	4.168	83	10.184	19,4
- Sri Lanka	3.289	10.155	219	13.663	15,4
- China	9.794	15.389	359	25.542	20,3
- Philippines	21.228	22.436	915	44.579	8,2
AMERICA	49.181	58.484	4.028	111.693	16,2
Central-South America	42.343	33.002	3.203	78.548	8,7
OCEANIA	621	612	88	1.321	11,4
Stateless displaced persons	109	89	28	226	23,5
TOTAL	252.455	327.571	27.960	607.986	19,0
of which:					
Countries with strong migratory pressure	192.073	257.459	20.132	469.664	19,1

(a) the aggregate still includes a certain non-quantifiable number of individuals from the other States of former Yugoslavia

Source: Istat, 2001, elaboration on data supplied by the Ministry of the Interior

Table 9. ITALY. Distribution of residence permits by reason and country of origin (Males+Females). 1/01/2000

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS AND COUNTRIES OF CITIZENSHIP	Work	Family	Religion	Elective Residence	Study	Tourism	Asylum	Asylum seeker	Other	Total
EUROPE	288.186	133.623	19.736	44.219	16.696	3.700	1.842	2.506	19.729	530.237
Central-Eastern Europe	222.700	98.052	5.567	2.061	8.143	3.140	1.842	2.506	19.434	363.445
of which: - Albania	86.651	37.576	146	163	2.913	296	636	119	4.518	133.018
- Bosnia - Herzegovina	8.014	2.709	9	33	90	33	9	30	558	11.485
- Croatia	10.595	3.564	232	155	1.158	96	4	6	698	16.508
- Yugoslavia ^(a)	23.777	8.917	504	548	424	168	360	1.324	5.212	41.234
- Macedonia	13.768	5.553	6	4	59	18	2	51	383	19.844
- Poland	16.642	8.245	2.692	260	497	543	84	-	515	29.478
- Romania	41.485	14.437	842	149	728	633	226	103	2.609	61.212
- Russia	4.943	5.172	92	91	550	358	38	39	2.116	13.399
- Slovenia	2.559	589	95	61	317	24	-	1	74	3.720
AFRICA	298.538	77.259	5.524	1.713	2.758	312	848	434	2.146	389.532
North Africa	188.640	59.813	214	700	691	150	148	74	916	251.346
ASIA	178.044	52.966	12.570	1.355	7.439	425	1.280	1.231	1.302	256.612
- India	14.763	6.222	5.410	80	582	39	2	2	448	27.568
- Sri Lanka	22.561	8.957	294	35	39	5	18	42	40	31.991
- China	40.885	15.014	92	73	347	33	6	3	207	56.660
- Philippines	55.960	7.108	3.799	172	249	24	-	-	74	67.386
AMERICA	62.247	69.468	15.202	5.467	4.485	2.051	51	34	2.232	161.237
Central-South America	54.193	38.511	9.990	1.245	2.875	1.776	51	34	2.158	110.833
OCEANIA	482	721	522	446	153	83	-	-	13	2.420
Stateless displaced persons	121	92	24	337	6	4	23	-	10	617
TOTAL	827.618	334.129	53.578	53.537	31.537	6.575	4.044	4.205	25.432	1.340.655
of which:										
Countries with strong migratory pressure	750.647	264.358	33.386	6.489	18.405	5.597	4.044	4.205	25.042	1.112.173

(a) the aggregate still includes a certain non-quantifiable number of individuals from the other States of former Yugoslavia

Source: Istat, 2001, elaboration on data supplied by the Ministry of the Interior

Table 9a. ITALY. Distribution of residence permits by reason and country of origin (Males). 1/01/2000

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS AND COUNTRIES OF CITIZENSHIP	Work	Family	Religion	Elective residence	Study	Tourism	Asylum	Asylum seeker	Other	Total
EUROPE	191.400	24.733	10.410	19.041	7.026	792	1.320	1.784	10.562	267.068
Central-Eastern Europe	159.324	18.481	3.115	881	3.285	617	1.320	1.784	10.435	199.242
of which: - Albania	74.362	8.118	29	93	1.362	101	436	62	3.185	87.748
- Bosnia - Herzegovina	5.529	643	8	20	42	12	6	18	268	6.546
- Croatia	7.114	759	125	57	406	32	3	5	403	8.904
- Yugoslavia ^(a)	17.052	2.305	232	244	169	61	270	857	2.953	24.143
- Macedonia	12.540	1.340	6	3	24	4	-	31	198	14.146
- Poland	5.743	893	1.531	102	127	71	53	-	174	8.694
- Romania	27.080	2.258	403	44	299	150	140	63	871	31.306
- Russia	1.199	543	71	47	205	47	25	24	1.097	3.258
- Slovenia	2.002	108	54	17	119	4	-	1	54	2.359
AFRICA	248.034	19.156	2.707	760	1.837	112	555	310	1.202	274.473
North Africa	172.412	15.378	129	519	494	61	125	67	705	189.890
ASIA	113.821	15.134	4.072	676	3.635	147	966	1.020	623	140.094
- India	13.800	1.692	1.498	52	177	12	2	2	151	17.384
- Sri Lanka	15.796	2.293	133	20	21	1	15	33	16	18.328
- China	25.566	5.180	49	47	207	10	3	2	54	31.118
- Philippines	18.986	2.866	812	22	84	5	-	-	12	22.807
AMERICA	21.593	12.910	8.440	3.096	2.044	600	31	26	894	49.544
Central-South America	16.572	7.732	4.672	542	1.388	481	31	26	861	32.285
OCEANIA	243	183	329	240	56	43	-	-	5	1.099
Stateless displaced persons	94	37	18	213	5	3	16	-	5	391
TOTAL	575.095	72.153	25.976	24.026	14.403	1.687	2.888	3.140	13.291	732.669
of which:										
Countries with strong migratory pressure	535.834	60.183	14.460	2.944	8.601	1.335	2.886	3.140	13.124	642.509

(a) the aggregate still includes a certain non-quantifiable number of individuals from the other States of former Yugoslavia

Source: Istat, 2001, elaboration on data supplied by the Ministry of the Interior

Table 9b. ITALY. Distribution of residence permits by reason and country of origin (Females). 1/01/2000

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS AND COUNTRIES OF CITIZENSHIP	Work	Family	Religion	Elective Residence	Study	Tourism	Asylum	Asylum seeker	Other	Total
EUROPE	96.786	108.890	9.326	25.178	9.670	2.908	522	722	9.187	263.169
Central-Eastern Europe	63.376	79.671	2.452	1.180	4.858	2.523	522	722	8.999	184.203
of which: - Albania	12.289	29.458	117	70	1.551	195	200	57	1.333	45.270
- Bosnia - Herzegovina	2.485	2.066	1	13	48	21	3	12	290	4.939
- Croatia	3.481	2.805	107	98	732	64	1	1	295	7.604
- Yugoslavia ^(a)	8.725	6.612	272	304	255	107	80	467	2.259	17.091
- Macedonia	1.228	4.213	-	1	35	14	2	20	185	5.698
- Poland	10.899	7.352	1.181	158	370	472	31	-	341	20.784
- Romania	14.405	12.181	439	105	429	483	86	40	1.738	29.906
- Russia	3.744	4.629	21	44	345	311	13	15	1.019	10.141
- Slovenia	557	481	41	44	198	20	-	-	20	1.381
AFRICA	60.504	58.103	2.817	953	1.121	200	293	124	944	115.058
North Africa	18.228	44.435	85	181	197	89	23	7	211	61.458
ASIA	64.223	37.832	8.488	679	3.804	278	314	211	679	116.518
- India	983	4.530	3.914	28	405	27	-	-	297	10.184
- Sri Lanka	6.785	6.664	161	15	18	4	3	9	24	13.663
- China	15.319	9.634	43	28	140	23	3	1	153	25.542
- Philippines	36.974	4.222	2.987	150	165	19	-	-	62	44.579
AMERICA	40.744	56.658	6.782	2.371	2.441	1.481	20	8	1.338	111.693
Central-South America	37.621	30.779	5.318	703	1.507	1.265	20	8	1.297	78.548
OCEANIA	239	538	193	208	87	40	-	-	8	1.321
Stateless displaced persons	27	55	6	124	1	1	7	-	5	226
TOTAL	252.523	281.976	27.602	29.511	17.134	4.878	1.166	1.065	12.141	607.986
of which:										
Countries with strong migratory pressure	214.813	204.175	18.928	3.545	9.804	4.282	1.158	1.085	11.918	489.684

(a) the aggregate still includes a certain non-quantifiable portion of individuals from the other States of former Yugoslavia

Source: Istat, 2001, elaboration on data supplied by the Ministry of the Interior

**Table. 10. ITALY. Mixed marriages (italian husband) by citizenship of the wife.
Years 1992-1998**

Citizenship of the wife	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
EUROPE	3.115	3.368	3.546	4.220	4.210	4.885	5.466
European Union	1.331	1.213	1.178	1.152	1.108	1.121	1.109
Central-Eastern Europe	1.653	2.035	2.238	2.949	2.979	3.645	4.245
Other European countries	131	120	130	119	123	119	112
AFRICA	641	454	530	541	542	550	593
North Africa	261	244	281	259	185	221	223
West Africa	74	71	34	114	201	193	213
East Africa	280	123	115	146	127	116	115
Central-Southern Africa	26	16	25	22	29	20	42
ASIA	342	370	409	453	456	478	476
Western Asia	48	32	51	46	35	43	40
Southern Asia	9	10	11	21	17	11	22
Eastern Asia	285	328	347	386	404	424	414
AMERICA	1.871	1.942	2.190	2.173	2.015	2.209	2.064
North America	221	176	215	193	182	186	164
Central-South America	1.650	1.766	1.975	1.980	1.833	2.023	1.900
OCEANIA	28	33	28	28	30	45	39
TOTAL	6.000	6.167	6.703	7.416	7.254	8.167	8.640
of which: with strong migratory pressure	4.234	4.561	5.079	5.853	5.725	6.599	7.115

Source: Istat, in press

**Table. 10a. ITALY. Mixed marriages (italian wife) by citizenship of the husband.
Years 1992-1998**

Citizenship of the husband	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
EUROPE	1.068	1.045	1.148	1.287	1.231	1.446	1.470
European Union	748	671	749	739	734	876	809
Central-Eastern Europe	222	290	299	434	401	465	553
Other European countries	98	84	100	114	96	105	108
AFRICA	907	937	1.068	1.200	727	639	657
North Africa	799	825	953	1.041	616	521	542
West Africa	63	74	85	117	76	90	77
East Africa	24	22	15	21	21	14	26
Central-Souther Africa	21	16	15	21	14	14	12
ASIA	199	177	237	238	192	185	164
Western Asia	151	131	174	152	128	131	103
Southern Asia	23	27	32	52	32	33	35
Eastern Asia	25	19	31	28	32	21	26
AMERICA	433	437	412	497	457	526	491
North America	239	214	199	230	241	250	235
Central-South America	194	223	213	267	216	276	236
OCEANIA	26	18	33	23	14	12	24
TOTAL	2.634	2.616	2.899	3.248	2.621	2.808	2.806
of which: with strong migratory pressure	1.510	1.608	1.790	2.110	1.512	1.528	1.607

Source: Istat, in press

Table. 10 b. ITALY. Marriage between foreigners with the same citizenship. Years 1992-1998

Citizenship of the spouses	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
EUROPE	694	511	621	691	856	978	1.194
European Union	548	414	533	560	661	766	969
Central-eastern Europe	129	89	75	116	176	192	199
Other European countries	17	8	13	15	19	20	26
AFRICA	117	120	117	112	128	160	177
North Africa	11	5	6	3	8	8	6
West Africa	37	40	50	38	59	96	116
East Africa	59	66	53	59	43	39	44
Central-southern Africa	10	9	8	12	18	17	11
ASIA	43	60	102	153	388	483	454
Western Asia	11	6	11	3	11	20	52
Southern Asia	2	2	2	3	2	7	5
Eastern Asia	30	52	89	147	375	456	397
AMERICA	308	268	280	319	340	415	454
North America	231	198	211	231	232	262	318
Central-South America	77	70	69	88	108	153	136
OCEANIA	14	20	17	21	36	33	62
TOTAL	1.176	979	1.137	1.296	1.748	2.071	2.341
of which: with strong migratory pressure	360	321	326	398	729	847	815
total marriages between foreigners	1.365	1.202	1.415	1.665	2.118	2.515	2.790

Source: Istat, In press

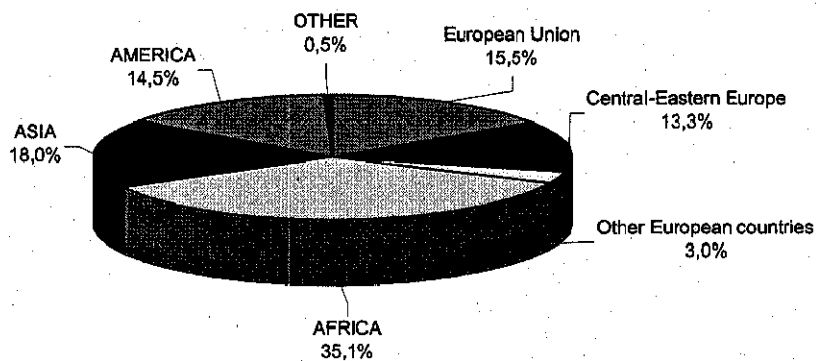
Table. 11. ITALY. Births by citizenship and country of provenance of the parents (1996)

Parental citizenship	Total		C.S.M.P		CEECs		of which:				Countries of Central-South America	
					Total		East		Balkans			
	v.a.	%	v.a.	%	v.a.	%	v.a.	%	v.a.	%	v.a.	%
Italian father and foreign mother	6.675	27,9	4.271	22,0	1.836	29,9	957	58,4	517	13,2	1.426	58,4
foreign mother and father both of the same nationality	12.647	52,8	11.753	60,5	3.335	54,3	413	25,2	2.811	71,5	477	19,5
foreign mother and father of different nationality	1.015	4,3	769	4,0	279	4,5	115	7,0	126	3,2	140	5,7
unknown father and foreign mother	824	3,4	741	3,8	289	4,7	76	4,8	198	5,0	179	7,3
Italian mother and foreign father	2.677	11,2	1.787	9,2	351	5,7	74	4,5	232	5,9	216	8,9
unknown mother and foreign father	97	0,4	92	0,5	53	0,9	5	0,3	48	1,2	6	0,2
Total	23.935	100	19.413	100	6.143	100	1.640	100	3.932	100	2.444	100

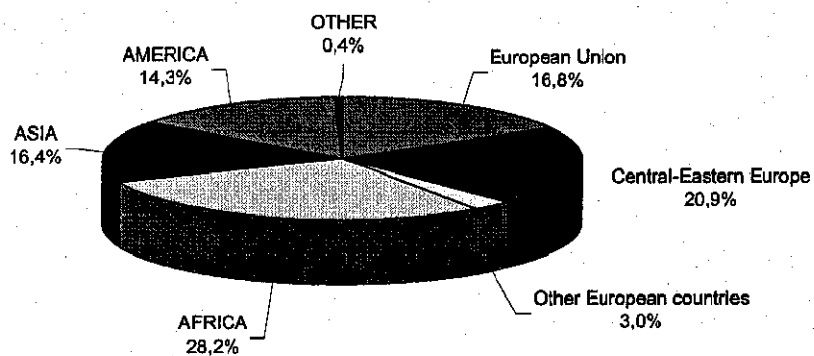
Source: Our elaboration on 1996 data supplied by Istat, 2000

Figure 1. ITALY. Composition of legal presence of foreigners by continental areas. Years 1991, 1996, 2001

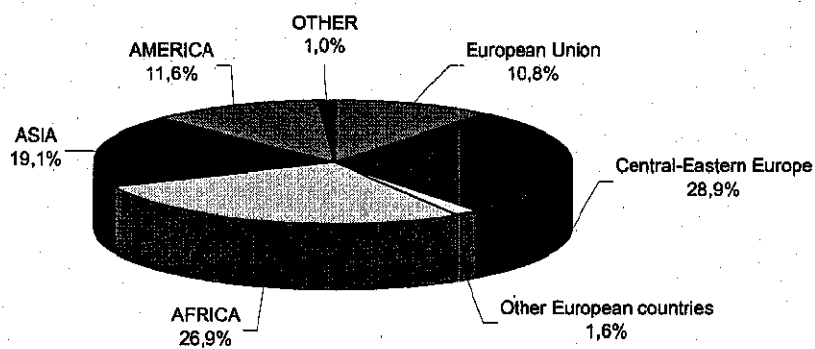
1991



1996



2001



*Other include: Oceania, Stateless displaced persons, Unknow provenances

Figure 2. ITALY. Dynamics of legal presence of foreigners from some CEECs. Yars 1993, 1996, 2001

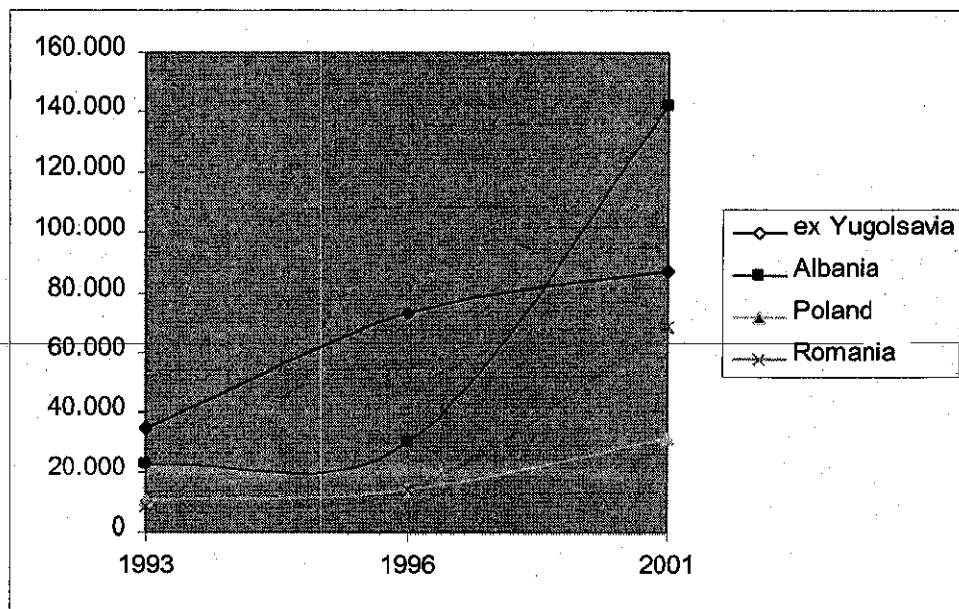


Figure 3. ITALY. Composition of legal presence of foreigners by sex. CEECs (Central and Eastern European Countries), C.S.M.P (Countries with Strong Migratory Pressure). 1/01/2000

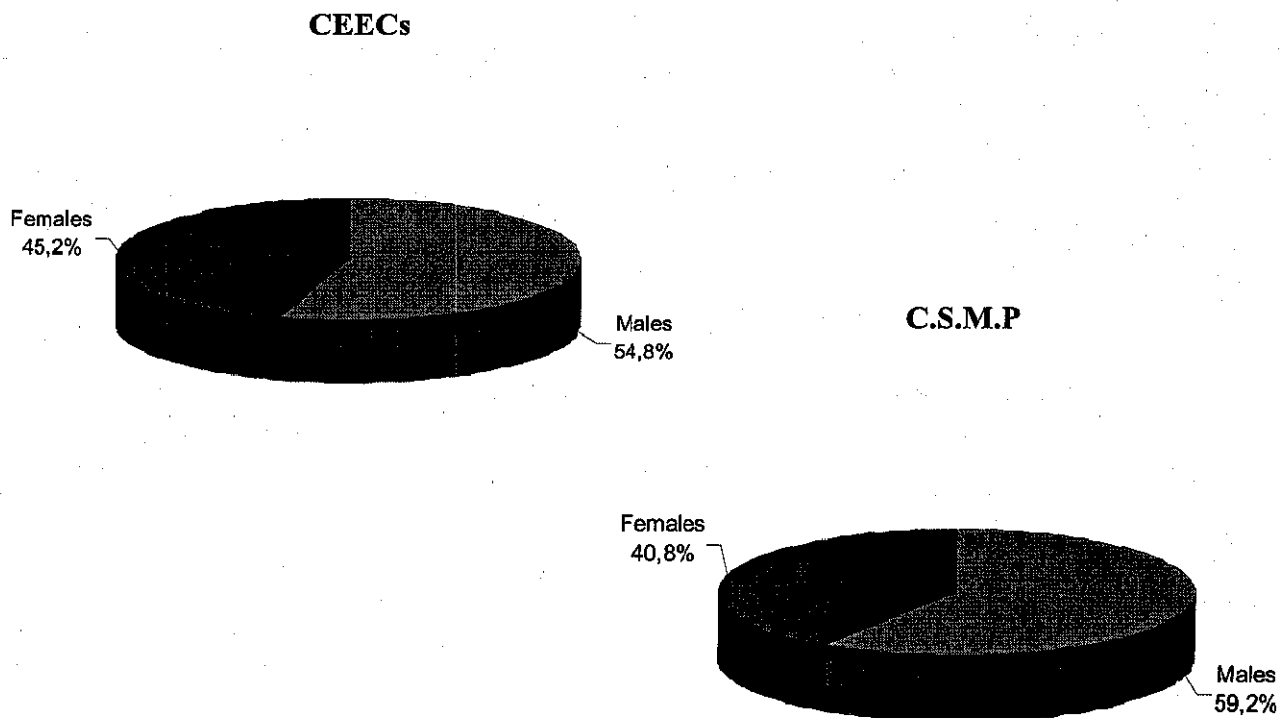


Figure 4. ITALY. Composition of legal presence of foreigners by extreme age classes. CEECs (Central Eastern European Countries) C.S.M.P (Countries with Strong Migratory Pressure). 1/01/2000

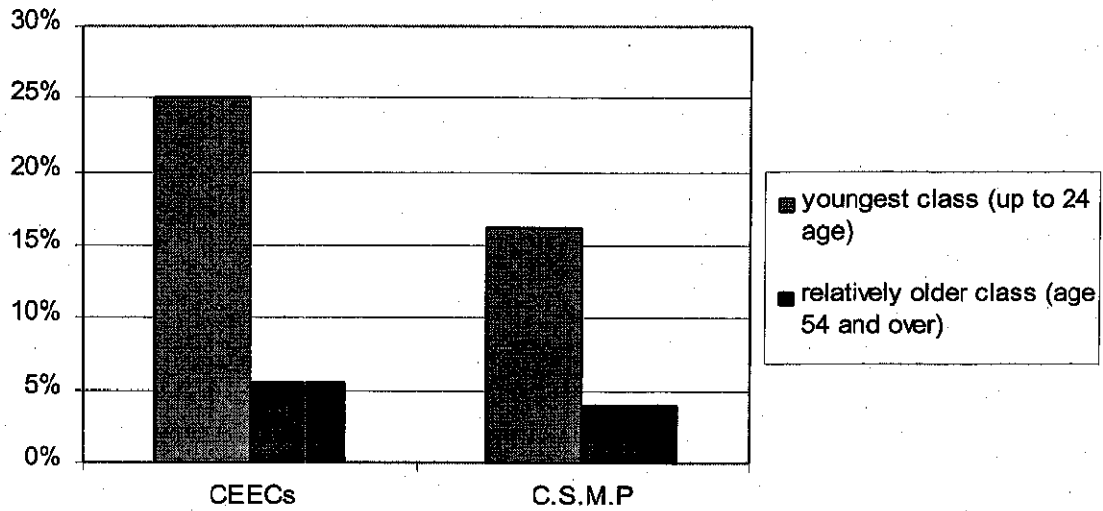
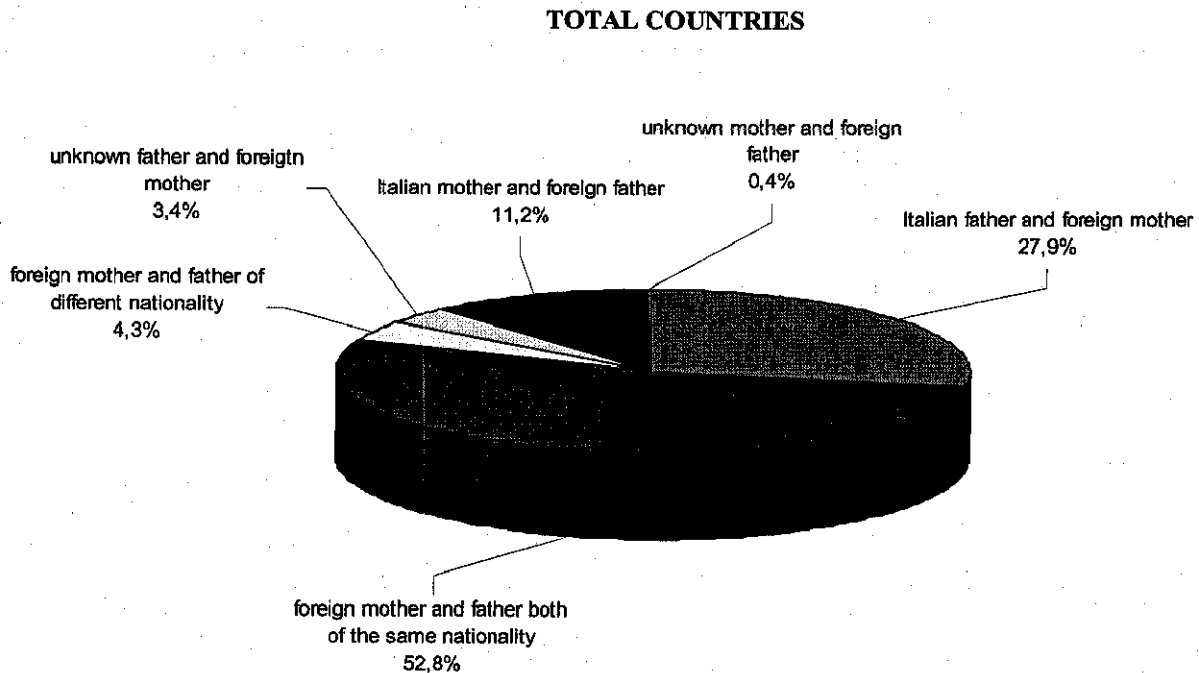
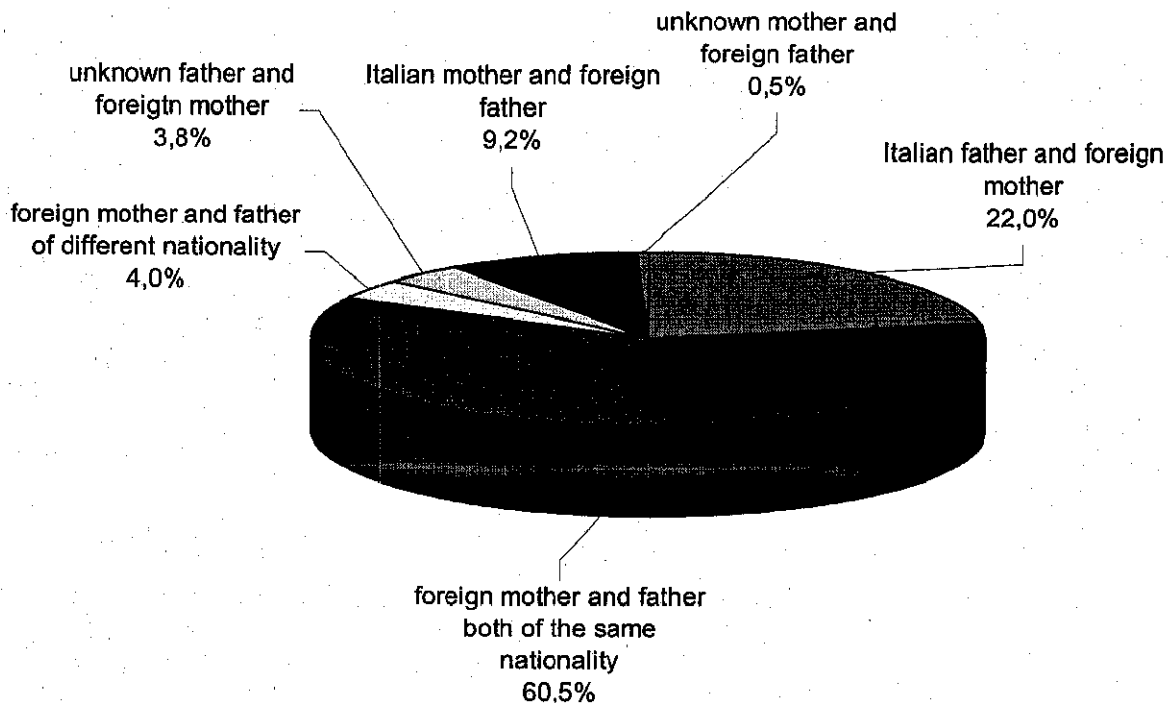


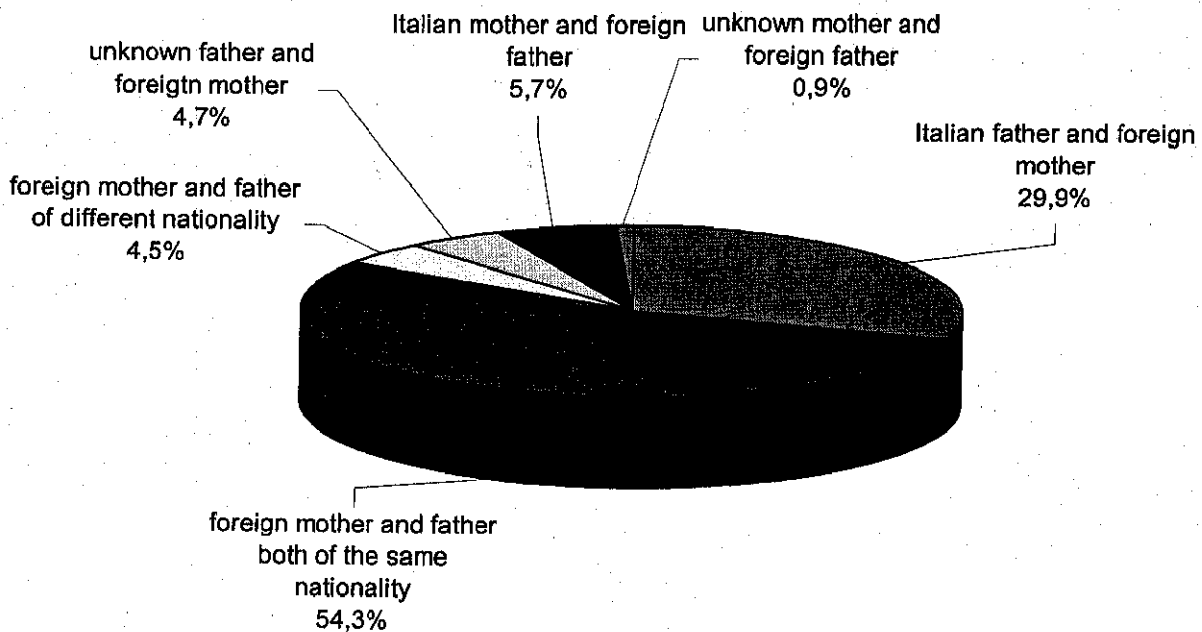
Figure 5. ITALY. Distribution of births by parental citizenship and by macro areas



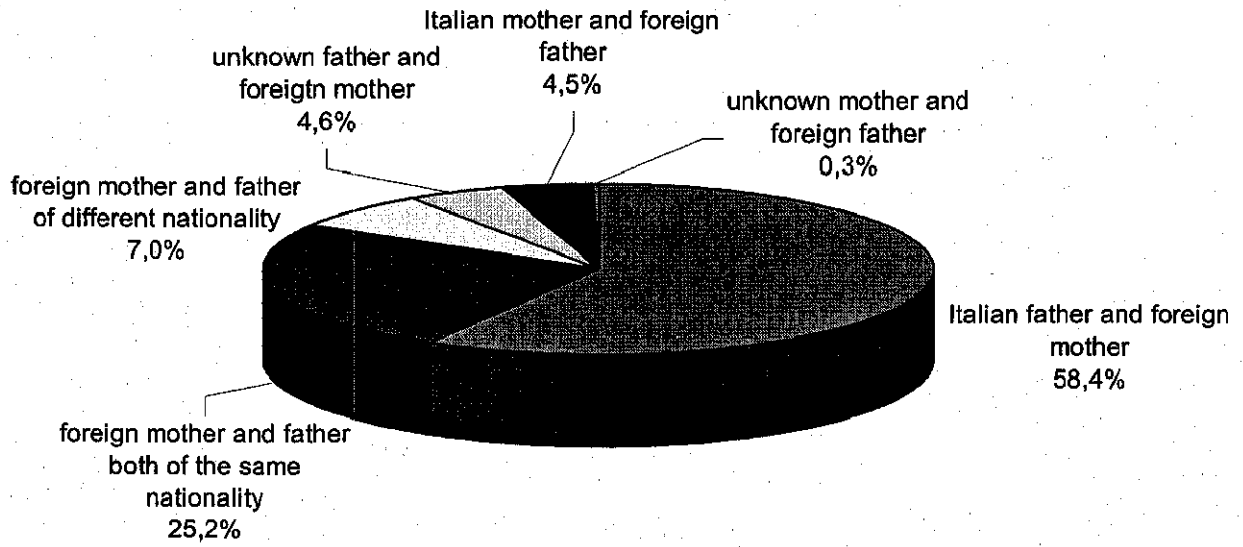
C.S.M.P.



CEECs



EAST COUNTRIES



BALKAN COUNTRIES

