

**SEEMIG National Strategy for enhancing migration data production
and utilization for Italy**
*(Proposal for a national strategy on data enhancement and
utilization on migration, labour market and human capital)*

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<http://www.seemig.eu/downloads/outputs/SEEMIGNationalStrategyItaly.pdf>

1. INTRODUCTION

This document attempts to identify some main proposals for national strategies aimed at improving the quality and availability of statistical information on the phenomenon of migration. Through a preliminary analysis of the major areas of intervention concerning migratory policies, which require more extensive statistical information or of a better quality, it is possible to determine the steps to be taken to meet new information needs. The final goal is to help national strategies to acquire and integrate the proposals, so that policies based on empirical evidence can be implemented. To this scope, some outputs of the SEEMIG Project are certainly of great utility, especially the Action Plan for the improvement of statistics on migration.

The strategies mentioned in the document have a temporal projection ranging between five and seven years; they are therefore oriented in the medium term to allow the implementation of the required changes in the legislation on migration and/or in the statistical production on the phenomenon.

Besides this introduction, the document is divided into three main chapters. The second chapter presents a brief outline of the recent developments of the phenomenon. It is an overview on the levels and trends concerning the main phenomena of demography and migration starting from the 1990 to present and on the challenges that these phenomena pose for the future. The third chapter considers the major implications/challenges posed by the migratory phenomenon to society also in relation to the labor market. The fourth chapter attempts to identify the main problems in the production of statistical information on migration, with reference to the main areas of intervention of migratory policies. The planning of these policies requires the availability of more detailed statistical information or of better quality data.

The strategies have been developed on the basis of the experience gained directly by the author or of information collected indirectly, through the reading of published documents or through discussions/interviews with managers or employees working in the different sectors in which official statistics on migration are produced as well as through meetings with local actors and managers. At the end of this process, we have selected a series of issues, that have emerged during the discussions; they help us identify the main obstacles that hinder the collection of updated and complete statistics on migration and the implementation of effective migratory policies to regulate the phenomenon.

The document records the main results of the report WP3, WP4, and WP5 of the SEEMIG project, in addition to some ideas drawn from the existing literature (for more details see annex 1 at the end of the text).

2. BACKGROUND SCENERY

During the 1960s, the eight SEEMIG Countries (Austria, Bulgaria, Italy, Hungary, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia) witnessed a diversification in the migratory rates: while some of them became immigration countries, others became or remained countries of emigration. Italy (together with Hungary and Slovakia) can be defined as a "new immigration country", i.e. a country that has only recently achieved a positive migratory balance: as we know, between the late 1960s and the beginning of the 1970s, Italy that had historically been a country of emigration became an immigration country.

The exodus of Italians, especially to America (United States of America, Argentina and Brazil) and to the most developed European countries (particularly Germany and Switzerland), which occurred during the last decades of the 19th and early 20th centuries, gradually decreased in the second half of 20th century. In that same period, external migration was supplanted by internal migratory flows of labor directed from the South to the Centre and especially the North of Italy, where there were

more employment opportunities. The 1960s were also the years of the economic boom for Italy.¹ In the 1970s and early 1980s, the country experienced the first waves of immigration from abroad: the 12th Census of the Italian population and housing in 1981 counted 210,937 foreign residents in Italy. They were mainly Tunisian workers employed in agriculture and in the fish industry in Sicily, or women coming from Latin America, Asia, and the former Italian colonies in Africa who had found employment in domestic work. The number of immigrants gradually increased, and with it also the number of nationalities involved. Ten years later, the 13th Census of the Italian population and housing in 1991 counted 356,159 foreign residents. Over time, while the number of citizens coming from the countries of the Maghreb remained important, other nationalities gradually became increasingly numerous, for example the citizens of the countries of Eastern Europe. In particular, in the 1990s, immigration from the Balkans represented one of the emerging characteristics of the phenomenon of immigration in Italy. It involved mainly three countries of origin: Albania, Romania and the former Yugoslavia. Italy in those years had to manage very different immigration flows, as large masses of foreign people arrived in the country, particularly women and children fleeing the war and necessitating assistance, care, and protection. At the end of the wars, two significant increases in migratory flows (in 1996 and in 1999) occurred as a result of two laws that regularized the residence in Italy of illegal migrants from the Balkans, so that at the Census of 2001 the number of foreign residents in Italy was almost quadrupled: 1,334,889. The amount and composition of the foreign population resident in Italy were often tightly related to the migratory policies adopted by Italy and to the enlargement of the European Union (EU). Employees were the main beneficiaries of the regularization programs, particularly blue collar workers and women employed in domestic services to local families. During the first decade of the new century, for example, immigration flows have proven to be particularly high especially in 2003 and 2004, as a result of the regularization of housekeepers and caregivers (especially Ukrainian women) in 2002 in application of the Law 189/2002 (the so-called "Bossi-Fini" Law)². Somewhat more links to Latin America and the institutional arrangements there (citizenship etc. like in Hungary and Romania? In 2007-2008, the number of foreign residents increased again as a result of the new legislation on the free movement of EU citizens and their family members within the borders of the EU (European Directive 2004/38/EC and its related implementing Decree No. 30, February 6, 2007) as well as of the entry into the European Union of Romania and Bulgaria in January 2007. Immigrants from these countries can, since then, reside regularly in Italy by simply registering in the municipal registry offices of the resident population (upon verification of the possession of certain economic and sanitary requirements); they therefore do no longer need to apply for a residence permit.³ Hence, even with the important numerical contribution of Romanian citizens (about one-fifth of the total), in the 2011 population Census, the number of foreign residents was equal to 4,027,627, almost three times higher than the previous Census. At the beginning of 2014, almost 5 million of foreign citizens were living in Italy; they come from a wide range of foreign countries. The number of foreign citizens on Italian soil has increased as a result of new arrivals, people primarily migrating to achieve better economic and living conditions and to find a job; the rise of family reunifications, particularly in the case of the first immigration nationalities (such as the Albanian or the Moroccan one) has further contributed to the increase of the number of foreign residents on Italian soil. The stability of the

¹ Emigration from the south of Italy was primarily transoceanic (US, Canada, Latin America, and Australia), while Italians from the North of Italy migrated in great numbers to Europe; the distance was indeed shorter and the costs lower.

² These procedures are similar, to some extent, to what has been established for example in Brazil in 2009, in favor of Bolivians, Paraguayans, Peruvians and Chinese immigrants who had already settled on the Brazilian territory. The law allowed illegal immigrants who arrived before February 1, 2009 - entered Brazil and illegally stayed there after the expiration of the visa, to apply for a temporary residence permit and eventually obtain legal status in the country. This way those people got the right to freedom of movement and work, as well as access to public health services, education and legal structures.

³ The foreign migration balance, which has been deduced from the results of the 15th Census of the Italian population and housing of 2011, records in the course of three years an increase equal to about + 408thousand, + 363thousand, + 436thousand and + 356thousand.

migratory phenomenon is also demonstrated by the rapid rise in the number of births of foreign children in the same decade:⁴ if in 2002 they were 33,583, in 2010 the number of new born children of foreign origin reached 78,082; this was a year in which the birth of foreign children accounted for the 13.9% of the total births registered in Italy. As a result of this trend, in the same decade the stock of foreigners born in Italy, namely the so-called "second generations," has also increased.⁵

At the same time, at the beginning of the new millennium, a substantial growing trend in the acquisitions of the Italian citizenship by foreign resident citizens has been recorded; the number of new Italian citizens shifted from 12,258 in 2002 to 100,712 in 2013.

In more recent years, the effects of the international economic crisis have probably hijacked part of the migratory flows to other foreign countries, where the crisis has been less impactful.⁶ In Italy, the negative effects of the crisis affected the country particularly toward the end of the first decade of the new century and at the beginning of the second. In this period, the country witnessed a reduction of migratory balances with foreign countries, resulting from a decrease of incoming flows and an increase of outbound ones. In particular, in 2013, the migratory balance of the resident population with foreign countries registered a modest + 181,719, a value which may be further reduced if we consider the effect of the underestimation of the emigration of foreign citizens toward other foreign countries.⁷ Another signal of the negative effects of the economic crisis is the reduction, recorded for the first time after several years of positive trends, in the number of births of foreign children. Foreign births, over the past several years and even today, have contributed and still contribute to reduce the natural negative balance of the total resident population (foreign and Italian, see below). In 2013 they account for 15 percent of total births. The trend has already shown signs of a slowdown in the growth in recent years (starting from 2009), with a possible future reversal. In 2013, there was for the first time an actual decline in the number of foreign born children (77,705, against the 79,894 of 2012).

In any case, beyond the cyclical fluctuations, the demographic trends let foresee for Italy as well as for the other eight SEEMIG Countries a decrease in the number of inhabitants by the year 2050. The moment in which this decrease will take place and the intensity of the latter will be different from one country to the other: for Italy, after an initial period of further though modest growth (essentially linked to positive migratory balances), the inversion of the trend is expected by the year 2025 and should be more modest. In 2060 the resident population should not be lower than the one we have today.

It should be pointed out, moreover, that the current economic situation does not leave room for better scenarios. As we know the international economic crisis has recently made the country enter into recession. In 2013 the Italian Gross Domestic Product (GDP) decreased of 0.8% with respect to the previous year and in 2014 the latest data show reductions of 0.2%. The crisis is evidenced also by the trend in consumer prices, over time substantially in stagnation and recently with a deflation risk, as witnessed by official data recently released by ISTAT for 10 major Italian cities, capitals of the

⁴ For the Italian Law, the child born from foreign citizens who are legal residents in Italy is a foreign citizen.

⁵ Although the data on foreign children born in Italy are not available for the decade between the fourteenth and the fifteenth Census of the Italian population, the general trend shows a constant growth in the previous decades.

⁶ The compared analysis of the 8 SEEMIG countries relating to the trend of one of the major indicators of economic development, the GNP (in percentage on an average global value) shows clear signs of the stagnation suffered by Italy in the course of the 1990s and the subsequent crisis, which exploded a decade later. Italy and Austria show the negative effects of the crisis, particularly in the reduction of about a sixth of the GNP value between the beginning and the end of the decade. This did not happen in the case of the other SEEMIG countries, which on the contrary show increases or at least stable values in their GNP. During the same decade, Italy's economic situation worsened with respect to the other countries.

⁷ The underestimation is due to the fact that foreigners who moved abroad have not been cancelled from the local registry offices as they did not communicate their change in residence to the municipality in which they were registered.

regions or of the Autonomous Province, where prices in July 2014 are already in decline on an annual basis: consumption falls and prices must adapt. The employment picture for that matter is not better. The unemployment rate in July 2014 was about 12.6%, 42.9% for the young population. The contraction in the labor market, with loss of employment for many Italian and foreign citizens, is causing an increase in emigration abroad and a decline in incoming flows.

Another phenomenon with clear consequences on migratory flows and on the presence of the foreigners in the country is the ageing of the population. The Italian welfare system, less and less equipped with economic resources, is not able to meet the needs of care of the elderly population and cases of family care provided by paid private foreign workers are becoming more and more common.

3. MAIN QUESTIONS/CHALLENGES RELATED TO MIGRATORY FLOWS IN THE AREA

The natural negative balance and the risk of a decline of the Italian population

The recent demographic trends of the immigrant population appear even more relevant if considered in relation to the more general context of the total resident population. The population in Italy has been growing only as a result of the positive contribution made by immigration, both in terms of the natural component (with a clear positive balance, due to the young age structure) and of the external migration component (thanks to the significant immigration flows of foreign nationals from abroad). The structure of the aged Italian population (in 2013 the medium age was 44 years) is at the basis of the negative values of the natural balance of the Italian population that have been registered now for years and that influence the negative value of the balance for the total resident population. The negative sign of the natural balance, if it were not compensated by the immigration flows of foreign nationals from abroad, would result in a gradual reduction of the population. Immigration flows from abroad, although having slowed down in recent years, remain consistent and have so far been able to prevent the decline of the population. The need to formulate appropriate policies for the management of the flows and the integration of migrants who settle down in Italy is particularly urgent. Indeed, data confirm that immigration is a vital resource for maintaining not only the demographic balance but, as we will show later on, also the productive capacity of the nation. Thus the importance of collecting more detailed and precise data on migrations from abroad and their socio-economic and demographic characteristics (migratory project included).

The economic crisis and the increase of young people emigrating towards foreign countries as further risk factors

Another relevant aspect related to migratory phenomena in Italy concerns the flow of emigration to other countries that, although contained in recent years, is lately increasing. The data on the migratory balance confirm that Italy today is mainly a country of immigration, but more recent trends highlight the intensification of outbound flows to other countries. In 2013 there has been an increase in emigration compared to the previous year. In particular, approximately 82 thousand Italians moved abroad: 14 000 more than in 2012, the highest rate over the past decade. Foreigners who left the country were nearly 44 thousand, 5 thousand more if compared to the previous year. One can assume that the effects of the economic crisis have produced a greater number of residents who decided to leave Italy to try their luck elsewhere. In particular, as highlighted by the available data, the phenomenon is significant both for Italian citizens and foreigners.⁸ If, on the one hand, one

⁸ It should be noted on this regard that the available data on emigration flows to foreign countries are probably underestimated because foreign citizens, who leave Italy and move their residence elsewhere, do not always communicate their relocation. The underestimation, which may affect the absolute levels of the phenomenon, should however have a minor impact on the general trend, and so the growth of Italians emigrating abroad remains confirmed in recent years.

of the effects of the economic crisis has been a reduction of immigration flows, on the other, one must also take into account the increase in outbound flows to other countries. The phenomenon has interested, in particular, Italian citizens and is therefore quite alarming: in 2013, Italian citizens registered in registry offices abroad were about 4,830, 3.6% more than in the previous year.⁹ The above data suggest that the uncertain economic situation of the country, the difficulty in finding a job, especially a sufficiently qualified or remunerated work or appropriate to one's level of education, are pushing some young Italians to seek better jobs abroad. The number of Italian emigrants in 2012 counted 68 thousand units, the highest in the past ten years, with an increase of 35.8% with respect to 2011. This increase, together with the contraction of the inputs (equal to 2 thousand units, 6.4% less than in 2011) produced in 2012 a negative migration balance for Italians of -39 thousand units, a figure that has more than doubled when compared with that of 2011, a year in which the balance was equal to -19 thousand. The data on the transfers of residence also provide an indication of the principal destinations chosen by Italians and of some other features. In 2012 the main Italian destinations were Germany, the United Kingdom, Switzerland and France. Taken together, these countries have welcomed almost half of the outflows. In the same year, migration to and from abroad by Italian citizens older than 24 (resulted in 21 thousand registrations and 53 thousand cancellations) have concerned for over a quarter of the total individuals in possession of a graduate degree. The favorite destination of graduates was Germany. About 38 thousand migrations to other countries on a total of 106 thousand recorded in 2012 concerned foreign nationals. The number of foreign nationals who left Italy increased compared to 2011 (+17.9%), but the increase of Italians who have decided to move to a foreign country has been higher. With the persistence of the economic crisis, it is very likely that emigration flows will unfortunately continue and risk to further reduce the already small weight of working age classes in the age distribution of the Italian population.

The ageing of the Italian population: the need for a new labor force and the non-sustainability of the welfare system

Italy's economic situation is bad and the possible developments of the medium to long term of the recorded trends are also worrying, as mentioned in the previous paragraph. In Italy the native population is aging. The increase in life expectancy (79.8 years for males and 84.6 for females, in 2013) stands on maximum levels among the SEEMIG countries and causes high levels in the index of dependency of the elderly with respect to the working age population. This factor is the main determinant of the "aged" structure of the Italian population. Because of the economic crisis and the subsequent need to operate a spending review, the welfare system, once the pride of the country (as it was capable of assuring equal health care for all regardless of one's regular residence on the Italian territory), has been affected by the cuts. In Italy, the older age groups will increasingly take on a substantial weight on the classes belonging to the working age.

This has determined and will continue to determine a growing need of imported labor force from abroad, particularly in some specific sectors. Migrant workers will increasingly be needed in the care service sector (in replacement of or to complement the services guaranteed by public welfare: the latter will indeed only partially cover with Government funds the costs incurred by families). The need for migrant workers will be felt more in general for those jobs (physically demanding, manual or little paid jobs, for instance) that the native population rejects, while immigrants are still willing to do. At the same time, if the recent economic crisis continues, social tensions may arise due to the willingness of foreigners to accept heavy or less profitable jobs, a situation that has been considered by some as a threat for Italian workers, for whom finding adequate working conditions is becoming more and more difficult. We must look very carefully at these possible tensions in the labor market, because some clear signals in that sense have already been registered: the success of anti-immigrant parties in Italy over the past decade, for instance, has been growing; a recent decline has been

⁹ Data drawn from the annual document of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the years 2013 and 2014.

registered only recently after some high representatives of those parties have been negatively affected by some scandals.

In this context, a crucial problem that should be immediately resolved is the substantial lack in Italy of effective migratory policies, which should go beyond the mere registration of certain irregular situations that are followed by sporadic measures issued to regularize migratory processes that are already in place or concluded. The planning policy of annual quotas—often insufficient—of flows of seasonal workers (which were established by the so-called flow-decrees, the last of which is the D.P.C.M. of March 12, 2014) and of the regularization of foreign nationals already present on the territory and intending to regularize their presence (the last one for housekeepers and caregivers dates back to 2012) were not capable of managing a phenomenon that has been growing in recent years.

Especially for Italy, which for its geographical position represents a natural bridge over the Mediterranean for those migrants who wish to subsequently reach other European destinations, it would be very important to have an immigration policy integrated at the European level. There has been a recent debate in the country about the so-called operation "Mare Nostrum", a military and humanitarian operation in the southern Mediterranean, which started on October 18, 2013 to meet the humanitarian emergency in the Strait of Sicily due to the exceptional influx of migrants. The controversy revolves around the claim that Italy cannot be the only country to sustain the costs for the safe management of these flows, whose final destination is often represented by other European countries.

In light of the above, it is evident it is important to identify key factors and main areas of intervention to manage migratory phenomena in an effective and correct way. Given the big demographic and economic changes that the country is currently going through, it is highly necessary to address the major challenges that are arising and are going to arise in the short to medium term with respect to the population, the labor market, and human capital in Italy. With reference to the purposes of this document, among the possible areas of intervention we have identified the following:

- 1) the dissemination of correct information regarding the phenomenon of migration: it is important that the public opinion has access to correct, complete, and evidence-based information regarding the numbers and facts relating to the migratory phenomenon. Statistics of quality, that allow us to deepen the knowledge of the phenomenon by examining the various aspects and its impact on the employment rates and demographic balances in the country, can avoid the emergence or recrudescence of protectionist feelings in the country, which are parochial and hostile toward immigration.

- 2) the planning of migration policies and effective integrations, that are evidence-based and capable of preventing and managing the phenomena rather than simply finding solutions to already existing problems. Complete and reliable statistics on migration can be extremely useful to manage flows from an "anticipatory" point of view, rather than through the use of a legislation that regularizes irregular residents. Statistics are also useful for the assessment of the necessary measures to promote the integration of migrants who want to settle down in Italy.

- 3) a particular attention directed toward the correct interpretation of the phenomena linked to the labor market and human capital. Indeed, in a period of economic crisis like the one Europe is experiencing today, the labor market is affected by particular tensions and stress factors, and can therefore represent the breeding ground for theories that see immigration as a threat rather than as a resource.

4. KEY PROBLEMS IN THE DATA PRODUCTION SYSTEM

4.1. With reference to the areas of intervention listed in the previous paragraph, we can now identify five key elements concerning the improvement of statistics related to the phenomenon of migration.

1) ***Creation and maintenance of incremental data warehouse at the transnational level, national and local levels, containing updated information on the phenomenon of migrations and human capital.***

For a correct information of the public opinion and a planning of effective policies on immigration and integration, it is essential to have the availability of certified and updated statistical data. Indeed, from the point of view of information, particularly in a period of economic crisis where resources are scarce for everyone, it is crucial to provide an objective analysis of the phenomenon of migration by considering realistic data in order to prevent or avoid possible tensions, for instance in the labor market. Moreover, from the point of view of the policies on immigration and integration, it is important to base the choices on the evidence of past and future trends, which are the object of those same policies. At the national and local level, as well as at the international one, public databases have been put in place, containing also migrations data (e.g. the I.Stat data warehouse: <http://dati.istat.it>). Therefore, one should strongly support the attempts to design and put in place reliable databases at the international level, focused on the specific topic, whose source is certified and which have been already implemented or are currently being implemented. An outstanding example of this type of databases is the database SEEMIG (<http://www.seemig.eu/index.php/data>), built to collect and disseminate new information considered to be relevant from the point of view of the region, but hard to access in one place. Relevant indicators, for the eight SEE participant countries, internationally comparable and available in acceptable quality were selected and put into the database¹⁰. Besides demographic and migration data, basic information on the labour market and economy were collected as well. There's no doubt SEEMIG database is one major international data collector for migrations, human capital and labour market issues.

2) ***Administrative sources: Improvement of the procedures to collect data and implementation of new sources of integrated data; introduction of a PIN code.***

Recently, the use of administrative sources for statistical purposes in Italy, in the context of the national strategies implemented for the improvement of the quality of statistical information, has been regarded with interest and great attention. The quality of the information collected for administrative purposes and therefore of the statistical data that can be drawn from them is of great importance at least for two reasons, especially in the more general context of the reforms in progress or in the case of startups. On the one hand, indeed, the computerization of the public administration guarantees better (more efficient, effective, and fast) services for citizens. On the other, statistical information drawn from those computerized databases are more comprehensive, easily accessible, and controlled. Because of the scarcity of resources, it is very important at present to be able to count, for the achievement of statistical objectives, on consistent databases that have been already prefigured for administrative purposes. Indeed, the use of administrative sources guarantees the fulfillment of the statistical information needs of the country, limiting the recourse to statistical surveys on households or businesses, which tend to be expensive and invasive. The data collection of administrative sources, which can be total or census-type, can provide very disaggregated data at the territorial level. In this sense, they are

¹⁰ SEEMIG is a strategic project funded by the European Union's South-East Europe Programme. SEEMIG is managed by the Hungarian Central Statistical Office (Lead Partner of the project). South East European Countries involved in the project are Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia. The compilation, consistency checks and the clarification of the metadata of SEEMIG database were executed at the Hungarian Demographic Research Institute.

better than mere surveys on households or businesses, which tend to be sample surveys and do not offer as in-depth analysis of the phenomena. The shift from individual or aggregated data on paper to electronic data collections, that follow preset paths and standards, and are directly drawn from the administrative archives (ANPR-National Personal Data Register and Virtual Statistical Register), ensures enormous possibilities in this sector to improve the quality and expand the information contents of statistics drawn from administrative sources.

The integration between different administrative sources, moreover, offers the opportunity to gather more information about the statistical unit, which is the object of the analysis, but also the possibility to better control the information itself through the matching and comparison of the information shared by the different sources. To improve the level of integration among data coming from different sources, it is very useful to identify so-called PIN codes (Personal Identification Number), which are attributed uniquely to each unit and allow easy access to the information concerning the same unit registered in different archives. In Italy, a first major attempt toward statistical integration between different sources and the creation of an identification code such as a PIN was put in place with the SIM Project (Integrated System of Microdata). Compared to other methods for the identification of individuals, such as the tax code, for example, the SIM code aims at identifying not only statistical units of the type "individuals", but also for example of the type "business units". In the case of our specific project, however, it is important to stress that the results of the SIM project (the attribution of a SIM code to individuals) will find application in the implementation of an archive called ANVIS, in which individual data on the population surveyed by the last census of 2011 (opportunistically corrected also on the basis of the findings of administrative archives such as the Central Tax Records or the Revenue Agency or the archive of the National Institute for Social Security, etc.) will be loaded. These data should represent the basis to begin the periodic updating of the data on the population residing in the country, based on the inbound and outbound flows, which are drawn from another administrative archive: the National Resident Population Register of the Ministry of the Interior.

3) *Administrative sources: steps towards the introduction of more migration-related questions in administrative and statistical data collections.*

Collecting data directly from the National Population Register (ANPR) will allow, if we consider the paths that have been designed to extract the information, a considerable enrichment of the available information and more intersections with data concerning the phenomenon of migration and the foreign resident population. In addition to citizenship, it will be possible to draw statistical data on the place of birth of foreigners resident in Italy, on the citizenship and place of birth of their parents, on the possession of an Italian citizenship from birth — or on the acquisition of an Italian citizenship, and on the intersections between citizenship, gender, and age, which are currently not available.

Regarding the proper assessment of emigration flows concerning the Italian population, this is a problem of minor entity, because the Register of Italian Residents Abroad (AIRE) already represents a trusted tool to indirectly assess the phenomenon of migration. Further improvements of the quality and completeness of the information about Italians who emigrate abroad will be obtained with the integration of the AIRE within the ANPR. Both registers require a timely update of the information collected about Italians who transfer their residence across the border: it is very likely, indeed, that the change of residence is not done promptly but only after an initial period of residence abroad. The following problem, by contrast, has still to be resolved: the difficulty of correctly measuring emigration flows of foreign nationals leaving the country, who have the tendency not to communicate the data relating to their transfer of stay abroad. On this front, the introduction of incentives relating to the communication of transfers could have

some ameliorative effects. For example, pension contributions for foreigners who have worked in Italy for a period of time should be related to the regular communication of their residence.

4) Labor Force Survey (LFS): steps towards the enhancement of the sub-sample of foreigners and its adjustment according to the territorial distribution of foreigners and/or periodical distribution of specific questionnaires on the labor market of foreigners.

Unfortunately, one does not see in the very short term the possibility of an enhancement of the sub-sample of foreigners in the continuous Labor Force Survey (LFS). The sample is currently adjusted in relation to the territorial distribution of foreigners. A further step might be the adjustment of the sub-sample in relation to the distribution of the foreign population actually present on the territory, both regularly and irregularly. However, the irregular component, as it is known, is not easy to identify. In 2008, within the survey relating to the second quarter of the same year, a specific questionnaire on "The integration of immigrants and their descendants into the labor market" was introduced. Foreigners had to answer a set of questions aimed at understanding the degree of integration into the labor market (concerning for instance a possible aid that the person had received in Italy to find a job; the contribution provided by public and private services to improve the person's integration into the labor market; the recognition of qualifications; the perception of doing a job adequate to one's actual skills) and at gathering information on the use of the Italian language in the different contexts of work, family, friendships. The questionnaire was repeated in the second quarter of 2014 and it would be useful to repeat it on a regular basis in the future, to ensure the historical availability of the data on the phenomenon. With reference to foreigners, progress towards a better quality statistical information drawn from the continuous Labor Force Survey has been made with the recent introduction of the criterion of the substitution of lost contacts by foreigners with other foreign families. Previously, in the absence of this constraint, the replacements (which were not uncommon for foreigners) produced an additional underestimating factor of the sample foreigners (Italian families were more likely to be extracted).

5) Labor Force Survey (LFS): steps towards the harmonization of the definition of family membership and standardization of the circulating concepts to identify the foreign population.

To improve the quality of the labor market estimates for the foreign population, a factor of primary importance is the definition of family used in the survey. This has indeed a clear effect on the probability of inclusion of foreign families in the sample. In Italy, the concept of family is based on the cohabitation of its members; members should also be related by bonds of marriage, consanguinity, affinity, adoption, guardianship or affect (art. 4 co. 1 of Presidential Decree 223/89 – regulation of residence). A family can be constituted only by one person (co. 2). In the absence of affective bonds, such as in the case of a foreigner living with an Italian family (this is a rather frequent situation, if we consider the case of domestic helpers), the foreigner is to be considered as a separate family. If one extracts the sample of an Italian family cohabiting with a foreigner, the definition of family adopted by the continuous Labor Force Survey will exclude the person from the interview. The family definition is related to the sampling procedure, that uses the lists of registered households as a basis. It is also possible to increase the probability for foreign families to be extracted by extending and updating the current definition of "foreigner". At the moment, this definition is only based on the variable country of citizenship (the resident who is a citizen of a country other than Italy is a foreigner). Now that even in Italy immigration has reached a certain stability, however, such a definition might be too restrictive to study some major differential features of this particular population subgroup. The number of foreign-born children in Italy (second generations), indeed, is growing together with the number of foreign residents who have acquired an Italian citizenship. According to the 2011 Census, Italians who have acquired their citizenship were over 671mila: +135% compared to the previous Census (2001). Although the procedures to acquire an Italian citizenship are in general far from fast, mainly because Italy was

historically a country of emigration, the adoption of the sole criterion of the place of birth to identify the foreign population could be misleading, given the fact that many descendants of Italian emigrants come back to Italy. Probably the best choice would be a joint policy, that considers the variable of citizenship (the main variable according to which the most up-to-date data available on the foreign population are classified) but also, in order not to exclude second generations, the variable of the place of birth for those citizens who have acquired the Italian citizenship and are not descendants of Italian emigrants.

Summary prospectus:

Key problems	Creation and management of data warehouse on a transnational, national, and local level, which should contain updated data on the phenomenon of migration and human capital	Administrative sources: improvement of the procedures to collect data and the implementation of new sources of integrated data (introduction of a PIN code)	Administrative sources: introduction of additional questions relating to migration in the collections of administrative and statistical data	Labor Force Survey (LFS): enhancing sub-sample “foreigners” and its adjustment to the actual distribution of foreigners on the Italian territory and/or periodical distribution of specific questionnaires on the labor market of foreigners	Labor Force Survey (LFS): harmonization of the definition of “family” ; standardization of the concepts used to identify the foreign population in the continuous Labor Force Survey
Suggested solutions	Support to existing projects at the international level (for example, SEEMIG), additional development and widening of databases on a national level, promotion of the development and standardization of local databases, increase of the availability of data in line with the laws on privacy	Data collection at an individual level from administrative archives, integration between different archives through a PIN code introduced within the project SIM	Inclusion in the ANPR paths of new questions relating to features concerning the resident population besides those on citizenship (place of birth, parents’ citizenship and place of birth, etc.) and on emigration	Alert people on the importance of periodically and regularly using specific and already experimented questionnaires on the labor market of foreigners	Explorative studies and projects aimed at verifying the feasibility of a possible extension of concepts such as “family” or “foreign population” according to international standards
Level of intervention	Statistical offices	National Institute for Statistics /Ministry of Interior	National Institute for Statistics /Ministry of Interior	National Institute for Statistics	Eurostat/National Institute for Statistics
Main stakeholders	National Institute for Statistics / all the administrations that use data on the foreign population and on migrations	National Institute for Statistics/ all the administrations that use data on the foreign population and on migrations	National Institute for Statistics/ all the administrations that use data on the foreign population and on migrations	National Institute for Statistics/ all the administrations that use data on the foreign population and on migrations	National Institute for Statistics/ all the administrations that use data on the foreign population and on migrations
Main endorsers at the political level	National authorities that work on the questions and policies related to migration; Ministry of Interior;	National authorities that work on the questions and policies related to migration; Ministry	National authorities that work on the questions and policies related to migration; Ministry	National authorities that work on the questions and policies related to the labor market and	National authorities that work on the questions and policies related to the labor market and

	Ministry of Labor and Social Policies	of Interior; Ministry of Labor and Social Policies	of Interior	human capital; Ministry of Labor and Social Policies	human capital; Ministry of Labor and Social Policies
Previous attempts (if they exist) to solve the problem	On the national level: thematic databases, later merged into the national data warehouse I.Stat	Municipal personal data lists and auxiliary lists used by the 15th Census of the population; utilization of the Social Security Number as a PIN code	Municipal personal data lists used by the 15th Census on the population; plans to widen the questions contained in the questionnaires to collect aggregated data (for example, Istat questionnaire P.2&P.3)	In 2008, the first specific questionnaire entitled “The integration of migrants and their descendants in the labor market” was distributed	
Short term results (2/3 years) of the proposed activities	At the international level: support to project of transnational databases (for example, SEEMIG). At the national level: further development of the data warehouse I.Stat. At the local level: exploration of the existing databases	Implementation of ANPR and ANVIS	Implementation of ANPR and ANVIS and collection of new information	Publication of the results drawn from the new questionnaire, whose data are currently (II trimester 2014) being measured	New definition of concepts such as “foreign population” (with reference also to the place of birth and acquisition of an Italian citizenship) and “family” (outside consanguinity bonds) with reference to the Labor Force Survey
Long term results (6/8 years and beyond) of the proposed activities	At the international level: stabilization of transnational databases (such as SEEMIG). At the local level, development of local databases and their integration in the national data warehouse	Stabilization of the system and its integration with the periodical Census on the population	Stabilization of the system and its integration with the periodical Census on the population	Creation of a third specific questionnaire and definition of standards and periodization for this kind of data collection in the future	Improvement of the representativeness of foreign families in the Labor Force Survey sample; a more accurate differential analysis of the characteristics of the labor market for foreigners
Potential risks and suggestions to avoid them	Lack of resources for the support of the activities at the international, national, and local level. Solution: alert authorities to the importance of the availability of valid and accurate statistical data on migrations, the labor market and human capital	Risk: progressive and partial increase of the ANPR with data from the municipal registry offices – Solution: intervention on software houses; Risk: complexity of the ANVIS system, which aims at building a Register of the Population	Risk: progressive and partial increase of the ANPR with data drawn from the municipal registry offices – Solution: intervention on software houses; Risk: complexity of the ANVIS system, which aims at building a Register of the	Risk: quality of the data collected – Solution: investment in the translation of questionnaires and in the instruction/education of samplers	Risk: absence of updated lists on <i>households</i> – Solution: creation of new lists based on a new concept; Risk: difficulty in defining an “extended” foreign population that goes “beyond” the mere variable of citizenship (for example, impossible

		based on the results provided by the censuses - Solution: accurate experimentation of the project	Population based on the results provided by the censuses - Solution: accurate experimentation of the project		comparisons with data on migrations) – Solution: utilization of a new definition of “extended” foreign population also in the case of statistics on migrations
Links with national, European, and transnational policies	Correct evaluation of the phenomenon of the foreign population and of migrations by the public opinion; national and local policies directed to foreigners and migrations based on reliable data	Increase in the quality and completeness of data on the foreign population and on migrations (CE Regulation 862/2009 and CE Regulation 1260/2013)	Enrichment of the information on the foreign population and on migrations (CE Regulation 862/2009 and CE Regulation 1260/2013)	Enrichment of the information concerning the integration of foreigners in the labor market	Enrichment of the information concerning the integration of foreigners in the labor market
Financial feasibility and sustainability	Great initial investment followed by minor maintenance costs	Great initial investment followed by minor maintenance costs	Great initial investment followed by minor maintenance costs	Great initial investment followed by minor maintenance costs	Great initial investment followed by minor maintenance costs
Suggestions for the monitoring in the implementation phase	Follow-up by the National Institute of Statistics	Follow-up by the National Institute of Statistics	Follow-up by the National Institute of Statistics	Follow-up by the National Institute of Statistics	Follow-up by the National Institute of Statistics
Already planned interventions	Widening of the contents of the national Data warehouse I.Stat which should cover the entire patrimony of information of ISTAT	Extension of IT collection on micro-data to all official statistical surveys on foreign population and migrations. Experimentation of a SIM code and of a related integrated database	Planning and implementation of new questions on the foreign population and on migrations within ANPR/ANVIS	Distribution of a new specific questionnaire on the foreign population within the Labor Force Survey	The effects provoked by possible changes in the definition of foreign population on the LFS sample are currently being studied

4.2. Key challenges, which have been already partially or totally met by the SEEMIG Project, relating to the improvement of data quality and availability

The SEEMIG Project is an important example of an attempt that has been made to cope with the major challenges concerning the improvement of the quality, completeness, and availability of the data on foreign population, migration, labor market, and human capital. In terms of data availability, the creation of the SEEMIG database, containing data on international migrations, the population and its social conditions, the economy and the labor market in relation to the eight countries involved in the project, represents an excellent example of a transnational data warehouse with certified and reliable data in historical series, referring to the period 2001-2011, and drawn from accredited sources (in general the Statistical Institutes of the Member States). The database design is based on the theoretical background elaborated in the Conceptual Document, which contains the requirements of the SEEMIG data. The purpose is twofold: on the one hand, it aims at providing a proper background information for the historical analyses that have been prepared and published within the project. On the other, it aims at collecting and disseminating new information that is considered to be relevant from the local point of view, but is difficult to access from one unique place. After an in-depth discussion with the partner institutions, relevant indicators that are comparable on an international level and available in acceptable quality have been selected. In addition to demographic and migration data, the project has collected also basic information about the labor market and the economy. The compilation, consistency checks, and the clarification of the metadata have been carried out by the Hungarian Institute of Demographic Research. The primary objective in the future is the maintenance and periodic updating of the database beyond the lifetime of SEEMIG. As the description suggests, it is clear that the data warehouse SEEMIG is inherently suited to contribute to achieve the objectives related to the improvement of the availability of statistical information to be used by the public opinion and the policy makers, as has been previously discussed.

The SEEMIG project has represented, among other things, also an opportunity to experiment with new techniques of investigation such as the one applied for the pilot study on emigration in Serbia and Hungary. This study has been carried out through a two-stage methodology. The key idea is to obtain a representative sample of emigrants, by supporting the research on a sample survey that is currently being conducted and is representative at the national level. At the first stage, the Labor Force Survey (LFS) has been used: international migrants have been identified through families included in the LFS families-sample. LFS is a highly standardized survey, which is conducted regularly in the singular Member States of the European Union and includes a sufficiently large number of families samples, so that it is possible to interview numerous emigrants from different countries. Regarding the migrants living with the families that have been surveyed, a set of basic statistical information has been collected; at the same time, an attempt has also been made to record their contact information (email address, telephone number, etc.). These contact details have been used as the basis for the second stage of this pilot study, in which migrants have been contacted directly and asked to answer a series of more in-depth questions. The second phase of the survey has been conducted via telephone and the Internet. The pilot study, which to date has generated two reports within the Project, can be placed within the context of the strategies developed to improve statistical information on migration, which contemplate the introduction of new specific questions within administrative source surveys or sample surveys of households.

5. SUGGESTIONS AND STRATEGIC RECOMMENDATIONS

As explained in the summary prospectus above, some of the goals for the improvement of statistics on migration, labor, and human capital that have been described in this document are currently underway. Others are in the planning phase; others still are only proposals, whose achievement is conditioned by a number of factors. To fully achieve the objectives that have been indicated, it is important to follow the suggestions and strategic recommendations listed below.

Sensitize authorities about the usefulness of the implementation, maintenance, and updating of local, national, and transnational databases.

With regard to the creation and maintenance of data warehouses at the transnational, national, and local levels containing statistical data on migration, at the national level big steps have already been taken with the creation of the unified national database I.Stat. At this point, we must above all invest in the maintenance and periodic enrichment of transnational databases, such as the SEEMIG data base. To this end, it is important to alert authorities to the usefulness of such a tool, in order to ensure that both at the national and international levels the necessary resources are provided. Meetings with the major institutional stakeholders concerned could be planned to explain to them the potentialities of this instrument. To ensure that the data contained in the databases are increasingly comparable at the transnational level the international dialogue between local and national governments and other stakeholders, including countries "sending" and "receiving" has to be promoted. Collection and exchange of data (especially on commuting) via Memoranda of Understanding, increased cooperation between National Statistical Offices in the European Union and the establishment of an international committee that constantly monitors the progress of the phenomenon and its related aspects in the countries concerned are desirable.

Probably, another important investment also concerns the development and standardization of already existing local databases and the extension of similar local initiatives that have not been implemented yet. The problem of a vertical as well as horizontal coordination arises. Local initiatives, indeed, need to integrate not only with each other, but also with similar initiatives at the national and transnational level. The risk of information redundancy, duplication, and the application of different definitions/classifications in presenting data should be avoided, as they represent an obstacle to the comparison of data. This problem may be solved through the periodical organization of coordination meetings with the major local actors involved in the collection of local databases on migration, within the SISTAN system or even outside it; during these meetings, one could discuss the themes to be included and the definitions/classifications to be used in the different systems. From this perspective, the instrument of "quality Circles" of the SISTAN system appears a useful tool for the simultaneous management of horizontal and vertical coordination activities.

Administrative data sources: extension of micro individual data in electronic format and extension of information contents to all investigations on foreign population and migrations

With reference to the data drawn from administrative sources and to the improvement of data collection procedures – individual or aggregate – it is crucial to complete the transition from paper-based questionnaires to a web-based survey (this strategy is almost generally spread to all different types of survey in the demographic field) and to move towards the gathering of individual data directly from the sources (the archives of public administrations) – ANPR projects (National Population Register) and ANVIS (Virtual Register of Statistics). For the success of the two projects, it is important that the National Institute of Statistics follows and supports from the beginning the planning and development of the ANPR database, foreseeing the statistical needs that the new Register will have to respond to. In this way, it will be possible to obtain the desired increased extension, coverage, and quality of statistical information derived from ANPR; accordingly, also the basis of statistical data ANVIS will be successfully implemented and enriched. The advantages of the new approach are manifold. First and foremost, the new organization of the Register prevents the

possibility of duplication of individuals in the archive of residents. It will be indeed easy to identify, within the single data archive possible duplicate records. Moreover, data on transfers of residence (in particular internal migrations) will be more up to date: the inclusion of a person in the Registry Office of the municipality of destination and its deletion from the Registry Office of the municipality of origin are, technically speaking, concurrent operations. From a strictly statistical point of view, more access to individual micro data on flows and the stock of the population will allow, unlike the use of aggregated individual models, the possibility of creating data intersections that have so far been unavailable (e.g. crossing genre/nationality/age for the resident foreign population stock)¹¹. This strategy will also facilitate the survey of additional variables (questions) and of new intersections that include those same questions (for example, the variable place of birth of the individual could be intersected with the variable country of citizenship and with the variable municipality of residence, which could be used to study second generations or the return in Italy of Italian citizens emigrated abroad). It will also be possible to further increase the level of territorial detail of the information (the survey may indicate, for example, not only the municipality of residence but also the exact address). In this respect and from the international point of view, also the harmonization of address registration in different countries may result as a key factor to allow better cross-check of changes of residence to abroad, contributing to enhance the quality of out-migration statistics. To achieve all these results, a roundtable with the Ministry of the Interior and with the software company responsible for the technical realization of the ANPR project has been organized. At the meetings with the representatives of these Organizations, we are trying to clarify the nature and details of the statistical information that Istat will draw from the archive, providing indication on the time, the methods, and the record paths relating to the data to be extracted, the classifications to be used, etc. More specifically, with reference to the ANPR and ANVIS projects, potential risks are represented by the reluctance on the part of the local authorities (municipalities) to abandon the former decentralized system (municipal registry offices) in favor of the new, centralized one. For the success of the project, it is probably important also to define what will be the functions of these companies once the ANPR project will be implemented. Regarding ANVIS, its success as a source of official statistical data on the population is bound to the quality of the initial data – ANPR – and to the capacity to integrate into the system such data together with the data obtained from other available sources (population censuses, Integrated System of Micro-data - SIM, etc.). The ANVIS added value compared to ANPR consists precisely in this last aspect. The integration of data from other sources could allow a timely updating of information not of primary interest for ANPR but tracked for statistical purposes, such as the educational qualification or the profession of the individual.

Continuous Labor Force Survey: planning periodical repetitions of specific questionnaires on the topic of the employment of foreigners

With respect to the data drawn from the continuous Labor Force Survey, for lack of resources, it is not possible to enhance the sample (at least not uniformly throughout the national territory) in the immediate future to improve the representativeness of the sample for the foreign population; however, some progress has been made in this sense. For example, in the sampling strategy, a constraint has been introduced to extract a new foreign family in case it was not possible to interview a previous one. Adaptation of the sample to the real distribution of the foreign population on the territory will probably improve with a better quality of the registry lists in the ANPR. The problem of

¹¹ With “individual micro data” we mean collecting - from the respondent - the single record referred to each individual, containing the indication of the value of each selected variable (e.g. the value “Morocco” for the variable “Country of citizenship”) and not the overall number (frequency) of the individuals who possess that characteristic (in the example above mentioned, the number of Moroccans residing in a certain municipality). The individual micro data highly enhance the possibilities for cross-combination of the values of the different variables, allowing the finalization of much more detailed statistical information.

measuring the irregular presence of the foreign population on the Italian territory is still to be solved. If we consider, however, that this presence is also the least stable, it would in any case not be easy to reach these individuals, even if they were included in the sample. A good strategy, we believe, is the use of specific in-depth questionnaires, which are devoted to the topic of the employment of foreigners. In particular, it is important to note that the two repetitions that have already been made (in 2008 and 2014) will be followed by future replications will be added, possibly according to predetermined periodical intervals. The standardization of the topics covered in the questionnaire would allow comparisons of the information collected in historical series. The possible difficulties in pursuing these goals are essentially related to finding the necessary resources to distribute periodical questionnaires. In terms of the international standardization of the concept of "family" and of the overcoming of the same concept, understood as a nucleus of people linked by bonds of marriage, consanguinity, affinity, adoption or affect, with members living together in the same house and in the same town, the difficulties consist particularly in the availability of updated lists of families as "households" (in which the criterion of the affective bond is not crucial for the identification of the family). Certainly, in particular for the foreign population, for which the cohabitation of individuals belonging to different families is quite common (not only for the obvious economic benefits, but also for the prevailing type of migratory project, which considers the possibility of an eventual reunification only at a later stage), the adaptation of the Italian concept to an international definition would be an advantage in terms of the representativeness of the sample of the foreign component. A different definition of family would imply a different law and a different regulation of residence. To promote such a change, an intervention from the European or international level is probably necessary.

Further development of the LFS-battery, aimed to collect detailed information about an extended sample of migrants as piloted in the SEEMIG project would be also desirable, even if the method is more applicable to Countries that are in the "sending" phase of their migrations history (due to the much higher probability to include in the sample families with at least a component who emigrated abroad).

ANNEX 1: Stakeholder events, scholarly analyses, and policy documents used to develop the strategy proposal.

The SEEMIG strategy proposal has been developed using or referring to the following stakeholder events, scholarly analyses and policy documents, detailed SEEMIG analyses:

SEEMIG STAKEHOLDERS EVENTS

- **Training** – *March, 11 2014, Department of Sociology of the University of Trento, ISTAT, Observatory of the Labor Market of the Autonomous Province of Trento, Clinical Epidemiology Service of the Provincial Agency for Sanitary Services, Statistical Service of the Autonomous Province of Trento, Studies and Statistics Office of the City of Trento*
- **Foresight Exercise** – *January, 17 2014, Councillorship for Youth Policies of the Town of Brentonico, Councillorship for Social Policies of the Community of the Non Valley, Councillorship for Social Policies of the Community of the Lagarina Valley, Cultural Association Albanian Women “Teuta”, Association Moldova-Italy “Arcobaleno”, Trentino Association for the Welcoming of Foreigners, Astalli Center, Information Center for Immigration of the Autonomous Province of Trento, CGIL, Council of the Autonomous Province of Trento, Città Aperta Cooperative, Department of Economy and Management of the University of Trento, Department of Sociology of the University of Trento, FIM CISL, Observatory of the Labor Market of the Autonomous Province of Trento, Presidency of the Community of the Lakes Valley, Clinical Epidemiology Service of the Provincial Agency for Sanitary Services, Employment Service of the Autonomous Province of Trento, Statistical Service of the Autonomous Province of Trento, Studies and Statistics Office of the City of Trento*

- **Master Class** – April, 16 2014, Registry Office of the Town of Rovereto, Observatory of the Labor Market of the Autonomous Province of Trento, Clinical Epidemiology Service of the Provincial Agency for Sanitary Services, Service for Infancy and Elementary Education of the Autonomous Province of Trento, Statistical Service of the Autonomous Province of Trento, Studies and Statistics Office of the City of Trento
- **Focus Group**– April, 29 2014, Center for Studies and Research IDOS, CGIL, Città Aperta Cooperative, FIM CISL, ISTAT, Observatory of the Labor Market of the Autonomous Province of Trento, Veneto Employment
- **Local Roundtable** – June 17, 2014, Employment Agency of the Autonomous Province of Trento, Information Center for immigration of the Autonomous Province of Trento, Commissioner of the Government of the Autonomous Province of Trento, IPRASE Trentino, Observatory of the Labor Market of the Autonomous Province of Trento, Employment Service of the Autonomous Province of Trento, Statistical Service of the Autonomous Province of Trento, Studies and Statistics Office of the City of Trento

Scholarly and Policy Analyses

- Istat - Piano strategico triennale 2013-2015 (<http://istat.flcgil.it/files/pdf/20120724/piano-strategico-triennale-2013-2015-dell-istat.pdf>) National Migration Strategy (if exists)
- Istat Bilancio Demografico Nazionale Popolazione residente in totale e straniera, natalità, mortalità, migrazioni, famiglie e convivenze - Anno 2013, Statistiche Report – 2014
- Istat, Migrazioni internazionali e interne – Anno 2012, Statistiche Report - 2013
- Istat, L'Italia in 150 anni. Sommario di statistiche storiche 1861-2010, Istat – 2012
- Ministero degli Affari Esteri, Segreteria Generale, Ufficio di Statistica Annuario Statistico 2013 – Il Ministero degli Affari Esteri in Cifre, Roma luglio 2013
- Ministero degli Affari Esteri, Segreteria Generale, Ufficio di Statistica Annuario Statistico 2014 – Il Ministero degli Affari Esteri in Cifre, Roma maggio 2014
- Istat L'integrazione nel lavoro degli stranieri e dei naturalizzati italiani Approfondimenti - 2009
- Mario Albisinni, a cura di Gli stranieri nel mercato del lavoro - I dati della rilevazione sulle forze di lavoro in un'ottica individuale e familiare. Istat – Argomenti n.36 - 2008
- Istat Gli stranieri al 15° Censimento della popolazione, Note per la diffusione - 23 dicembre 2013 (http://www.istat.it/it/files/2013/12/Notadiffusione_stranieri20122013.pdf)

ANALYSES DEVELOPED WITHIN THE SEEMIG PROJECT

- Attila Melegh, Net Migration and Historical Development in Southeastern Europe since 1950* Hungarian Historical Review 1, no. 3–4 (2012): 415–453
- Heinz FASSMANN, Elisabeth MUSIL, Kathrin GRUBER, Dynamic Historical Analysis of Longer Term Migratory, Labour Market and Human Capital Processes in the SEEMIG Region. SEEMIG – University of Vienna – 2014
- Viera Pilinská, Boris Vaňo (INFOSTAT) Comparative analysis of existing major population projections in eight South-East European countries, SEEMIG – 2013
- Mauro Albani et al. Dynamic Historical Analysis of Longer Term Migratory, Labour Market and Human Capital Processes in Italy SEEMIG – University of Trento – 2013
- Mauro Albani, Action Plan to improve and enhance the migratory data production systems and data sources in Italy

The outputs of the SEEMIG project can be downloaded from the following website

[http://seemig.eu/index.php/downloads-project-outputs:](http://seemig.eu/index.php/downloads-project-outputs)

- Conceptual framework for modeling longer term migratory, labor market, and human capital processes
- Dynamic Historical Analysis of Longer Term Migratory, Labor Market, and Human Capital processes – country report for *Italy*
- Dynamic historical analysis of migratory, labor market and human capital processes - synthesis report
- Analysis of existing migratory data production systems and data sources – country report for *Italy*
- Analysis of existing migratory data production systems and data sources – synthesis report
- Surveying emigration - report on the first stage of the pilot study in Hungary and Serbia
- Comparative analysis of existing major population projections in SEEMIG Countries
- Population projections and forecasts in Hungary and Slovakia
- Foresight synthesis report
- Data requirement paper for measuring longer term migratory, labour market, and human capital processes