

THE PRESENCE OF MIGRANTS IN METROPOLITAN CITIES

Executive Summary



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Introduction

The migratory phenomenon in our Country is showing a constant evolution. The data highlight the concurrence of processes, which are different from each other. On one hand, figures show the **decrease and transformation of entry flows** (with a rise in international protection, asylum and family reunification applications and a decrease in work related entries). On the other hand, the data underline a **stabilization process of the more rooted presences** up to the acquisition of Italian citizenship. These processes do not occur uniformly throughout Italy. In fact, as in common knowledge, immigration is a sort of a litmus test of the territories it involves. Our Country is no exception to this rule. The features of the migratory phenomenon on a local level highlight the differences that have been historically characterizing Italy. The series dedicated to the presence of migrants in 14 Metropolitan areas is complementary to the National Reports on Migrants in the Italian labour Market and on the Main Foreign Communities Living in Italy. It aims at contributing to the analysis of such configuration to become an instrument to understand, analyse and study the different aspects, characteristics and trends of the migratory phenomenon according to different areas.

On 1st January 2018, there were 3,714,934 Non-EU legally residing citizens in Italy. This number is substantially stable compared to the previous year with an increase, which is lower than 800 units compared to 1st January 2017. The origin of Non-EU legally residing citizens in Italy is rather heterogeneous. It uniformly includes Europe, Africa and Asia (approximately one third of them comes from each continent) whereas 1 out of 10 Non-EU migrants has American origins. Specifically, one third of legally residing comes from the first three Countries: Morocco (11.9%), Albania (11.6%) and China (8.3%).

The distribution of Non-EU legally residing citizens in Italy is far from uniform. The North hosts the highest number of Non-EU citizens (61.8%) followed by the Centre with approximately 24% and then the South, where 14.3% of Non-EU legally residing citizens in Italy have received or renewed the residence permit. Among the Metropolitan areas, the top-ranking cities for the presence of Non-EU citizens are Milan and Rome. They host more than one fifth of Non-EU legally residing citizens. Specifically, almost 445,000 migrants have renewed or applied for a residence permit in Milan (12% of Non-EU legally residing citizens in Italy) and more than 346,000 (9.3%) in Rome.

Then there are Turin, Florence, Naples and Bologna with percentages ranging from 2.3% to 3.2% whereas the other Metropolitan Cities hosted less than 2% of Non-EU legally residing citizens on 1st January 2018.

When analysing data regarding the incidence among residents¹, the picture partially changes. Again, Milan ranks first. Out of 100 residents, less than 12 come from a Non-EU Country. Florence ranks fourth when it comes to legally residing. However, it ranks second for incidence of Non-EU citizens over the total resident population (9.9%). It is followed by Bologna (8.5%) and Rome (7.4%). This distribution is linked to the attractive factors of the different areas that reflect the segmentation that has been historically characterizing the Country. Moreover, they spur migrants to move to areas, which show a greater possibility of socio-economic and labour insertion.

Various signals indicate that the migrants' stabilisation process is not uniform throughout Italy. In fact, the number of long-term residents is higher in Venice, Genoa and Florence. These cities are places where migrants stabilise. Similarly, when analysing the number of minors (signal of the presence of family units) data show that Metropolitan Cities as Naples and Rome are involved in the migratory phenomenon. However, probably they are transit destinations where to look for a job during the first steps of migration. Together with Cagliari they show the lowest incidence of under 18 (respectively 14.1%, 16.4% and 16%). On the contrary, in Venice, Milan and Bologna there are signals that show the presence of families.

¹ Data about residents concern Non-EU citizens who are registered in the register office. Differently, data regarding legally residing concern holders of a valid residence permit. The two parameters do not coincide because not all residence permit holders are registered in the municipality register office even if they are legally residing in the territory. To explain the difference between these two parameters, overall, in Italy there are 3,582,293 Non-UE residents and 3,714,934 legally residing.

The geographical, social and economic features of the Metropolitan Cities have led to significant differences concerning the prevailing reasons at the basis of migrants' residence permits in Italy. Specifically, the Metropolitan Cities that are geographically more exposed to non-programmed entry flows are experiencing a considerably high incidence of migrants holding or applying for international protection over the total amount of those legally present. Reggio Calabria ranks first as for this incidence with 34.2% of legally residing (over the last 7 years, this percentage increased by 30 percentage points). It is followed by Bari with 32.3% (with an increase of 20 percentage points since 2011) and Catania with 31.7% (+28.4 points in 7 years). Whereas, more than half of the residence permits subject to expiry are issued for family reasons in Bologna and Venice (respectively 51.3% and 52.1%). In Naples, Milan and Florence, work is the prevailing reason at the basis of migrants' residence permits (respectively 52.1%, 43.5% and 42.9%).

Non-EU citizens have been able to find their collocation in the labour market, where they account for 7.1%. They registered a better employment rate (59.1%) compared to the Italian labour force (57.7%) despite a strong employment segmentation and a scarce remuneration. However, there are relevant territorial differences. The employment rate of Non-EU citizens ranges from a minimum of 56.7% in Florence to a maximum of 70.4% in Milan. Whereas, the lowest unemployment rate is registered in Milan (8.1%) and the highest one in Bari (21.1%).²

Moreover, the amount of enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens continues to increase. 374,065 Non-EU owners of individual enterprises account for 11.7% of the individual entrepreneurs in Italy (in 2016, the incidence was 11.3%). There has been a 2.1% increase compared to the previous year. Rome, Milan and Naples are the metropolitan Cities with the highest absolute values of individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens (respectively 37,361, 33,305 and 19,353), whereas Milan, Florence and Rome register the highest incidence of Non-EU citizens among the owners of individual enterprises (respectively 25.6%, 21.5% and 20.2%).

² Employment rates derive from the Continuous Labour Force Sample Survey by ISTAT (average 2017). Since it is a sample survey, data do not have to be considered as fully reliable when referring to Catania, Palermo, Messina, Reggio Calabria and Cagliari where Non-EU citizens may not be properly represented in the samples.

The Metropolitan City of Bari

Bari ranks ninth among the metropolitan cities for number of Non-EU citizens present on 1st January 2018, with 40,284 legally residing (1.1% of the total). At national level the percentage of Non-EU citizens has not changed. However, over the last year the number of Third Country Nationals in the area under exam increased by 3.2% (namely +1,263 units). The incidence of Non-EU residents over the total amount of residents is sensibly below the national average: 2.8% against 5.9%.

The most represented nationalities at local level are the Albanian (32.4%) and the Georgian (8.1%).

Various signals indicate that the metropolitan city of Bari is not a stabilisation destination for migrants. It is rather a place of transition:

- a share of long-term residents below the national average: 51.8% against 61.7%;
- the low presence of minors: 19% of the Third Country Nationals present in the area are under 18 (against 21.7% of the Non-EU citizens in Italy). Likewise, the share of children born to Non-EU parents over the total amount of children born is rather low. It accounts for 5.8% compared to 14.8% registered in Italy;
- a gender polarisation, with the male component accounting for 55% of the legally residing against the substantial balance registered among the Non-EU citizens present in Italy.

Moreover, among residence permits subject to renewal, the data show a strong incidence of permits issued for asylum/protection applications: 32.3% (against 17.1% registered at national level). In fact, after Reggio Calabria, Bari ranks second among the metropolitan cities for percentage of residents present in the area under exam owing to protection or its application. In fact, there are 6,264 legally residing in the area under exam for asylum/asylum application/subsidiary protection/humanitarian reasons (2.6% of the total at national level). Among migrants in reception programmes, the UFM- Unaccompanied Foreign Minors are a significant category. In Bari, there are 147 of them. Most of them are close to the age of majority (85.7% is between 16 and 17) and they are mainly Albanian (15%), Guinean (15%) and Ivorian (10.9%).

The number of Non-EU students inserted in the education system of the metropolitan city of Bari in the school year 2017/2018 is 6,221, equal to 1% of the total at national level.

Third Country Nationals account for 3.3% of the total amount of employed citizens in the area under exam. An analysis of the key labour market indicators highlights in 2017 an improvement of the employment situation of the Non-EU population. It registered an increase in the employment rate: 57.6% compared to 50.7% in 2016 (against a national average of 59.1%) and a decrease in the unemployment rate (21.1% against 24.1% in 2016). However, it is still higher compared to the overall rate in Italy (14.9%). Moreover, the data show a reduction of the inactivity rate: 27% against 33.2% in 2016 with a national average of 30.4%. Nonetheless, these performances are better than the ones regarding the Italian population at local level, which registered an employment rate equal to 49% and an inactivity rate equal to 41.2%. Moreover, the share of people seeking employment over the labour force among the Italian population is lower than the one registered among Non-EU citizens: 15.2%.

An in-depth analysis of the characteristics of foreign employment highlights that Third Country Nationals, although employed mainly in the Tertiary (68.6%), are locally more involved in farmland labour, which employs about 10.4% of the Non-EU workers compared to 5.7% of the total at national level. In fact, in 2017, 65.7% of the new employment relationships of Third Country Nationals concerned contracts as farm labourers. With reference to remunerations, the area under exam highlights a greater concentration of Non-EU workers in the lower wage bracket, involving 54.2% of the Non-EU employees, against 33.6% registered at national level.

The metropolitan area of Bari ranks last among the 14 metropolitan cities for incidence of individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens over the total amount of enterprises: there are 3,332 Non-EU owners of individual enterprises that work mainly in the Trade sector (66.7%). They account for 3.8% of the total amount of individual entrepreneurs in this area against 11.7% registered at national level.

Bari ranks ninth among the metropolitan cities for money sent abroad from our Country with 47.3 million euros (equal to 1.1% of the total at national level). The remittances sent from Bari are mainly received by Georgia (40.2%) and Bangladesh (10.9%).

Socio-demographic characteristics

	Metropolitan City of Bari	Italy
Non-EU residents over the total amount of residents (v.%)	2.8%	5.9%
Total number of the legally residing (a.v.)	40,284	3,714,934
Legally residing over the total amount at national level (v.%)	1.1%	-
Variation 2018/2017 of the legally residing (v.%)	+3.2%	+0%
Women among the legally residing (v.%)	45%	48.3%
Long-term residents over the total amount of the legally residing (v.%)	51.8%	61.7%
First Country of provenance of the legally residing	Albania (32.4%)	Morocco (11.9%)

Data on residents source ISTAT as at 31 December 2017, data on residence permits source ISTAT – Ministry of Interior as at 01 January 2018

Minors and second generations

	Metropolitan City of Bari	Italy
Children born to Non-EU parents (a.v.)	546	67,800
Children born to Non-EU parents over the total amount of children born (v.%)	5.8%	14.8%
Non-EU minors (a.v.)	7,635	807,721
Non-EU minors over the total amount of legally residing (v.%)	19%	21.7%
Non-EU students (a.v.)	6,221	653,522
Non-EU students over Non-EU minors (v.%)	81.5%	80.9%
Unaccompanied minors in reception centres (a.v.)	147	10,787
First Country of provenance of unaccompanied minors	Albania (15%)	Albania (14.4%)

Data on children born to Non-EU parents source Istat estimates as at 31 December 2017, data on insertion in the education system source MIUR school year 2017/2018, data on unaccompanied minors source MLPS – Directorate General for Immigration and Integration Policies as at 31 December 2018

The labour market and enterprises

	Metropolitan City of Bari	Italy
Non-EU employed citizens over the total amount of employed citizens (v.%)	3.3%	7.1%
Employment rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	57.6%	59.1%
Unemployment rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	21.1%	14.9%
Inactivity rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	27%	30.4%
First economic activity of Non-EU workers (v.%)	Services (68.8%)	Services (68.6%)
First professional typology of Non-EU workers (v.%)	Non-qualified manual work (36.1%)	Non-qualified manual work (37.6%)
Main monthly remuneration bracket of Non-EU employees (v.%)	Up to 800 euros (54.2%)	Between 800 and 1200 euros (41.6%)
Individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens (a.v.)	3,332	374,065
Individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens over the total amount of enterprises (v.%)	3.8%	11.7%
Main economic activities of Non-EU individual enterprises (v.%)	Trade (66.7%) Other services (8.1%)	Trade (44.6%) Construction (20.9%)
First Country of birth of Non-EU owners of enterprises (v.%)	China (19.7%)	Morocco (18.2%)

Data on labour market source Istat - RCFL as at 31 December 2017, data on foreign enterprises source Unioncamere - InfoCamere, Movimprese as at 31 December 2017

The Metropolitan City of Bologna

Bologna ranks sixth among the metropolitan cities for number of Non-EU citizens present on 1st January 2018 with 84,480 legally residing (2.3% of the total at national level) mainly from Morocco (15.3%), Pakistan (8.9%) and Albania (8.8%). The incidence of the Non-EU residents over the total amount of residents is sensibly above the national average: 8.5% against 5.9%. Compared to 2017, the number of Non-EU citizens in the area under exam is substantially stable: - 0.1%.

The data highlight a quite mature stabilisation process of the migrants present in the metropolitan city of Bologna:

- the majority of the legally residing in the area under exam (59.3%) holds a long-term EU residence permit. Bologna used to rank third whereas now it is the fifth among the metropolitan cities for incidence of long-term residents;
- on 1st January 2018, the prevailing residence permits subject to renewal were those for family reasons, with a 51% incidence (against 42% registered at national level) whereas 30.9% of the residence permits were issued for work reasons (against 37.6% registered in Italy);
- minors are the prevailing age bracket among the Non-EU citizens present in the area under exam, with a 22.1% incidence indicating a high presence of family units.

The number of Non-EU students inserted in the education system in the school year 2017/2018 was 17,561, equal to 2.7% of the Non-EU students present in Italy. Once again, primary education was the most attended school level by Third Country National students, in line with the figure registered at national level (36.9% against 36.8%). In the area under exam, Non-EU students are uniformly distributed in the different school complexes. Only approximately 10% of schools do not register Third Country National students.

Overall, the number of Non-EU citizens legally residing in the metropolitan city of Bologna for asylum/asylum application/subsidiary protection/humanitarian reasons is 3,218 (1.3% of the total at national level). Between 2016 and 2017, the number of residents for some form of protection present in Italy increased by 23%. On the contrary, in the metropolitan city of Bologna, on 1st January 2018 the amount of holders of a residence permit for humanitarian reasons decreased by 24.6% (more than one thousand units).

Third Country Nationals account for 8.4% of the total amount of employed citizens in the area under exam. An analysis of the key labour market indicators highlights a partially positive situation. In fact, the employment rate of the Non-EU population (59.2%) is consistent with the rate registered at national level (59.1%). However, it is lower than what identified for the local Italian population (72.6%). Similarly, the unemployment rate (14.5%) is higher than the one registered for the Italian workers in the same area (4.2%) but slightly lower than the rate at national level for Third Country Nationals (14.9%). Moreover, it is worth mentioning the negative performance of the two main indicators of the labour market of the Non-EU population in the area under exam compared to 2016: -3 percentage points as the employment rate is concerned and +2.5 percentage points as for the unemployment rate.

An in-depth analysis of the characteristics of foreign employment highlights that the Tertiary is the main sector of employment for Third Country Nationals employed in the metropolitan area under exam, with an incidence that is slightly higher than what registered at national level (71.5% against 68.6%). Moreover, more than 41% of Non-EU citizens employed in the Metropolitan City of Bologna carry out non-qualified manual work in line with the figures at national level. With reference to remunerations, 38.6% of Non-EU employees earn between 800 and 1,200 euros a month (against 35.7% at national level).

Among the metropolitan cities, the metropolitan area of Bologna ranks sixth for incidence of individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens: 6,418 Non-EU owners of individual enterprises work mainly in the Trade sector (32.4%) and in the Construction sector (24.9%). They account for 13.5% of the total amount of individual entrepreneurs in the area under exam.

Last year Bologna ranked sixth among the metropolitan cities for money sent abroad from our Country. This year, it ranks fifth with 111.1 million euros (equal to 2.7% of the total at national level), sent mainly to Bangladesh (19%), Pakistan (16.3%) and the Philippines (9.5%). Even if in the last year the overall remittances sent from Italy decreased, the metropolitan city of Bologna registered a 4% increase.

Socio-demographic characteristics

	Metropolitan City of Bologna	Italy
Non-EU residents over the total amount of residents (v.%)	8.5%	5.9%
Total number of the legally residing (a.v.)	84,480	3,714,934
Legally residing over the total amount at national level (v.%)	2.3%	-
Variation 2018/2017 of the legally residing (v.%)	-0.1%	+0%
Women among the legally residing (v.%)	51.9%	48.3%
Long-term residents over the total amount of the legally residing (v.%)	52.7%	61.7%
First Country of provenance of the legally residing	Morocco (15.3%)	Morocco (11.9%)

Data on residents source ISTAT as at 31 December 2017, data on residence permits source ISTAT – Ministry of Interior as at 01 January 2018

Minors and second generations

	Metropolitan City of Bologna	Italy
Children born to Non-EU parents (a.v.)	1,798	67,800
Children born to Non-EU parents over the total amount of children born (v.%)	2.7%	14.8%
Non-EU minors (a.v.)	18,673	807,721
Non-EU minors over the total amount of legally residing (v.%)	22.1%	21.7%
Non-EU students (a.v.)	17,561	653,522
Non-EU students over Non-EU minors (v.%)	94.0%	80.9%
Unaccompanied minors in reception centres (a.v.)	326	10,787
First Country of provenance of unaccompanied minors	Egypt (36.2%)	Albania (14.4%)

Data on children born to Non-EU parents source Istat estimates as at 31 December 2017, data on insertion in the education system source MIUR school year 2017/2018, data on unaccompanied minors source MLPS – Directorate General for Immigration and Integration Policies as at 31 December 2018

The labour market and enterprises

	Metropolitan City of Bologna	Italy
Non-EU employed citizens over the total amount of employed citizens (v.%)	8.4%	7.1%
Employment rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	59.2%	59.1%
Unemployment rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	14.5%	14.9%
Inactivity rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	30.9%	30.4%
First economic activity of Non-EU workers (v.%)	Services (71.5%)	Services (68.6%)
First professional typology of Non-EU workers (v.%)	Non-qualified manual work (41.1%)	Non-qualified manual work (37.6%)
Main monthly remuneration bracket of Non-EU employees (v.%)	Between 800 and 1200 euros (38.6%)	Between 800 and 1200 euros (41.6%)
Individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens (a.v.)	6,418	374,065
Individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens over the total amount of enterprises (v.%)	13.5%	11.7%
Main economic activities of Non-EU individual enterprises (v.%)	Trade (32.4%) Construction (24.9%)	Trade (44.6%) Construction (20.9%)
First Country of birth of Non-EU owners of enterprises (v.%)	China (16.7%)	Morocco (18.2%)

Data on labour market source Istat - RCFL as at 31 December 2017, data on foreign enterprises source Unioncamere - InfoCamere, Movimprese as at 31 December 2017

The Metropolitan City of Cagliari

Cagliari ranks last among the metropolitan cities for number of Non-EU citizens present on 1st January 2018, with 13,882 legally residing (0.4% of the total at national level). On a national level, the percentage of Non-EU citizens remained substantially unchanged. Differently, over the last year, the number of Third Country Nationals in the area under exam increased by 8.6% (namely +1,105 units).

The main Countries of provenance of the migrants residing in the area under exam are Ukraine with 11.6% followed by the Philippines and Senegal with 11.4%. The incidence of the Non-EU residents over the total amount of residents is sensibly below the national average: 3.3% against 5.9%.

Various signals seem to indicate that the stabilisation process of the migrants in the metropolitan city of Cagliari is not totally mature yet:

- a share of long-term residents below the national average: 41.6% against 61.7%;
- the low presence of minors: only 16% of the Third Country Nationals are below the age of 18 (against 21.7% of the Non-EU citizens in Italy), indicating a low presence of family units. Similarly, the share of children born to Non-EU parents is low compared to the total amount of children born: 3.7% against 14.8% registered in Italy;
- among residence permits subject to renewal, the prevalence of permits issued for work reasons, with a 34.7% incidence (against 33.6% registered at national level), whereas those issued or renewed for family reasons amount to 30.9% (against 42.6% registered in Italy).

Overall, the number of Non-EU citizens legally residing in the metropolitan city of Cagliari for asylum/asylum application/subsidiary protection/humanitarian reasons is 2,272 (0.9% of the total amount at national level), that is 28% of the total with a 48.2% increase compared to the previous year (+739 people), against +23.5% registered at national level. In fact, the increase of asylum seekers has been one of the features of the migratory phenomenon in Italy over the last years: between 2011 and 2018, the share of residence permits for asylum/asylum application/subsidiary protection/humanitarian reasons passed from 3% to 17.1%. The metropolitan city of Cagliari registered an increase, which is even more significant: in 2011, the permits subject to renewal characterised by the application for some form of international and humanitarian protection amounted to 3.4%. In 2018, the share rose to 28%, with an increase of more than 24 percentage points. With regards to UFM- Unaccompanied Foreign Minors, the data highlight a significant decrease: on 31st December 2018, the number of minors in reception centres was equal to 78, which is 76.1% less than 2017.

The number of Non-EU students inserted in the education system in the school year 2017/2018 was 1,887, accounting for more than 84.9% of the minors legally residing in the area (against a 80.9% incidence at national level). Similarly to what registered at national level, also in the metropolitan city of Cagliari primary education was the most attended school level by Third Country National students, even if the percentage was lower than the one at national level (34.8% against 36.8%). On the contrary, the share of Non-EU students in the lower and upper secondary education was higher, respectively 22% and 28.2%, against 20.7% and 22.8%.

The foreign labour force is not significantly relevant in the metropolitan city of Cagliari: Third Country Nationals account for 3.9% of the total amount of employed citizens in the area under exam. As for 2017, an in-depth analysis of the characteristics of foreign employment highlights a change compared to the previous year. 42.5% of Third Country National workers continue to carry out non-qualified jobs (against 37.6% registered at national level). However, the data show a strong incidence of clerks, sales assistants and personal services with a percentage of 53.1% (against 30% registered at national level). Compared to 2016, also as remuneration is concerned, the data highlight an improvement: slightly more than half of Non-EU employed citizens (50.1%) earn between 800 and 1,200 euros a month (against 41.6% registered in Italy). The Tertiary is still the main sector including 89.8% of Non-EU employed citizens.

The 3,505 Non-EU owners of individual enterprises in the metropolitan city of Cagliari work mainly in the Trade sector (83.5%) and account for 8.9% of the total amount of entrepreneurs in the area under exam. The main countries of provenance of the Non-EU entrepreneurs of the area are Senegal (37.8%), Morocco (16%) and China (10.2%).

In 2017, the amount of money sent from Cagliari to foreign countries was equal to 22.5 million euros, 0.5% of the total at national level. This figure increased by 2% compared to the previous year. The remittances sent from Cagliari were mainly received by Senegal (21%), Bangladesh (14.3%) and the Philippines (10.2%).

Socio-demographic characteristics

	Metropolitan city of Cagliari	Italy
Non-EU residents over the total amount of residents (v.%)	3.3%	5.9%
Total number of the legally residing (a.v.)	13,882	3,714,934
Legally residing over the total amount at national level (v.%)	0.4%	-
Variation 2018/2017 of the legally residing (v.%)	+8.6%	+0%
Women among the legally residing (v.%)	46%	48.3%
Long-term residents over the total amount of the legally residing (v.%)	41.6%	61.7%
First Country of provenance of the legally residing	Ukraine (11.6%)	Morocco (11.9%)

Data on residents source ISTAT as at 31 December 2017, data on residence permits source ISTAT – Ministry of Interior as at 01 January 2018

Minors and second generations

	Metropolitan city of Cagliari	Italy
Children born to Non-EU parents (a.v.)	96	67,800
Children born to Non-EU parents over the total amount of children born (v.%)	3.7%	14.8%
Non-EU minors (a.v.)	2,221	807,721
Non-EU minors over the total amount of legally residing (v.%)	16%	21.7%
Non-EU students (a.v.)	1,887	653,522
Non-EU students over Non-EU minors (v.%)	84.9%	80.9%
Unaccompanied minors in reception centres (a.v.)	78	10,787
First Country of provenance of unaccompanied minors	Ivory Coast (15.4%)	Albania (14.4%)

Data on children born to Non-EU parents source Istat estimates as at 31 December 2017, data on insertion in the education system source MIUR school year 2017/2018, data on unaccompanied minors source MLPS – Directorate General for Immigration and Integration Policies as at 31 December 2018

The labour market and enterprises

	Metropolitan city of Cagliari	Italy
Non-EU employed citizens over the total amount of employed citizens (v.%)	3.9%	7.1%
Employment rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	N.A.	59.1%
Unemployment rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	N.A.	14.9%
Inactivity rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	N.A.	30.4%
First economic activity of Non-EU workers (v.%)	Services (89.8%)	Services (68.6%)
First professional typology of Non-EU workers (v.%)	Clerks, sales assistants and personal services (53.1%)	Non-qualified manual work (37.6%)
Main monthly remuneration bracket of Non-EU employees (v.%)	Between 800 and 1200 euros (50.1%)	Between 800 and 1200 euros (41.6%)
Individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens (a.v.)	3,505	374,065
Individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens over the total amount of enterprises (v.%)	8.9%	11.7%
Main economic activities of Non-EU individual enterprises (v.%)	Trade (83.5%) Manufacturing (4.1%)	Trade (44.6%) Construction (20.9%)
First Country of birth of Non-EU owners of enterprises (v.%)	Senegal (37.8%)	Morocco (18.2%)

Data labour market source Istat - RCFL as at 31 December 2017, data on foreign enterprises source Unioncamere - InfoCamere, Movimprese as at 31 December 2017

The Metropolitan City of Catania

Catania ranks tenth among the metropolitan cities for number of Non-EU citizens present on 1st January 2018, with 23,456 legally residing (0.6% of the total at national level), mainly from Sri Lanka (16.4%), the United States (9.5%), China (8.3%) and the Mauritius (6.2%). The strong presence of the community from the Mauritius in the area under exam is an important specificity as it hosts almost one fourth of the citizens from the Mauritius legally residing in Italy.

In the last year, the number of Third Country Nationals in the area under exam registered a 4.1% increase (that is +925 units) against a stalemate registered at national level. The incidence of the Non-EU residents over the total amount of residents is sensibly below the national average: 1.9% against 5.9%.

Various signals seem to indicate that the metropolitan city of Catania is a place of transition for the migrants in the area, rather than a destination for stabilisation:

- a share of long-term residents sharply below the national average: 39.2% against 61.7%;
- the low presence of minors. Only 21.6% of the Third Country Nationals in the area are below the age of 18 indicating a low presence of family units. Also the share of children born to Non-EU parents over the total amount of children born is rather low: 3.8% against 14.8% registered in Italy;
- a gender polarisation, with the female component accounting for 44% of the Non-EU citizens present in the area, against 48.3% identified at national level;
- an incidence of residence permits for family reasons below what identified at national level: 34.3% against 42.6%.

The presence of Non-EU citizens in the area under exam is characterised by a sharp prevalence, among residence permits subject to renewal, of permits issued for asylum/asylum application/subsidiary protection/humanitarian reasons accounting for 31.7%. However, with a 13.4% decrease compared to 2017, Catania ranks now third (last year it ranked first) for incidence of said motivation. It follows Reggio Calabria (34.2%) and Bari (32.3%). Overall, the number of Non-EU citizens legally residing in the metropolitan city of Catania for asylum/asylum application/subsidiary protection/humanitarian reasons is 4,522 (1.9% of the total amount at national level). Catania is the top-ranking city among the metropolitan cities for number of Unaccompanied Foreign Minors (UFMs) with 7.1% of the total. On 31st December 2018, there were 761 unaccompanied minors in reception centres in this area mainly from Mali (13.8%) and Gambia (11.6%). 83.5% of them were between 16 and 17. Moreover, the metropolitan city of Catania plays an important role in the reception of migrants applying for or holding international and humanitarian protection within the SPRAR network: in 2017, this metropolitan city offered 972 places, 3.1% of those available at national level.

The number of Non-EU students inserted in the education system in the school year 2017/2018 was 3,193 accounting for approximately 63.1% of the Non-EU minors in the area.

The Third Country Nationals account for 4.2% of the total amount of employed citizens in the area under exam. An in-depth analysis of the characteristics of foreign employment highlights that the Third Country population carries out non-qualified jobs (59.1% carry out non-qualified manual work against 37.6% registered at national level) and scarcely remunerated jobs (72.3% earn less than 800 euros against 33.6% registered at national level). The Non-EU employed citizens of the area under exam are mainly employed in the Services sector that absorbs 84.2% of the Non-EU employed citizens. Moreover, in the Metropolitan City of Catania the data show a significant share of employed citizens in the Agriculture sector equal to 8.6% against 5.7% registered over the total of Non-EU employed citizens.

The 3,122 Non-EU owners of individual enterprises in the metropolitan area of Catania mainly work in the Trade sector (72.8%) accounting for 5.1% of the total amount of entrepreneurs in the area.

In 2017, the amount of money sent from Catania to foreign Countries was equal to 35.9 million euros that is 0.9% of the overall amount sent from Italy. The remittances sent from Catania were mainly received by Sri Lanka (23.9%), Bangladesh (18.5%) and Senegal (9.1%).

Socio-demographic characteristics

	Metropolitan City of Catania	Italy
Non-EU residents over the total amount of residents (v.%)	1.9%	5.9%
Total number of the legally residing (a.v.)	23,456	3,714,934
Legally residing over the total amount at national level (v.%)	0.6%	-
Variation 2018/2017 of the legally residing (v.%)	+4.1%	+0%
Women among the legally residing (v.%)	44%	48.3%
Long-term residents over the total amount of the legally residing (v.%)	39.2%	61.7%
First Country of provenance of the legally residing	Sri Lanka (16.4%)	Morocco (11.9%)

Data on residents source ISTAT as at 31 December 2017, data on residence permits source ISTAT – Ministry of Interior as at 01 January 2018

Minors and second generations

	Metropolitan City of Catania	Italy
Children born to Non-EU parents (a.v.)	380	67,800
Children born to Non-EU parents over the total amount of children born (v.%)	3.8%	14.8%
Non-EU minors (a.v.)	5,058	807,721
Non-EU minors over the total amount of legally residing (v.%)	21.6%	21.7%
Non-EU students (a.v.)	3,198	653,522
Non-EU students over Non-EU minors (v.%)	63.2%	80.9%
Unaccompanied minors in reception centres (a.v.)	761	10,787
First Country of provenance of unaccompanied minors	Mali (13.8%)	Albania (14.4%)

Date on children born to Non-EU parents source Istat estimates as at 31 December 2017, data on insertion in the education system source MIUR school year 2017/2018, data on unaccompanied minors source MLPS – Directorate General for Immigration and Integration Policies as at 31 December 2018

The labour market and enterprises

	Metropolitan City of Catania	Italy
Non-EU employed citizens over the total amount of employed citizens (v.%)	4.2%	7.1%
Employment rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	N.A.	59.1%
Unemployment rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	N.A.	14.9%
Inactivity rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	N.A.	30.4%
First economic activity of Non-EU workers (v.%)	Services (84.2%)	Services (68.6%)
First professional typology of Non-EU workers (v.%)	Non-qualified manual work (59.1%)	Non-qualified manual work (37.6%)
Main monthly remuneration bracket of Non-EU employees (v.%)	Up to 800 euros (72.3%)	Between 800 and 1200 euros (41.6%)
Individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens (a.v.)	3,122	374,065
Individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens over the total amount of enterprises (v.%)	5.1%	11.7%
Main economic activities of Non-EU individual enterprises (v.%)	Trade (72.8%) Other services (7.7%)	Trade (44.6%) Construction (20.9%)
First Country of birth of Non-EU owners of enterprises (v.%)	China (22.8%)	Morocco (18.2%)

Data on labour market source Istat - RCFL as at 31 December 2017, data on foreign enterprises source Unioncamere - InfoCamere, Movimprese as at 31 December 2017

The Metropolitan City of Florence

Florence ranks fourth among the metropolitan cities for number of legally residing present on 1st January 2018, with 97,602 Non-EU citizens (equal to 2.6% of the total at national level). The incidence of the Non-EU residents over the total amount of residents is sensibly above the national average: 9.8% against 5.6%. Because of this figure, Florence ranks second for share of Non-EU residents.

The most represented communities at local level are the Chinese, the Albanian and the Moroccan whose incidences are respectively 20.9%, 17.4% and 7.3%.

Various signals seem to indicate that the stabilisation process of the migrants in the metropolitan city of Florence is not totally mature yet:

- among residence permits subject to renewal, the prevalence of permits issued for work reasons (and not family reasons), with a 41.8% incidence (against 33.6% identified at national level);
- a presence of minors slightly below the average: 21.3% against 21.7% referring to the Non-EU citizens considered in their whole, indicating a lower presence of family units.

However, in the last year, the data show a strong growth of the share of long-term residents that passed from 56.9% to 60.9%. This indicates a progressive stability of the Non-EU population in this area.

Overall, the Non-EU minors present in the metropolitan area under exam amount to about 21 thousand, whereas the number of Non-EU students inserted in the education system is 18,716.

On 1st January 2018, the holders of residence permits for asylum/asylum application/subsidiary protection/humanitarian reasons legally residing in the metropolitan city under exam amounted to 4,414. This figure has significantly increased compared to the previous year: +145%. Over the last year, the city of Florence managed to sensibly increase its offer of places available in the SPRAR reception network: +303, +89% compared to the previous year.

The foreign labour force is a structural presence in the metropolitan city of Florence: Third Country Nationals account for 9.5% of the total amount of employed citizens. The key labour market indicators highlight a not totally positive integration of the Non-EU population. The data simultaneously show an employment rate of the Non-EU population that is below the national average (56.7% against 59.1%) and an unemployment rate, which is significantly higher (19.3% against 14.9%). Compared to the figures regarding the local population, the situation seems to be even more critical. In fact, the employment rate of the local population in the area under exam is significantly higher than the national average with an employment rate equal to 70.6% (against 57.7% registered at national level) and an unemployment rate of 5% (against a national average of 10.8%).

The limitation of foreign employment to specific sectors is slightly more evident in the area under exam than what identified at national level. In fact, 74.4% of the Third Country Nationals in the metropolitan area of Florence work in the Services sector (against 68.6%). However, data regarding the area under exam show a higher occupational status of the Non-EU employed citizens with a greater incidence of clerks, sales assistants and personal services (34.8% against 30%), of specialised work (28.8% against 27.1%) and of managers and intellectual and technical professionals (6.2% against 5.2%). Nevertheless, this status is not consistent with remunerations: 42.8% of Non-EU employees earn between 800 and 1,200 euros a month, against 41.6% identified for the Italian population, whereas only 17.6% earn a monthly remuneration above 1,200 euros (the incidence at national level is 24.8%) and 39.6% earn less than 800 euros a month (against 33.6% registered in Italy).

The 11,477 Non-EU owners of individual enterprises in the metropolitan city under exam (3% more than the previous year) mainly work in the Manufacturing sector (29.1%) and in the Trade sector (29%). They account for more than one fifth of the local Italian individual entrepreneurs (after Milan, Florence ranks second for incidence of enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens over the total in the area).

Among the metropolitan cities, Florence ranks fourth for the amount of remittances sent abroad from our Country, with about 133 million euros (equal to 3.2% of the total at national level) sent mainly to the Philippines (12%), Peru (11.5%) and Sri Lanka (11.2%).

Socio-demographic characteristics

	Metropolitan City of Florence	Italy
Non-EU residents over the total amount of residents (v.%)	9.9%	5.9%
Total number of the legally residing (a.v.)	97,602	3,714,934
Legally residing over the total amount at national level (v.%)	2.6%	-
Variation 2018/2017 of the legally residing (v.%)	-6.9%	+0%
Women among the legally residing (v.%)	49.2%	48.3%
Long-term residents over the total amount of the legally residing (v.%)	61.9%	61.7%
First Country of provenance of the legally residing	China (20.9%)	Morocco (11.9%)

Data on residents source ISTAT as at 31 December 2017, data on residence permits source ISTAT – Ministry of Interior as at 01 January 2018

Minors and second generations

	Metropolitan City of Florence	Italy
Children born to Non-EU parents (a.v.)	1,592	67,800
Children born to Non-EU parents over the total amount of children born (v.%)	22.1%	14.8%
Non-EU minors (a.v.)	20,773	807,721
Non-EU minors over the total amount of legally residing (v.%)	21.3%	21.7%
Non-EU students (a.v.)	36,477	653,522
Non-EU students over the total amount of Non-EU minors (v.%)	64.4%	80.9%
Unaccompanied minors in reception centres (a.v.)	319	10,787
First Country of provenance of unaccompanied minors	Albania (64.3%)	Albania (14.4%)

Data on children born to Non-EU parents source Istat estimates as at 31 December 2017, data on insertion in the education system source MIUR school year 2017/2018, data on unaccompanied minors source MLPS – Directorate General for Immigration and Integration Policies as at 31 December 2018

The labour market and enterprises

	Metropolitan City of Florence	Italy
Non-EU employed citizens over the total amount of employed citizens (v.%)	9.5%	7.1%
Employment rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	56.7%	59.1%
Unemployment rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	19.3%	14.9%
Inactivity rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	29.1%	30.4%
First economic activity of Non-EU workers (v.%)	Services (74.4%)	Services (68.6%)
First professional typology of Non-EU workers (v.%)	Employees, sales assistants and personal services (34.8%)	Non-qualified manual work (37.6%)
Main monthly remuneration bracket of Non-EU employees (v.%)	Between 800 and 1200 euros (42.8%)	Between 800 and 1200 euros (41.6%)
Individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens (a.v.)	11,477	374,065
Individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens over the total amount of enterprises (v.%)	21.5%	11.7%
Main economic activities of Non-EU individual enterprises (v.%)	Trade (29%) Construction (24.7%)	Trade (44.6%) Construction (20.9%)
First Country of birth of Non-EU owners of enterprises (v.%)	China (35.5%)	Morocco (18.2%)

Data on labour market source Istat - RCFL as at 31 December 2017, data on foreign enterprises source Unioncamere - InfoCamere, Movimprese as at 31 December 2017

The Metropolitan City of Genoa

Genoa ranks eighth among the metropolitan cities for number of Non-EU citizens present on 1st January 2018, with 63,852 legally residing (1.7% of the total at national level). The incidence of the Non-EU residents over the total amount of residents is sensibly above the national average: 7.2% against 5.9%. The most represented community at local level is the Ecuadorian one, which alone accounts for more than 25% of the Non-EU presences in the area (after Milan, Genoa is the second metropolitan city of destination of the Ecuadorian community in Italy). Also the presence of Albanians and Moroccans is relevant (respectively 14.3% and 10.5%).

The data show a rather advanced stabilisation process of the migrants present in the metropolitan city of Genoa:

- the share of long-term residents is above what identified for the total amount of Non-EU citizens in Italy: 65.2% against 61.7% (after Venice, Genoa ranks second among the metropolitan cities for incidence of long-term residents);
- on 1st January 2018, among residence permits subject to renewal, there was a prevalence of permits issued for family reasons, with a 43.3% incidence (against 42.6% registered at national level).

The Non-EU population in the area under exam is slightly more mature compared to the overall legally residing population in Italy: 20.2% of the Third Country Nationals residing in the metropolitan city of Genoa are over the age of 50, against 19.3% of the Non-EU citizens considered in their whole, whereas the incidence of minors is below what registered over the total amount of the legally residing in Italy (20.3% against 21.7%). This shows a lower presence of family units.

The number of Non-EU minors present in the area under exam is nearly 13 thousand with a decrease of 381 units compared to the previous year. This is equal to -2.8% against -0.8% registered at national level. The presence of Non-EU students in the local education system is relevant, as they amount to 11,844 and account for 91% of the minors present in the area of the metropolitan city.

The non-EU citizens legally residing in Genoa for asylum/asylum application/subsidiary protection/humanitarian reasons are 3,722 (they account for 1.5% of the total present in the Country) with a 18.8% increase compared to the previous year against +23.5% registered at national level. In 2017, the area under exam offered 1.3% of the places available in the SPRAR reception network. Compared to 2016, the offer increased by 31%, passing from 308 to 422 places.

Third Country Nationals account for 8.4% of the total amount of employed citizens in the area under exam. An analysis of the key labour market indicators shows a not totally positive situation. However, it has significantly improved compared to 2016. The employment rate of the Non-EU population is below what identified for the local Italian population (61.9% against 63%). However, it has increased by 5 percentage points compared to 2016. The unemployment rate of the Non-EU citizens is still above what registered for the Italian employees in the same area (12.2% against 8.8%). Nevertheless, compared to 2016, it has more than halved reducing the distance from the rate regarding the Italian population from 18% to 3.4%.

The Tertiary is the prevailing sector of employment for the Third Country Nationals in the metropolitan area under exam, with an incidence, which is even higher than what registered at national level (71.1%, against 67.9%). With reference to remunerations, the area of Genoa highlights an increased concentration of lower wage brackets compared to the national figure. In fact, 77.6% of the Non-EU employees earn less than 1,200 euros (against 75.2% registered at national level).

The metropolitan area of Genoa ranks fourth, after Milan, Florence and Rome, for incidence of enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens: the 8,299 Non-EU owners of individual enterprises mainly work in the Trade sector (43.6%) and in the Construction sector (33.7%). They account for 19.3% of the total amount of individual entrepreneurs in the area of Genoa.

Genoa ranks seventh among the metropolitan cities for money sent abroad from our Country, with 93.3 million euros (equal to 2.3% of the total at national level), sent mainly to South America (with an approximate incidence of 42%). Specifically, nearly 26 million of remittances are sent to Ecuador. They are equal to 27.6% of the total.

Socio-demographic characteristics

	Metropolitan City of Genoa	Italy
Non-EU residents over the total amount of residents (v.%)	7.2%	5.9%
Total number of the legally residing (a.v.)	63,852	3,714,934
Legally residing over the total amount at national level (v.%)	1.7%	-
Variation 2018/2017 of the legally residing (v.%)	-1.9%	+0%
Women among the legally residing (v.%)	49.5%	48.3%
Long-term residents over the total amount of the legally residing (v.%)	65.2%	61.7%
First Country of provenance of the legally residing	Ecuador (25.2%)	Morocco (11.9%)

Date on residents source ISTAT as at 31 December 2017, data on residence permits source ISTAT – Ministry of Interior as at 01 January 2018

Minors and second generations

	Metropolitan City of Genoa	Italy
Children born to Non-EU parents (a.v.)	1,022	67,800
Children born to Non-EU parents over the total amount of children born (v.%)	1.5%	14.8%
Non-EU minors (a.v.)	12,993	807,721
Non-EU minors over the total amount of legally residing (v.%)	20.3%	21.7%
Non-EU students (a.v.)	11,884	653,522
Non-EU students over Non-EU minors (v.%)	91.4%	80.9%
Unaccompanied minors in reception centres (a.v.)	192	10,787
First Country of provenance of unaccompanied minors	Albania (44.8%)	Albania (14.4%)

Data on children born to Non-EU parents source Istat estimates as at 31 December 2017, data on insertion in the education system source MIUR school year 2017/2018, data on unaccompanied minors source MLPS – Directorate General for Immigration and Integration Policies as at 31 December 2018

The labour market and enterprises

	Metropolitan City of Genoa	Italy
Non-EU employed citizens over the total amount of employed citizens (v.%)	8.4%	7.1%
Employment rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	61.9%	59.1%
Unemployment rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	12.1%	14.9%
Inactivity rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	29.5%	30.4%
First economic activity of Non-EU workers (v.%)	Services (71.1%)	Services (68.6%)
First professional typology of Non-EU workers (v.%)	Employees, sales assistants and personal services (33.6%)	Non-qualified manual work (37.6%)
Main monthly remuneration bracket of Non-EU employees (v.%)	Between 800 and 1200 euros (44.3%)	Between 800 and 1200 euros (41.6%)
Individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens (a.v.)	8,299	374,065
Individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens over the total amount of enterprises (v.%)	19.3%	11.7%
Main economic activities of Non-EU individual enterprises (v.%)	Trade (43.6%) Construction (33.7%)	Trade (44.6%) Construction (20.9%)
First Country of birth of Non-EU owners of enterprises (v.%)	Morocco (23%)	Morocco (18.2%)

Data on labour market source Istat - RCFL as at 31 December 2017, data on foreign enterprises source Unioncamere - InfoCamere, Movimprese as at 31 December 2017

The Metropolitan City of Messina

Messina ranks thirteenth among the metropolitan cities for number of Non-EU citizens present on 1st January 2018, with 16,185 legally residing (0.4% of the total at national level). At national level, the percentage of Non-EU citizens remained unchanged. On the contrary, over the last year, the number of Third Country Nationals in the area under exam decreased by 8.2% (namely -1,446 units). The main Countries of provenance of the migrants present in the area under exam are Sri Lanka (24.6%), Morocco (19.3%) and the Philippines (13.7%). The incidence of Non-EU residents over the total amount of residents is significantly lower than the national average: 2.9% against 5.9%.

The presence of Non-EU citizens in the area under exam is characterised by a prevalence of holders of long-term residence permits. It is equal to 58.6% of the legally residing. This share is below the one registered at national level (61.7%). However, the data highlight a 6.6 percentage points increase compared to the previous year. This shows a slow yet progressive stabilisation process of the migrants in this area.

Differently from the previous year, on 1st January 2018, among the residence permits subject to renewal there was a prevalence of permits issued for family reasons, with a 45.6% incidence (against 42.6% registered at national level), whereas residence permits issued or renewed for work reasons amounted to 42.9% of the residence permits subject to expiry (against 33.6% registered at national level). The data highlight a 24.7% decrease.

The share of holders of residence permits subject to renewal for asylum/asylum application/subsidiary protection/humanitarian reasons is below what registered at national level, accounting for 8.5% of the legally residing in the area. That is why Messina is the penultimate city among metropolitan cities for said incidence. Overall, the number of Non-EU citizens legally residing in the metropolitan city of Messina applying for or holding international protection and humanitarian reasons is 568. On the contrary, Messina ranks third for number of UFM- Unaccompanied Foreign Minors- in reception centres (despite a 46.4% decrease) with 648 minors and a 6% incidence over the national total. Among the UFM in reception centres in the area under exam, the main nationalities are: Gambian (13.1%), Eritrean (11.4%) and Guinean (11.2%).

The number of minors is 3,519, accounting for 21.7% of the Third Country Nationals legally present in the area under exam (a share, which is similar to what identified in Italy), whereas the number of Non-EU students inserted in the education system in the school year 2017/2018 is 2,467, equal to 0.4% of the total amount of Non-EU students present in our Country.

Third Country Nationals account for 5.8% of the total amount of employed citizens in the area under exam. An in-depth analysis of the characteristics of foreign employment shows that in the metropolitan city under exam, the Third Country population carries out non-qualified jobs (57.6% carry out non-qualified manual work against 37.6% registered at national level) and scarcely remunerated jobs (68% earn less than 800 euros against 33.6% registered in Italy) mainly in the Services sector (that absorbs 79.1% of the Non-EU employed citizens). In confirmation of the employment of Non-EU citizens limited to specific sectors characterised by non-qualified jobs, the economic activities with a greater incidence among Non-EU employed citizens (4,725 in 2017) in the metropolitan city under exam are *Domestic workers and similar professions* (21.9%), *non-qualified personnel in catering services* (11.8%) and *Personal care attendants* (10.9%).

The 2,699 Non-EU owners of individual enterprises in the metropolitan city of Messina mainly work in the Trade sector (75.9%), accounting for 7.7% of the total amount of individual entrepreneurs in the area under exam. About half of the Non-EU entrepreneurs in the area of Messina were born in Morocco (48.9%).

In 2017, 25.9 million euros were sent from Messina to foreign Countries, 0.6% of the total at national level. The remittances sent from Messina were mainly received by Sri Lanka (28.3%), the Philippines (19%) and India (12.9%).

Socio-demographic characteristics

	Metropolitan City of Messina	Italy
Non-EU residents over the total amount of residents (v.%)	2.9%	5.9%
Total number of the legally residing (a.v.)	16,185	3,714,934
Legally residing over the total amount at national level (v.%)	0.4%	-
Variation 2018/2017 of the legally residing (v.%)	-8.2%	+0%
Women among the legally residing (v.%)	48.8%	48.3%
Long-term residents over the total amount of the legally residing (v.%)	58.6%	61.7%
First Country of provenance of the legally residing	Sri Lanka (24.6%)	Morocco (11.9%)

Data on residents source ISTAT as at 31 December 2017, data on residence permits source ISTAT – Ministry of Interior as at 01 January 2018

Minors and second generations

	Metropolitan City of Messina	Italy
Children born to Non-EU parents (a.v.)	279	67,800
Children born to Non-EU parents over the total amount of children born (v.%)	6%	14.8%
Non-EU minors (a.v.)	3,519	807,721
Non-EU minors over the total amount of legally residing (v.%)	21.7%	21.7%
Non-EU students (a.v.)	2,467	653,522
Non-EU students over Non-EU minors (v.%)	70.1%	80.9%
Unaccompanied minors in reception centres (a.v.)	648	10,787
First Country of provenance of unaccompanied minors	Gambia (13.1%)	Albania (14.4%)

Data on children born to Non-EU parents source Istat estimates as at 31 December 2017, data on insertion in the education system source MIUR school year 2017/2018, data on unaccompanied minors source MLPS – Directorate General for Immigration and Social Integration as at 31 December 2018

The labour market and enterprises

	Metropolitan City of Messina	Italy
Non-EU employed citizens over the total amount of employed citizens (v.%)	5.8%	7.1%
Employment rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	N.A.	59.1%
Unemployment rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	N.A.	14.9%
Inactivity rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	N.A.	30.4%
First economic activity of Non-EU workers (v.%)	Services (79.1%)	Services (68.6%)
First professional typology of Non-EU workers (v.%)	Non-qualified manual work (57.6%)	Non-qualified manual work (37.6%)
Main monthly remuneration bracket of Non-EU employees (v.%)	Up to 800 euros (68.0%)	Between 800 and 1200 euros (41.6%)
Individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens (a.v.)	2,699	374,065
Individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens over the total amount of enterprises (v.%)	7.7%	11.7%
Main economic activities of Non-EU individual enterprises (v.%)	Trade (75.9%) Other services (8.4%)	Trade (44.6%) Construction (20.9%)
First Country of birth of Non-EU owners of enterprises (v.%)	Morocco (48.9%)	Morocco (18.2%)

Data on labour market source Istat - RCFL as at 31 December 2017, data on foreign enterprises source Unioncamere - InfoCamere, Movimprese as at 31 December 2017

The Metropolitan City of Milan

Milan is the Italian metropolitan city with the highest number of Non-EU citizens legally residing on 1st January 2018: 444,846, equal to 12% of the total at national level, ranking first also for incidence of Non-EU residents over the total amount of residents: 11.8%, against 5.9%. The most represented communities at local level come from Egypt (14.9%), the Philippines (10.6%) and the People's Republic of China (10.1%). The Egyptian community in Milan is the first Egyptian community in Italy, including almost half of the citizens coming from the North African country legally present in Italy.

Various signals seem to indicate that the stabilisation process of the migrants in the metropolitan city under exam, although not totally mature, is rather advanced:

- the majority of Non-EU migrants in the area under exam holds a residence permit not subject to renewal: in fact, the share of long-term residents is equal to 59.6% against a national average of 61.7%;
- among the residence permits subject to expiry, 42.8% were issued or renewed for family reasons, a percentage that is slightly higher than what registered at national level (42.6%). Among the residence permits subject to renewal, the prevailing ones were issued for work reasons, with a 43.5% incidence (against 33.6% identified at national level);
- a high share of minors among the Non-EU citizens legally residing: in fact, 22.6% of the Third Country Nationals are below the age of 18 in the area under exam (against 21.7% of the Non-EU citizens considered in their whole).

Overall, the number of Non-EU citizens legally residing in Milan for asylum/asylum application/subsidiary protection/humanitarian reasons is 13 thousand, equal to 5.5% of the holders of said typology of residence permit present in Italy. In the metropolitan city of Milan the number of holders of a residence permit for international protection or humanitarian reasons registered a 44% increase, remarkably increasing its trend. In fact, last year the growth rate was 5.5%.

The number of Non-EU students inserted in the education system in the last school year in the area under exam was 74,743, equal to 11.9% of the Non-EU students present in Italy. Also in the metropolitan city of Milan, primary education is the most attended school level by Third Country Nationals; following there is upper secondary education (22%), lower secondary education (21%) and early childhood education (20.5%).

In the metropolitan city of Milan the foreign labour force has been a consolidated and increasing presence for several years now and is mainly composed by Third Country Nationals: 207,162 accounting for 14.2% of the employed citizens in the area. All the key labour market indicators highlight a rather positive integration of the foreign population, in particular of the Non-EU citizens in the labour market in the area under exam. In fact, among the metropolitan cities, Milan registers the first highest employment rate and the second lowest unemployment rate of the Non-EU population: respectively, 70.4% against a national average of 59.1%, and 8.1% against 14.9%.

However, against high employment rates, foreign employment is strongly limited to specific sectors. Third Country Nationals are employed in non-qualified jobs (41.3% carry out non-qualified manual work against 37.6% at national level), with a scarce remuneration (35% of the Non-EU population in the area under exam earn less than 800 euros). Moreover, they are mainly employed in the Services sector, which absorbs almost the totality of the Non-EU employed citizens: 84.9%, against 68.6% registered at national level.

The area under exam plays a crucial role in the entrepreneurial fabric of the Country. In fact, it is the metropolitan city with the highest incidence of individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens over the total amount of enterprises: 25.6% against 11.7% registered at national level. The 33,305 Non-EU owners of individual enterprises in the area under exam work mainly in the Trade and Construction sectors. They account for 8.9% of the individual entrepreneurs born in Third Countries present in Italy.

With 529 million euros sent in 2017, Milan ranks second among the metropolitan cities- after Rome- for amount of money sent abroad (12.8% of the total at national level). However, there has been a 1.1% decrease compared to the previous year. The main Countries of destination of the remittances sent from the area under exam are the Philippines, Peru and Sri Lanka, with incidences equal to 15.7%, 13.3% and 12.8% respectively.

Socio-demographic characteristics

	Metropolitan City of Milan	Italy
Non-EU residents over the total amount of residents (v.%)	11.8%	5.9%
Total number of the legally residing (a.v.)	444,846	3,714,934
Legally residing over the total amount at national level (v.%)	12%	-
Variation 2018/2017 of the legally residing (v.%)	+0.3%	+0%
Women among the legally residing (v.%)	49.6%	48.3%
Long-term residents over the total amount of the legally residing (v.%)	59.6%	61.7%
First Country of provenance of the legally residing	Egypt (14.9%)	Morocco (11.9%)

Data on residents source ISTAT as at 31 December 2017, data on residence permits source ISTAT – Ministry of Interior as at 01 January 2018

Minors and second generations

	Metropolitan City of Milan	Italy
Children born to Non-EU parents (a.v.)	6,201	67,800
Children born to Non-EU parents over the total amount of children born (v.%)	9.1%	14.8%
Non-EU minors (a.v.)	100,326	807,721
Non-EU minors over the total amount of legally residing (v.%)	22.6%	21.7%
Non-EU students (a.v.)	77,743	653,522
Non-EU students over Non-EU minors (v.%)	77.5%	80.9%
Unaccompanied minors in reception centres (a.v.)	310	10,787
First Country of provenance of unaccompanied minors	Egypt (24.9%)	Albania (14.4%)

Data on children born to Non-EU parents source Istat estimates as at 31 December 2017, data on insertion in the education system source MIUR school year 2017/2018, data on unaccompanied minors source MLPS – Directorate General for Immigration and Integration Policies as at 31 December 2018

The labour market and enterprises

	Metropolitan City of Milan	Italy
Non-EU employed citizens over the total amount of employed citizens (v.%)	14.2%	7.1%
Employment rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	70.4%	59.1%
Unemployment rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	8.1%	14.9%
Inactivity rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	23.4%	30.4%
First economic activity of Non-EU workers (v.%)	Services (84.9%)	Services (68.6%)
First professional typology of Non-EU workers (v.%)	Non-qualified manual work (41.3%)	Non-qualified manual work (37.6%)
Main monthly remuneration bracket of Non-EU employees (v.%)	Between 800 and 1200 euros (42.8%)	Between 800 and 1200 euros (41.6%)
Individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens (a.v.)	33,305	374,065
Individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens over the total amount of enterprises (v.%)	25.6%	11.7%
Main economic activities of Non-EU individual enterprises (v.%)	Trade (33.9%) Construction (25.5%)	Trade (44.6%) Construction (20.9%)
First Country of birth of Non-EU owners of enterprises (v.%)	Egypt (24.9%)	Morocco (18.2%)

Data on labour market source Istat - RCFL as at 31 December 2017, data on foreign enterprises source Unioncamere - InfoCamere, Movimprese as at 31 December 2017

The Metropolitan City of Naples

Naples ranks fifth among the metropolitan cities for number of Non-EU citizens present on 1st January 2018, with 91,450 legally residing (2.5% of the total at national level), mainly from Ukraine (24%), Sri Lanka (14.7%) and China (8.9%). In the last year, the number of Third Country Nationals in the area under exam dropped by 2%, whereas at national level the data registered a substantial stability of presences (+797 units).

The incidence of the Non-EU residents over the total amount of residents is sensibly below the national average: 3.5% against 5.9%; with reference to this figure, the highest incidence is in the municipality of Palma Campania (22.6%) and the lowest is in Casola di Napoli (0.4%).

Various signals seem to indicate that the stabilisation process of the migrants in the metropolitan city of Naples is not totally mature yet:

- the low presence of minors: only about 14% of the Third Country Nationals in this area are under 18 years old (against 21.7% of Non-EU citizens in Italy). Because of this figure, Naples ranks last among the metropolitan cities for incidence of minors. Also the share of children born to Non-EU parents over the total amount of children born is rather low: 4.5% against 14.8% registered in Italy;
- among the registered families with at least one Non-EU holder of the family group sheet, the sharp prevalence of family units without children (80%) so much so that the metropolitan city of Naples ranks first for high incidence of such type of family. It is 14 percentage points higher than the rate registered at national level (66.3%);
- a share of long-term residents below the national average: 55.6% against 61.7%;
- among residence permits subject to renewal, the prevalence of permits issued for work reasons, with a 52% incidence (against 37.6% registered at national level). Naples is the metropolitan city where there is the highest percentage of residents for work reasons, whereas residence permits issued or renewed for family reasons only account for 28% of the total amount of residence permits subject to expiry (against 42.6% registered in Italy).

The number of Non-EU citizens legally residing in the metropolitan city of Naples for asylum/asylum application/subsidiary protection/humanitarian reasons is 6,124 (2.5% of the total at national level). This number has significantly increased compared to the one registered at national level: approximately +65% against +23.5%. However, its incidence over the total of legally residing in this area is slightly lower than what registered in Italy: 15.1% against 17.3%.

An analysis of the key labour market indicators highlights a rather positive situation regarding the integration of Non-EU citizens in the local labour market. They account for 6.4% of the employed citizens. The employment rate of the Non-EU population (61.5%) is above what identified at national level (59.1%), and sharply above what registered locally for the Italian population (38.2%). As for the unemployment rate (15.9%), it is slightly higher than what registered at national level for Third Country Nationals (14.9%) and significantly below what identified locally for the Italian population (24.5%).

However, an in-depth analysis of the characteristics of foreign employment highlights that, against high employment rates, the Third Country population carries out non-qualified jobs (non-qualified manual work has a 50.3% incidence) and scarcely remunerated jobs (62.4% of the employees earn monthly remunerations below 800 euros). Moreover, such population is mainly employed in the Services sector (85.4% against 68.6% registered at national level).

After Rome and Milan, the metropolitan area of Naples ranks third for number of individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens: the 19,353 Non-EU owners of individual enterprises mainly operate in the Trade sector (71.4%), accounting for 5.2% of the Third Country individual entrepreneurs in Italy. Their incidence over the total amount of individual entrepreneurs in the area is equal to 14% against 11.7% registered at national level. Pakistan, Bangladesh and China are the main Countries of birth of the Non-EU entrepreneurs, with incidences of 16.7%, 15.9% and 13.4% respectively.

After Rome and Milan, Naples ranks third among the metropolitan cities for money sent abroad from our Country, with 177.4 million euros (equal to 4.3% of the total at national level). The remittances sent from Naples are mainly received by Bangladesh (20.6%), Sri Lanka (16.6%) and Ukraine (10.2%).

Socio-demographic characteristics

	Metropolitan City of Naples	Italy
Non-EU residents over the total amount of residents (v.%)	3.5%	5.9%
Total number of the legally residing (a.v.)	91,450	3,714,934
Legally residing over the total amount at national level (v.%)	2.5%	-
Variation 2018/2017 of the legally residing (v.%)	-2%	+0%
Women among the legally residing (v.%)	50%	48.3%
Long-term residents over the total amount of the legally residing (v.%)	55.6%	61.7%
First Country of provenance of the legally residing	Ukraine (24%)	Morocco (11.9%)

Data on residents source ISTAT as at 31 December 2017, data on residence permits source ISTAT – Ministry of Interior as at 01 January 2018

Minors and second generations

	Metropolitan City of Naples	Italy
Children born to Non-EU parents (a.v.)	1,226	67,800
Children born to Non-EU parents over the total amount of children born (v.%)	4.5%	14.8%
Non-EU minors (a.v.)	12,859	807,721
Non-EU minors over the total amount of legally residing (v.%)	14.1%	21.7%
Non-EU students (a.v.)	8,939	653,522
Non-EU students over Non-EU minors (v.%)	69.5%	80.9%
Unaccompanied minors in reception centres (a.v.)	105	10,787
First Country of provenance of unaccompanied minors	Guinea, Nigeria (12.4%)	Albania (14.4%)

Data on children born to Non-EU parents source Istat estimates as at 31 December 2017, data on insertion in the education system source MIUR school year 2017/2018, data on unaccompanied minors source MLPS – Directorate General for Immigration and Integration Policies as at 31 December 2018

The labour market and enterprises

	Metropolitan City of Naples	Italy
Non-EU employed citizens over the total amount of employed citizens (v.%)	6.4%	7.1%
Employment rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	61.5%	59.1%
Unemployment rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	15.9%	14.9%
Inactivity rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	26.9%	30.4%
First economic activity of Non-EU workers (v.%)	Services (85.4%)	Services (68.6%)
First professional typology of Non-EU workers (v.%)	Non-qualified manual work (50.3%)	Non-qualified manual work (37.6%)
Main monthly remuneration bracket of Non-EU employees (v.%)	Up to 800 euros (62.4%)	Between 800 and 1200 euros (41.6%)
Individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens (a.v.)	19,353	374,065
Individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens over the total amount of enterprises (v.%)	14%	11.7%
Main economic activities of Non-EU individual enterprises (v.%)	Trade (71.4%) Construction (11.7%)	Trade (44.6%) Construction (20.9%)
First Country of birth of Non-EU owners of enterprises (v.%)	Pakistan (16.7%)	Morocco (18.2%)

Data on labour market source Istat - RCFL as at 31 December 2017, data on foreign enterprises source Unioncamere - InfoCamere, Movimprese as at 31 December 2017

The Metropolitan City of Palermo

Palermo ranks eleventh among the metropolitan cities for number of Non-EU citizens present on 1st January 2018, with 20,619 legally residing (0.6% of the total at national level), mainly from Bangladesh (19.5%), Sri Lanka (13.8%) and Ghana (9%). The incidence of the Non-EU residents over the total amount of residents is sensibly below the national average: 2.2% against 5.9%. However, this incidence registers strong variations in the area, being above 3% only in six municipalities: Piana degli Albanesi (8.7%), Isnello (5.4%), Sciarra (4%), Roccamena (3.7%), Palermo (3.2%) and Geraci Siculo (3.1%).

Various signals seem to indicate that the metropolitan city of Palermo is a place of transition for migrants, rather than a destination for stabilisation:

- a share of long-term residents below the national average: 46.3% against 61.7%;
- the low presence of minors: only 20.3% of the Third Country Nationals in the area are under 18 (against 21.7% of the Non-EU citizens in Italy). This indicates a low presence of family units. Also the share of children born to Non-EU parents over the total amount of children born is rather low: 4.2% against 14.8% registered in Italy;
- a gender polarisation, with the female component among Non-EU citizens accounting for 45.5% against 48.3% registered at national level;
- among residence permits subject to renewal, a sharp prevalence of permits issued for work reasons, reaching a 36.4% incidence (against 33.6% registered at national level), despite a 10.9% decrease compared to the previous year. The share concerning family reasons is substantially stable against a decrease at national level (+0.5% against -1.2%). In any case, it is still below what identified at national level: 39.3% against 42.6%.

The number of Non-EU students inserted in the education system in the school year 2017/2018 is 4,294, accounting for 0.7% of the Non-EU students present in the Country.

The metropolitan city under exam ranks fourth for number of UFM (Unaccompanied Foreign Minors) despite a 61.4% decrease compared to 2017 hosting 581 minors (5.4% of the total at national level). The countries of provenance of the UFM hosted in reception centres in the metropolitan city of Palermo are mainly Ivory Coast and Gambia (respectively 16.4% and 16.2%). Overall, there are 2,034 Non-EU citizens legally residing in the metropolitan city of Palermo for asylum/asylum application/subsidiary protection/humanitarian reasons (0.8% of the total at national level).

Third Country Nationals account for 3.4% of the total amount of employed citizens in the area under exam. An in-depth analysis of the characteristics of foreign employment highlights that Third Country Nationals carry out non-qualified jobs (71.2% carry out non-qualified manual work against 37.6% registered at national level) and scarcely remunerated jobs (66.3% earn less than 800 euros against 33.6% registered in Italy). Moreover, they are mainly employed in the Tertiary (which absorbs 92.6% of the Non-EU employed citizens). In confirmation of the strong segmentation of the Non-EU employment, of its limitation to non-qualified jobs and scarce remuneration, the incidence of the Non-EU employed citizens in the metropolitan city of Palermo (in total 6,160 in 2017) is higher with reference to *Domestic workers and similar professions* (44.4%), followed by *Farm labourers* (10.1%) and *Delivery personnel* (7.6%).

Palermo ranks tenth among the metropolitan cities for incidence of Non-EU entrepreneurs over the total amount of entrepreneurs in the area: the 5,797 Non-EU owners of individual enterprises in the metropolitan area under exam mainly work in the Trade sector (84.8%), accounting for 10.4% of the entrepreneurs in the area.

In 2017, the amount of money sent from Palermo abroad was equal to 38.9 million euros, about 0.9% of the overall amount sent from Italy. The remittances sent from Palermo were mainly received by Bangladesh (39%), Sri Lanka (11.7%) and China (6.4%).

Socio-demographic characteristics

	Metropolitan City of Palermo	Italy
Non-EU residents over the total amount of residents (v.%)	2.2%	5.9%
Total number of the legally residing (a.v.)	20,619	3,714,934
Legally residing over the total amount at national level (v.%)	0.6%	-
Variation 2018/2017 of the legally residing (v.%)	-1.6%	+0%
Women among the legally residing (v.%)	45.5%	48.3%
Long-term residents over the total amount of the legally residing (v.%)	46.3%	61.7%
First Country of provenance of the legally residing	Bangladesh (19.5%)	Morocco (11.9%)

Data on residents source ISTAT as at 31 December 2017, data on residence permits source ISTAT – Ministry of Interior as at 01 January 2018

Minors and second generations

	Metropolitan City of Palermo	Italy
Children born to Non-EU parents (a.v.)	454	67,800
Children born to Non-EU parents over the total amount of children born (v.%)	4.2%	14.8%
Non-EU minors (a.v.)	4,188	807,721
Non-EU minors over the total amount of legally residing (v.%)	20.3%	21.7%
Non-EU students (a.v.)	4,294	653,522
Non-EU students over Non-EU minors (v.%)	100%	80.9%
Unaccompanied minors in reception centres (a.v.)	581	10,787
First Country of provenance of unaccompanied minors	Ivory Coast (16.4%)	Albania (14.4%)

Data on children born to Non-EU parents source Istat estimates as at 31 December 2017, data on insertion in the education system source MIUR school year 2017/2018, data on unaccompanied minors source MLPS – Directorate General for Immigration and Integration Policies as at 31 December 2018

The labour market and enterprises

	Metropolitan City of Palermo	Italy
Non-EU employed citizens over the total amount of employed citizens (v.%)	3.4%	7.1%
Employment rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	N.A.	59.1%
Unemployment rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	N.A.	14.9%
Inactivity rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	N.A.	30.4%
First economic activity of Non-EU workers (v.%)	Services (92.6%)	Services (68.6%)
First professional typology of Non-EU workers (v.%)	Non-qualified manual work (71.2%)	Non-qualified manual work (37.6%)
Main monthly remuneration bracket of Non-EU workers (v.%)	Up to 800 euros (66.3%)	Between 800 and 1200 euros (41.6%)
Individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens (a.v.)	5,797	374,065
Individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens over the total amount of enterprises (v.%)	10.4%	11.7%
Main economic activities of Non-EU owners of enterprises (v.%)	Trade (84.8%) Services to enterprises (3.2%)	Trade (44.6%) Construction (20.9%)
First Country of birth of Non-EU owners of enterprises (v.%)	Bangladesh (36.4%)	Morocco (18.2%)

Data on labour market source Istat - RCFL as at 31 December 2017, data on foreign enterprises source Unioncamere - InfoCamere, Movimprese as at 31 December 2017

The Metropolitan City of Reggio Calabria

Reggio Calabria ranks twelfth among the metropolitan cities for number of Non-EU citizens present on 1st January 2018, with 16,858 legally residing (0.5% of the total at national level), mainly from Morocco (25.4%), India (18%) and Ukraine (10.5%). On a national level, the percentage of Non-EU citizens remained unchanged. On the contrary, over the last year, in the area under exam it decreased by 5.7% (namely -1,028 units). The incidence of Non-EU residents is lower than the total of residents: 3.7% against 5.9%. However, this incidence shows significant variations in the area focusing mainly in the municipalities of Camini (25.2%), Riace (19.7%) and San Ferdinando (16.8%).

Various signals seem to indicate that the stabilisation process of the migrants in the metropolitan city of Reggio Calabria is not totally mature yet:

- a share of long-term residents below the national average: 48.1% against 61.7%;
- the low presence of minors: only 16.9% of the Third Country Nationals in the area are under 18 (against 21.7% of the Non-EU citizens in Italy). Also the share of children born to Non-EU parents over the total amount of children born is rather low: 7.9% against 14.8% registered at national level;
- a gender polarisation, with the female component among Non-EU citizens accounting for 42.1% against 48.3% registered at national level;
- an incidence of permits for family reason, which is below the national average: 31.1% against 42.6% even if it has increased compared to the previous year (+8.4%).

The metropolitan city under exam is characterised by the sharp prevalence of residence permits subject to renewal issued for asylum/asylum application/subsidiary protection/humanitarian reasons accounting for 34.2%. Reggio Calabria ranks first among the metropolitan cities for incidence of said motivation as for residence permits subject to renewal. Overall, the number of Non-EU citizens legally residing in the metropolitan city of Reggio Calabria for reasons connected to a status of international and humanitarian protection, or relevant application, is 2,991 (1.2% of the total at national level). Over the last year, this number has decreased by 19.4% against +23.5% registered at national level. Among the migrants in reception centres, a significant category is represented by UFM- Unaccompanied Foreign Minors: in Reggio Calabria there are 180 of them (1.7% of the total at national level). Most of them are close to the age of majority (80.5% are between 16 and 17) and they are mainly Guinean (17.2%), Gambian (16.7%) and Ivorian (15%).

The number of Non-EU students inserted in the education system in the school year 2017/2018 is 2,662, accounting for 93.2% of the minors legally residing in the area, which is equal to 0.4% of the Non-EU students present in our Country.

The Non-EU employed citizens account for 6% of the total amount of employed citizens in the area under exam. An in-depth analysis of the characteristics of foreign employment highlights that the Third Country population carries out non-qualified jobs (70.7% carry out non-qualified manual work against 37.6% registered at national level) and scarcely remunerated jobs (78.4% earn less than 800 euros against 33.6% registered in Italy). Moreover, there is a strong presence of farm labourers among the Non-EU workers present in the area (21.1% in 2017) with a 20.5% increase compared to 2016. The sharp incidence of the Non-EU labour force in such field is also confirmed by an analysis of the qualifications according to which the Non-EU citizens have been employed: in 73% of cases they were farm labourers.

The 4,064 Non-EU owners of individual enterprises in the metropolitan area of Reggio Calabria mainly work in the Trade sector (85.9%), accounting for 11.3% of the total amount of entrepreneurs in the area. In the absolute majority of cases (54.1%), the Non-EU entrepreneurs in the area were born in Morocco.

In 2017, the money sent from Reggio Calabria to foreign Countries amounted to 28.2 million euros, 0.7% of the total at national level, with a 1.1% decrease compared to the previous year. The remittances from Reggio Calabria were mainly received by India (24.5%), Georgia (14.7%) and the Philippines (13.1%).

Socio-demographic characteristics

	Metropolitan City of Reggio Calabria	Italy
Non-EU residents over the total amount of residents (v.%)	3.7%	5.9%
Total number of the legally residing (a.v.)	16,858	3,714,934
Legally residing over the total amount at national level (v.%)	0.5%	-
Variation 2018/2017 of the legally residing (v.%)	-5.7%	+0%
Women among the legally residing (v.%)	42.1%	48.3%
Long-term residents over the total amount of the legally residing (v.%)	48.1%	61.7%
First Country of provenance of the legally residing	Morocco (25.4%)	Morocco (11.9%)

Data on residents source ISTAT as at 31 December 2017, data on residence permits source ISTAT – Ministry of Interior as at 01 January 2018

Minors and second generations

	Metropolitan City of Reggio Calabria	Italy
Children born to Non-EU parents (a.v.)	367	67,800
Children born to Non-EU parents over the total amount of children born (v.%)	7.9%	14.8%
Non-EU minors (a.v.)	2,856	807,721
Non-EU minors over the total amount of legally residing (v.%)	16.9%	21.7%
Non-EU students (a.v.)	2,662	653,522
Non-EU students over Non-EU minors (v.%)	93.2%	80.9%
Unaccompanied minors in reception centres (a.v.)	180	10,787
First Country of provenance of unaccompanied minors	Guinea 17.2%	Albania (14.4%)

Data on children born to Non-EU parents source Istat estimates as at 31 December 2017, data on insertion in the education system source MIUR school year 2017/2018, data on unaccompanied minors source MLPS – Directorate General for Immigration and Integration Policies as at 31 December 2018

The labour market and enterprises

	Metropolitan City of Reggio Calabria	Italy
Non-EU employed citizens over the total amount of employed citizens (v.%)	6.1%	7.1%
Employment rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	N.A.	59.1%
Unemployment rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	N.A.	14.9%
Inactivity rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	N.A.	30.4%
First economic activity of Non-EU workers (v.%)	Services (67.9%)	Services (68.6%)
First professional typology of Non-EU workers (v.%)	Non-qualified manual work (70.7%)	Non-qualified manual work (37.6%)
Main monthly remuneration bracket of Non-EU employees (v.%)	Up to 800 euros (78.4%)	Between 800 and 1200 euros (41,6%)
Individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens (a.v.)	4,064	374,065
Individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens over the total amount of enterprises (v.%)	11.3%	11.7%
Main economic activities of Non-EU individual enterprises (v.%)	Trade (85.9%) Construction (5.9%)	Trade (44.6%) Construction (20.9%)
First Country of birth of Non-EU owners of enterprises (v.%)	Morocco (54.1%)	Morocco (18.2%)

Data on labour market source Istat - RCFL as at 31 December 2017, data on foreign enterprises source Unioncamere - InfoCamere, Movimprese as at 31 December 2017

The Metropolitan City of Rome

Rome ranks second among the metropolitan cities for number of Non-EU citizens present on 1st January 2018, with 346,575 legally residing (9.3% of the total at national level). Consistently with what was registered at national level, over the last year, the number of Third Country Nationals in the area under exam remained substantially stable (+0.2%). The incidence of the Non-EU residents over the total amount of residents is above the national average: 7.4% (against 5.9%). The most represented communities at local level come from the Philippines, Bangladesh and the People's Republic of China, with incidences of 12.7%, 11.2% and 6.9% respectively.

Various signals seem to indicate that the stabilisation process of the migrants in the metropolitan city of Rome is not totally mature yet:

- the low presence of minors: only 16.4% of the Third Country Nationals in the area under exam are under 18 (against 21.7% of Non-EU citizens at national level);
- among the registered families with at least one Non-EU holder of the family group sheet, the sharp prevalence of family units without children (78.2%) so much so that the metropolitan city of Rome ranks second for high incidence of such type of family. This rate is 12 percentage points higher than the rate registered at national level (66.3%);
- a share of long-term residents below the national average: 52.7% against 61.7%;
- among residence permits subject to renewal, an incidence of permits issued for family reasons, which is sensibly lower than the national average: 37.5% against 42.6%.

The number of Non-EU citizens legally residing in the metropolitan city under exam for asylum/asylum application/subsidiary protection/humanitarian reasons is 19,589, which is 9.2% of the holders of such type of residence permit present in Italy. The number of holders or people applying for protection in this area has increased. However, compared to the previous year, the increase is less significant than the one registered in Italy: +9.2% against +23.5%.

All the main indicators highlight a rather positive integration of the Non-EU citizens in the local labour market where they account for 8.6% of the employed citizens. The employment rate of the Non-EU population (68.8%) is higher than the one registered at national level (59.1%) and than the one registered locally regarding the Italian population (62.8%). The unemployment rate (10.6%) is slightly higher than what registered locally concerning the Italian population (9%). However, it is significantly lower than the one registered at national level concerning Third Country Nationals (14.9%). Nevertheless, against high employment rates, the foreign employment is subject to a strong segmentation. Third Country Nationals are employed in non-qualified jobs (46.1% carry out non-qualified manual work) with a scarce remuneration (41.7% earn a monthly remuneration below 800 euros). Moreover, they are mainly employed in the Services sector, which absorbs almost the totality of the Non-EU employed citizens: 91.1%, against 68.6% registered at national level.

The Non-EU owners of individual enterprises in the metropolitan city of Rome amount to 37,361 accounting for one fifth of the overall individual enterprises in the area under exam. This percentage is almost the double of what registered at national level (11.7%). In fact, after Milan and Florence, Rome ranks third for incidence of enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens. The relevance of the metropolitan city of Rome for the Country's entrepreneurial fabric is historically known, so much so that it is the main area both for total amount of individual enterprises (5.8% of the total), and for enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens (10%). The main sector of investment is the Trade sector, in which work 43.5% of the enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens.

Rome ranks first among the metropolitan cities for money sent abroad from our Country, with 531 million euros sent in 2017 (12.8% of the total at national level), mainly to Bangladesh, the Philippines and India. Moreover, between 2016 and 2017, the remittances sent from the metropolitan city under exam increased by about 3.5 million euros, that is 0.7%.

Socio-demographic characteristics

	Metropolitan City of Rome	Italy
Non-EU residents over the total amount of residents (v.%)	7.4%	5.9%
Total number of the legally residing (a.v.)	346,575	3,714,934
Legally residing over the total amount at national level (v.%)	9.3%	-
Variation 2018/2017 of the legally residing (v.%)	+0.2%	+0%
Women among the legally residing (v.%)	48.7%	48.3%
Long-term residents over the total amount of the legally residing (v.%)	52.7%	61.7%
First Country of provenance of the legally residing	Philippines (12.7%)	Morocco (11.9%)

Data on residents source ISTAT as at 31 December 2017, data on residence permits source ISTAT – Ministry of Interior as at 01 January 2018

Minors and second generations

	Metropolitan City of Rome	Italy
Children born to Non-EU parents (a.v.)	5,636	67,800
Children born to Non-EU parents over the total amount of children born (v.%)	17.2%	14.8%
Non-EU minors (a.v.)	56,674	807,721
Non-EU minors over the total amount of legally residing (v.%)	16.4%	21.7%
Non-EU students (a.v.)	36,477	653,522
Non-EU students over Non-EU minors (v.%)	64.4%	80.9%
Unaccompanied minors in reception centres (a.v.)	689	10,787
First Country of provenance of unaccompanied minors	Egypt (17.1%)	Albania (14.4%)

Data on children born to Non-EU parents source Istat estimates as at 31 December 2017, data on insertion in the education system source MIUR school year 2017/2018, data on unaccompanied minors source MLPS – Directorate General for Immigration and Integration Policies as at 31 December 2018

The labour market and enterprises

	Metropolitan City of Rome	Italy
Non-EU employed citizens over the total amount of employed citizens (v.%)	8.6%	7.1%
Employment rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	68.8%	59.1%
Unemployment rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	10.6%	14.9%
Inactivity rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	23%	30.4%
First economic activity of Non-EU workers (v.%)	Services (91.1%)	Services (68.6%)
First professional typology of Non-EU workers (v.%)	Non-qualified manual work (46.1%)	Non-qualified manual work (37.6%)
Main monthly remuneration bracket of Non-EU employees (v.%)	Between 800 and 1200 euros (43.1%)	Between 800 and 1200 euros (41.6%)
Individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens (a.v.)	37,361	374,065
Individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens over the total amount of enterprises (v.%)	20.2%	11.7%
Main economic activities of Non-EU individual enterprises (v.%)	Trade (43.5%) Services to enterprises (21.2%)	Trade (44.6%) Construction (20.9%)
First Country of birth of Non-EU owners of enterprises (v.%)	Bangladesh (35.7%)	Morocco (18.2%)

Data on labour market source Istat - RCFL as at 31 December 2017, data on foreign enterprises source Unioncamere - InfoCamere, Movimprese as at 31 December 2017

The Metropolitan City of Turin

Turin ranks third among the metropolitan cities for number of Non-EU citizens present on 1st January 2018, with 117,979 legally residing (3.2% of the total at national level), mainly from Morocco (22.7%), China (10.9%) and Albania (8.3%). The incidence of the Non-EU residents over the total amount of residents is below the national average: 4.9% against 5.9%.

The presence of Non-EU migrants in the metropolitan city of Turin is characterised by a prevalence of citizens holding residence permits subject to renewal. In fact, on 1st January 2018, the share of long-term residents over the total amount of the legally residing in the area under exam was equal to 45.4% (against 61.7% registered at national level), indicating a stabilisation process, which is not totally mature yet.

Among the residence permits subject to renewal, there is a prevalence of those issued for family reasons, with a 45.7% incidence (against 42.6% registered at national level); following, there are those issued for work reasons, with a share equal to 31.7% (against 33.6% related to the Non-EU citizens considered in their whole). Whereas, the share of residence permits issued for study reasons is particularly relevant compared to the national average: 7.4% (against 3%).

The 25,129 Non-EU minors account for 21.3% of the legally residing in the area under exam. Their insertion in the local education system is relevant: in fact, the Non-EU students enrolled in the school year 2017/2018 amount to 23,097 equal to 3.5% of the Non-EU students present in Italy.

Overall, the number of Non-EU citizens legally residing in the metropolitan city of Turin for asylum/asylum application/subsidiary protection/humanitarian reasons amount to 8,576 (3.5% of the total at national level). This number registered a 29.2% increase compared to the previous year. On 31st December 2018, 167 UFM- Unaccompanied Foreign Minors- were in reception centres in the area of the metropolitan city of Turin. The most represented nationalities were: Egyptian (16.2%), Moroccan (14.4%) and Albanian (11.4%).

Third Country Nationals account for 5.6% of the total amount of employed citizens in the area under exam. An analysis of the key labour market indicators highlights a rather positive situation. In fact, the Non-EU population residing in the metropolitan city of Turin registers an employment rate of 61.3% (against 59.1% registered at national level) and an inactivity rate of 26.8% (against 30.4% at national level). On the contrary, the figure concerning the share of people seeking employment over the total of the labour force is worse. In fact, the unemployment rate is 1.6 percentage points higher than what registered at national level.

An in-depth analysis of the main characteristics of foreign employment of Non-EU citizens in the area under exam highlights, as identified at national level, that the Third Country population carries out non-qualified and scarcely remunerated jobs (34.5% earn less than 800 euros, 28.3% earn more than 1,200 euros, whereas the main remuneration bracket is between 801 and 1,200 euros earned by 37.2% of the Non-EU employed citizens). Moreover, they are mainly employed in the Services sector. In fact, the Tertiary absorbs the majority of the Third Country employed citizens: 74% against 68.6% registered at national level.

In confirmation of the strong segmentation of the Non-EU employment, of its limitation to non-qualified and scarcely remunerated jobs, the Non-EU citizens in the metropolitan area of Turin (in total 23,206 in 2017) are mainly employed as *Personal care attendants* (13%) and *Domestic workers and similar professions* (10.7%).

The metropolitan area of Turin ranks fourth among the metropolitan cities for number of enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens: the 13,870 Non-EU owners of individual enterprises mainly work in the Trade sector (40%) and in the Construction sector (21.9%), accounting for 3.7% of the total amount of Third Country owners of enterprises in Italy. In line with what registered in the Country in its whole, the incidence of Non-EU enterprises over the total amount of enterprises in the area under exam is equal to 11.7%.

Turin ranks sixth among the metropolitan cities for money sent abroad from our Country, with 98.9 million euros (equal to 2.4% of the total at national level), sent mainly to Peru (18.6%), Morocco (12.4%) and Senegal (9.6%).

Socio-demographic characteristics

	Metropolitan City of Turin	Italy
Non-EU residents over the total amount of residents (v.%)	4.9%	5.9%
Total number of the legally residing (a.v.)	117,979	3,714,934
Legally residing over the total amount at national level (v.%)	3.2%	-
Variation 2018/2017 of the legally residing (v.%)	-0.6%	+0%
Women among the legally residing (v.%)	48.9%	48.3%
Long-term residents over the total amount of the legally residing (v.%)	45.4%	61.7%
First Country of provenance of the legally residing	Morocco (22.7%)	Morocco (11.9%)

Data on residents source ISTAT as at 31 December 2017, data on residence permits source ISTAT – Ministry of Interior as at 01 January 2018

Minors and second generations

	Metropolitan City of Turin	Italy
Children born to Non-EU parents (a.v.)	3,039	67,800
Children born to Non-EU parents over the total amount of children born (v.%)	18.8%	14.8%
Non-EU minors (a.v.)	25,129	807,721
Non-EU minors over the total amount legally residing (v.%)	21.3%	21.7%
Non-EU students (a.v.)	23,097	653,522
Non-EU students over Non-EU minors (v.%)	91.9%	80.9%
Unaccompanied minors in reception centres (a.v.)	167	10,787
First Country of provenance of unaccompanied minors	Egypt (16.2%)	Albania (14.4%)

Data on children born to Non-EU parents source Istat estimates as at 31 December 2017, data on insertion in the education system source MIUR school year 2017/2018, data on unaccompanied minors source MLPS – Directorate General for Immigration and Integration Policies as at 31 December 2018

The labour market and enterprises

	Metropolitan City of Turin	Italy
Non-EU employed citizens over the total amount of employed citizens (v.%)	5.6%	7.1%
Employment rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	61.3%	59.1%
Unemployment rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	16.5%	14.9%
Inactivity rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	26.8%	30.4%
First economic activity of Non-EU workers (v.%)	Services (74%)	Services (68.6%)
First professional typology of Non-EU workers (v.%)	Employees, store assistants and personal services (37.7%)	Non-qualified manual work (37.6%)
Main monthly remuneration bracket of Non-EU employees (v.%)	Between 800 and 1200 euros (37.2%)	Between 800 and 1200 euros (41.6%)
Individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens (a.v.)	13,870	374,065
Individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens over the total amount of enterprises (v.%)	11.7%	11.7%
Main economic activities of Non-EU enterprises (v.%)	Trade (40%) Construction (21.9%)	Trade (44.6%) Construction (20.9%)
First Country of birth of Non-EU owners of enterprises (v.%)	Morocco (33.3%)	Morocco (18.2%)

Data on labour market source Istat - RCFL as at 31 December 2017, data on foreign enterprises source Unioncamere - InfoCamere, Movimprese as at 31 December 2017

The Metropolitan City of Venice

Venice ranks eight among the metropolitan cities for number of Non-EU citizens present on 1st January 2018, with 62,216 legally residing (1.7% of the total at national level), mainly from Bangladesh (14.5%), Moldova (12.9%) and Albania (10.6%). The incidence of the Non-EU residents over the total amount of residents is sensibly above the national average: 7.2% against 5.9%.

Various signals indicate that the stabilisation process of the migrants in the Venetian area is rather mature. In fact, the presence of Non-EU migrants in the metropolitan city under exam is characterised by the sharp prevalence of citizens holding long-term residence permits. On 1st January 2018, the share of long-term residents over the total amount of the legally residing in the area under exam was equal to 74.5%, a value that is sensibly above what registered at national level (61.7%), to the point that Venice ranks first, among the metropolitan cities, for incidence of long-term residents, highlighting a rather mature stabilisation process of the migrants in the area under exam.

Moreover, in the area under exam among the residence permits subject to renewal there is a prevalence of those issued for family reasons (52.1% against 42.6% registered at national level). To indicate a high presence of families, there is a significant presence of minors (the 14,374 Non-EU minors account for 23.1% of the Third Country Nationals present in the metropolitan city of Venice against 21.7% registered at national level). Furthermore, there is a high incidence of children born to Non-EU parents over the total of children born (the 1,229 children born to Non-EU parents in 2017 in the metropolitan city under exam account for 21.4% of the children born in this area against 14.8% registered in Italy). The Non-EU students inserted in the education system in the school year 2017/2018 amount to 11,882, which is equal to 1.8% of the total at national level.

Overall, the number of Non-EU citizens legally residing in the metropolitan city of Venice for asylum/asylum application/subsidiary protection/humanitarian reasons is equal to 1,425 (0.6% of the total at national level). Between 2017 and 2018, the number of residents for some form of international protection present in Italy increased by 2.5%. On the contrary, in the metropolitan city of Venice the data show a significant decrease in the number of holders of residence permits for asylum/asylum application/subsidiary protection/humanitarian reasons (-48.8%).

Third Country citizens account for 8.4% of the total amount of employed citizens in the area under exam. The data highlight a rather positive integration of the Non-EU population in the Venetian labour market. Their employment rate is equal to 64.4% and is higher than what registered at national level (59.1%). On the contrary, the value concerning the unemployment rate, even if it is above what registered for the Italian citizens (4.1%) and the foreigners considered in their whole (10.5%), is below what registered at national level: 10.9% against 14.9%. Lastly, with reference to the inactivity rate, the Non-EU workers in the area under exam register an indicator that is below what registered locally for the Italian population (29.7%) and for the foreign citizens in their whole (27.5% against 30.4%).

An in-depth analysis of the characteristics of foreign employment carried out by Non-EU citizens in the area under exam highlights a higher occupational status compared to the previous year. There was an increase in the share of clerks, sales assistants and personal services (+12.1 percentage points) with a percentage equal to 44.3% (against 30% registered in Italy). Moreover, there was a decrease in Third Country Nationals carrying out non-qualified jobs (-13.5 points) with a percentage that is equal to 23.7% (against 37.6% registered at national level). Compared to 2016, there has been an improvement concerning remunerations as well: 47.9% of Non-EU employed citizens earn between 800 and 1,200 euros a month (against 41.6% registered in Italy and 34.2% registered locally in 2016). The Tertiary is still the main sector absorbing 73.8% of the Non-EU employed citizens against 68.6% registered at national level.

In line with the tourist vocation of the city, the Non-EU workers in the metropolitan area of Venice (in total 31,868 in 2017) are mostly employed in the hospitality sector. In fact, employments concern first of all *Waiters*, accounting for 21% of the new employment relationships of Third country Nationals, followed by *Non-qualified personnel in restaurant services*, with an incidence of 12.8%, and *Cooks in hotels and restaurants* (6.6%).

The metropolitan area of Venice ranks seventh among the metropolitan cities for incidence of enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens: the 5,187 Non-EU owners of enterprises mainly work in the Trade sector (39%) and in the Construction sector (24.1%), accounting for 13.3% of the total amount of individual entrepreneurs in the area under exam.

Venice ranks eighth among the metropolitan cities for money sent abroad from our Country, with 89.7 million euros (equal to 2.2% of the total amount at national level), sent mainly to Bangladesh (with its 41.2 million euros, it accounts for about 46% of the remittances sent from Venice in 2017).

Socio-demographic characteristics

	Metropolitan City of Venice	Italy
Non-EU residents over the total amount of residents (v.%)	7.2%	5.9%
Total number of the legally residing (a.v.)	62,216	3,714,934
Legally residing over the total amount at national level (v.%)	1.7%	-
Variation 2018/2017 of the legally residing (v.%)	-4.5%	+0%
Women among the legally residing (v.%)	51.3%	48.3%
Long-term residents over the total amount of the legally residing (v.%)	74.5%	61.7%
First Country of provenance of the legally residing	Bangladesh (14.5%)	Morocco (11.9%)

Data on residents source ISTAT as at 31 December 2017, data on residence permits source ISTAT – Ministry of Interior as at 01 January 2018

Minors and second generations

	Metropolitan City of Venice	Italy
Children born to Non-EU parents (a.v.)	1,229	67,800
Children born to Non-EU parents over the total amount of children born (v.%)	21.4%	14.8%
Non-EU minors (a.v.)	14,374	807,721
Non-EU minors over the total amount legally residing (v.%)	23.1%	21.7%
Non-EU students (a.v.)	11,882	653,522
Non-EU students over Non-EU minors (v.%)	82.6%	80.9%
Unaccompanied minors in reception centres (a.v.)	132	10,787
First Country of provenance of unaccompanied minors	Albania (43.2%)	Albania (14.4%)

Data on children born to Non-EU parents source Istat estimates as at 31 December 2017, data on insertion in the education system source MIUR school year 2017/2018, data on unaccompanied minors source MLPS – Directorate General for Immigration and Integration Policies as at 31 December 2018

The labour market and enterprises

	Metropolitan City of Venice	Italy
Non-EU employed citizens over the total employed citizens (v.%)	8.4%	7.1%
Employment rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	64.4%	59.1%
Unemployment rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	10.9%	14.9%
Inactivity rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	27.5%	30.4%
First economic activity of Non-EU workers (v.%)	Services (73.8%)	Services (68.6%)
First professional typology of Non-EU workers (v.%)	Employees, store assistants and personal services (44.3%)	Non-qualified manual work (37.6%)
Main monthly remuneration bracket of Non-EU employees (v.%)	Between 800 and 1200 euros (47.9%)	Between 800 and 1200 euros (41.6%)
Individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens (a.v.)	5,187	374,065
Individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens over the total amount of enterprises (v.%)	13.3%	11.7%
Main economic activities of Non-EU individual enterprises (v.%)	Trade (39%) Construction (24.1%)	Trade (44.6%) Construction (20.9%)
First Country of birth of Non-EU owners of enterprises (v.%)	China (19.5%)	Morocco (18.2%)

Data on labour market source Istat - RCFL as at 31 December 2017, data on foreign enterprises source Unioncamere - InfoCamere, Movimprese as at 31 December 2017

