

THE PRESENCE OF MIGRANTS IN METROPOLITAN CITIES

Executive Summary



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Introduction

The migratory phenomenon is by no means a uniform and monolithic reality. In fact, the migrants present in our Country all have their own different stories, trajectories and paths. These dissimilarities are emphasised in the data collected, which highlight the concurrence of distinct processes: on the one hand, a **decrease and transformation of entry flows** (with a marked rise in the number of international protection and asylum applications) and, on the other hand, a **stabilisation process of** the more rooted **presences**, up to the acquisition of Italian citizenship. Moreover, these processes take place in territories historically dissimilar among each other.

Therefore, the plurality of the dimensions involved requires the need of fact-finding tools, based on updated information from institutional and administrative sources, capable of supporting policies, instruments and intervention models consistent at central and local level.

On the basis of this awareness, a series of reports have been produced on the territorial presence of migrants in Italy - complementary to the National Reports on Migrants in the Italian Labour Market and on the Main Foreign Communities Living in Italy – with the aim to analyse the main dimensions of social and labour inclusion of Non-EU citizens in 14 metropolitan cities.

On 1st January 2017, the number of Non-EU legally residing citizens in Italy was 3,714,137, accounting for about 40% of the total amount of presences. The main Countries of origin result to be Morocco, Albania, China and Ukraine. The distribution throughout the territory is not at all uniform: the North hosts 62% of the Non-EU legally residing citizens, followed by the Centre with 24.2%, and the South with 13.9%. This distribution is linked to the attractive factors of the various territories that spur migrants to move to areas characterised by a greater possibility of socio-economic and labour insertion.

Among the metropolitan areas, the top-ranking cities for the presence of Non-EU citizens are Milan and Rome, with a number of legally residing migrants equal to respectively 441 thousand (about 12% of the total) and 346 thousand (9.3% of the total). Following, there is Turin, Florence, Naples and Bologna with percentages comprised between 2.3% and 3.2%, while the other metropolitan cities host less than 2% of the Non-EU legally residing citizens.

When analysing the data concerning residences, the situation partially changes: ranking first there is again the metropolitan city of Milan (about 12 residents out of 100 are from a Non-EU Country), while Florence ranks second for incidence of Non-EU citizens over the total resident population (9.8%), followed by Bologna (8.5%) and Rome (7.2%).

Various signals indicate that the migrants' stabilisation process is not uniform throughout the territory. In fact, when analysing the data concerning long-term residents, the incidence of residence permits for family reasons and the presence of minors it is evident that said process is more mature in cities like Venice and Bologna, rather than in the big metropolises.

At the same time, the prevailing reasons at the basis of migrants' residence permits in our Country are being modified by the sensible increase of non-programmed flows and arrivals via the sea, and the non-programmed entry quotas for work reasons. In particular, the metropolitan cities particularly exposed to entry flows due to their geographical position are experiencing a significantly high incidence of migrants applying for or holding international protection over the total amount of those legally present. Exemplary in this sense is the case of Catania, with a presence of international protection holders equal to 36.7% of the total amount of the legally residing (incidence increased by about 33% in the last 7 years), followed by Reggio Calabria with 36% (with an increase of about 26% since 2015) and Bari with 26.7% (+14.4% in 7 years). Whereas, almost half of the residence permits subject to expiry are issued for family reasons in cities like Bologna, Turin and Venice (respectively 48%, 45% and 44.9%).

Despite a strong segmentation of the Non-EU employment within the Italian labour market, its limitation to non-qualified jobs and scarce remuneration, Non-EU citizens have been able to find a distinct collocation registering a better employment rate (57.8%) compared to the Italian labour force (57%). However, there are relevant territorial differences. In fact, the employment rate of the Non-EU population ranges from a minimum of 49.3% in Reggio Calabria to a maximum of 69.1% in the metropolitan area of Rome. Whereas, the lowest unemployment rate is registered in Rome (9.9%) and the highest in Genoa (25.8%). Lastly, with reference to the inactivity rate, Rome, Genoa and Milan register the lowest values, while Reggio Calabria, Venice and Palermo the highest.

Moreover, the amount of enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens continues to increase: in 2016, the Non-EU owners of enterprises amounted to 366,425 (+3.5% compared to the previous year), that is 11.3% of the individual entrepreneurs in Italy. Rome, Milan and Naples are the metropolitan cities with the highest absolute values of individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens (respectively 36,110, 32,210 and 17,560), while Milan, Florence and Rome register the highest incidence of Non-EU citizens among the owners of individual enterprises (respectively 24.9%, 20.9% and 19.5%).

The Metropolitan City of Bari

Bari ranks ninth among the metropolitan cities for number of Non-EU citizens present on 1st January 2017, with **39,021 legally residing** (1.1% of the total at national level). Whilst in the last year the presences of Third Country Nationals registered a 5.5% drop at national level, their amount in the area under exam increased by 5.1% (that is +1,894 units). The incidence of the Non-EU residents over the total amount of residents is sensibly below the national average: 2.7% against 5.6%.

The most represented nationalities at local level are the Albanian (33.4%) and the Georgian (8.7%). The strong presence of the Georgian community in the territory under exam represents an important specificity. In fact, the Georgian community in the province of Bari (about 20% of the Georgians present in Italy) ranks first among the communities present in Italy and third in Europe.

Various signals seem to indicate that the metropolitan city of Bari does not represent a stabilisation destination for migrants, rather a place of transition:

- the low presence of **minors**: only **18.9%** of the Third Country Nationals present in the area are under 18 years of age (against 21.9% of the Non-EU citizens at national level). Also the share of children born to Non-EU parents over the total amount of children born is rather low: 5.6%, against 15% registered in Italy.
- a **gender polarisation**, with the male component accounting for 54% of the legally residing in the area under exam, against the substantial balance registered among the Non-EU citizens present in Italy.
- a share of **long-term residents** below the national average: **48.8%**, against 60.7%.
- the strong incidence, among **residence permits subject to renewal**, of permits issued for asylum/international protection applications: 26.7% (against 13.5% registered at national level). Bari ranks third among the metropolitan cities, after Catania and Reggio Calabria, for amount of residents present owing to international protection or its application; in fact, the number of legally residing in the area under exam for Asylum/Asylum application/Humanitarian protection is 5,325 (2.7% of the total at national level).

The number of **Non-EU students** inserted in the education system of the metropolitan city of Bari in the school year 2016/2017 was **5,892**, equal to 0.9% of the total at national level.

The Non-EU employed citizens account for 2.9% of the total amount of employed citizens in the area under exam. An analysis of the key labour market indicators highlights a low level of involvement of the Non-EU population in the labour market of Bari. In fact, in 2016, the metropolitan city under exam followed only Reggio Calabria for the lowest **employment rate** of the Non-EU population, 50.7%, against a national average of 57.8%, and for the highest unemployment and inactivity rates (respectively 24.1% and 33.2%, against 16% and 31.1% of the total at national level). However, these performances result to be better compared to the local Italian population with an employment rate equal to 46.8% and an inactivity rate equal to 41.2%, while the share of persons in search of employment over the labour force results to be lower among the Italian population with 20.2%.

An in-depth analysis of the characteristics of foreign employment highlights that Third Country Nationals, although employed mainly in the Tertiary (60.3%), are locally more involved in farmland labour, which employs about 15% of the Non-EU workers, against 5.4% of the total at national level. In fact, in 2016, 69% 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 46.9% of the Non-EU population, against 30.1% 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**: the 3,786 Non-EU owners of individual enterprises operate mainly in the Trade sector (69.3%), accounting for 4.1% of the total amount of individual entrepreneurs in the area under exam, against 11.3% registered at national level.

Bari ranks ninth among the metropolitan cities for money sent abroad from our Country, with 45.6 million Euros (equal to 1.1% of the total at national level). The remittances sent from Bari are directed principally to Georgia (35%) and Bangladesh (12%).

Socio-demographic characteristics

	Metropolitan City of Bari	Italy
Non-EU residents over the total amount of residents (v.%)	2.7%	5.6%
Total number of the legally residing (a.v.)	39,021	3,714,137
Legally residing over the total amount at national level (v.%)	1.1%	-
Variation 2017/2016 of the legally residing (v.%)	5.1%	-5.5%
Women among the legally residing (v.%)	45.9%	48.5%
Long-term residents over the total amount of the legally residing (v.%)	48.8%	60.7%
First Country of provenance of the legally residing	Albania (33.4%)	Morocco (12.1%)

Data on residents source ISTAT as at 31 December 2016, data on residence permits source ISTAT – Ministry of Interior as at 01 January 2017

Minors and second generations

	Metropolitan City of Bari	Italy
Children born to Non-EU parents (a.v.)	548	72,096
Children born to Non-EU parents over the total amount of children born (v.%)	5.6%	15.0%
Non-EU minors (a.v.)	7,369	813,901
Non-EU minors over the total amount of legally residing (v.%)	18.9%	21.9%
Non-EU students (a.v.)	5,892	636,314
Non-EU students over Non-EU minors (v.%)	79.9%	78.2%
Unaccompanied minors in reception centres (a.v.)	239	18,486
First Country of provenance of unaccompanied minors	Guinea (15.1%)	Gambia (13.6%)

Data on children born to Non-EU parents source Istat estimates as at 31 December 2015, data on insertion in the education system source MIUR school year 2016/2017, data on unaccompanied minors source MLPS – Directorate General for Immigration and Integration Policies as at 31 August 2017

The labour market and enterprises

	Metropolitan City of Bari	Italy
Non-EU employed citizens over the total amount of employed citizens (v.%)	2.9%	7.0%
Employment rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	50.7%	57.8%
Unemployment rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	24.1%	16.0%
Inactivity rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	33.2%	31.1%
First economic activity of Non-EU workers (v.%)	Services (60.3%)	Services (67.9%)
First professional typology of Non-EU workers (v.%)	Clerks, sales assistants and personal services (42.4%)	Non-qualified manual work (38.8%)
Main monthly remuneration bracket of Non-EU employees (v.%)	Up to 800 Euros (46.9%)	Between 800 and 1,200 Euros (35.7%)
Individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens (a.v.)	3,786	366,425
Individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens over the total amount of enterprises (v.%)	4.1%	11.3%
Main economic activities of Non-EU individual enterprises (v.%)	Trade (69.3%) Other services (7.3%)	Trade (45.4 %) Construction (21.0%)
First Country of birth of Non-EU owners of enterprises (v.%)	Morocco (17.9%)	Morocco (19.3%)

Data on labour market source Istat - RCFL as at 31 December 2016, data on foreign enterprises source Unioncamere - InfoCamere, Movimprese as at 31 December 2016

The Metropolitan City of Bologna

Bologna ranks sixth among the metropolitan cities for number of Non-EU citizens present on 1st January 2017, with **84,586 legally residing** (2.3% of the total at national level), mainly from Morocco (16.3%), Pakistan (8.8%) and Albania (8.7%). The incidence of the Non-EU residents over the total amount of residents is sensibly above the national average: 8.5%, against 5.6%.

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 (60%) holds a long-term EU residence permit, to the point that Bologna ranks third among the metropolitan cities for incidence of long-term residents;
- on 1st January 2017, the prevailing residence permits subject to renewal were those for **family reasons**, with a **48%** incidence (against 42.1% registered at national level), while 31.9% of the residence permits were issued for work reasons (against 37.6% registered in Italy);
- **minors** represent the prevailing age bracket among the Non-EU citizens present in the area under exam, with an incidence of **22.4%**, indicating a high presence of family units.

The number of **Non-EU students** inserted in the education system in the school year 2016/2017 was **17,358**, equal to 2.7% of the Non-EU students present in Italy; primary education was the most attended school level by Third Country National students, in line with the datum registered at national level (36.5%, against 36.7%). With reference to university education, the 5,602 foreign students enrolled in Universities in the metropolitan city of Bologna accounting for over 7.2% of the foreign academic population in Italy and for about 7% of the overall university population.

The number of Non-EU citizens legally residing in the metropolitan city of Bologna for **Asylum/Asylum application/Humanitarian protection** is 4,269 (2.2% of the total at national level). Between 2016 and 2017, the number of residents for some form of international protection present in Italy increased by 27%; likewise, in the metropolitan city of Bologna, on 1st January 2017 the amount of holders of a residence permit for humanitarian reasons increased by 43.4%.

The Non-EU employed citizens account for 9.8% 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 (**62.4%**) results to be above what registered at national level (57.8%), but below what identified for the local Italian population (72.8%); analogously, the **unemployment rate (12%)** results to be above what registered for the Italian workers in the same area (4%), but below what identified at national level for Third Country Nationals (16%). The Tertiary results to be the main sector of employment for Third Country Nationals employed in the metropolitan area under exam, with an incidence slightly below what registered at national level (65.7%, against 67.9%).

An in-depth analysis of the characteristics of foreign employment highlights that Non-EU citizens, as registered also at national level, carry out non-qualified jobs and are scarcely remunerated. In fact, about 40% of the Non-EU citizens employed in the metropolitan city of Bologna carry out non-qualified manual work, in line with what identified at national level; whereas, with reference to remunerations, 43.3% of the Non-EU employees earn between 800 and 1,200 Euros a month (against 35.7% at national level). In confirmation of the strong segmentation of the Non-EU employment, of its limitation to non-qualified jobs and scarce remuneration, the Non-EU workers in the metropolitan area of Bologna (in total 25,144 in 2016) result to be employed as *Personal care attendants* (11.4%), *Farm labourers* (9.9%) and *Porters, Persons moving goods* (8.1%).

The metropolitan area of Bologna ranks fifth among the metropolitan cities for incidence of **individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens**: the 6,249 Non-EU owners of individual enterprises operate mainly in the Trade sector (32.6%) and Construction sector (25.3%), accounting for 13% of the total amount of individual entrepreneurs in the area under exam.

Bologna ranks sixth among the metropolitan cities for money sent abroad from our Country, with 106.7 million Euros (equal to 2.6% of the total at national level), sent mainly to Bangladesh (18.6%), Pakistan (16.2%) and the Philippines (9.5%). Although in the last year the overall **remittances** sent from Italy underwent a decrease, the metropolitan city of Bologna experienced a 6% increase.

Socio-demographic characteristics

	Metropolitan City of Bologna	Italy
Non-EU residents over the total amount of residents (v.%)	8.5%	5.6%
Total number of the legally residing (a.v.)	84,586	3,714,137
Legally residing over the total amount at national level (v.%)	2.3%	-
Variation 2017/2016 of the legally residing (v.%)	-6.4%	-5.5%
Women among the legally residing (v.%)	51.1%	48.5%
Long-term residents over the total amount of the legally residing (v.%)	60%	60.7%
First Country of provenance of the legally residing	Morocco (16.3%)	Morocco (12.1%)

Data on residents source ISTAT as at 31 December 2016, data on residence permits source ISTAT – Ministry of Interior as at 01 January 2017

Minors and second generations

	Metropolitan City of Bologna	Italy
Children born to Non-EU parents (a.v.)	1,928	72,096
Children born to Non-EU parents over the total amount of children born (v.%)	23.9%	15.0%
Non-EU minors (a.v.)	18,968	813,901
Non-EU minors over the total amount of legally residing (v.%)	22.4%	21.9%
Non-EU students (a.v.)	17,358	636,314
Non-EU students over Non-EU minors (v.%)	91.5%	78.2%
Unaccompanied minors in reception centres (a.v.)	474	18,486
First Country of provenance of unaccompanied minors	Albania (25.1%)	Gambia (13.6%)

Data on children born to Non-EU parents source Istat estimates as at 31 December 2015, data on insertion in the education system source MIUR school year 2016/2017, data on unaccompanied minors source MLPS – Directorate General for Immigration and Integration Policies as at 31 August 2017

The labour market and the enterprises

	Metropolitan City of Bologna	Italy
Non-EU employed citizens over the total amount of employed citizens (v.%)	9.8%	7.0%
Employment rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	62.4%	57.8%
Unemployment rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	12%	16.0%
Inactivity rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	28.9%	31.1%
First economic activity of Non-EU workers (v.%)	Services (65.7%)	Services (67.9%)
First professional typology of Non-EU workers (v.%)	Non-qualified manual work (39.6%)	Non-qualified manual work (38.8%)
Main monthly remuneration bracket of Non-EU employees (v.%)	Between 800 and 1,200 Euros (43.3%)	Between 800 and 1,200 Euros (35.7%)
Individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens (a.v.)	6,249	366,425
Individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens over the total amount of enterprises (v.%)	13%	11.3%
Main economic activities of Non-EU individual enterprises (v.%)	Trade (32.6 %) Construction (25.3%)	Trade (45.4 %) Construction (21.0%)
First Country of birth of Non-EU owners of enterprises (v.%)	China (16.2%)	Morocco (19.3%)

Data on labour market source Istat - RCFL as at 31 December 2016, data on foreign enterprises source Unioncamere - InfoCamere, Movimprese as at 31 December 2016

The Metropolitan City of Cagliari

Cagliari ranks last among the metropolitan cities for number of Non-EU citizens present on 1st January 2017, with **12,777 legally residing** (0.3% of the total at national level). Whilst in the last year the presences of Third Country Nationals registered a 5.5% drop at national level, their amount in the area under exam increased by 4.6% (that is +560 units).

The main Countries of provenance of the migrants residing in the area under exam are the Philippines (12.5%), Ukraine (11.8%) and China (11.2%). The incidence of the Non-EU residents over the total amount of residents is sensibly below the national average: 2.3%, against 5.6%.

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

- the **low presence of minors**: only 16.5% of the Third Country Nationals are under 18 years of age (against 21.9% of the Non-EU citizens at national level), indicating a low presence of family units. Also the share of children born to Non-EU parents is low compared to the total amount of children born: 3.3%, against 15% registered in Italy;
- a share of **long-term residents** below the national average: 41.3%, against 60.7%;
- the prevalence, among residence permits subject to renewal, of permits issued for **work reasons**, with a 40.7% incidence (against 37.6% registered at national level), while those issued or renewed for family reasons amount to 31.3% of the residence permits subject to expiry (against 42.1% registered in Italy).

The number of Non-EU citizens legally residing in the metropolitan city of Cagliari **applying for or holding international protection** is 1,533 (0.8% of the total amount at national level), that is **20.4%**, with a 33.4% increase compared to last year (+384 people), against +27.1% registered in the Country. In fact, the increase of asylum seekers is one of the characterising aspects of the migratory phenomenon in Italy in the last years: between 2011 and 2017, the share of residence permits for asylum/asylum application/humanitarian protection passed from 3% to 13.5%. The metropolitan city of Cagliari registered an even more marked increase: in 2011, the permits subject to renewal characterised by the application for some form of international protection amounted to 3.4%, and in 2017 the share rose to 20.4%, with a 17% increase.

The number of **Non-EU students** inserted in the education system in the school year 2016/2017 was **1,778**, accounting for more than 84% of the minors legally residing in the area (a strong incidence at national level equal to 78%). Analogously 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 in a measure below the national level (35.9%, against 36.7%); whereas, the share of Non-EU students in the lower and upper secondary education resulted to be above the national level, respectively 23.4% and 26.1%, against 20.3% and 22.9%.

The foreign labour force is not very relevant in the metropolitan city of Cagliari: Third Country Nationals account for **3.8%** of the total amount of employed citizens in the area under exam. An in-depth analysis of the characteristics of foreign employment highlights that Non-EU citizens carry out non-qualified jobs (59% carry out non-qualified manual work, against 38.8% registered at national level), are scarcely remunerated (58.4% earn less than 800 Euros, against 30.1% registered in Italy), and are employed mainly in the Services sector (which absorbs 87.8% of the Non-EU employed citizens).

In confirmation of the employment of Non-EU citizens limited to specific sectors characterised by non-qualified jobs, in 2016 the economic activities with a greater incidence among Non-EU employed citizens were *Personal care attendants* (27.4%), *Domestic workers and similar professions* (15.9%) and *Cooks in hotels and restaurants* (7.9%).

The **3,403 Non-EU owners of individual enterprises** in the metropolitan city of Cagliari operate mainly in the Trade sector (83.7%), accounting for 8.6% of the total amount of individual entrepreneurs in the area under exam. The main countries of provenance of the Non-EU entrepreneurs of the area are Senegal (37.6%), Morocco (16.6%) and China (10.4%).

In 2016 the amount of money sent from Cagliari to foreign countries was equal to 22.1 million Euros, 0.5% of the total at national level, a datum in increase by 4.2% compared to last year. The **remittances** sent from Cagliari were directed mainly to Senegal (20.1%), Bangladesh (14%) and the Philippines (10.5%).

Socio-demographic characteristics

	Metropolitan City of Cagliari	Italy
Non-EU residents over the total amount of residents (v.%)	2.3%	5.6%
Total number of the legally residing (a.v.)	12,777	3,714,137
Legally residing over the total amount at national level (v.%)	0.3%	-
Variation 2017/2016 of the legally residing (v.%)	4.6%	-5.5%
Women among the legally residing (v.%)	46.9%	48.5%
Long-term residents over the total amount of the legally residing (v.%)	41.3%	60.7%
First Country of provenance of the legally residing	Philippines (12.5%)	Morocco (12.1%)

Data on residents source ISTAT as at 31 December 2016, data on residence permits source ISTAT – Ministry of Interior as at 01 January 2017

Minors and second generations

	Metropolitan City of Cagliari	Italy
Children born to Non-EU parents (a.v.)	128	72,096
Children born to Non-EU parents over the total amount of children born (v.%)	3.3%	15.0%
Non-EU minors (a.v.)	2,108	813,901
Non-EU minors over the total amount of legally residing (v.%)	16.5%	21.9%
Non-EU students (a.v.)	1,778	636,314
Non-EU students over Non-EU minors (v.%)	84.3%	78.2%
Unaccompanied minors in reception centres (a.v.)	327	18,486
First Country of provenance of unaccompanied minors	Guinea (12.5%)	Gambia (13.6%)

Data on children born to Non-EU parents source Istat estimates as at 31 December 2015, data on insertion in the education system source MIUR school year 2016/2017, data on unaccompanied minors source MLPS – Directorate General for Immigration and Integration Policies as at 31 August 2017

The labour market and enterprises

	Metropolitan City of Cagliari	Italy
Non-EU employed citizens over the total amount of employed citizens (v.%)	3.8%	7.0%
Employment rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	N.A.	57.8%
Unemployment rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	N.A.	16.0%
Inactivity rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	N.A.	31.1%
First economic activity of Non-EU workers (v.%)	Services (87.8%)	Services (67.9%)
First professional typology of Non-EU workers (v.%)	Non-qualified manual work (59%)	Non-qualified manual work (38.8%)
Main monthly remuneration bracket of Non-EU employees (v.%)	Up to 800 Euros (58.4%)	Between 800 and 1,200 Euros (35.7%)
Individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens (a.v.)	3,403	366,425
Individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens over the total amount of enterprises (v.%)	8.6%	11.3%
Main economic activities of Non-EU individual enterprises (v.%)	Trade (83.7%) Manufacturing (4.1%)	Trade (45.4%) Construction (21.0%)
First Country of birth of Non-EU owners of enterprises (v.%)	Senegal (37.6%)	Morocco (19.3%)

Data labour market source Istat – RCFL as at 31 December 2016, data on foreign enterprises source Unioncamere - InfoCamere, Movimprese as at 31 December 2016

The Metropolitan City of Catania

Catania ranks tenth among the metropolitan cities for number of Non-EU citizens present on 1st January 2017, with **22,531 legally residing** (0.6% of the total at national level), mainly from Sri Lanka (15.7%), the United States (8.9%), China (7.8%) and the Mauritius (6.6%). The strong presence of the community from the Mauritius on the territory under exam represents 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 underwent a slight decrease, registering a 2.9% drop (that is -684 units), against -5.5% registered at national level. The incidence of the Non-EU residents over the total amount of residents is sensibly below the national average: 1.8% against 5.6%.

Various signals seem to indicate that the metropolitan city of Catania represents a place of transition for the migrants on the territory, rather than a destination for stabilisation:

- the low presence of **minors**: only **19%** of the Third Country Nationals in the area are under 18 years of age (against 21.9% of the Non-EU citizens at national level), 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: 3.7%, against 15% registered in Italy;
- a **gender polarisation**, with the female component accounting for 42.6% of the Non-EU citizens present in the area, against 48.5% identified at national level;
- a share of **long-term residents** sharply below the national average: 36.8%, against 60.7%;
- an incidence of residence permits for **family reasons** below what identified at national level: **30.5%**, against 42.1%.

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/Humanitarian protection** accounting for a share equal to **36.7%**, a value that makes Catania rank first among the metropolitan cities for incidence of said motivation. The number of Non-EU citizens legally residing in the metropolitan city of Catania applying for or holding international protection is 5,221 (2.6% of the total amount at national level). The metropolitan city of Catania plays an important role in the **reception of migrants applying for or holding international protection** within the SPRAR network: in 2016, the metropolitan city under exam offered 1,007 places, 3.9% of those available at national level.

The number of **Non-EU students** inserted in the education system in the school year 2016/2017 was **2,809**, accounting for about 66% of the Non-EU minors on the territory.

The Non-EU employed citizens account for 3.4% of the total amount of employed citizens in the area under exam. An analysis of the key labour market indicators highlights a rather positive integration of the foreign population in the labour market of Catania. In fact, the **employment rate** of the Non-EU citizens is above what registered at national level (62.6%, against 57.8%), and sharply above what identified locally for the Italian population (38.9%); whereas, the **unemployment rate (16.2%)** is in line with what registered at national level for Third Country Nationals (16%), but below what identified locally for the Italian population (18.8%).

An in-depth analysis of the characteristics of foreign employment highlights that Non-EU citizens carry out non-qualified jobs (58.2% carry out non-qualified manual work against 38.8% registered at national level), are scarcely remunerated (82.5% earn less than 800 Euros, against 30.1% registered in Italy), and are employed mainly in the Tertiary (which absorbs about 94% of the Non-EU workers).

The **3,030 Non-EU owners of individual enterprises** in the metropolitan area of Catania operate in the Trade sector (73.1%), accounting for 5% of the total amount of individual entrepreneurs in the area.

In 2016 the amount of money sent from Catania to a foreign Country was equal to 36.6 million Euros, that is 0.9% of the overall amount sent from Italy. The remittances sent from Catania were directed mainly to Sri Lanka (19.2%), Bangladesh (17.3%) and China (15.3%).

Socio-demographic characteristics

	Metropolitan City of Catania	Italy
Non-EU residents over the total amount of residents (v.%)	1.8%	5.6%
Total number of the legally residing (a.v.)	22,531	3,714,137
Legally residing over the total amount at national level (v.%)	0.6%	-
Variation 2017/2016 of the legally residing (v.%)	-2.9%	-5.5%
Women among the legally residing (v.%)	42.6%	48.5%
Long-term residents over the total amount of the legally residing (v.%)	36.8%	60.7%
First Country of provenance of the legally residing	Sri Lanka (15.7%)	Morocco (12.1%)

Data on residents source ISTAT as at 31 December 2016, data on residence permits source ISTAT – Ministry of Interior as at 01 January 2017

Minors and second generations

	Metropolitan City of Catania	Italy
Children born to Non-EU parents (a.v.)	387	72,096
Children born to Non-EU parents over the total amount of children born (v.%)	3.7%	15.0%
Non-EU minors (a.v.)	4,275	813,901
Non-EU minors over the total amount of legally residing (v.%)	19%	21.9%
Non-EU students (a.v.)	2,809	636,314
Non-EU students over Non-EU minors (v.%)	65.7%	78.2%
Unaccompanied minors in reception centres (a.v.)	720	18,486
First Country of provenance of unaccompanied minors	Nigeria (16.3%)	Gambia (13.6%)

Date on children born to Non-EU parents source Istat estimates as at 31 December 2015, data on insertion in the education system source MIUR school year 2016/2017, data on unaccompanied minors source MLPS – Directorate General for Immigration and Integration Policies as at 31 August 2017

The labour market and enterprises

	Metropolitan City of Catania	Italy
Non-EU employed citizens over the total amount of employed citizens (v.%)	3.4%	7.0%
Employment rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	62.6%	57.8%
Unemployment rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	16.2%	16.0%
Inactivity rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	26.3%	31.1%
First economic activity of Non-EU workers (v.%)	Services (94.1%)	Services (67.9%)
First professional typology of Non-EU workers (v.%)	Non-qualified manual work (58.2%)	Non-qualified manual work (38.8%)
Main monthly remuneration bracket of Non-EU employees (v.%)	Up to 800 Euros (82.5%)	Between 800 and 1,200 Euros (35.7%)
Individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens (a.v.)	3,030	366,425
Individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens over the total amount of enterprises (v.%)	5%	11.3%
Main economic activities of Non-EU individual enterprises (v.%)	Trade (73.1%) Other services (4.9%)	Trade (45.4%) Construction (21.0%)
First Country of birth of Non-EU owners of enterprises (v.%)	China (22.6%)	Morocco (19.3%)

Data on labour market source Istat - RCFL as at 31 December 2016, data on foreign enterprises source Unioncamere - InfoCamere, Movimprese as at 31 December 2016

The Metropolitan City of Florence

Florence ranks fourth among the metropolitan cities for number of Non-EU citizens present on 1st January 2017, with **104,862 legally residing** (equal to 2.8% 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%.

The most represented communities at local level are the Chinese, the Albanian and the Moroccan whose incidences are respectively 22.7%, 17.6% and 7.2%.

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

- an incidence of long-term residents slightly below what registered for the overall Non-EU population in Italy: 56.9%, against 60.7%.
- a prevalence, among residence permits subject to renewal, of permits issued for work reasons (and not family reasons), with a 47.6% incidence (against 37.6% identified at national level).
- a presence of minors slightly below the average: 21.7% against 21.9% referring to the Non-EU citizens considered in their whole, indicating a lower presence of family units.

The Non-EU minors present in the metropolitan area under exam amount to about 23 thousand, while the number of Non-EU students inserted in the education system is 17,840. With reference to university education, Florence ranks fifth among the metropolitan cities for number of foreign students (3,754 students) and fourth for incidence of foreign students over the total academic population (7.4%, against a national average of 4.6%).

On 1st January 2017, the holders of residence permits for **asylum/asylum application/humanitarian protection** legally residing in the metropolitan city under exam amounted to 1,802, in sensible decrease compared to the previous year: about -30%. However, in the last year, the city of Florence was able to sensibly increase its offer of places available in the SPRAR reception network: 340, +148% compared to the previous year.

The foreign labour force is a structural presence in the metropolitan city of Florence: the Non-EU employed citizens account for 10.2% of the total amount of employed citizens. However, the key labour market indicators highlight a not totally positive integration of the Non-EU population. Florence ranks fifth among the metropolitan cities for the **highest employment rates of the Non-EU population: 60.2%**, against the national average of 57.8%. Nonetheless, the **unemployment rate** in the area under exam results to be slightly above what registered at national level (16%), and sharply above what registered for the local Italian population: **16.4%**, against 6.5% registered for the Italians.

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, 68.8% of the Third Country Nationals in the metropolitan area of Florence work in the Services sector (against 67.9%). Among the Non-EU workers there is a lower incidence of non-qualified jobs: 27.7% against 38.8% identified at national level. With reference to remunerations, 42% of the Non-EU employees earn between 800 and 1,200 Euros a month, against 35.7% identified for the Italian population, while slightly more than one fourth earns a monthly remuneration above 1,200 Euros, and 31.6% earn less than 800 Euros.

The 11,143 Non-EU owners of individual enterprises in the metropolitan city under exam operate especially in the Manufacturing sector (29.4%) and in the Trade sector (29.1%), accounting for more than one fifth of the local Italian individual entrepreneurs (Florence ranks second, after Milan, for incidence of enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens over the total in the area).

Florence ranks fourth among the metropolitan cities for the amount of **remittances** sent abroad from our Country, with about 138 million Euros (equal to 3.8% of the total at national level) sent mainly to China (14.2%), Peru (13.4%) and the Philippines (11.9%).

Socio-demographic characteristics

	Metropolitan City of Florence	Italy
Non-EU residents over the total amount of residents (v.%)	9.8%	5.6%
Total number of the legally residing (a.v.)	104,862	3,714,137
Legally residing over the total amount at national level (v.%)	2.8%	-
Variation 2017/2016 of the legally residing (v.%)	-0.4%	-5.5%
Women among the legally residing (v.%)	50.2%	48.5%
Long-term residents over the total amount of the legally residing (v.%)	49.8%	60.7%
First Country of provenance of the legally residing	China (22.7%)	Morocco (12.1%)

Data on residents source ISTAT as at 31 December 2016, data on residence permits source ISTAT – Ministry of Interior as at 01 January 2017

Minors and second generations

	Metropolitan City of Florence	Italy
Children born to Non-EU parents (a.v.)	1,671	72,096
Children born to Non-EU parents over the total amount of children born (v.%)	22.3%	15.0%
Non-EU minors (a.v.)	22,744	813,901
Non-EU minors over the total amount of legally residing (v.%)	21.7%	21.9%
Non-EU students (a.v.)	17,840	636,314
Non-EU students over the total amount of Non-EU minors (v.%)	78.4%	78.2%
Unaccompanied minors in reception centres (a.v.)	392	18,486
First Country of provenance of unaccompanied minors	Albania (55.6%)	Gambia (13.6%)

Data on children born to Non-EU parents source Istat estimates as at 31 December 2015, data on insertion in the education system source MIUR school year 2016/2017, data on unaccompanied minors source MLPS – Directorate General for Immigration and Integration Policies as at 31 August 2017

The labour market and enterprises

	Metropolitan City of Florence	Italy
Non-EU employed citizens over the total amount of employed citizens (v.%)	10.2%	7.0%
Employment rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	68.6%	57.8%
Unemployment rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	6.5%	16.0%
Inactivity rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	26.5%	31.1%
First economic activity of Non-EU workers (v.%)	Services (68.8%)	Services (67.9%)
First professional typology of Non-EU workers (v.%)	Employees, sales assistants and personal services (33.8%)	Non-qualified manual work (38.8%)
Main monthly remuneration bracket of Non-EU employees (v.%)	From 800 to 1,200 Euros (42.3%)	Between 800 and 1,200 Euros (35.7%)
Individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens (a.v.)	11,143	366,425
Individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens over the total amount of enterprises (v.%)	20.9%	11.3%
Main economic activities of Non-EU individual enterprises (v.%)	Manufacturing (29.4%) Trade (29.1%)	Trade (45.4%) Construction (21.0%)
First Country of birth of Non-EU owners of enterprises (v.%)	China (35.8%)	Morocco (19.3%)

Data on labour market source Istat - RCFL as at 31 December 2016, data on foreign enterprises source Unioncamere - InfoCamere, Movimprese as at 31 December 2016

The Metropolitan City of Genoa

Genoa ranks eighth among the metropolitan cities for number of Non-EU citizens present on 1st January 2017, with **65,071 legally residing** (1.8% 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: 6.9%, against 5.6%. The most represented community at local level is the Ecuadorian, which alone accounts for about 26% of the Non-EU presences in the area (Genoa represents the second province of destination of the Ecuadorian community in Italy). Also the presences of the Albanians and Moroccans is relevant (respectively 14.6% and 10.4%).

The data highlight 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: 61.9%, against 60.7% (Genoa ranks second among the metropolitan cities for incidence of long-term residents);
- on 1st January 2017, among residence permits subject to renewal, there was a prevalence of permits issued for family reasons, with a 43.4% incidence (against 42.1% 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: 19.4% of the Third Country Nationals residing in the metropolitan city of Genoa are above 50 years of age, against 18.5% of the Non-EU citizens considered in their whole, while the incidence of minors is below what registered over the total amount of the legally residing in Italy (20.6% against 21.9%), indicating a lower presence of family units.

The number of Non-EU minors present in the area under exam is 13 thousand, an amount which between 2011 and 2016 increased by 21%, against +7.2% registered at national level. The presence of Non-EU students in the local education system is relevant, as they amount to 11,531.

With reference to university education, Genoa, with 2,826 foreign students, is the metropolitan city with the highest incidence of students coming from other Countries over the total academic population: 8.9% of students enrolled in the school year 2016/2017, against a national average of 4.6%.

The non-EU citizens legally residing in Genoa for Asylum/Asylum application/Humanitarian protection are 3,132, with a 62.7% increase compared to the previous year. In 2016, the area under exam offered 1.2% of the places available in the SPRAR reception network. Compared to 2015, the offer increased by 34%, passing from 230 to 308 places.

Although the Non-EU employed citizens account for 8.1% of the total amount of employed citizens in the area under exam, an analysis of the key labour market indicators highlights a not totally positive situation. In fact, the **employment rate** of the Non-EU population results to be below what identified for the local Italian population (**56.8%**, against 63.7%), while the **unemployment rate** of the Non-EU citizens is sharply above what registered for the Italian workers in the same area (**25.8%**, against 8.1%), and above the rate registered at national level for Third Country Nationals (16%).

The Tertiary results to be the prevailing sector of employment for the Non-EU citizens in the metropolitan area under exam, with an even higher incidence than what registered at national level (80.8%, against 67.9%). With reference to remunerations, the area of Genoa highlights an increased concentration of lower wage brackets compared to the national datum. In fact, 40.4% of the Non-EU employees have a remuneration below 800 Euros (against 30.1% registered at national level) and 45.3% fall within the remunerative bracket comprised between 800 and 1,200 Euros (at national level the share drops to 35.7%); whereas, the share of Non-EU employees with remunerations above 1,200 Euros is sensibly low (14.3%, against 34.2% 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 8,019 Non-EU owners of individual enterprises operate mainly in the Trade sector (43.5%) and the Construction sector (34.2%), accounting for 18.6% 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 94.9 million Euros (equal to 2.3% of the total at national level), sent mainly to South America (with an incidence near 42%): in particular, 29.2% of the remittances is sent to Ecuador.

Socio-demographic characteristics

	Metropolitan City of Genoa	Italy
Non-EU residents over the total amount of residents (v.%)	6.9%	5.6%
Total number of the legally residing (a.v.)	65,074	3,714,137
Legally residing over the total amount at national level (v.%)	1.8%	-
Variation 2017/2016 of the legally residing (v.%)	-1.4%	-5.5%
Women among the legally residing (v.%)	49.9%	48.5%
Long-term residents over the total amount of the legally residing (v.%)	61.9%	60.7%
First Country of provenance of the legally residing	Ecuador (26.2%)	Morocco (12.1%)

Data on residents source ISTAT as at 31 December 2016, data on residence permits source ISTAT – Ministry of Interior as at 01 January 2017

Minors and second generations

	Metropolitan City of Genoa	Italy
Children born to Non-EU parents (a.v.)	1,021	72,096
Children born to Non-EU parents over the total amount of children born (v.%)	18.7%	15.0%
Non-EU minors (a.v.)	13,374	813,901
Non-EU minors over the total amount of legally residing (v.%)	20.6%	21.9%
Non-EU students (a.v.)	11,531	636,314
Non-EU students over Non-EU minors (v.%)	86.2%	78.2%
Unaccompanied minors in reception centres (a.v.)	221	18,486
First Country of provenance of unaccompanied minors	Albania (46.2%)	Gambia (13.6%)

Data on children born to Non-EU parents source Istat estimates as at 31 December 2015, data on insertion in the education system source MIUR school year 2016/2017, data on unaccompanied minors source MLPS – Directorate General for Immigration and Integration Policies as at 31 August 2017

The labour market and enterprises

	Metropolitan City of Genoa	Italy
Non-EU employed citizens over the total amount of employed citizens (v.%)	8.1%	7.0%
Employment rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	56.8%	57.8%
Unemployment rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	25.8%	16.0%
Inactivity rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	23.2%	31.1%
First economic activity of Non-EU workers (v.%)	Services (80.8%)	Services (67.9%)
First professional typology of Non-EU workers (v.%)	Non-qualified manual work (42.2%)	Non-qualified manual work (38.8%)
Main monthly remuneration bracket of Non-EU employees (v.%)	From 800 to 1,200 Euros (45.3%)	Between 800 and 1,200 Euros (35.7%)
Individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens (a.v.)	8,019	366,425
Individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens over the total amount of enterprises (v.%)	18.6%	11.3%
Main economic activities of Non-EU individual enterprises (v.%)	Trade (43.5%) Construction (34.2%)	Trade (45.4%) Construction (21.0%)
First Country of birth of Non-EU owners of enterprises (v.%)	Morocco (23.1%)	Morocco (19.3%)

Data on labour market source Istat - RCFL as at 31 December 2016, data on foreign enterprises source Unioncamere - InfoCamere, Movimprese as at 31 December 2016

The Metropolitan City of Messina

Messina ranks thirteenth among the metropolitan cities for number of Non-EU citizens present on 1st January 2017, with **17,631 legally residing** (0.5% of the total at national level). Analogously to what occurred at national level, where a 5.5% drop was registered in the presences of Non-EU citizens, in the last year the number of Third Country Nationals in the area under exam decreased by 1.4% (that is -244 units). The main Countries of provenance of the migrants present in the area under exam are Sri Lanka (24.8%), Morocco (18.9%) and the Philippines (14.3%).

The incidence of the Non-EU residents over the total amount of residents is sensibly below the national average: 2.8%, against 5.6%.

The presence of Non-EU citizens in the area under exam is characterised by a prevalence of holders of long-term residence permits: the share of **long-term residents**, in fact, is equal to **52%** (against 60.7% registered at national level), highlighting a slow, but progressive stabilisation process of the migrants on the territory.

Among the **residence permits subject to renewal** there is a prevalence of permits issued for **work reasons**, with a **45.1%** incidence (against 37.6% registered at national level), while residence permits issued or renewed for family reasons amount to 44.5% of the residence permits subject to expiry (against 42.1% registered at national level).

The number of **minors** is **3,865**, accounting for 21.9% of the Third Country Nationals in the area under exam (a share analogous to what identified in Italy), while the number of **Non-EU students** inserted in the education system in the school year 2016/2017 is **2,433**, equal to 0.4% of the total amount of Non-EU students present in our Country.

The share of holders of residence permits subject to renewal for **Asylum/Asylum application/Humanitarian protection** is below what registered at national level, accounting for **6.8%** of the legally residing in the area. The number of Non-EU citizens legally residing in the metropolitan city of Messina applying for or holding international protection is equal to 572.

The Non-EU employed citizens account for 5.2% of the total amount of employed citizens in the area under exam. An analysis of the key labour market indicators highlights a not totally positive situation for the Non-EU citizens in the labour market of the area under exam. In fact, the **employment rate** of the Non-EU population (**54.5%**) results to be above what registered locally for the Italian population (41.3%), but below what registered for the Non-EU component at national level (57.8%); the **unemployment rate** (**24.7%**) results to be above what identified at national level for Third Country Nationals (16%), and above what registered locally for the Italian population (22.6%).

An in-depth analysis of the characteristics of foreign employment highlights that Non-EU citizens carry out non-qualified jobs (63.7% carry out non-qualified manual work, against 38.8% registered at national level), are scarcely remunerated (three out of four earn less than 800 Euros, against 30.1% registered in Italy), and are mainly employed in the Services sector (which absorbs 90.3% of the Non-EU employed citizens).

In confirmation of the limited employment of Non-EU citizens in specific sectors characterised by non-qualified jobs, the Non-EU workers (4,299 in 2016) are mainly employed as *Domestic workers and similar professions* (24.1%) and *Personal care attendants* (12.4%).

The **2,630** Non-EU owners of **individual enterprises** in the metropolitan area of Messina operate mainly in the Trade sector (78%), accounting for 7.6% of the total amount of individual entrepreneurs in the area. About half of the Non-EU entrepreneurs in the area of Messina were born in Morocco.

In 2016, 23.6 million Euros were sent from Messina to foreign Countries, 0.6% of the total at national level. The remittances sent from Messina were directed mainly to Sri Lanka (24.2%), India (18.4%) and the Philippines (16%).

Socio-demographic characteristics

	Metropolitan City of Messina	Italy
Non-EU residents over the total amount of residents (v.%)	2.8%	5.6%
Total number of the legally residing (a.v.)	17,631	3,714,137
Legally residing over the total amount at national level (v.%)	0.5%	-
Variation 2017/2016 of the legally residing (v.%)	-1.4%	-5.5%
Women among the legally residing (v.%)	48.4%	48.5%
Long-term residents over the total amount of the legally residing (v.%)	52%	60.7%
First Country of provenance of the legally residing	Sri Lanka (24.8%)	Morocco (12.1%)

Data on residents source ISTAT as at 31 December 2016, data on residence permits source ISTAT – Ministry of Interior as at 01 January 2017

Minors and second generations

	Metropolitan City of Messina	Italy
Children born to Non-EU parents (a.v.)	327	72,096
Children born to Non-EU parents over the total amount of children born (v.%)	6.9%	15.0%
Non-EU minors (a.v.)	3,865	813,901
Non-EU minors over the total amount of legally residing (v.%)	21.9%	21.9%
Non-EU students (a.v.)	2,433	636,314
Non-EU students over Non-EU minors (v.%)	62.9%	78.2%
Unaccompanied minors in reception centres (a.v.)	1,209	18,486
First Country of provenance of unaccompanied minors	Gambia (21.1%)	Gambia (13.6%)

Data on children born to Non-EU parents source Istat estimates as at 31 December 2015, data on insertion in the education system source MIUR school year 2016/2017, data on unaccompanied minors source MLPS – Directorate General for Immigration and Social Integration as at 31 August 2017

The labour market and enterprises

	Metropolitan City of Messina	Italy
Non-EU employed citizens over the total amount of employed citizens (v.%)	5.2%	7.0%
Employment rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	54.5%	57.8%
Unemployment rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	24.7%	16.0%
Inactivity rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	27.6%	31.1%
First economic activity of Non-EU workers (v.%)	Services (90.3%)	Services (67.9%)
First professional typology of Non-EU workers (v.%)	Non-qualified manual work (63.7%)	Non-qualified manual work (38.8%)
Main monthly remuneration bracket of Non-EU employees (v.%)	Up to 800 Euros (73.6%)	Between 800 and 1,200 Euros (35.7%)
Individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens (a.v.)	2,630	366,425
Individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens over the total amount of enterprises (v.%)	7.6%	11.3%
Main economic activities of Non-EU individual enterprises (v.%)	Trade (78%) Other services (4.3%)	Trade (45.4%) Construction (21.0%)
First Country of birth of Non-EU owners of enterprises (v.%)	Morocco (49.3%)	Morocco (19.3%)

Data on labour market source Istat - RCFL as at 31 December 2016, data on foreign enterprises source Unioncamere - InfoCamere, Movimprese as at 31 December 2016

The Metropolitan City of Milan

Milan is the Italian metropolitan city with the highest number of Non-EU citizens legally residing on 1st January 2017: **440,622**, equal to 11.9% of the total at national level, ranking first also for incidence of Non-EU residents over the total amount of residents: 11.6%, against 5.6%. The most represented communities at local level come from Egypt (14.7%), the Philippines (10.6%) and the People's Republic of China (10.2%). The Egyptian community in Milan represents the first Egyptian community in Italy, collecting 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:

- a **high share of minors** among the Non-EU citizens legally residing: in fact, 22.6% of the Third Country Nationals are under 18 years of age in the area under exam (against 21.9% of the Non-EU citizens considered in their whole);
- the majority of Non-EU migrants in the area under exam holds a residence permit not subject to renewal: the share of **long-term residents**, in fact, is equal to 59.3%, against a national average of 60.7%;
- among the residence permits subject to expiry, 41.7% were issued or renewed for family reasons, a percentage only slightly below what registered at national level (42.1%). Among the residence permits subject to renewal, the prevailing ones issued were for **work reasons**, with a 46.6% incidence (against 37.6% identified at national level).

The number of Non-EU citizens legally residing in Milan for Asylum/Asylum application/Humanitarian protection is 9 thousand, equal to 4.7% 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 asylum or humanitarian reasons registered a 5.5% increase, remarkably reducing the trend: in 2017, in fact, the increase rate was equal to 27.5%.

The number of **Non-EU students** inserted in the education system in the school year 2016-2017 is **74,101**, equal to 11.6% of the Non-EU students present in Italy. Also in the metropolitan city of Milan, primary education results to be the most attended school level by Third Country Nationals; following there is upper secondary education (22%), early childhood education (20.8%) and lower secondary education (20.6%). Milan results to be the metropolitan city with the highest number of foreign university students: 14,951, more than 19% of the foreign academic population and about 7.6% of the overall university population. Moreover, in the academic year 2015/2016, Milan hosted the highest number of foreign graduates: the 2,681 students that graduated at Universities in Milan accounting for about 23% of the foreign graduates in Italy in the same year.

In the metropolitan city of Milan the foreign labour force has been a consolidated presence for several years now and is mainly composed of Third Country Nationals: 200,937, accounting for 12.5% 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, Milan, among the metropolitan cities, registers the second highest **employment rate** and the second lowest **unemployment rate** of the Non-EU population: respectively, 67.5% against a national average of 57.8%, and 10.1% against 16%.

However, against the high employment rates, foreign employment is strongly limited to specific sectors seeing Third Country Nationals employed in non-qualified jobs (45.2% carry out non-qualified manual work), with a scarce remuneration (19% earn a remuneration above 1,200 Euros against 34.2% registered at national level), and mainly employed in the Services sector, which absorbs almost the totality of the Non-EU employed citizens: 84.8%, against 67.9% registered at national level.

The area under exam plays a central 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: 24.9%, against 11.3% registered at national level. The 32,210 Non-EU owners of individual enterprises in the area under exam operate mainly in the Trade and Construction sectors, accounting for 8.8% of the individual entrepreneurs born in Non-EU Countries present in Italy.

Milan, with 534.9 million Euros sent in 2016, ranks first among the metropolitan cities for amount of money sent abroad (13.2% of the total at national level). The main Countries of destination of the **remittances** sent from the area under exam are the Philippines and Peru, with incidences equal to 16.4% and 14.3%, respectively.

Socio-demographic characteristics

	Metropolitan City of Milan	Italy
Non-EU residents over the total amount of residents (v.%)	11.6%	5.6%
Total number of the legally residing (a.v.)	440,662	3,714,137
Legally residing over the total amount at national level (v.%)	11.9%	-
Variation 2017/2016 of the legally residing (v.%)	-7.2%	-5.5%
Women among the legally residing (v.%)	49.6%	48.5%
Long-term residents over the total amount of the legally residing (v.%)	59.3%	60.7%
First Country of provenance of the legally residing	Egypt (14.7%)	Morocco (12.1%)

Data on residents source ISTAT as at 31 December 2016, data on residence permits source ISTAT – Ministry of Interior as at 01 January 2017

Minors and second generations

	Metropolitan City of Milan	Italy
Children born to Non-EU parents (a.v.)	6,545	72,096
Children born to Non-EU parents over the total amount of children born (v.%)	24.2%	15.0%
Non-EU minors (a.v.)	99,413	813,901
Non-EU minors over the total amount of legally residing (v.%)	22.6%	21.9%
Non-EU students (a.v.)	74,101	636,314
Non-EU students over Non-EU minors (v.%)	74.5%	78.2%
Unaccompanied minors in reception centres (a.v.)	499	18,486
First Country of provenance of unaccompanied minors	Egypt (87.2%)	Gambia (13.6%)

Data on children born to Non-EU parents source Istat estimates as at 31 December 2015, data on insertion in the education system source MIUR school year 2016/2017, data on unaccompanied minors source MLPS – Directorate General for Immigration and Integration Policies as at 31 August 2017

The labour market and enterprises

	Metropolitan City of Milan	Italy
Non-EU employed citizens over the total amount of employed citizens (v.%)	14%	7.0%
Employment rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	67.5%	57.8%
Unemployment rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	10.1%	16.0%
Inactivity rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	24.8%	31.1%
First economic activity of Non-EU workers (v.%)	Services (84.8%)	Services (67.9%)
First professional typology of Non-EU workers (v.%)	Non-qualified manual work (45.2%)	Non-qualified manual work (38.8%)
Main monthly remuneration bracket of Non-EU employees (v.%)	Between 800 and 1,200 Euros (44.7%)	Between 800 and 1,200 Euros (35.7%)
Individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens (a.v.)	32,210	366,425
Individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens over the total amount of enterprises (v.%)	24.9%	11.3%
Main economic activities of Non-EU individual enterprises (v.%)	Trade (34.4%) Construction (25.5%)	Trade (45.4%) Construction (21.0%)
First Country of birth of Non-EU owners of enterprises (v.%)	Egypt (24.7%)	Morocco (19.3%)

Data on labour market source Istat - RCFL as at 31 December 2016, data on foreign enterprises source Unioncamere - InfoCamere, Movimprese as at 31 December 2016

The Metropolitan City of Naples

Naples ranks fifth among the metropolitan cities for number of Non-EU citizens present on 1st January 2017, with **93,340 legally residing** (2.5% of the total at national level), mainly from Ukraine (23.8%), Sri Lanka (15.4%) and China (9.6%). In the last year, the number of Third Country Nationals in the area under exam dropped by 3.5%, while at national level the presences registered a 5.5% decrease.

The incidence of the Non-EU residents over the total amount of residents is sensibly below the national average: 3.3%, against 5.6%; with reference to this datum, the highest incidence results to be in the municipality of San Giuseppe Vesuviano (14.7%) and lowest 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 Non-EU citizens in the area are under 18 years of age (against 21.9% of Non-EU citizens in Italy), a datum that makes Naples rank 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: 3.9%, against 15% registered in Italy.
- a share of **long-term residents** below the national average: **50.3%**, against 60.7%.
- the sharp prevalence, among **residence permits subject to renewal**, of permits issued for **work reasons**, with a **61.7%** incidence (against 37.6% registered at national level). Naples is the metropolitan city in which the percentage of residents for work reasons results to be the highest, while residence permits issued or renewed for family reasons account only for 26.2% of the total amount of residence permits subject to expiry (against 42.1% registered in Italy).

The number of **Non-EU students** inserted in the education system in the school year 2016/2017 is **7,954**, accounting for 61.6% of the minors legally residing in the area (against an incidence at national level of 78.2%).

The number of Non-EU citizens legally residing in the metropolitan city of Naples for Asylum/Asylum application/Humanitarian protection is equal to 3,714 (1.9% of the total at national level), a number increased by 33% in the last year, in line with what occurred at national level (+ 27%).

The Non-EU employed citizens account for 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 **employment rate** of the Non-EU population (**58.2%**) results to be above what identified at national level (57.8%), but especially sharply above what registered locally for the Italian population (37.5%), while the **unemployment rate** (**13.3%**) is below what registered at national level for Third Country Nationals (16%) and below what identified locally for the Italian population (23.5%).

However, an in-depth analysis of the characteristics of foreign employment highlights that, against the high employment rates, the Non-EU population carries out non-qualified jobs (the non-qualified manual work has a 44.8% incidence), is scarcely remunerated (69.3% of the employees earn monthly remunerations below 800 Euros), and is employed mainly in the Services sector (83.5%, against 67.9% registered at national level).

The metropolitan area of Naples ranks **third**, after Rome and Milan, for **number of individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens**: the **17,560** Non-EU owners of individual enterprises operate mainly in the Trade sector (76.5%), accounting for 4.8% of the Non-EU individual entrepreneurs in Italy; their incidence over the total amount of individual entrepreneurs in the area is equal to 12.9%, against 11.3% registered at national level. Bangladesh, Pakistan and China are the main Countries of birth of the Non-EU entrepreneurs, with incidences respectively of 15.5%, 15.5% and 14.4%.

Naples ranks third among the metropolitan cities, after Rome and Milan, for money sent abroad from our Country, with 172.3 million Euros (equal to 4.2% of the total at national level). The remittances sent from Naples are directed mainly to Bangladesh (20.6%), Sri Lanka (13.7%) and Ukraine (10.1%).

Socio-demographic characteristics

	Metropolitan City of Naples	Italy
Non-EU residents over the total amount of residents (v.%)	3.3%	5.6%
Total number of the legally residing (a.v.)	93,340	3,714,137
Legally residing over the total amount at national level (v.%)	2.5%	-
Variation 2017/2016 of the legally residing (v.%)	-3.5%	-5.5%
Women among the legally residing (v.%)	50.1%	48.5%
Long-term residents over the total amount of the legally residing (v.%)	50.3%	60.7%
First Country of provenance of the legally residing	Ukraine (23.8%)	Morocco (12.1%)

Data on residents source ISTAT as at 31 December 2016, data on residence permits source ISTAT – Ministry of Interior as at 01 January 2017

Minors and second generations

	Metropolitan City of Naples	Italy
Children born to Non-EU parents (a.v.)	1,102	72,096
Children born to Non-EU parents over the total amount of children born (v.%)	3.9%	15.0%
Non-EU minors (a.v.)	12,917	813,901
Non-EU minors over the total amount of legally residing (v.%)	13.8%	21.9%
Non-EU students (a.v.)	7,954	636,314
Non-EU students over Non-EU minors (v.%)	61.6%	78.2%
Unaccompanied minors in reception centres (a.v.)	358	18,486
First Country of provenance of unaccompanied minors	Gambia (17.9%)	Gambia (13.6%)

Data on children born to Non-EU parents source Istat estimates as at 31 December 2015, data on insertion in the education system source MIUR school year 2016/2017, data on unaccompanied minors source MLPS – Directorate General for Immigration and Integration Policies as at 31 August 2017

The labour market and enterprises

	Metropolitan City of Naples	Italy
Non-EU employed citizens over the total amount of employed citizens (v.%)	6%	7.0%
Employment rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	58.2%	57.8%
Unemployment rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	13.3%	16.0%
Inactivity rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	32.8%	31.1%
First economic activity of Non-EU workers (v.%)	Services (83.5%)	Services (67.9%)
First professional typology of Non-EU workers (v.%)	Non-qualified manual work (44.8%)	Non-qualified manual work (38.8%)
Main monthly remuneration bracket of Non-EU employees (v.%)	Up to 800 Euros (69.3%)	Between 800 and 1,200 Euros (35.7%)
Individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens (a.v.)	17,560	366,425
Individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens over the total amount of enterprises (v.%)	12.9%	11.3%
Main economic activities of Non-EU individual enterprises (v.%)	Commerce (76.5%)	Commerce (45.4 %) Construction (21.0%)
First Country of birth of Non-EU owners of enterprises (v.%)	Bangladesh (15.5%)	Morocco (19.3%)

Data on labour market source Istat - RCFL as at 31 December 2016, data on foreign enterprises source Unioncamere - InfoCamere, Movimprese as at 31 December 2016

The Metropolitan City of Palermo

Palermo ranks eleventh among the metropolitan cities for number of Non-EU citizens present on 1st January 2017, with **20,960 legally residing** (0.6% of the total at national level), mainly from Bangladesh (19.4%), Sri Lanka (14.4%) and Morocco (9.1%). The incidence of the Non-EU residents over the total amount of residents is sensibly below the national average: 2.2%, against 5.6%. This incidence, however, registers strong variations on the territory, resulting above 3% only in six municipalities: Piana degli Albanesi, Geraci Siculo, Campofiorito, Palermo, Giardinello and Sciarra.

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

- the **low presence of minors**: only **20.7%** of the Third Country Nationals in the area are under 18 years of age (against 21.9% of the Non-EU citizens in Italy), 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: 4.2% against 15% registered in Italy;
- a share of **long-term residents** below the national average: 45.4%, against 60.7%;
- the **prevalence**, among residence permits subject to renewal, of permits issued for **work reasons**, reaching a **39.5%** incidence (against 37.6% registered at national level), while the share related to family reasons is below what identified at national level: 37.9%, against 42.1%.

The number of **Non-EU students** inserted in the education system in the school year 2016/2017 is **4,017**, accounting for 0.6% of the Non-EU students present in the Country. The metropolitan city under exam hosts 1,507 unaccompanied minors, equal to 8.2% of the total at national level, mainly from Gambia and Eritrea (respectively 21.8% and 11.7%).

The number of Non-EU citizens legally residing in the metropolitan city of Palermo applying for or holding international protection is 1,720 (0.9% of the total at national level).

The Non-EU employed citizens account for 4.1% of the total amount of employed citizens in the area under exam. All the key labour market indicators highlight a rather positive integration of the Non-EU population in the labour market of Palermo. In fact, the **employment rate** of the Non-EU population is equal to **56.6%**, slightly below the national average (57.8%), but significantly above what registered for the Italian population (36.6%). The number of Non-EU employed citizens in the area under exam highlights an **unemployment rate** below what identified for the local Italian population (10.7%, against 25.8%) and below what registered at national level (equal to 16%). Also with reference to the **inactivity rate**, the Non-EU employed citizens show better performances than the local Italian workers (36.6%, against 50.3%), although this datum is worse when comparing the national datum (31.1%).

An in-depth analysis of the characteristics of foreign employment highlights that, against the high employment rates, the Third Country Nationals carry out non-qualified jobs (75.1% carry out non-qualified manual work, against 38.8% registered at national level), are scarcely remunerated (76.1% earn less than 800 Euros, against 30.1% registered in Italy), and are employed mainly in the Tertiary (which absorbs 97% 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 area of Palermo (in total 4,925 in 2015) results to be higher with reference to *Domestic workers and similar professions* (49.6%), followed by *Farm labourers* (9.6%) and *Personal care attendants* (6.9%).

Palermo ranks seventh among the metropolitan cities for incidence of Non-EU entrepreneurs over the total amount of entrepreneurs in the area: the 6,777 Non-EU owners of **individual enterprises** in the metropolitan area under exam operate mainly in the Trade sector (86.7%), accounting for 12% of the entrepreneurs in the area.

In 2016 the amount of money sent from Palermo abroad was equal to 37.9 million Euros, about 1% of the overall amount sent from Italy. The **remittances** sent from Palermo concerned mainly Bangladesh (39.3%), Sri Lanka (10.6%) and China (6.6%).

Socio-demographic characteristics

	Metropolitan City of Palermo	Italy
Non-EU residents over the total amount of residents (v.%)	2.2%	5.6%
Total number of the legally residing (a.v.)	20,960	3,714,137
Legally residing over the total amount at national level (v.%)	0.6%	-
Variation 2017/2016 of the legally residing (v.%)	-14.7%	-5.5%
Women among the legally residing (v.%)	45.6%	48.5%
Long-term residents over the total amount of the legally residing (v.%)	45.4%	60.7%
First Country of provenance of the legally residing	Bangladesh (19.4%)	Morocco (12.1%)

Data on residents source ISTAT as at 31 December 2016, data on residence permits source ISTAT – Ministry of Interior as at 01 January 2017

Minors and second generations

	Metropolitan City of Palermo	Italy
Children born to Non-EU parents (a.v.)	486	72,096
Children born to Non-EU parents over the total amount of children born (v.%)	4.2%	15.0%
Non-EU minors (a.v.)	4,348	813,901
Non-EU minors over the total amount of legally residing (v.%)	20.7%	21.9%
Non-EU students (a.v.)	4,017	636,314
Non-EU students over Non-EU minors (v.%)	92.4%	78.2%
Unaccompanied minors in reception centres (a.v.)	1,507	18,486
First Country of provenance of unaccompanied minors	Gambia (21.8%)	Gambia (13.6%)

Data on children born to Non-EU parents source Istat estimates as at 31 December 2015, data on insertion in the education system source MIUR school year 2016/2017, data on unaccompanied minors source MLPS – Directorate General for Immigration and Integration Policies as at 31 August 2017

The labour market and enterprises

	Metropolitan City of Palermo	Italy
Non-EU employed citizens over the total amount of employed citizens (v.%)	4.1%	7.0%
Employment rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	56.6%	57.8%
Unemployment rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	10.7%	16.0%
Inactivity rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	36.6%	31.1%
First economic activity of Non-EU workers (v.%)	Services (96.9%)	Services (67.9%)
First professional typology of Non-EU workers (v.%)	Non-qualified manual work (75.1%)	Non-qualified manual work (38.8%)
Main monthly remuneration bracket of Non-EU workers (v.%)	Up to 800 Euros (76.1%)	Between 800 and 1,200 Euros (35.7%)
Individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens (a.v.)	6,777	366,425
Individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens over the total amount of enterprises (v.%)	12%	11.3%
Main economic activities of Non-EU owners of enterprises (v.%)	Trade (86.7%) Other services (2.2%)	Trade (45.4 %) Construction (21.0%)
First Country of birth of Non-EU owners of enterprises (v.%)	Bangladesh (38.2%)	Morocco (19.3%)

Data on labour market source Istat - RCFL as at 31 December 2016, data on foreign enterprises source Unioncamere - InfoCamere, Movimprese as at 31 December 2016

The Metropolitan City of Reggio Calabria

Reggio Calabria ranks twelfth among the metropolitan cities for number of Non-EU citizens present on 1st January 2017, with **17,886 legally residing** (0.5% of the total at national level), mainly from Morocco (23%), India (18.2%) and Ukraine (10.4%). Whilst in the last year the presences of Third Country Nationals registered a 5.5% drop at national level, their amount in the area under exam increased by 1.3% (that is +234 units).

The incidence of the Non-EU residents over the total amount of residents is sensibly below the national average: 3.5%, against 5.6%; however, this datum registers strong variations on the territory, with the highest incidence in the municipality of Riace (22%) and lowest in Canolo (0%). Various signals seem to indicate that the stabilisation process of the migrants in the metropolitan city of Reggio Calabria is not totally mature yet:

- the **low presence of minors**: only 15.5% of the Third Country Nationals in the area are under 18 years of age (against 21.9% 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: 6.9%, against 15% registered at national level;
- a **gender polarisation**, with the female component accounting for 39.6% of the Non-EU migrants, against 48.5% registered at national level;
- a share of **long-term residents** below the national average: 42.4%, against 60.7%;
- the high number, among residence permits subject to renewal, of permits issued for **work reasons**, with a 35.2% incidence (against 37.6% registered at national level), while the residence permits issued or renewed for family reasons are only 24.4% of the residence permits subject to expiry (against 42.1% registered in Italy).

Among the residence permits subject to renewal, however, there is a sharp prevalence of those issued for **Asylum/Asylum application/Humanitarian protection**: 36% of the legally residing in the area. Reggio Calabria ranks second among the metropolitan cities, after Catania, for incidence of said motivation in residence permits subject to renewal. The number of Non-EU citizens legally residing in the metropolitan city of Reggio Calabria for reasons connected to a status of international protection, or relevant application, is 3,711 (1.9% of the total at national level), a number that increased by 72% in 2016, against +27.1% registered at national level.

The number of **Non-EU students** inserted in the education system in the school year 2016/2017 was **2,604**, accounting for 94% of the minors legally residing in the area (against an incidence at national level of 78%).

The Non-EU employed citizens account for 5.5% of the total amount of employed citizens in the area under exam. An analysis of the key labour market indicators highlights a better integration of the foreign population in the labour market in the area under exam compared to the Italian population. In fact, the **employment rate** of the Non-EU citizens (49.3%), although below what registered at national level (57.8%), is sharply above what registered locally for the Italian population (36.2%), while the **unemployment rate** (12.1%) is below what registered at national level for Third Country Nationals (16%) and below what registered locally for the Italian population (24.8%).

An in-depth analysis of the characteristics of foreign employment highlights that the Third Country Nationals carry out **non-qualified jobs** (62.8% carry out non-qualified manual work, against 38.8% registered at national level) and are scarcely remunerated (71.1% earn less than 800 Euros, against 30.1% registered in Italy). There is a strong presence of farm labourers among the Non-EU workers present in the area, with a 19.6% incidence.

The **3,907 Non-EU owners of individual enterprises** in the metropolitan area of Reggio Calabria operate mainly in the Trade sector (86.7%), accounting for 10.9% of the total amount of entrepreneurs in the area. In the absolute majority of the cases (55.6%), the Non-EU entrepreneurs in the area were born in Morocco.

In 2016, the money sent from Reggio Calabria to foreign Countries amounted to 28.5 million Euros, 0.7% of the total at national level, in increase compared to the previous year by 6.8%. The **remittances** from Reggio Calabria were directed mainly to India (25%), Georgia (16.6%) and the Philippines (12.4%).

Socio-demographic characteristics

	Metropolitan City of Reggio Calabria	Italy
Non-EU residents over the total amount of residents (v.%)	3.5%	5.6%
Total number of the legally residing (a.v.)	17,886	3,714,137
Legally residing over the total amount at national level (v.%)	0.5%	-
Variation 2017/2016 of the legally residing (v.%)	1.3%	-5.5%
Women among the legally residing (v.%)	39.6%	48.5%
Long-term residents over the total amount of the legally residing (v.%)	42.4%	60.7%
First Country of provenance of the legally residing	Morocco (23%)	Morocco (12.1%)

Data on residents source ISTAT as at 31 December 2016, data on residence permits source ISTAT – Ministry of Interior as at 01 January 2017

Minors and second generations

	Metropolitan City of Reggio Calabria	Italy
Children born to Non-EU parents (a.v.)	332	72,096
Children born to Non-EU parents over the total amount of children born (v.%)	6.9%	15.0%
Non-EU minors (a.v.)	2,767	813,901
Non-EU minors over the total amount of legally residing (v.%)	15.5%	21.9%
Non-EU students (a.v.)	2,604	636,314
Non-EU students over Non-EU minors (v.%)	94.1%	78.2%
Unaccompanied minors in reception centres (a.v.)	977	18,486
First Country of provenance of unaccompanied minors	Guinea (16.3%)	Gambia (13.6%)

Data on children born to Non-EU parents source Istat estimates as at 31 December 2015, data on insertion in the education system source MIUR school year 2016/2017, data on unaccompanied minors source MLPS – Directorate General for Immigration and Integration Policies as at 31 August 2017

The labour market and enterprises

	Metropolitan City of Reggio Calabria	Italy
Non-EU employed citizens over the total amount of employed citizens (v.%)	5.5%	7.0%
Employment rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	49.3%	57.8%
Unemployment rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	12.1%	16.0%
Inactivity rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	43.7%	31.1%
First economic activity of Non-EU workers (v.%)	Services (64.4%)	Services (67.9%)
First professional typology of Non-EU workers (v.%)	Non-qualified manual work (62.8%)	Non-qualified manual work (38.8%)
Main monthly remuneration bracket of Non-EU employees (v.%)	Up to 800 Euros (71.1%)	Between 800 and 1,200 Euros (35.7%)
Individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens (a.v.)	3,907	366,425
Individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens over the total amount of enterprises (v.%)	10.9%	11.3%
Main economic activities of Non-EU individual enterprises (v.%)	Trade (86.7%) Construction (4.8%)	Trade (45.4 %) Construction (21.0%)
First Country of birth of Non-EU owners of enterprises (v.%)	Morocco (55.6%)	Morocco (19.3%)

Data on labour market source Istat - RCFL as at 31 December 2016, data on foreign enterprises source Unioncamere - InfoCamere, Movimprese as at 31 December 2016

The Metropolitan City of Rome

Rome ranks second among the metropolitan cities for number of Non-EU citizens present on 1st January 2017, with **345,897 legally residing** (9.3% of the total at national level). Whilst in the last year the presences of Third Country Nationals registered a 5.5% drop at national level, their amount in the area under exam increased by increased, although moderately (+0.6%, that is +2,140 units). The incidence of the Non-EU residents over the total amount of residents is above the national average: 7.2% (against 5.6%). The most represented communities at local level come from the Philippines, Bangladesh and the People's Republic of China, with incidences respectively of 12.8%, 10.9% and 6.9%.

Various signals seem to indicate that the metropolitan city of Rome does not represent a destination of stabilisation for migrants, rather an important place of transition:

- the **low presence of minors**: only 16.3% of the Third Country Nationals in the area under exam are under 18 years of age (against 21.9% of Non-EU citizens at national level);
- a share of **long-term residents** below the national average: 50.8%, against 60.7%.
- the prevalence, among residence permits subject to renewal, of permits issued for **work reasons**, with a 38.7% incidence (against 37.6% registered at national level), while residence permits issued or renewed for family reasons amount to 34.8% of the residence permits subject to expiry (against 42.1% registered at national level).

The metropolitan city of Rome plays an important role in the reception of migrants who apply for or hold international protection within the SPRAR network. On 24 January 2017, the metropolitan area under exam resulted to have in the reception system 8,166 migrants: of these, 37% were received in projects connected to the SPRAR network. The area under exam hosts 4.7% of the migrants in reception programmes at national level, while the qualified SPRAR reception network registers an increase of 13.1% of the total at national level. However, in 2016 the metropolitan city of Rome experienced a decrease of the places available in the SPRAR projects, dropping to a total availability of 3,255 places for the reception of refugees/asylum seekers, that is 566 places less compared to 2015. The number of Non-EU citizens legally residing in Rome for **Asylum/Asylum application/Humanitarian protection** is 18 thousand, equal to 9.1% of those holding this typology of residence permit in Italy.

The number of **Non-EU students** inserted in the education system in the school year 2016/2017 was **35,363**, equal to about 5.6% of the Non-EU students present in Italy. The presence of Non-EU university students in the area under exam is rather relevant: the 9,578 foreign students enrolled in Universities in the metropolitan city of Rome account for 12% of the foreign academic population in Italy and for about 5.3% of the overall university population.

All the key labour market indicators highlight a rather positive integration of the foreign population in the area under exam, and in particular of the Non-EU citizens. In fact, among the metropolitan cities, Rome is the one with the highest **employment rate** and the lowest **unemployment rate** of the Non-EU community: respectively, 69.1% against a national average of 57.8%, and 9.9% against 16%. Third Country Nationals accounting for 8.8% of the employed citizens in the metropolitan city of Rome. However, against the high employment rate, the foreign employment is subject to a strong segmentation, which sees the Third Country Nationals employed in non-qualified jobs (half of them carry out non-qualified manual work), with a scarce remuneration (about one out of two earns a monthly remuneration below 800 Euros), and mainly employed in the Services sector, which absorbs almost the totality of the Non-EU employed citizens: 91.3%, against 67.9% registered at national level.

The **Non-EU owners of individual enterprises** in the metropolitan city of Rome amount to 36,110, accounting for almost one fifth of the overall individual enterprises in the area under exam, a percentage almost double compared to what registered at national level (10.9%). In fact, Rome ranks third, after Milan and Florence, 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, to the point that it results to be the main area both for total amount of individual enterprises (5.7% of the total), and for enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens (9.9%). The main sector of investment is the Trade sector, in which 43.6% of the enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens operate.

Rome ranks second among the metropolitan cities for the money sent abroad from our Country, with 527.5 million Euros sent in 2016 (13% of the total at national level), mainly to Bangladesh, the Philippines and Sri Lanka. However, between 2015 and 2016, the **remittances** sent from the metropolitan city under exam dropped by about 135 million Euros, that is 20.4%.

Socio-demographic characteristics

	Metropolitan City of Rome	Italy
Non-EU residents over the total amount of residents (v.%)	7.2%	5.6%
Total number of the legally residing (a.v.)	345,897	3,714,137
Legally residing over the total amount at national level (v.%)	9.3%	-
Variation 2017/2016 of the legally residing (v.%)	+0.6%	-5.5%
Women among the legally residing (v.%)	48.8%	48.5%
Long-term residents over the total amount of the legally residing (v.%)	50.8%	60.7%
First Country of provenance of the legally residing	Philippines (12.8%)	Morocco (12.1%)

Data on residents source ISTAT as at 31 December 2016, data on residence permits source ISTAT – Ministry of Interior as at 01 January 2017

Minors and second generations

	Metropolitan City of Rome	Italy
Children born to Non-EU parents (a.v.)	6,112	72,096
Children born to Non-EU parents over the total amount of children born (v.%)	17.2%	15.0%
Non-EU minors (a.v.)	56,398	813,901
Non-EU minors over the total amount of legally residing (v.%)	16.3%	21.9%
Non-EU students (a.v.)	35,363	636,314
Non-EU students over Non-EU minors (v.%)	62.7%	78.2%
Unaccompanied minors in reception centres (a.v.)	748	18,486
First Country of provenance of unaccompanied minors	Egypt (58.2)	Gambia (13.6%)

Data on children born to Non-EU parents source Istat estimates as at 31 December 2015, data on insertion in the education system source MIUR school year 2016/2017, data on unaccompanied minors source MLPS – Directorate General for Immigration and Integration Policies as at 31 August 2017

The labour market and enterprises

	Metropolitan City of Rome	Italy
Non-EU employed citizens over the total amount of employed citizens (v.%)	8.8%	7.0%
Employment rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	69.1%	57.8%
Unemployment rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	9.9%	16.0%
Inactivity rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	23.4%	31.1%
First economic activity of Non-EU workers (v.%)	Services (91.3%)	Services (67.9%)
First professional typology of Non-EU workers (v.%)	Non-qualified manual work (50.6%)	Non-qualified manual work (38.8%)
Main monthly remuneration bracket of Non-EU employees (v.%)	Up to 800 Euros (48.0%)	Between 800 and 1,200 Euros (35.7%)
Individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens (a.v.)	36,110	366,425
Individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens over the total amount of enterprises (v.%)	19.5%	11.3%
Main economic activities of Non-EU individual enterprises (v.%)	Trade (43.6%) Services to enterprises (21.3%)	Trade (45.4%) Construction (21.0%)
First Country of birth of Non-EU owners of enterprises (v.%)	Bangladesh (19.0%)	Morocco (19.3%)

Data on labour market source Istat - RCFL as at 31 December 2016, data on foreign enterprises source Unioncamere - InfoCamere, Movimprese as at 31 December 2016

The Metropolitan City of Turin

Turin ranks third among the metropolitan cities for number of Non-EU citizens present on 1st January 2017, with **118,683 legally residing** (3.2% of the total at national level), mainly from Morocco (which alone accounts for about one fourth of the presences), China (10.9%) and Albania (8.6%). The incidence of the Non-EU residents over the total amount of residents is slightly below the national average: 4.8% against 5.6%.

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 2017, the share of **long-term residents** over the total amount of the legally residing in the area under exam was equal to **44.9%** (against 60.7% registered at national level), indicating a stabilisation process not totally mature yet.

Among the residence permits subject to renewal there is a prevalence of those issued for **family reasons**, with a 45% incidence (against 42.1% registered at national level); following, there are those issued for work reasons, with a share equal to 35% (against 37.6% related to the Non-EU citizens considered in their whole). Whereas, the residence permits issued for study reasons is particularly relevant when comparing the local datum with the national average: 7.8%, against 3.2%. In fact, Turin ranks third among the metropolitan cities for number of university students coming from Non-EU Countries: 8,020 foreign students, accounting for over 10% of the foreign academic population in Italy and for about 8% of the overall university population.

The **25,361 Non-EU minors** account for 21.4% of the legally residing in the area under exam. Their insertion in the local education system results to be relevant: in fact, the **Non-EU students** enrolled in the school year 2016/2017 amounted to **22,253**, equal to 3.5% of the Non-EU students present in Italy.

The number of Non-EU citizens legally residing in the metropolitan city of Turin for Asylum/Asylum application/Humanitarian protection amount to 6,638 (3.4% of the total at national level). Whilst in the last year the number of residents with some form of international protection registered a significant increase at national level (+27%), the metropolitan city under exam experienced a 9% drop.

The Non-EU employed citizens account for 6.5% of the total amount of employed citizens in the area under exam. However, an analysis of the key labour market indicators highlights a partially positive situation. In fact, the Non-EU population residing in the metropolitan city of Turin registers an **employment rate** more than 1% above the national average (59.2%, against 57.8%) and an **inactivity rate** below the national average (28.3%, against 31.1%). On the contrary, the datum concerning the share of persons in search of employment over the total of the labour force results to be worse: in fact, the **unemployment rate** results to be 1.6% above what registered at national level.

An in-depth analysis of the main characteristics of foreign employment highlights, as identified at national level, that the Third Country Nationals carry out non-qualified jobs, are scarcely remunerated (about one Non-EU employee out of two earns between 800 and 1,200 Euros a month, 28.4% fall within the lower remuneration bracket, that is the one below 800 Euros), and are employed mainly in the Services sector. In fact, the Tertiary absorbs the majority of the Non-EU employed citizens: 73.5%, against 67.9% registered at national level.

In confirmation of the strong segmentation of the Non-EU employment, of its limitation to non-qualified jobs and scarce remuneration, the Non-EU citizens in the metropolitan area of Turin (in total 20,480 in 2016) are mainly employed as *Personal care attendants* (14.8%), followed by *Domestic workers and similar professions* (12.5%).

The metropolitan area of Turin ranks fourth among the metropolitan cities for number of **enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens**: the 13,217 Non-EU owners of individual enterprises operate mainly in the Trade sector (41.2%) and in the Construction sector (22%), accounting for 3.6% of the total amount of Non-EU 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% (against 11.3%).

Turin ranks fifth among the metropolitan cities for money sent abroad from our Country, with 113.5 million Euros (equal to 2.8% of the total at national level), sent mainly to Peru (18.3%), Morocco (13.1%) and Senegal (8.6%).

Socio-demographic characteristics

	Metropolitan City of Turin	Italy
Non-EU residents over the total amount of residents (v.%)	4.8%	5.6%
Total number of the legally residing (a.v.)	118,683	3,714,137
Legally residing over the total amount at national level (v.%)	3.2%	-
Variation 2017/2016 of the legally residing (v.%)	-7.9%	-5.5%
Women among the legally residing (v.%)	49.2%	48.5%
Long-term residents over the total amount of the legally residing (v.%)	44.9%	60.7%
First Country of provenance of the legally residing	Morocco (23.7%)	Morocco (12.1%)

Data on residents source ISTAT as at 31 December 2016, data on residence permits source ISTAT – Ministry of Interior as at 01 January 2017

Minors and second generations

	Metropolitan City of Turin	Italy
Children born to Non-EU parents (a.v.)	3,185	72,096
Children born to Non-EU parents over the total amount of children born (v.%)	18.3%	15.0%
Non-EU minors (a.v.)	25,361	813,901
Non-EU minors over the total amount legally residing (v.%)	21.4%	21.9%
Non-EU students (a.v.)	22,253	636,314
Non-EU students over Non-EU minors (v.%)	87.7%	78.2%
Unaccompanied minors in reception centres (a.v.)	176	18,486
First Country of provenance of unaccompanied minors	Egypt (22.2%)	Gambia (13.6%)

Data on children born to Non-EU parents source Istat estimates as at 31 December 2015, data on insertion in the education system source MIUR school year 2016/2017, data on unaccompanied minors source MLPS – Directorate General for Immigration and Integration Policies as at 31 August 2017

The labour market and enterprises

	Metropolitan City of Turin	Italy
Non-EU employed citizens over the total amount of employed citizens (v.%)	6.5%	7.0%
Employment rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	59.2%	57.8%
Unemployment rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	17.6%	16.0%
Inactivity rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	28.3%	31.1%
First economic activity of Non-EU workers (v.%)	Services (73.5%)	Services (67.9%)
First professional typology of Non-EU workers (v.%)	Employees, store assistants and personal services (44.1%)	Non-qualified labourers (38.8%)
Main monthly remuneration bracket of Non-EU employees (v.%)	Between 800 and 1,200 Euros (49.9%)	Between 800 and 1,200 Euros (35.7%)
Individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens (a.v.)	13,217	366,425
Individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens over the total amount of enterprises (v.%)	11%	11.3%
Main economic activities of Non-EU enterprises (v.%)	Commerce (41.2%) Constructions (22%)	Commerce (45.4%) Constructions (21.0%)
First Country of birth of Non-EU owners of enterprises (v.%)	Morocco (33.8%)	Morocco (19.3%)

Data on labour market source Istat - RCFL as at 31 December 2016, data on foreign enterprises source Unioncamere - InfoCamere, Movimprese as at 31 December 2016

The Metropolitan City of Venice

Venice ranks seventh among the metropolitan cities for number of Non-EU citizens present on 1st January 2017, with **65,128 legally residing** (1.8% of the total at national level), mainly from Bangladesh (14.4%), Moldova (12.8%) and Albania (10.6%). The incidence of the Non-EU residents over the total amount of residents is sensibly above the national average: 7.1%, against 5.6%.

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. In fact, on 1st January 2017, the share of **long-term residents** over the total amount of the legally residing in the area under exam was equal to **70.6%**, a value sensibly above what registered at national level (60.7%), 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. Among the residence permits subject to renewal there is a prevalence of those issued for **family reasons** (44.9%, against 42.1% registered at national level). Analogously to what registered at national level, the share of holders of residence permits subject to expiry issued for work reasons is equal to 37.5%.

The **14,699 Non-EU minors** present in the metropolitan city of Venice account for 22.6% of the Third Country Nationals. In 2015, the children born to Non-EU parents in the metropolitan city under exam amounted to 1,261, equal to 20.8% of the total children born in the area, a value definitely above what registered at national level (15%). The **Non-EU students** inserted in the education system in the school year 2016/2017 amounted to **11,315**, while with reference to university education, the 1,289 foreign students enrolled in the Universities in the metropolitan city of Venice account for 1.7% of the foreign academic population in Italy and 5.3% of the overall university population.

The number of Non-EU citizens legally residing in the metropolitan city of Venice for Asylum/Asylum application/Humanitarian protection is equal to 2,628 (1.3% of the total at national level). Between 2016 and 2017 the number of residents for some form of international protection present in Italy increased by 27%; in the metropolitan city of Venice the increase of the number of holders of residence permits for asylum reasons or humanitarian reasons was even more relevant (+154.2%).

The Non-EU employed citizens account for 8% of the total amount of employed citizens in the area under exam. Their **employment rate** is equal to 52.3% (a value below what registered at national level, equal to 57.8%); on the contrary, the values concerning the **unemployment rate**, although above what registered for the Italian citizens (6.7%) and the foreigners considered in their whole (8.9%), sees the Non-EU citizens register a share of persons in search of employment over the relevant labour force below what registered at national level: 11.9%, against 16%. Lastly, with reference to the **inactivity rate**, the Non-EU workers register a 40.5% incidence, a value above what identified for the Italian population (30.1%) and for the foreign citizens in their whole (37.8%).

An in-depth analysis of the characteristics of foreign employment highlights several elements of criticality. In fact, as registered at national level, against the good employment rate, Third Country Nationals carry out non-qualified jobs, are scarcely remunerated, and are employed mainly in the Services sector. In fact, the Tertiary absorbs almost the totality of the Non-EU citizens employed: 83.6%, against 67.9% identified at national level. The Non-EU employed citizens in the metropolitan city of Venice that carry out non-qualified manual work amount to 37.2%, and about 40% of the Non-EU employees earn a monthly remuneration below 800 Euros.

In line with the tourist vocation of the city, the Non-EU workers in the metropolitan area of Venice (in total 28,202 in 2016) are mostly employed in the Hotels and Restaurants sector. In fact, employments concern first of all *Waiters*, accounting for more than one fifth of the new employment relationships of Third country Nationals, followed by *Non-qualified personnel in restaurant services*, with an incidence of 11.3%, and *Porters* (6%).

The metropolitan area of Venice ranks eighth among the metropolitan cities for incidence of **enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens**: the 5,007 Non-EU owners of enterprises operate mainly in the Trade sector (39.1%) and in the Construction sector (24.5%), accounting for 12.7% of the total amount of individual entrepreneurs in the area under exam.

Venice ranks eighth among the metropolitan cities for the money sent abroad from our Country, with 83.3 million Euros (equal to 2.1% of the total amount at national level), sent mainly to Bangladesh (which alone, receiving 36.1 million, accounts for about 43.3% of the remittances sent from Venice in 2016).

Socio-demographic characteristics

	Metropolitan City of Venice	Italy
Non-EU residents over the total amount of residents (v.%)	7.1%	5.6%
Total number of the legally residing (a.v.)	65,128	3,714,137
Legally residing over the total amount at national level (v.%)	1.8%	-
Variation 2017/2016 of the legally residing (v.%)	-2.7%	-5.5%
Women among the legally residing (v.%)	50.4%	48.5%
Long-term residents over the total amount of the legally residing (v.%)	70.6%	60.7%
First Country of provenance of the legally residing	Bangladesh (14.4%)	Morocco (12.1%)

Data on residents source ISTAT as at 31 December 2016, data on residence permits source ISTAT – Ministry of Interior as at 01 January 2017

Minors and second generations

	Metropolitan City of Venice	Italy
Children born to Non-EU parents (a.v.)	1,261	72,096
Children born to Non-EU parents over the total amount of children born (v.%)	20.8%	15.0%
Non-EU minors (a.v.)	14,699	813,901
Non-EU minors over the total amount legally residing (v.%)	22.6%	21.9%
Non-EU students (a.v.)	11,315	636,314
Non-EU students over Non-EU minors (v.%)	76.9%	78.2%
Unaccompanied minors in reception centres (a.v.)	196	18,486
First Country of provenance of unaccompanied minors	Albania (32.7%)	Gambia (13.6%)

Data on children born to Non-EU parents source Istat estimates as at 31 December 2015, data on insertion in the education system source MIUR school year 2016/2017, data on unaccompanied minors source MLPS – Directorate General for Immigration and Integration Policies as at 31 August 2017

The labour market and enterprises

	Metropolitan City of Venice	Italy
Non-EU employed citizens over the total employed citizens (v.%)	8%	7.0%
Employment rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	52.3%	57.8%
Unemployment rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	11.9%	16.0%
Inactivity rate of Non-EU citizens (v.%)	40.5%	31.1%
First economic activity of Non-EU workers (v.%)	Services (83.6%)	Services (67.9%)
First professional typology of Non-EU workers (v.%)	Non-qualified manual work (37.2%)	Non-qualified manual work (38.8%)
Main monthly remuneration bracket of Non-EU employees (v.%)	Up to 800 Euros (39.6%)	Between 800 and 1,200 Euros (35.7%)
Individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens (a.v.)	5,007	366,425
Individual enterprises owned by Non-EU citizens over the total amount of enterprises (v.%)	12.7%	11.3%
Main economic activities of Non-EU individual enterprises (v.%)	Trade (39.1%) Construction (24.5%)	Trade (45.4 %) Construction (21.0%)
First Country of birth of Non-EU owners of enterprises (v.%)	China (19.5%)	Morocco (19.3%)

Data on labour market source Istat - RCFL as at 31 December 2016, data on foreign enterprises source Unioncamere - InfoCamere, Movimprese as at 31 December 2016

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