HIGHER SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS
NATIONAL RESEARCH UNIVERSITY

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DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS IN RUSSIA:

LEGACY OF THE SOVIET ERA OR A NEW TENDENCY?

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Foreign immigration to Italy: past, present and future

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PRESENTATION STRUCTURE

A general overview

- Immigration and foreign presence: from perceptions to statistics
- The contribution of foreigners to the past population trend
- The contribution of foreigners to Italian period fertility
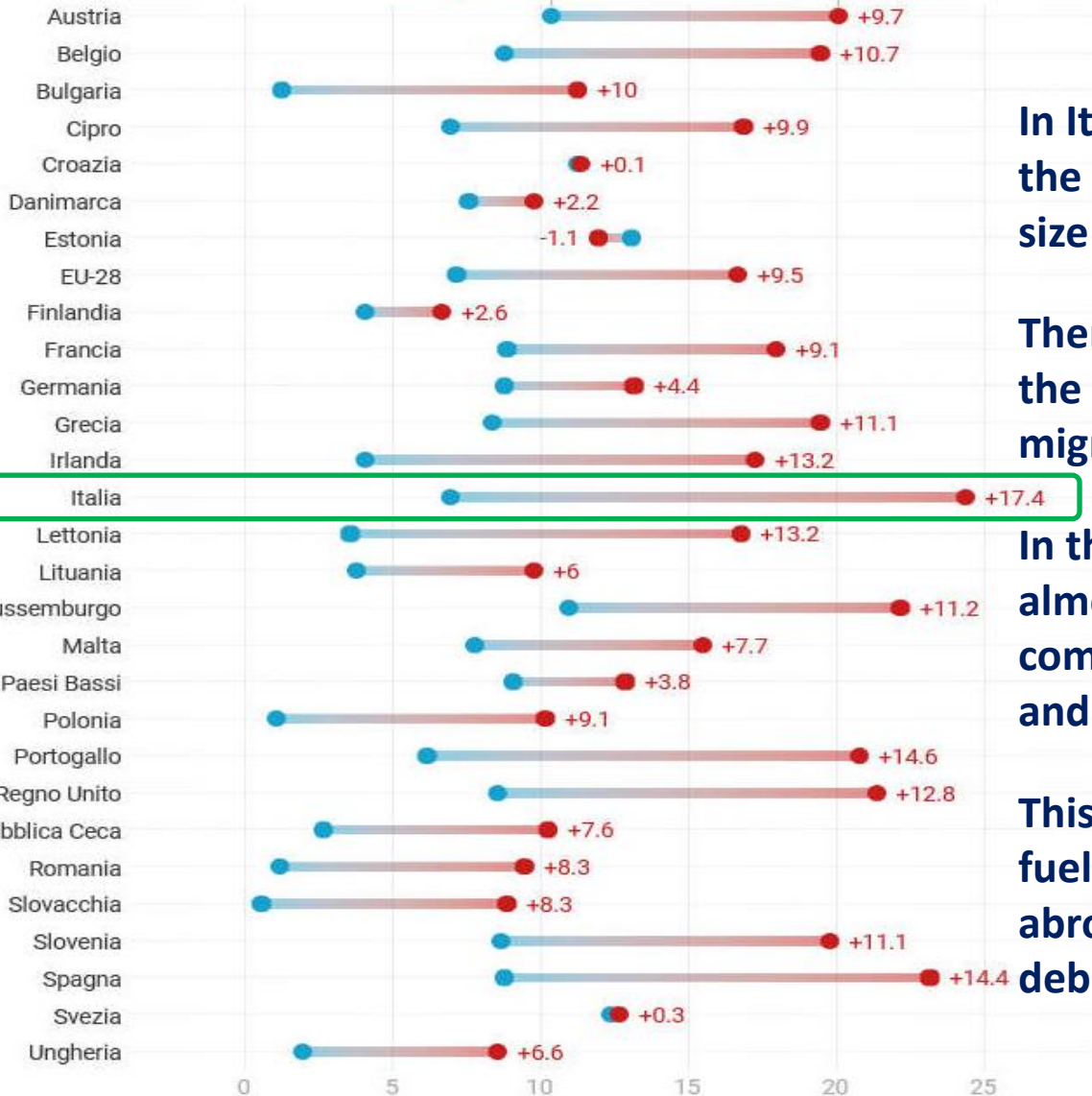- Possible future migratory scenarios according to demographic objectives

Two in-depth themes

- The wide range of nationalities and the employment of foreign women
- The school integration of immediate descendants of immigrants

Brief and schematic conclusions

1. IMMIGRATION FROM PERCEPTIONS TO STATISTICS

Actual (EUROSTAT) and perceived (EUROBAROMETER) percentages of immigrants from non-EU countries, differences in percentage points (pp). EU, 2017

Country	Difference
Austria	+9.7
Belgio	+10.7
Bulgaria	+10
Cipro	+9.9
Croazia	+0.1
Danimarca	+2.2
Estonia	-1.1
EU-28	+9.5
Finlandia	+2.6
Francia	+9.1
Germania	+4.4
Grecia	+11.1
Irlanda	+13.2
Italia	+17.4
Lettonia	+13.2
Lituania	+6
Lussemburgo	+11.2
Malta	+7.7
Paesi Bassi	+3.8
Polonia	+9.1
Portogallo	+14.6
Regno Unito	+12.8
Repubblica Ceca	+7.6
Romania	+8.3
Slovacchia	+8.3
Slovenia	+11.1
Spagna	+14.4
Svezia	+0.3
Ungheria	+6.6

In Italy there is the largest gap between the perceived and the actual (relative) size of immigration (over 17 pp more).

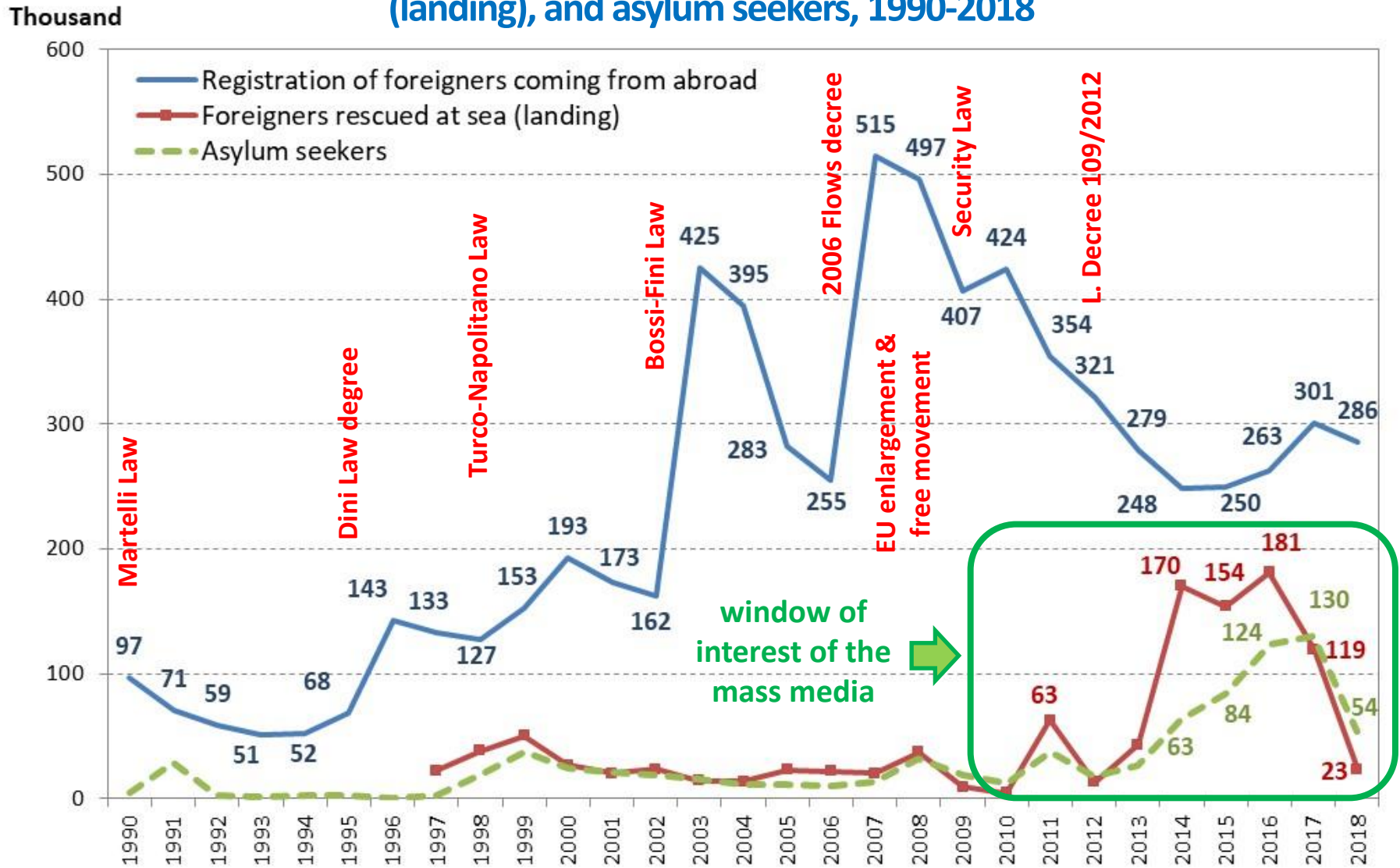**There is also a mistaken perception of the origins and characteristics of migrants.**

In the public debate immigrants are almost always seen as: males, blacks, coming from Africa, arriving irregularly and often seeking asylum.

This incorrect perception of reality has fueled the recent fear of invasion from abroad that is affecting the public debate and some political decisions.

Source: elaborations of the Cattaneo Institute on Eurobarometer and Eurostat data (2017).

1. IMMIGRATION FROM PERCEPTIONS TO STATISTICS

Registrations in PRs of foreigners coming from abroad, foreigners rescued at sea (landing), and asylum seekers, 1990-2018

Thousand

Legend:
- Registration of foreigners coming from abroad
- Foreigners rescued at sea (landing)
- Asylum seekers

Annotations on chart: Martelli Law; Dini Law degree; Turco-Napolitano Law; Bossi-Fini Law; 2006 Flows decree; Security Law; L. Decree 109/2012; EU enlargement & free movement; window of interest of the mass media

Registration values: 97, 71, 59, 51, 52, 68, 143, 133, 127, 153, 193, 173, 162, 425, 395, 283, 255, 515, 497, 407, 424, 354, 321, 279, 248, 250, 263, 301, 286

Foreigners rescued at sea values: 63, 170, 154, 181, 119, 23

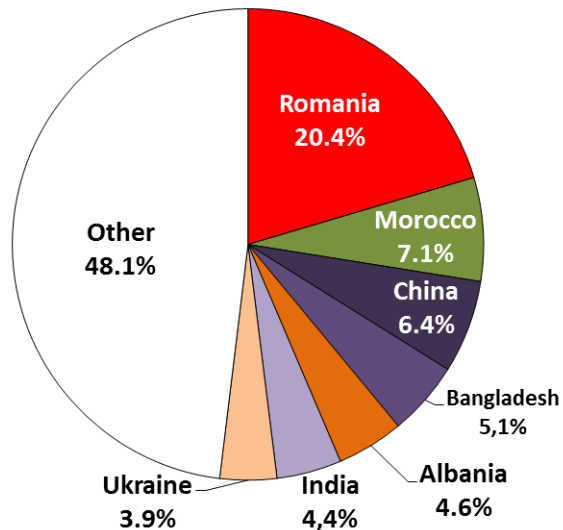Asylum seekers values: 63, 84, 124, 130, 54

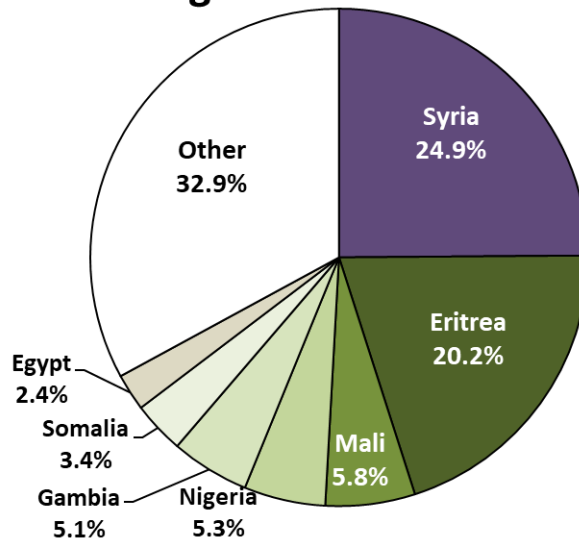Sources: Own elaboration on data of Istat and Ministry of Interior.

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1. IMMIGRATION FROM PERCEPTIONS TO STATISTICS

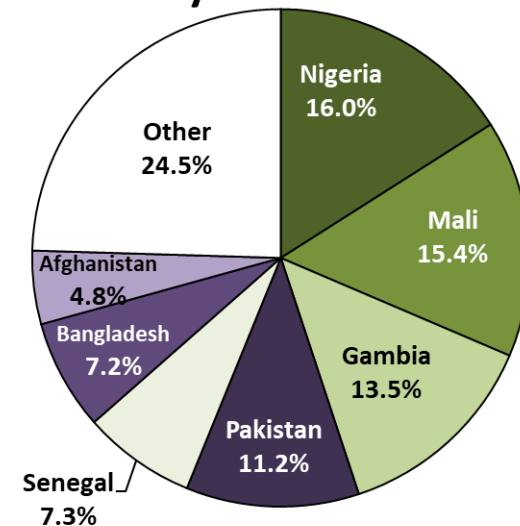## Distribution by country of citizenship of arrivals in 2014

Registrations from abroad

Romania 20.4%
Morocco 7.1%
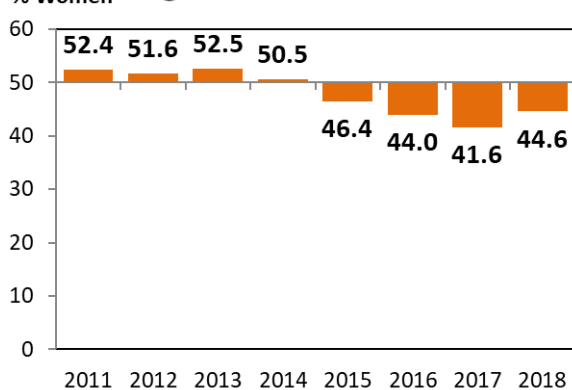China 6.4%
Bangladesh 5,1%
Albania 4.6%
India 4,4%
Ukraine 3.9%
Other 48.1%

Foreigners rescued at sea

Syria 24.9%
Eritrea 20.2%
Mali 5.8%
Nigeria 5.3%
Gambia 5.1%
Somalia 3.4%
Egypt 2.4%
Other 32.9%

Asylum seekers

Nigeria 16.0%
Mali 15.4%
Gambia 13.5%
Pakistan 11.2%
Senegal 7.3%
Bangladesh 7.2%
Afghanistan 4.8%
Other 24.5%

Percentage of women among arrivals in 2011-2018

Registrations from abroad
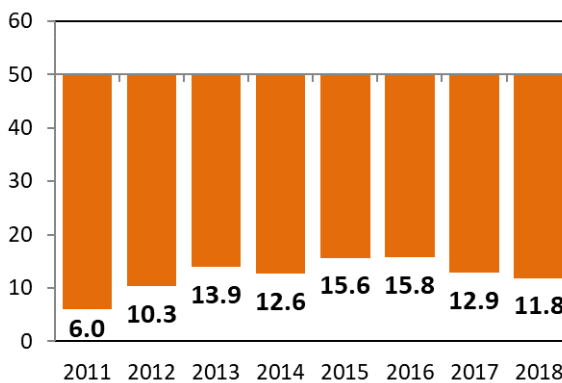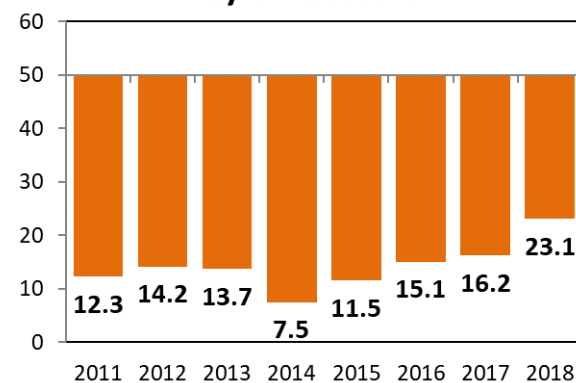
% Women

2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
52.4	51.6	52.5	50.5	46.4	44.0	41.6	44.6

Rescued at sea

% Women

2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
6.0	10.3	13.9	12.6	15.6	15.8	12.9	11.8

Asylum seekers

% Women

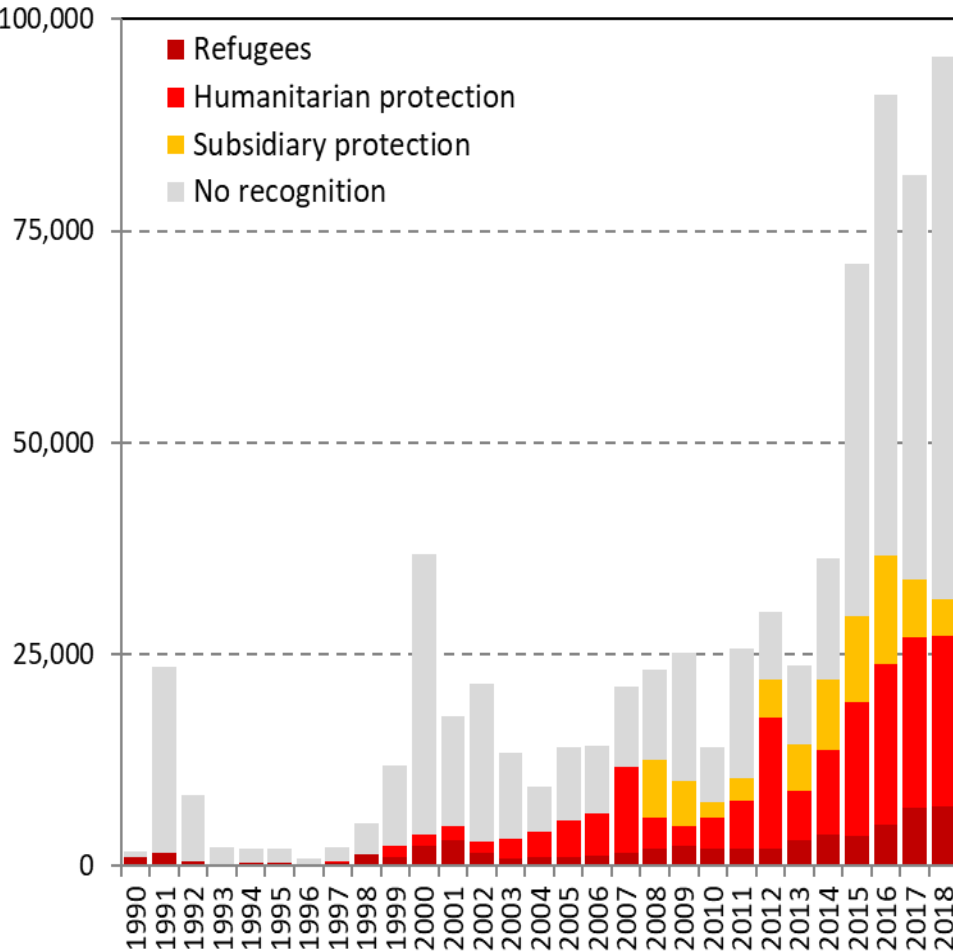| 2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
12.3	14.2	13.7	7.5	11.5	15.1	16.2	23.1

Sources: Own elaboration on data of Istat and Ministry of Interior.

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1. IMMIGRATION FROM PERCEPTIONS TO STATISTICS

## Requests for protection examined and their outcome. Italy, 1990-2018

|	Period		%
	1990-2018	2011-2018	2011-18
Rescued at sea (since 1997)	1,092,462	767,001	70.2
Asylum requests	824,917	535,945	65.0
Requests examined	725,321	454,821	62.7
Concessions	280,760	200,234	71.3
of which for:			
Refugees	59,521	33,110	55.6
Humanitarian protection	151,908	111,859	73.6
Subsidiary protection	69,331	55,265	79.7
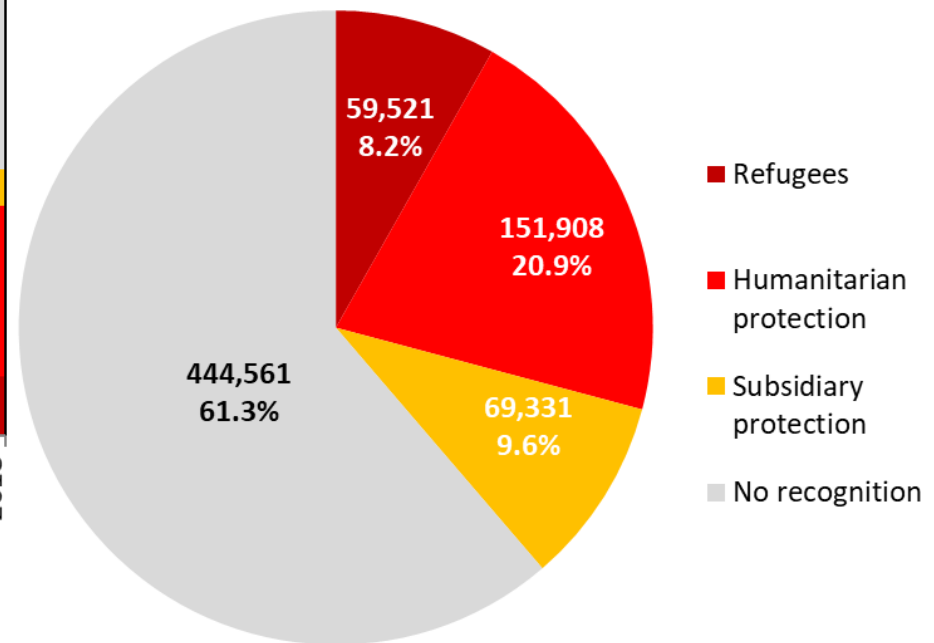
1. IMMIGRATION FROM PERCEPTIONS TO STATISTICS

New permits to stay granted annually to non-EU citizens
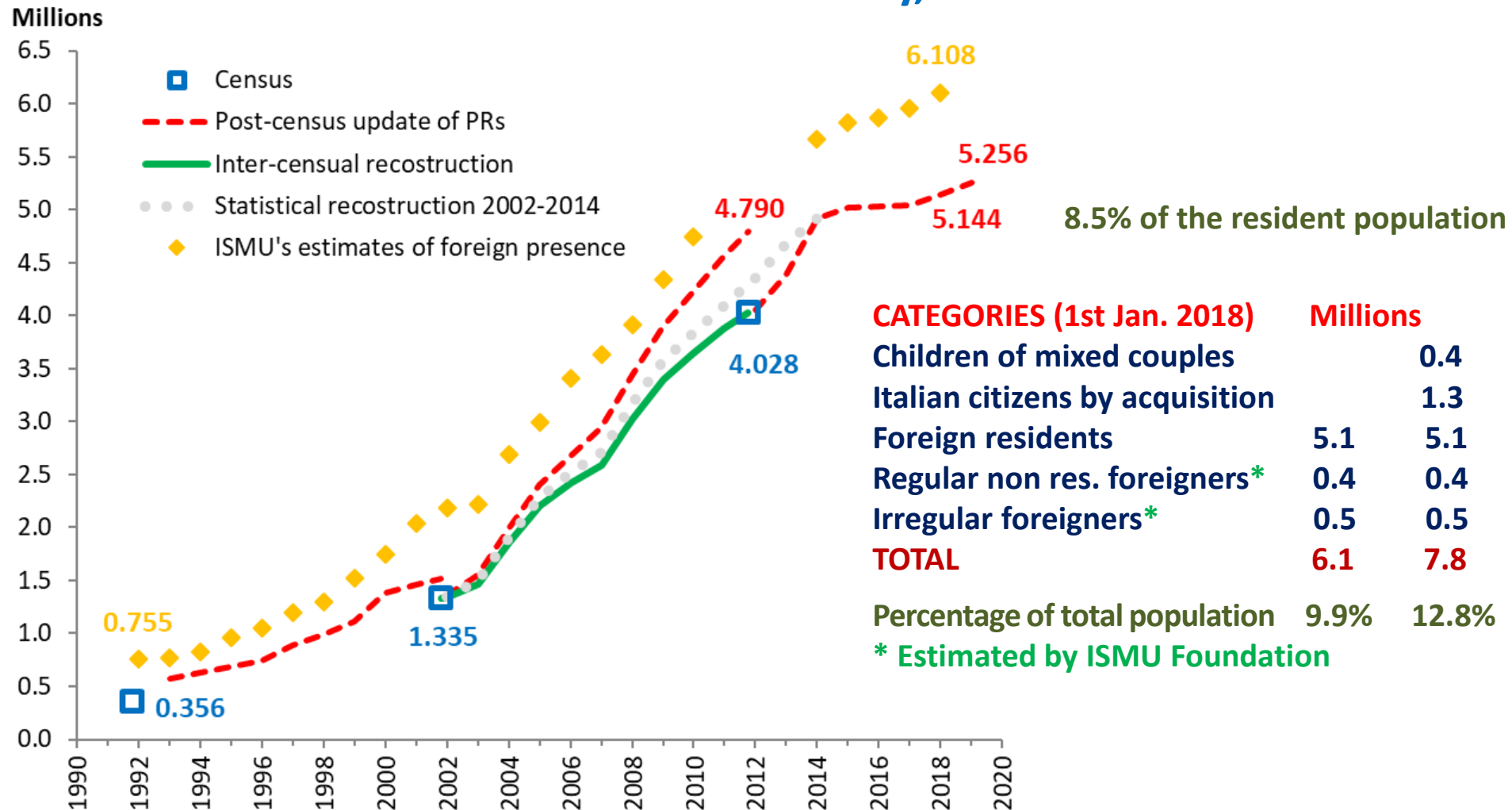
Absolute values of permits by reason
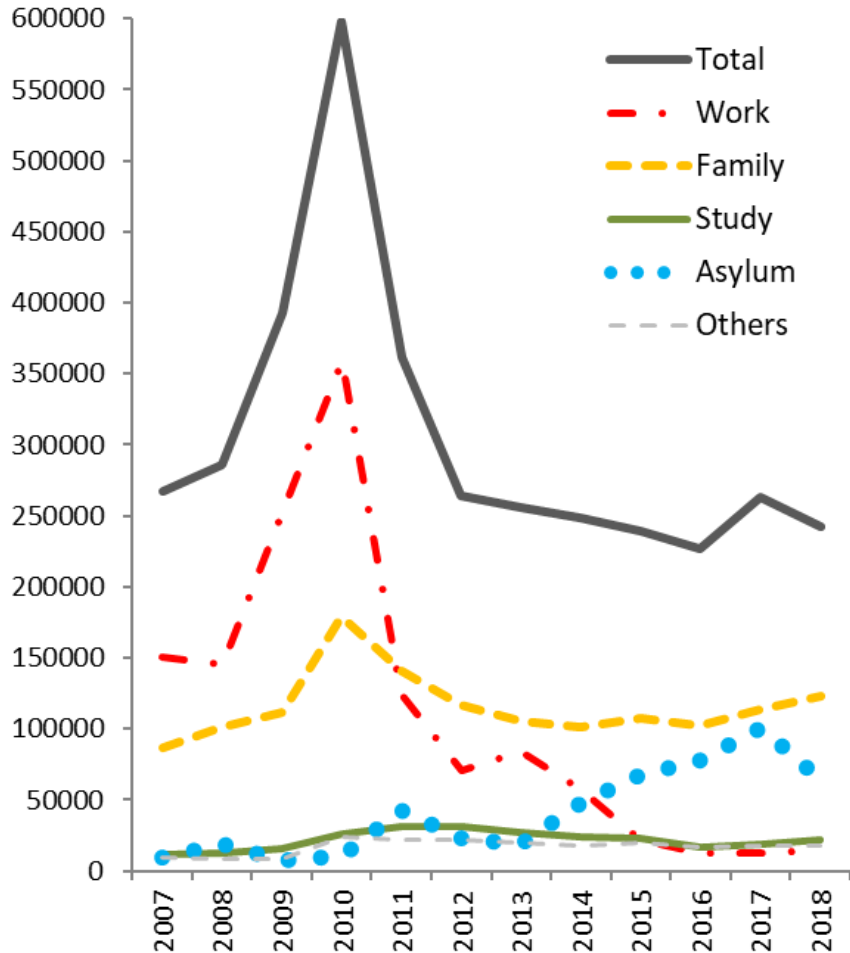
% by reason
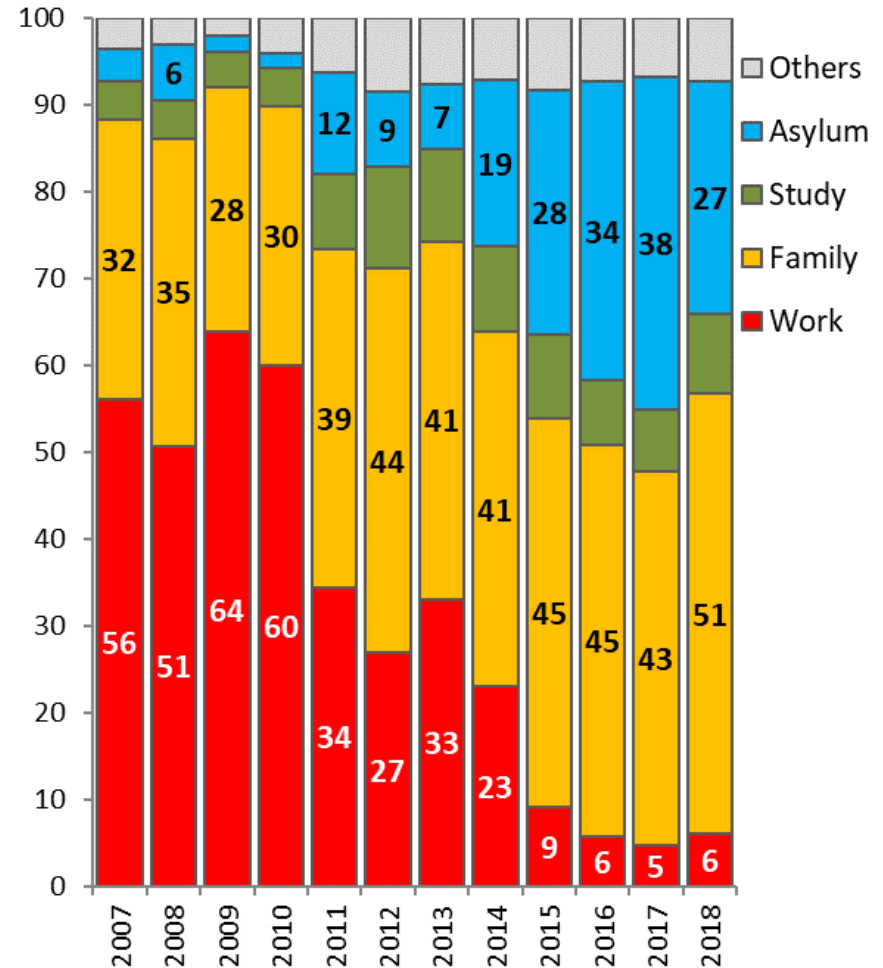
Sources: Own elaboration on data of Ministry of Interior revised and disseminated by Istat.

1. IMMIGRATION FROM PERCEPTIONS TO STATISTICS

Stock of resident and non-resident foreigners according to the various sources and estimates. Italy, 1991-2018

Millions

Legend:
- □ Census
- – – – Post-census update of PRs
- —— Inter-censual recostruction
- ∙∙∙∙ Statistical recostruction 2002-2014
- ◆ ISMU's estimates of foreign presence

Chart data labels: 6.108, 5.256, 5.144, 4.790, 4.028, 1.335, 0.755, 0.356

8.5% of the resident population

CATEGORIES (1st Jan. 2018)	Millions	
Children of mixed couples		0.4
Italian citizens by acquisition		1.3
Foreign residents	5.1	5.1
Regular non res. foreigners*	0.4	0.4
Irregular foreigners*	0.5	0.5
TOTAL	**6.1**	**7.8**
Percentage of total population	**9.9%**	**12.8%**

* Estimated by ISMU Foundation

1. IMMIGRATION FROM PERCEPTIONS TO STATISTICS

Foreigners by Italian geographical division of residence. Situation at beginning of 2019 and 2011-2018 average annual rates

% foreigners on total residents

	Italian geographical divisions				ITALY
	North-West	North-East	Centre	South & Islands	
Absolute values (in thousand)	1,764.3	1,256.5	1,335.3	899.4	5,255.5
% by geographical division	33.6	23.9	25.4	17.1	100.0
% on total residents	11.0	10.8	11.1	4.4	8.7
2011-2018 average annual rates (per 1,000 foreigners)					
- Total Change	29.4	19.5	44.4	70.2	36.8
- Natural Change	15.9	15.8	12.8	11.4	14.4
- Net Internal Migration	2.8	2.4	0.7	-4.7	1.0
- Net International Migration	44.8	41.4	51.5	84.3	51.6
- Other reasons Change	-2.1	-3.3	1.7	-4.7	-1.9
- Italian Citizenship acquisitions	32.1	36.7	22.2	16.0	28.3

2. THE FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION TO THE PAST POPULATION TREND

A HISTORY ALREADY WRITTEN. It is possible to compare the *actual population* at the most recent date (beginning 2018) with the *expected population* at the same date computed in the absence of international migration in the period 2002-2017, adopting the so-called ***retrospective 'what-if…' approach***.

It starts with 57.8 million inhabitants in Italy at the beginning of 2002, separately estimated by sex, age and citizenship (Italians/foreigners) according to the evaluation of coverage in the 2001 census.

The resident population in Italy by sex, age and citizenship was projected without migration from the beginning to the end of the time-period (2002-2017) assuming:

i)   the same trend, by sex, of mortality observed in the period starting from the estimated 2002 life tables, separated for the Italians and foreigners (the latter having a higher survivorship than the former and converging towards the level of the former);

ii) the age-specific fertility rates for the Italian women equal to those actually observed in the period, and for foreign women (only those resident in Italy at the beginning of 2002) equal to the values estimated for 2001-2002 and updated linearly by a decrease in foreign women's TFR from 2.45 to 1.97 children per woman and a slow progressive change in the age profile approaching that of Italy (mean age at childbearing rising from 27.4 to 28.7 years). It was also considered that about a quarter of the births to foreign mothers are Italian citizens, according to data from the population registers;

iii) the acquisition of citizenship could not be considered. Therefore, the foreign population at the end of 2017 also includes people who became Italian in the 2002-2017 time-period.

2. THE FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION TO THE PAST POPULATION TREND

Actual and Expected resident population and relevant demographic changes by citizenship. Italy, period 2002-2017 (values and differences in thousand)

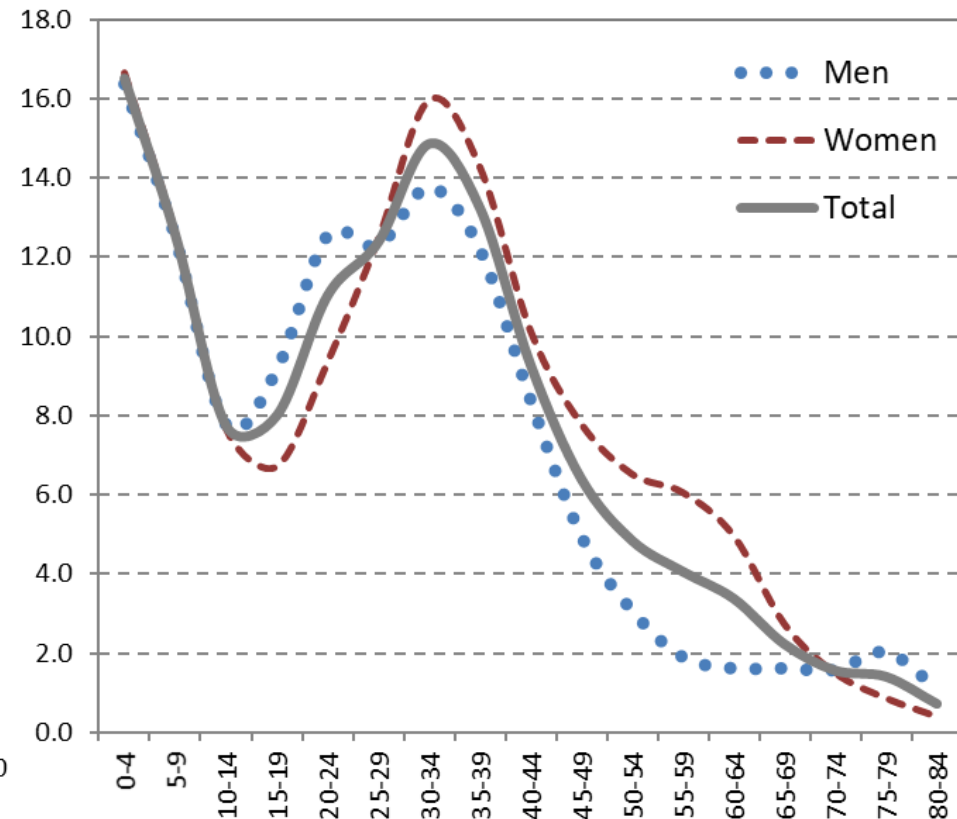| Citizenship	Resident population Jan. 1st 2002 [a]	2002-2017 Natural Change (NC)			Resident population Jan. 1st 2018	Migratory Change [b]
		Births	Deaths	NC		
Actual population						
Italians	56,318	7,507	9,393	-1,886	55,340	908
Foreigners	1,512	1,039	75	964	5,144	2,668
Total	57,831	8,545	9,468	-923	60,484	3,576
Expected population [c]						
Italians	56,318	7,361	9,362	-2,001	54,318	0
Foreigners	1,512	320	64	255	1,768	0
Total	57,831	7,681	9,426	-1,745	56,085	0
Differences between actual and expected values						
Italians	0	145	31	114	1,022	908
Foreigners	0	719	11	708	3,377	2,668
Total	0	865	42	823	4,399	3,576

Notes: (a) The resident population by sex, age and citizenship at the beginning of 2002 was revised to consider the under-coverage in the 2001 census (Istat, 2009). (b) Differences between total change and natural change gives a residual component composed of migratory change and other secondary factors (also citizenship change in the sub-populations of Italians and foreigners. (c) Without international migration in the period 2002-2017.

Source: Own update from Gesano and Strozza, 2011 (own elaboration from Istat data).

2. THE FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION TO THE PAST POPULATION TREND

Age pyramid of actual (including dark area) and expected (without dark area) population residing in Italy, Jan. 1st 2018.

Percentage of actual population more than the expected population, by gender and age groups. Italy, Jan. 1st 2018.

Source: Own update from Gesano and Strozza, 2011 (own elaboration from Istat data).
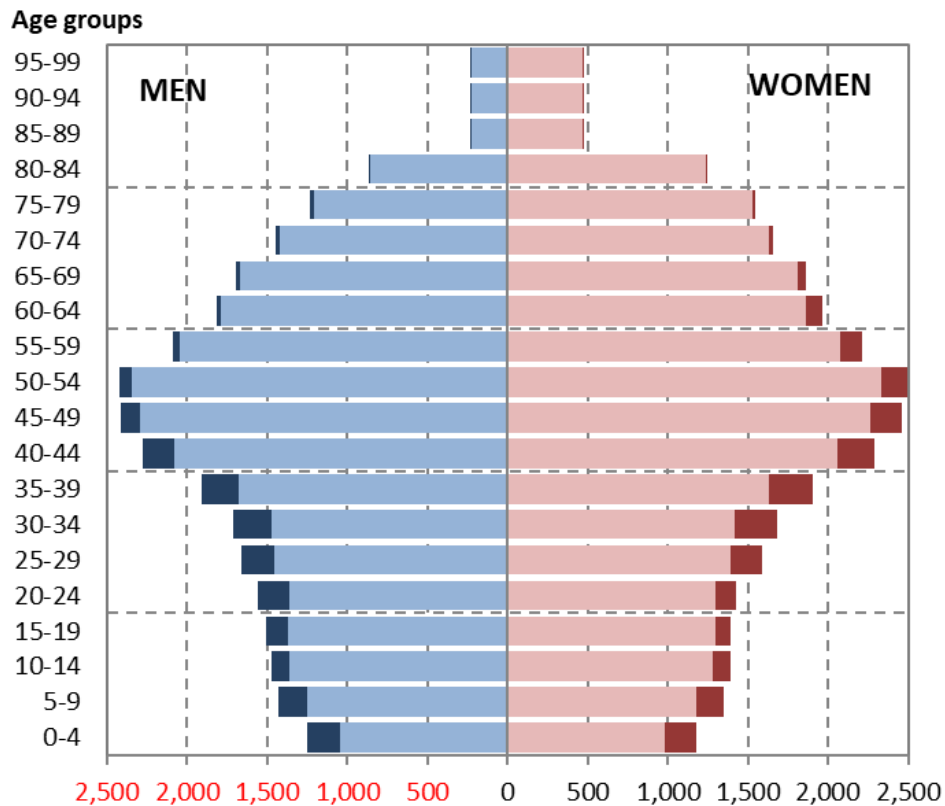
2. THE FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION TO THE PAST POPULATION TREND

Distribution by wide age groups of the actual resident population (A) and expected population (E). Italy, Jan. 1st 2002 and 2018.

Wide age groups	Actual Pop. Jan. 1st 2002 (A02)	Expected Pop. Jan. 1st 2018 (E18)	Actual Pop. Jan. 1st 2018 (A18)	Differences		
				E18-A02	A18-A02	A18-E18
	Absolute values (in thousand)					
0-14	8,212	7,108	8,080	-1,104	-132	972
14-39	20,166	14,371	16,342	-5,795	-3,824	1,971
40-64	18,711	21,147	22,418	2,436	3,707	1,271
65-79	8,215	9,272	9,437	1,057	1,223	165
80+	2,527	4,187	4,207	1,660	1,680	20
Total	57,831	56,085	60,484	-1,745	2,653	4,399
	Percentage values					
0-14	14.2	12.7	13.4	-1.5	-0.8	0.7
14-39	34.9	25.6	27.0	-9.2	-7.9	1.4
40-64	32.4	37.7	37.1	5.4	4.7	-0.6
65-79	14.2	16.5	15.6	2.3	1.4	-0.9
80+	4.4	7.5	7.0	3.1	2.6	-0.5

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3. THE CONTRIBUTION OF FOREIGNERS TO ITALIAN PERIOD FERTILITY

Geographic divisions	TFR (‰)		
	2001	2011	Differ.
North-West	1,193	1,500	307
Nord-East	1,227	1,498	271
Centre	1,168	1,440	272
South	1,347	1,362	15
Islands	1,277	1,369	92
ITALY	1,250	1,441	190

| Geographic divisions	Mean age at childbearing		
	2001	2011	Differ.
North-West	30.9	31.4	0.4
Nord-East	30.9	31.3	0.4
Centre	31.2	31.7	0.5
South	30.0	31.1	1.1
Islands	29.8	30.8	1.0
ITALY	30.5	31.3	0.8

TFR (per 1,000 woman) in 2001 and 2011 and absolute variation by geographical division
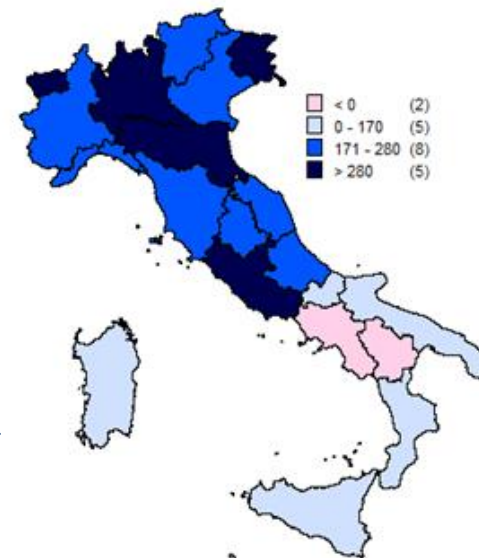
Absolute variation by region

Mean age at childbearing in 2001 and 2011 and absolute variation by geographical division
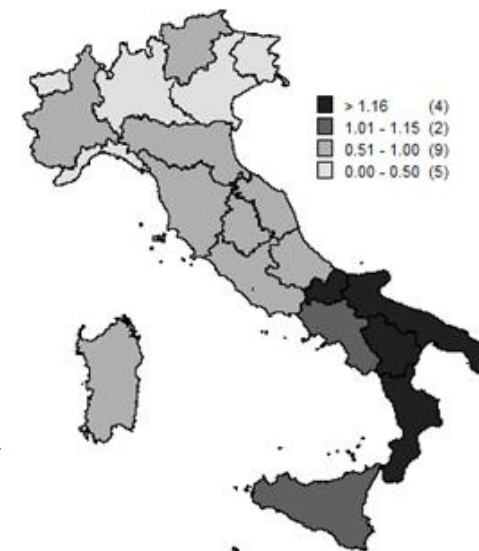
Absolute variation by region

Source: Giannantoni and Strozza, 2015 (own elaboration from Istat data).

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3. THE CONTRIBUTION OF FOREIGNERS TO ITALIAN PERIOD FERTILITY

Although immigrant women have higher fertility levels than native women, they represent a limited share of population, and thus the effect of higher fertility on overall TFR is minimal. However, the contribution of foreigners' fertility to "temporal change in period TFR and mean age at childbearing" could be more important.

Using a classical decomposition model, the **absolute variation in the TFR** in the 2001-2011 period is broken down into three effects: **a)** TFR variation of national women; **b)** TFR variation of foreign women; **c)** variation of foreign women's incidence in the reproductive age group. The contribution of each of the three factors was assessed as simple effects; the effects of conjoint variation of two factors are hypothesized to be equally distributed over the single factors.

A similar model was applied to mean age at birth in order to get an estimate of the contribution of migrants to **variation of timing of fertility** in the total population. The hypothesis is that a slowing down of the increase of mean age at birth can be explained by the effect of the younger age at childbearing of foreign women. The variations in mean age at birth, in the hypothesis of equal distribution of interactions between the single effects, has been broken down into: **a)** variation in mean age at childbearing of Italian women (weighted with Italians' average contribution to TFR over the period); **b)** variation in mean age at childbearing of foreign women (weighted with their average contribution to TFR over the period); **c)** variation of the contribution of foreign women to period TFR.

3. THE CONTRIBUTION OF FOREIGNERS TO ITALIAN PERIOD FERTILITY

The **TFR variation** between two years (0 and 1) can be expressed as follows:

$$_1 TFR - {}_0 TFR = \sum {}_1 f_x^I \cdot {}_1 \bar{d}_x^I - \sum {}_0 f_x^I \cdot {}_0 \bar{d}_x^I + \sum {}_1 f_x^F \cdot {}_t \bar{d}_x^F - \sum {}_0 f_x^F \cdot {}_0 \bar{d}_x^F \qquad \text{and re-written:}$$

$$_1 TFR - {}_0 TFR = \left[\tfrac{1}{2} \sum ({}_1 \bar{d}_x^I + {}_0 \bar{d}_x^I) \cdot ({}_1 f_x^I - {}_0 f_x^I) \right] + \left[\tfrac{1}{2} \sum ({}_1 \bar{d}_x^F + {}_0 \bar{d}_x^F) \cdot ({}_1 f_x^F - {}_0 f_x^F) \right] +$$

$$+ \left[\tfrac{1}{2} \sum [({}_1 f_x^F + {}_0 f_x^F) - ({}_1 f_x^I + {}_0 f_x^I)] \cdot ({}_1 \bar{d}_x^F - {}_0 \bar{d}_x^F) \right] \qquad \text{with} \quad {}_t \bar{d}_x^I \text{ and } {}_t \bar{d}_x^F \text{ the proportion of the two national groups in every age.}$$

The **variation of mean age at childbearing** between two years can be expressed as follows:

$$_1 \bar{x} - {}_0 \bar{x} = {}_1 \bar{x}^I \cdot \frac{\sum {}_1 f_x^I (1 - {}_1 \bar{d}_x^F)}{{}_1 TFR} + {}_1 \bar{x}^F \cdot \frac{\sum {}_1 f_x^F \, {}_1 \bar{d}_x^F}{{}_1 TFR} - {}_0 \bar{x}^I \cdot \frac{\sum {}_0 f_x^I (1 - {}_0 \bar{d}_x^F)}{{}_0 TFR} - {}_0 \bar{x}^S \cdot \frac{\sum {}_0 f_x^F \, {}_0 \bar{d}_x^F}{{}_0 TFR}$$

values of $\bar{x}^I$ and $\bar{x}^F$ are similar but not equal to the mean age at childbearing of Italians and foreigners, being weighted averages of age with weights given by the age-specific fertility rates multiplied by the proportion of women of that given citizenship in each age.

Defining the contribution of Italian and foreign women to period TFR (CTFR) as:

$$CTFR^F = \frac{\sum f_x^F \cdot \bar{d}_x^F}{TFR} \qquad CTFR^I = (1 - CTFR^I) = \frac{\sum f_x^I (1 - \bar{d}_x^F)}{TFR}$$

$$_1 \bar{x} - {}_0 \bar{x} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot ({}_1 CTFR^I + {}_0 CTFR^I) \cdot ({}_1 \bar{x}^I - {}_0 \bar{x}^I) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot ({}_1 CTFR^F + {}_0 CTFR^F) \cdot ({}_1 \bar{x}^F - {}_0 \bar{x}^F) +$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot [({}_1 \bar{x}^F + {}_0 \bar{x}^F) - ({}_1 \bar{x}^I + {}_0 \bar{x}^I)] \cdot ({}_1 CTFR^F - {}_0 CTFR^F)$$

3. THE CONTRIBUTION OF FOREIGNERS TO ITALIAN PERIOD FERTILITY

Decomposition of _TFR change_ in 2001-2011 period by Italian geographic division

Total foreigners' contribution to TFR variation in 2001-2011 period by Italian regions

Geographic divisions	Variation of TFR (per 1,000 women)	Effects due to variation of			Total foreigners' contribution (b+c)
		TFR of Italians (a)	TFR of foreigners (b)	Share of foreigners (c)	
North-West	308	170	-17	155	138
North-East	274	144	-30	159	130
Centre	273	202	-53	123	71
South	6	-11	-8	25	17
Islands	78	58	-7	27	20
ITALY	187	113	-22	96	74

> 100   (6)
71 - 100 (5)
31 - 70 (3)
0 - 30 (6)
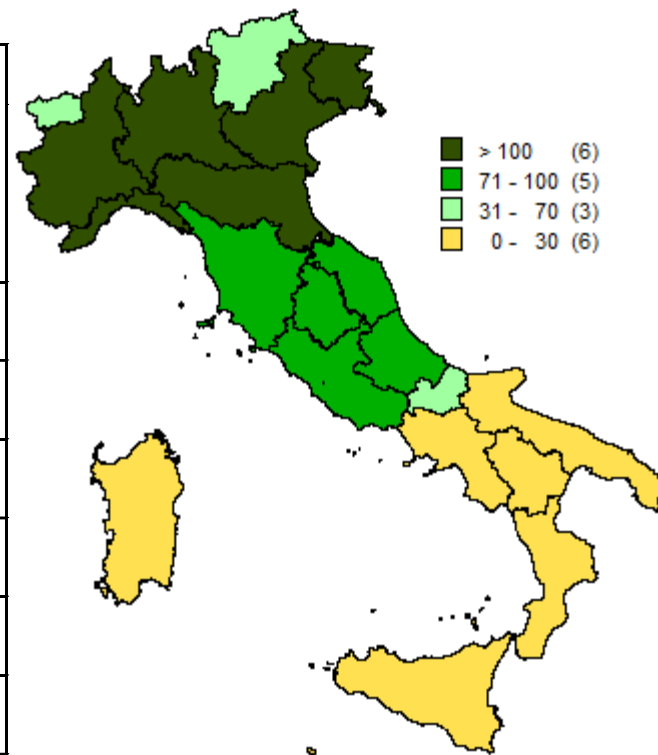
3. THE CONTRIBUTION OF FOREIGNERS TO ITALIAN PERIOD FERTILITY

Decomposition of <u>mean age at childbearing</u> change in 2001-2011 period by geographic division

Geographic divisions	Variation of mean age at birth	Effects due to variation of		
		Mean age at birth of Italians	Mean age at birth of foreigners	Contribution of foreigners to TFR
North-West	0.44	0.89	0.17	-0.62
Nord-East	0.40	0.86	0.20	-0.65
Centre	0.50	0.91	0.04	-0.45
South	1.11	1.18	0.02	-0.10
Islands	1.00	1.06	0.00	-0.06
ITALY	0.76	1.02	0.08	-0.34

% containment of mean age at childbearing due to foreigners by Italian regions, 2001-2011 period

> 45 (5)
31 to 45 (6)
8 – 30 (4)
0 – 7 (5)
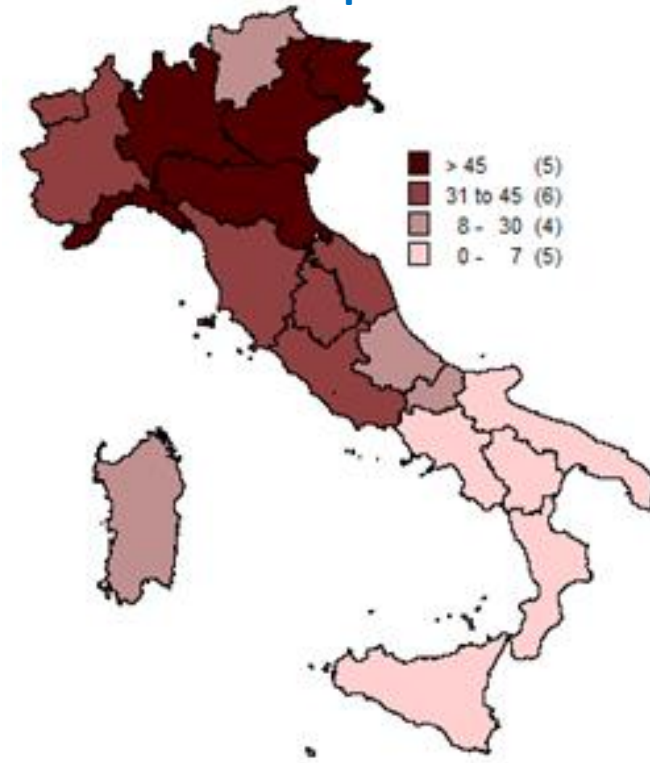
4. FUTURE SCENARIOS ACCORDING TO DEMOGRAPHIC OBJECTIVES

THE FUTURE'S NOT FOR US TO SEE. Population ageing has been and will be an inevitable process, mainly linked at the national level to birth control (below-replacement fertility) and to the lengthening of human life (increased longevity). On the basis of Istat's demographic forecasts (2007-2051) and adopting the **prospective 'what if ...' approach** it is possible to evaluate the effects of different combinations of fertility levels and net migration on the ageing of the population residing in Italy 20-40 years later, retaining the other assumptions introduced by Istat.

Expected share of the elderly population by Italian women's fertility level and annual net migration. Italy, 2010-2051
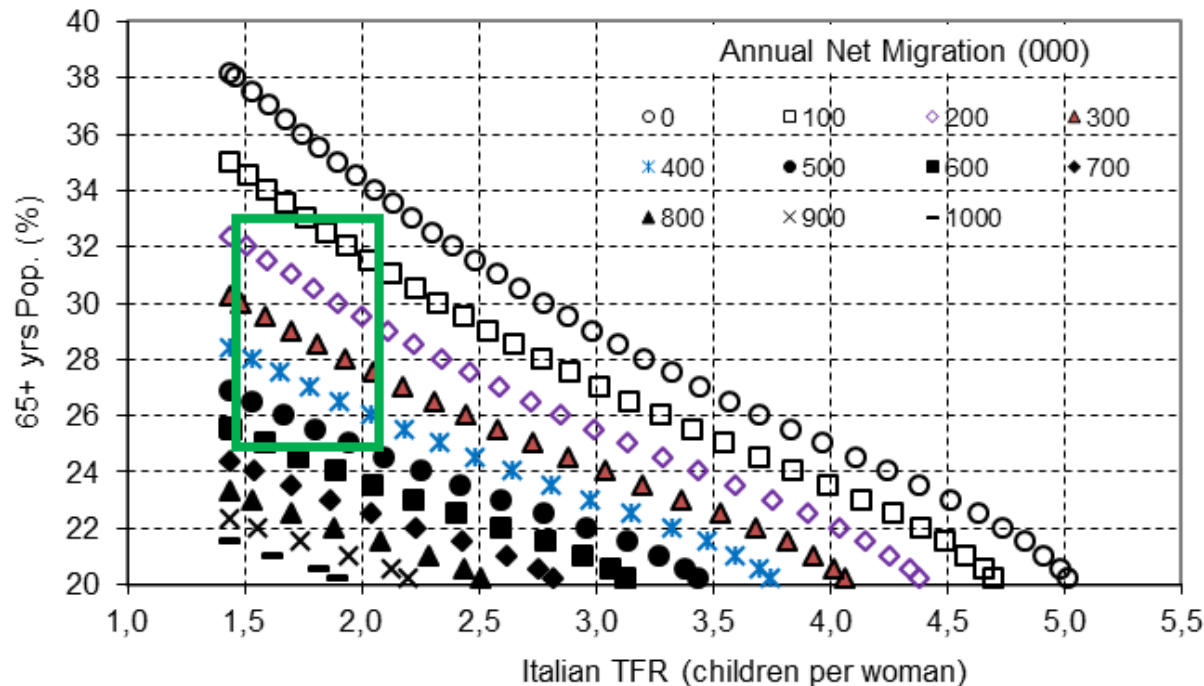
Present and future population policies in Italy, as well as in other countries with lowest-low fertility and fast population aging should combine incentives to increase fertility along with in-migrations by annually fixing quotas, developing re-settlement programmes and working towards effectively integrating the migrant population. This seems the only way to reduce the pace of population aging - not to reverse it - and to control its demographic consequences.

Source: Gesano and Strozza, 2011 (own elaboration from Istat data).

5. IMMIGRATION PLANET: THE WIDE RANGE OF NATIONALITIES

The range of nationalities and gender imbalances among foreign residents at the beginning of 2015

% of foreign population in the ten main countries of citizenship

Romania 22.6%
Albania 9.8%
Morocco 9.0%
China 5.3%
Ukraine 4.5%
Philippines 3.4%
India 2.9%
Moldova 2.9%
Bangladesh 2.3%
Peru 2.2%
Other 35.2%
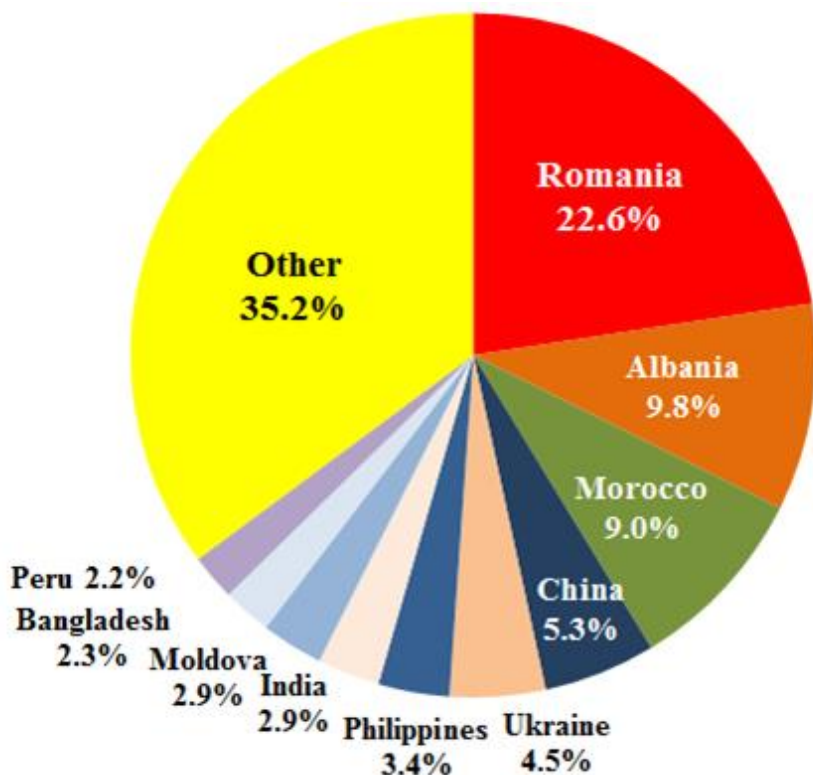
% of women in the twenty main countries of citizenship

% Women

Country	%
Senegal	27
Bangladesh	30
Egypt	33
Pakistan	35
Tunisia	38
India	40
Sri Lanka	45
Morocco	46
Macedonia	46
Albania	48
China	49
Nigeria	50
TOTAL	53
Philippines	56
Romania	57
Ecuador	57
Peru	58
Bulgaria	63
Moldova	66
Poland	73
Ukraine	79
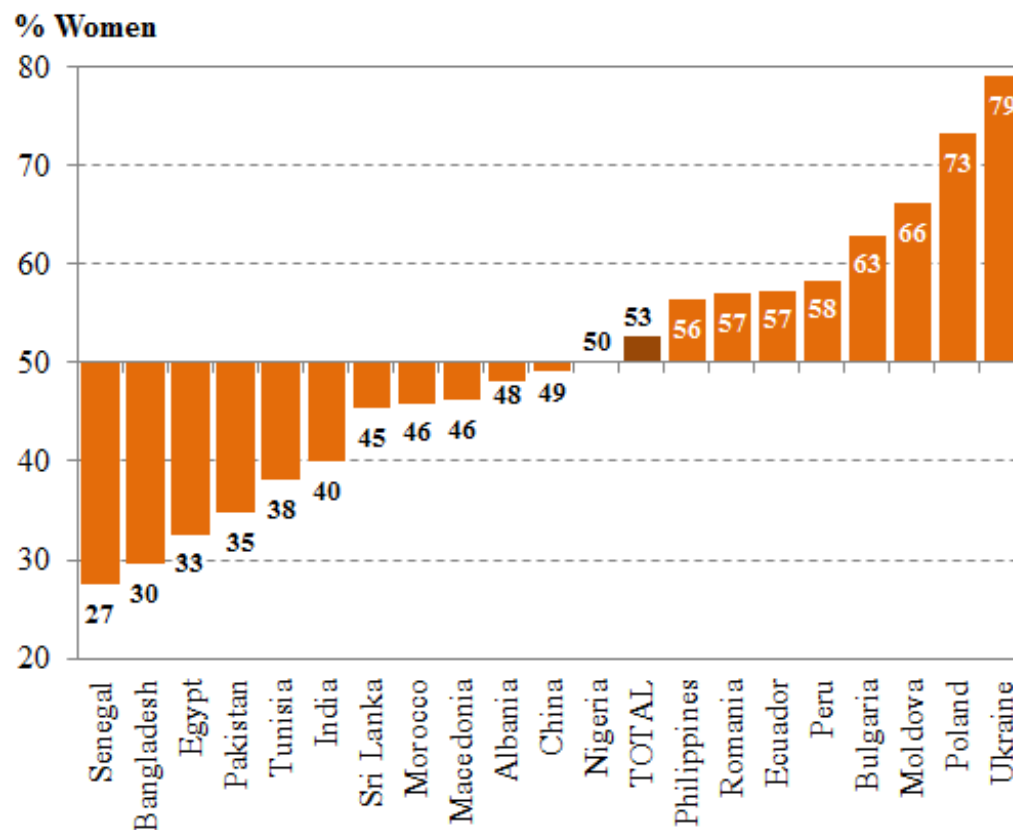
5. IMMIGRATION PLANET: THE WIDE RANGE OF NATIONALITIES

A factorial analysis using the principal component method has been conducted on **37 statistical units** (non-EU countries of citizenship) using **12 elementary indicators** on the foreign communities.

The indicators concern:

A. *demographic characteristics* (structure by gender and age groups, average age and age difference between men and women, structure of the population in working age and index of children aged 0-4 per 100 women aged 15-49);

B. *migratory characteristics* (share of second generations among residents in 2012, increase of residents in the last five years, percentage of valid permits to stay for at least one year and percentage of permits to stay for family and for labour-related reasons).

Three factors have been extracted that represent:

1. *demographic characteristics*, contrasting the younger male-dominated communities, with a higher proportion of children and births in Italy (positive size of the axis) with those with a female prevalence, with a higher average age and higher mean age among women than among men (negative size of the axis) ;

2. *the importance of labour immigration* for the greater weight of work permits and older people of working age (positive size of the axis);

3. *the migration model* that contrasts the communities with high family reunification and regular long-term presence (permits of at least one year) against the others.

# 5. IMMIGRATION PLANET: THE WIDE RANGE OF NATIONALITIES

Projection of statistical units (37 non EU country of citizenship) on first two factorial axes of the factorial analysis in principal components on 12 indicators on the demographic and migratory characteristics. Italy, beginning of 2017

Six groups emerged from the aggregative hierarchical cluster analysis with the Ward criterion:

most of the communities of the FSU (**Russia, Belarus and the other Asian republics**) belong to the 5th group (consisting of 8 nationalities, mainly from Latin America) placed in the third quadrant, indicating the **prevalence of the female presence and**, at the same time, **the lesser importance of work**;

Ukrainians and Georgians form the 3rd group with a clear predominance of women, but also characterized by the predominance of work permits, an imbalance in the structure of the working age population in favour of older people and a low weight of family reunifications;

more strongly characterized even than that of the **Moldovans**, who go together with other nationalities (2nd group) typically characterized by prevailing female migration, especially for labour reasons, but with less marked characteristics than in the past.
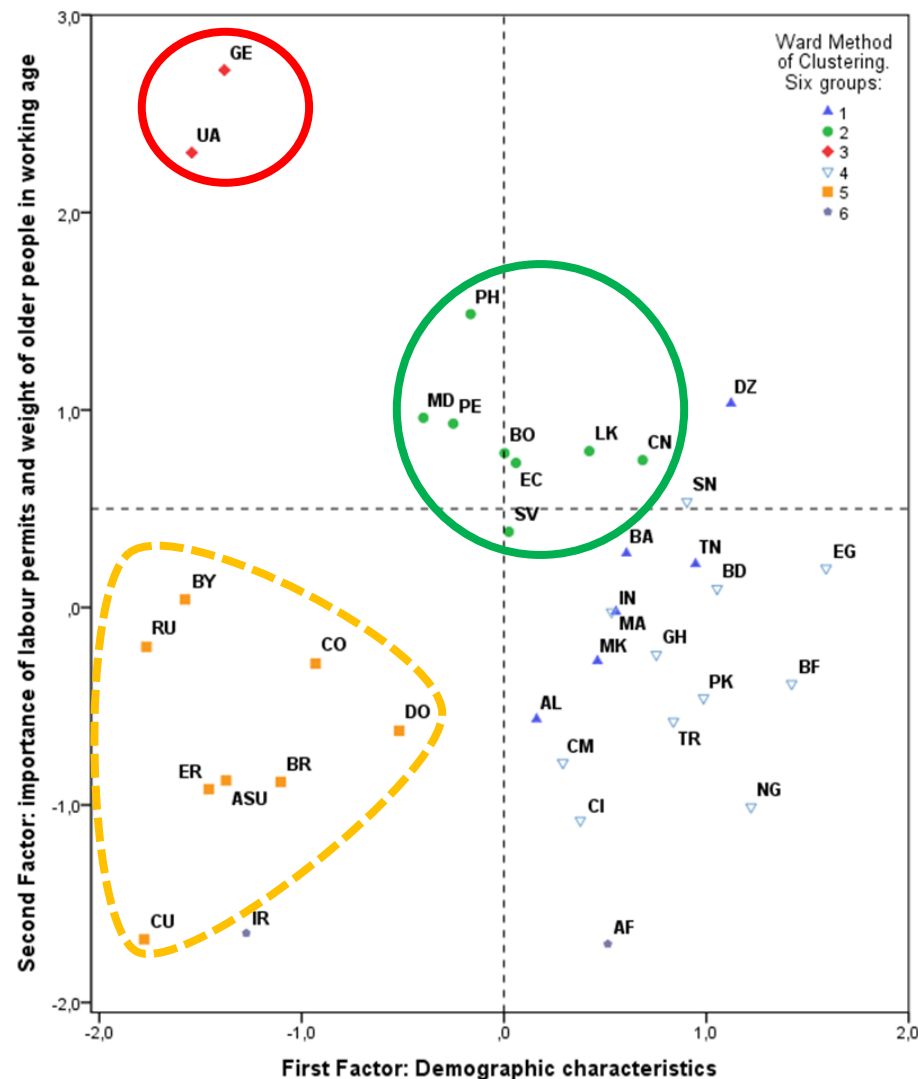
The following countries of citizenship were excluded from the analysis: Kosovo and Serbia for some limitations of the available statistics; and Gambia and Mali because they were outliers (the clear prevalence of asylum seekers and refugees) from an initial analysis. The meaning of the acronyms is indicated in the following alphabetical ordered list: AF=Afghanistan; AL=Albania; **ASU=Former Asian SU Rep.**; BA=Bosnia & Herzegovina; BD=Bangladesh; BF=Burkina Faso; BO=Bolivia; BR=Brazil; **BY=Belarus**; CI=Cote D'Ivoire; CM=Cameroon; CN=China; CO=Colombia; CU=Cuba; DO=Dominican Republic; DZ=Algeria; EC=Ecuador; EG=Egypt; ER=Eritrea; **GE=Georgia**; GH=Ghana; IN=India; IR=Iran; LK=Sri Lanka; MA=Morocco; **MD=Moldova**; MK=Macedonia; NG=Nigeria; PE=Peru; PH=Philippines; PK=Pakistan; **RU=Russian Federation**; SN=Senegal; SV=El Salvador; TN=Tunisia; TR=Turkey; **UA=Ukraine**. The cases in bold concerns the FSU countries of citizenship.

Source: Benassi *et al*., 2020 (own elaboration on Istat and Ministry of Interior data).

5. IMMIGRATION PLANET: EMPLOYMENT OF FOREIGN WOMEN

Occupational characteristics by specific country of citizenship of foreign women aged 20-64 (percentage values). Italy, 2015-17

% by occupational economic sector

Citizenship	Employment rate	Unemployment rate	Employee	Fixed-term contracts	Part-time	Over-educated[b]
Ukraine	67.8	12.5	96.9	7.6	43.5	52.0
Moldova	69.3	13.9	97.9	11.4	44.7	52.7
Russia & Belarus	53.8	18.3	87.6	17.0	41.8	42.4
Asian republics	76.9	...	...	...	31.8	52.5
Baltic republics	72.1	...	...	24.7	36.3	42.0
Total FSU	**67.3**	**13.2**	**96.3**	**9.9**	**43.0**	**51.3**
Romania	59.9	15.3	95.1	17.0	42.9	41.5
Albania	37.9	27.0	88.7	27.4	52.6	46.6
Morocco	23.9	30.4	90.7	22.8	47.4	42.6
China	69.3	3.1	50.0	14.0	27.1	9.6
Philippines	83.2	6.2	...	5.8	52.0	74.0
Total foreigners	**52.4**	**17.0**	**91.4**	**15.1**	**44.3**	**44.4**

(...) Not statistically significant.

Bar chart: % by occupational economic sector (Care services, Food services, Other services, Industry and agriculture)

- Asian republics: 91 Care services, 7 Other services
- Philippines: 81 Care services, 4 Food services, 12 Other services, 2 Industry and agriculture
- Ukraine: 74 Care services, 6 Food services, 17 Other services, 3 Industry and agriculture
- Moldova: 65 Care services, 7 Food services, 21 Other services, 6 Industry and agriculture
- Romania: 51 Care services, 10 Food services, 25 Other services, 14 Industry and agriculture
- Russia & Belarus: 49 Care services, 10 Food services, 32 Other services, 8 Industry and agriculture
- Morocco: 38 Care services, 10 Food services, 37 Other services, 16 Industry and agriculture
- Albania: 26 Care services, 18 Food services, 38 Other services, 18 Industry and agriculture
- Baltic republics: 22 Care services, 11 Food services, 62 Other services
- China: 11 Care services, 23 Food services, 44 Other services, 23 Industry and agriculture
- Total FSU: 69 Care services, 7 Food services, 20 Other services, 5 Industry and agriculture
- Total foreigners: 50 Care services, 9 Food services, 30 Other services, 11 Industry and agriculture

5. IMMIGRATION PLANET: EMPLOYMENT OF FOREIGN WOMEN

In order to disentangle the causes of the differences in **over-education** by country of citizenship, the **two-step Heckman procedure** is used. This fits a maximum-likelihood probit model with sample selection (Heckman 1976; Winship & Mare 1992):

- The *selection equation* has a dummy dependent variable that assumes value 1 in the case of **employed** respondents and 0 otherwise.

- The *outcome equation* has **over-education** as a dependent dummy variable (over-educated vs. not over-educated).

An *alternative outcome equation* has been considered: the **occupation in household services** vs. other types of employment.

- In all estimated models, only one different predictor is included in the selection equation: the educational level.

- A number of additional covariates are included. Some covariates are included **in both equations** (selection and outcome models), such as: age groups at interview; years since migration; area of residence; types of couple and of household.

- Others are included *only in the outcome model*, such as: **type, terms, and duration of occupation; occupational sector** (analysing over-education).

5. IMMIGRATION PLANET: EMPLOYMENT OF FOREIGN WOMEN

Effects of specific country of citizenship with and without control variables.

a1. employed vs unemployed

Country	No covar.	With control var.
Ukraine	0.149	-0.055
Moldova	0.214	0.106
Russia & Belarussia	-0.263	-0.368
Asian republics	0.287	0.085
Baltic republics	0.198	0.219
Romania	(referent group)	
Albania	-0.533	-0.355
Morocco	-0.920	-0.788
China	0.293	0.392
Philippines	0.721	0.718

b1. overeducated vs not-overereduc.

Country	No covar.	With control var.
Ukraine	0.059	0.295
Moldova	0.062	0.188
Russia & Belarussia	0.119	0.272
Asian republics	-0.052	0.293
Baltic republics	-0.190	0.077
Romania	(referent group)	
Albania	0.449	0.308
Morocco	0.681	0.479
China	-0.711	-0.809
Philippines	0.381	0.327

b2. empl. in care service vs other occup.

Country	No covar.	With control var.
Ukraine	0.509	0.239
Moldova	0.390	0.424
Russia & Belarussia	-0.119	-0.258
Asian republics	1.040	0.892
Baltic republics	-0.479	-0.318
Romania	(referent group)	
Albania	-0.772	-0.449
Morocco	-0.827	-0.524
China	-0.934	-0.622
Philippines	0.969	1.116
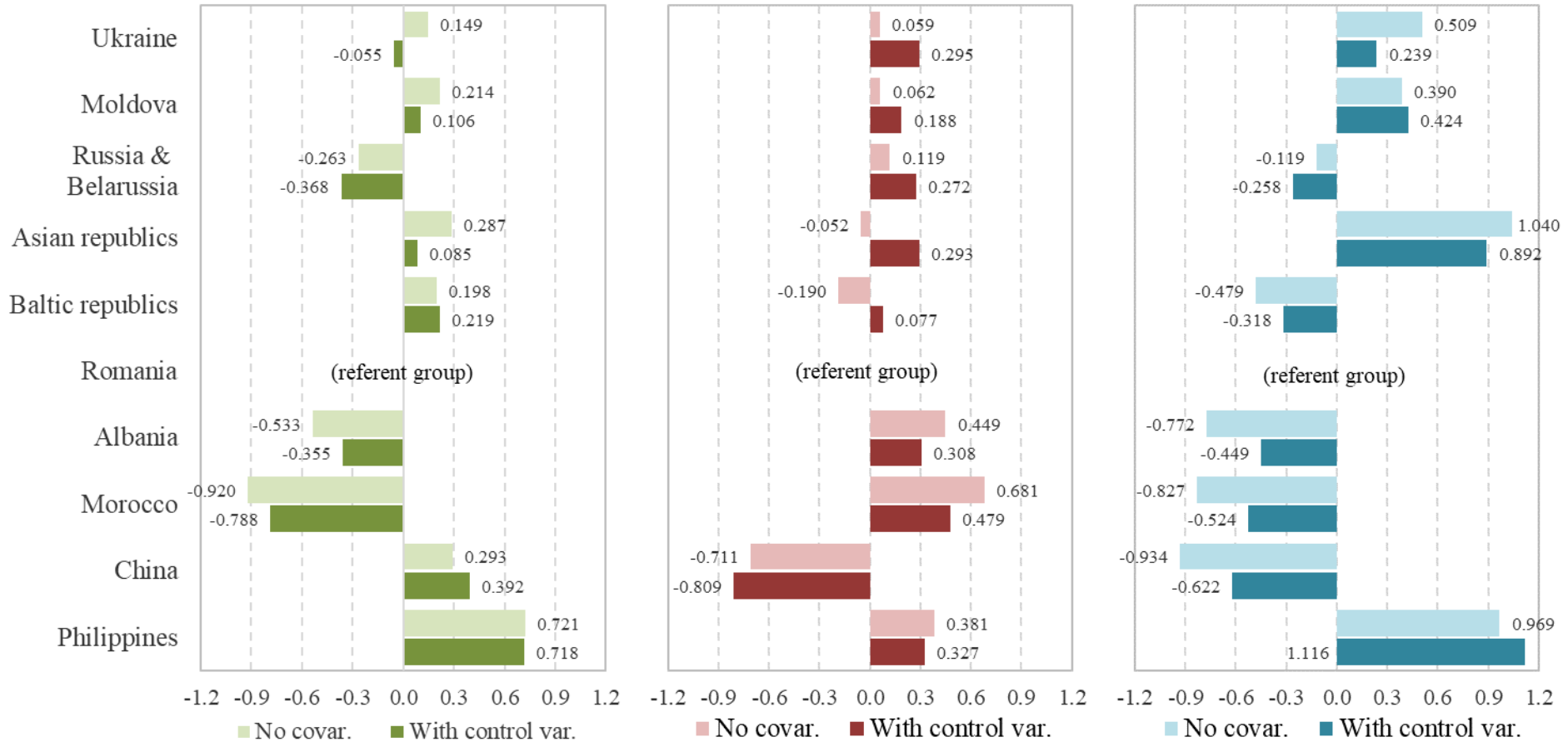
All values have 99% of significance. The a2. selection model is not shown as consistently similar to a1. selection model.

6. THE SCHOOL INTEGRATION OF DESCENDANTS OF IMMIGRANTS

How many non-Italian students attend Italian schools?

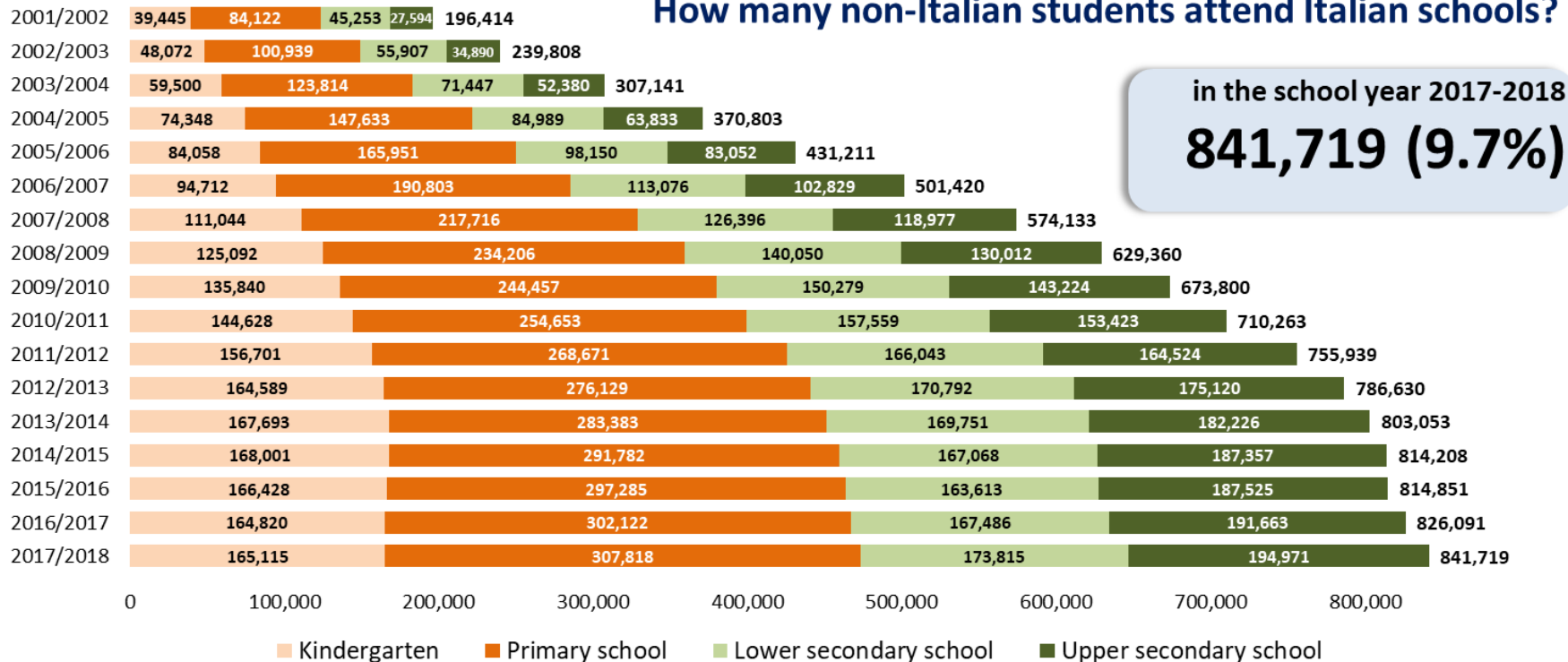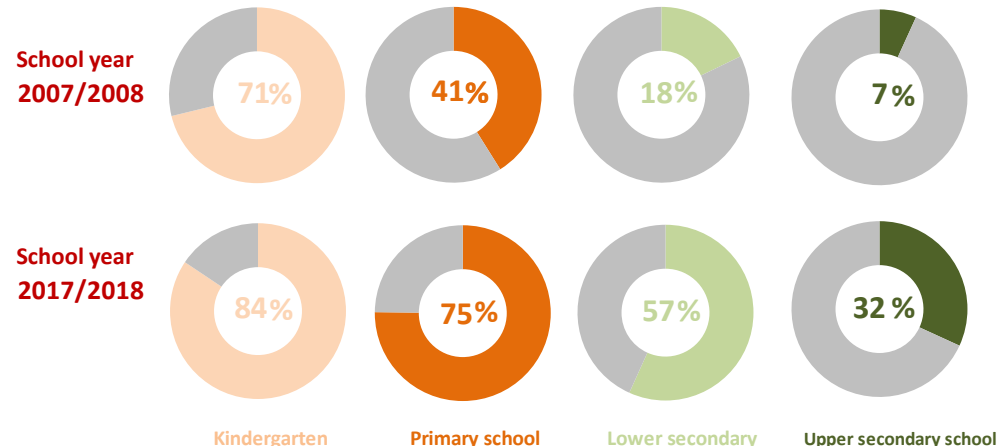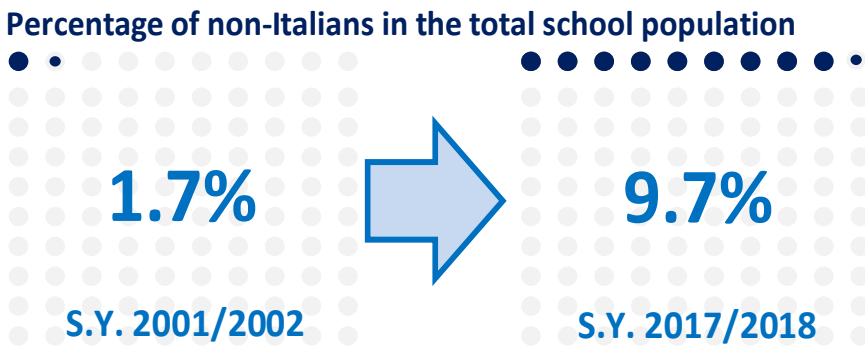| School Year	Kindergarten	Primary school	Lower secondary school	Upper secondary school	Total
2001/2002	39,445	84,122	45,253	27,594	196,414
2002/2003	48,072	100,939	55,907	34,890	239,808
2003/2004	59,500	123,814	71,447	52,380	307,141
2004/2005	74,348	147,633	84,989	63,833	370,803
2005/2006	84,058	165,951	98,150	83,052	431,211
2006/2007	94,712	190,803	113,076	102,829	501,420
2007/2008	111,044	217,716	126,396	118,977	574,133
2008/2009	125,092	234,206	140,050	130,012	629,360
2009/2010	135,840	244,457	150,279	143,224	673,800
2010/2011	144,628	254,653	157,559	153,423	710,263
2011/2012	156,701	268,671	166,043	164,524	755,939
2012/2013	164,589	276,129	170,792	175,120	786,630
2013/2014	167,693	283,383	169,751	182,226	803,053
2014/2015	168,001	291,782	167,068	187,357	814,208
2015/2016	166,428	297,285	163,613	187,525	814,851
2016/2017	164,820	302,122	167,486	191,663	826,091
2017/2018	165,115	307,818	173,815	194,971	841,719

in the school year 2017-2018
841,719 (9.7%)

Legend: ■ Kindergarten ■ Primary school ■ Lower secondary school ■ Upper secondary school

Percentage of non-Italians in the total school population

1.7% → **9.7%**

S.Y. 2001/2002   **S.Y. 2017/2018**

and over **531,000 foreign students were born in Italy** (63% of the total).
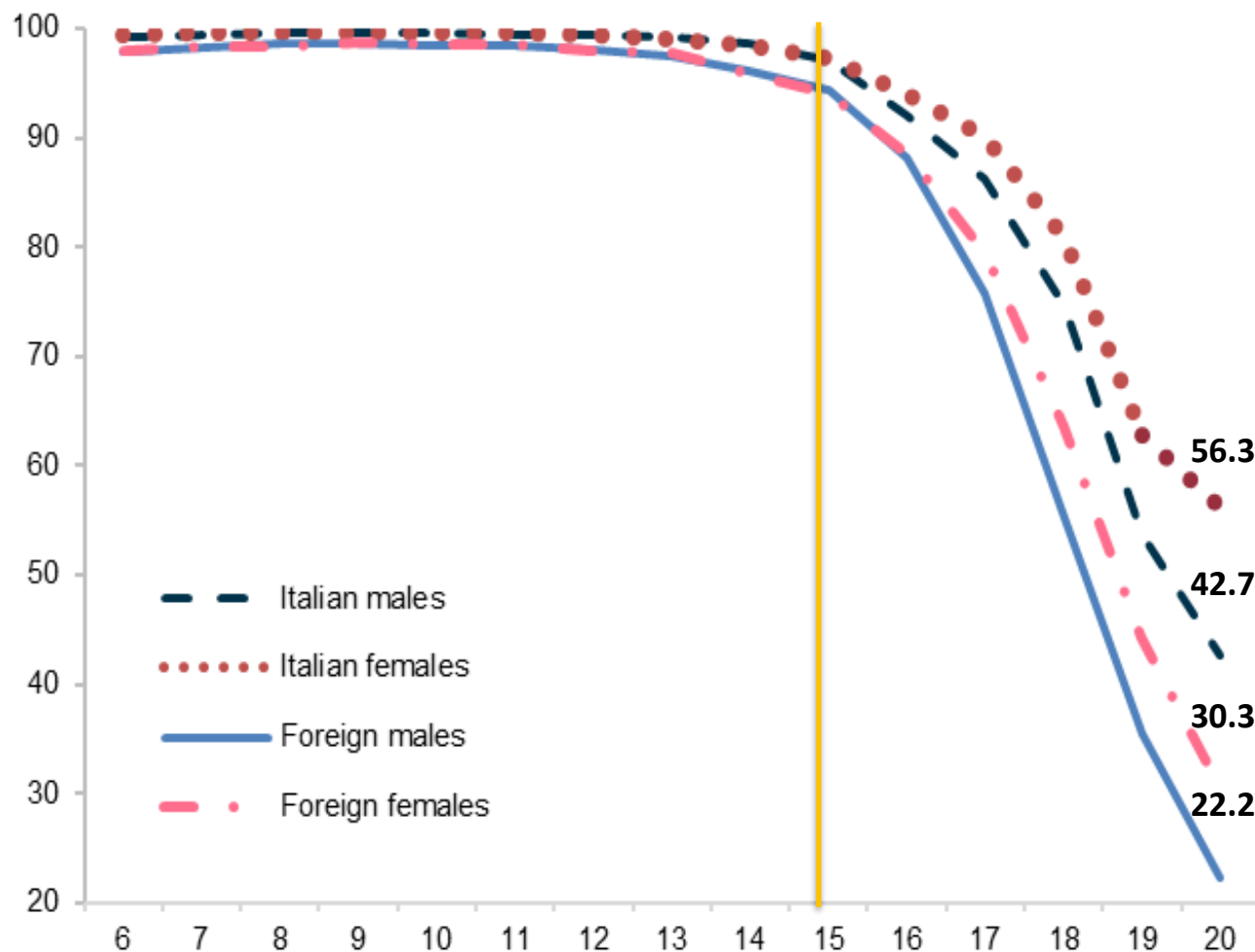The weight per type of school is different, but in all the born in Italy are growing!

School year 2007/2008

Kindergarten	Primary school	Lower secondary	Upper secondary school
71%	41%	18%	7%

School year 2017/2018

Kindergarten	Primary school	Lower secondary	Upper secondary school
84%	75%	57%	32%

6. THE SCHOOL INTEGRATION OF DESCENDANTS OF IMMIGRANTS

School attendance rate by age, citizenship and migratory generation, Italy 9th Oct. 2011

Males and foreigners have the lowest percentages.

From age 15 the differences become relevant both by gender and by citizenship.

Gender differences are greater for Italians than for immigrants.

Legend:
- – – Italian males
- ⋯⋯ Italian females
- —— Foreign males
- – · – Foreign females

Values at age 20: 56.3, 42.7, 30.3, 22.2

6. THE SCHOOL INTEGRATION OF DESCENDANTS OF IMMIGRANTS

The survey on **"Social Condition and Integration of Foreign citizens" (SCIF)** was conducted in **2011-2012** and collected data on families (about 12,000 households) with at least one foreign citizen, providing original information on the living conditions and integration of foreign citizens (including naturalised persons).

The data allow us to associate each young individual of immigrant origin with his/her parents' characteristics (e.g. age, citizenship, degree of study, family type) and to estimate different indicators of integration at the individual and family levels.

Among the young foreigners aged 15-20 (1,270 sample units), the share of enrolled in school are just over 62%, that is a proportion practically in line with that recorded at the 2011 census. The use of logistic regression made it possible to evaluate the association between some individual characteristics and family situations with the risk of not being enrolled in school.

6. THE SCHOOL INTEGRATION OF DESCENDANTS OF IMMIGRANTS

Logistic regression of the failure to enrol at school among foreigners aged 15-20 years old, Italy 2011-12

EXPLICATIVE VARIABLES	OR	Sign.	EXPLICATIVE VARIABLES	OR	Sign.
GENDER (ref. Males)			DIFFICULTY IN THE USE OF ITALIAN (ref. None)		
Females	0,728	**	At least one difficulty	4.262	***
AGE GROUP (ref. 15-17)			ITALIAN COABITANTS (ref. None)		
18-20	5.854	***	At least one Italian coabitant	0,292	***
GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISION (ref. North)			PARENTS LIVING WITH THE BOY (ref. Both parents)		
Centre	0,861		Only cohabiting mother	1.329	
South	2.007	***	Only cohabiting father	0,800	
CITIZENSHIP (ref. Romania)			Both parents are not coabiting	8.449	***
Albania	1.384		HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF PARENTS (ref. Graduation)		
Ukraine & Moldova	1.736		High school degree	1.681	*
Rest of Europe	2.384	***	Professional	2.752	***
Morocco	1.040		Compulsory	2.418	***
Rest of North Africa	3.391	**	Primary or less	2.676	***
Sub-saharian Africa	0,893		HOUSE PROPERTY (ref. Yes)		
ME & Central & South Asia	1.873		No	1.124	
Chine	1.603		OCCUPATIONAL CONDITION OF PARENTS (ref. Both employed)		
Rest of Asia	1.238		One employed	1.051	
America Latina	1.042		Both not employed	1.532	
MIGRATORY GENERATION (ref. G2.0)					
G1.75	0,919				
G1.50	1.032		Number of cases	1,254	
G1.25 and G1.0	1.558		pseudo-R^2	0,466	

7. IMMIGRANTS' CHILDREN'S SCHOOLING

Foreign students, and in particular those born abroad, display **in respect to Italian students**:

- ❑ **low rates of admission** to the final exams of middle and secondary school;
- ❑ **high rates of school failure**, with wider gaps in the first year of every educational cycle;
- ❑ **low evaluations on average**.

The greater learning difficulties of immigrants' children compared to their Italian fellows are documented (Invalsi tests and Pisa programme).
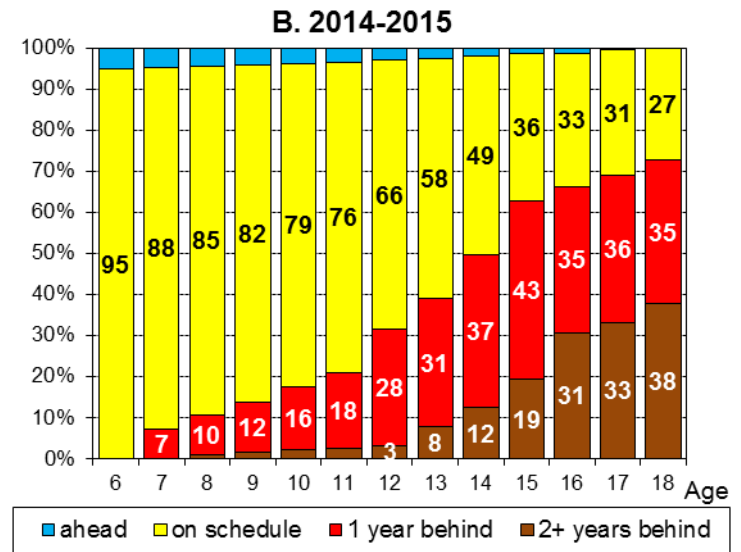
Widespread delay in schooling

Non-Italians students by their educational path according to age. Italy, s.y. 2014-2015

B. 2014-2015

Age	ahead	on schedule	1 year behind	2+ years behind
6		95		
7		88	7	
8		85	10	
9		82	12	
10		79	16	
11		76	18	
12		66	28	3
13		58	31	8
14		49	37	12
15		36	43	19
16		33	35	31
17		31	36	33
18		27	35	38

&

Clear horizontal differentiation in schooling

Italian and foreign students by type of secondary school, s.y. 2014-2015

Type of upper secondary school	% by type of secondary school			Location of foreiners	
	Italians	Foreigners born in Italy (G2)	Foreigners born abroad (G1,5)	Foreigners born in Italy (G2)	Foreigners born abroad (G1,5)
High school focusing on classical studies	6.5	1.9	1.3	0.29	0.20
High school focusing on sciences	22.1	15.4	9.2	0.70	0.42
High school focusing on languages	7.6	8.6	5.9	1.13	0.78
Artistic education	4.2	2.9	3.4	0.69	0.81
Former high school focusing on education	7.5	6.8	4.1	0.91	0.55
Technical school	31.7	36.3	36.8	1.15	1.16
Vocational school	20.4	28.1	39.3	1.38	1.93
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Index (%) of dissimilarity with Italians		13.3	24.0		

Source: own elaboration on MIUR data.

6. THE SCHOOL INTEGRATION OF DESCENDANTS OF IMMIGRANTS

Clear links have appeared between schooling delay, drop-out or choice of less demanding educational pathways, using the data of the **ITAGEN2 sample survey** carried out in the first months of 2006 on over 20,000 middle school students, more or less divided between Italians and immigrants' children.

Ceteris paribus, delayed schooling progress plays a statistically significant role in determining the educational intentions of children. Other factors come into play, but being in a lower grade than the age leads to the choice of dropping out of school or to opt for less demanding educational pathways.

Relative risk of having High or Low future school aspirations. Results from the multinomial logistic regression (reference modality = I don't know)

Sample →	All students		Only immigrants' children	
Future educational aspirations → (ref. = I don't know)	High	Low	High	Low
Educational pathway (ref. = on schedule)				
1 year behind	0.82 ***	1.23 ***	0.92	1.21 **
2+ years behind	0.77 **	1.40 ***	0.83	1.36 ***

Low = aggregates those who want to drop out of school or enroll in a technical school.

Controlling for gender, migratory generation, level of knowledge of Italian language, hours spent studying, helps doing homework, parents' education, father's job, presence of brothers and/or sisters, owned house, crowding in the house, type of friends, grade, perceived performance, province of residence/survey and mother's country of birth.

Level of significance in relation to the reference modalities : ***<=0.001; **<=0.01; **<=0.05.

Sources: own elaboration on ITAGEN2 data (Dalla Zuanna *et al*. 2009; Mussino and Strozza, 2011: 107).

BRIEF AND SCHEMATIC CONCLUSIONS

- More than <u>40 years have passed</u> since Italy became an immigration country.

- Immigrants and their descendants are now a <u>structural component</u> of the Italian productive system and society.

- Foreign immigration has <u>slowed the population aging</u> and <u>contributed to the slight recovery in the period fertility</u> in the past decade.

- To guarantee the future demographic balance it would be necessary to introduce effective pro-natalist policies and <u>foreign immigration at more or less the same levels as the past decade</u>.

- It will be necessary <u>to start managing migration flows</u> *ex ante.*

- Effective <u>integration policies</u> and the <u>revision of the law on citizenship</u> are necessary too.

- The most important challenge remains the <u>school inclusion of immigrant descendants</u>!

Thank you very much!