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GENDER & MIGRATION in ITALY: "a brief overview"



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Introduction

This document gives an overview of the Italian landscape regarding the Gender and Migration issues: statistical data, policies and lists of stakeholders.

This document has been written within the (European funded) GEMMA project, which aims to disseminate the findings of the EU funded research project in the Gender & Migration issues.

Before starting the analysis of the European research findings, the GEMMA partners has collected information about the political and social features of the phenomenon and synthetied them in this document.

For more information www.gemmaproject.eu

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1. The number of immigrants in Italy

During the last years Italy, which was a traditional emigration country, is increasingly becoming a multiethnic society where migration is raising in size and it's changing its generation structure. Italy is a relative late-comer among immigration countries. Inflows started after the 1973-74 oil shock, when Britain, Germany, and, in particular, neighboring France closed their borders and the immigrants flows were therefore partially diverted towards Southern Europe. Italy was then mostly considered to be a transit country.

The first big flows, however, date from later, between 1984 and 1989, when approximately 700-800,000 people entered the country. The immigration population increased by around 80,000 people in the 1990s and in the recent years it has been increasing by around three times per year. Following the 2002 "great amnesty", the total number of foreign residents has approached to 2 millions, and by 2004 they were close to 2.5 millions, which represented at that time the 4.3% of the total resident population. During the last decade the registered flows are the highest recorded in the Italian history, and could be compared to those referred to the Italian emigration during the postwar period. As a matter of fact, according to the *Dossier Caritas/Migrantes* the number of regular immigrants registered at the beginning of 2008 amounts between 3.800.000 and 4.000.000 units. The following table can give an overview of the flows during the last three years.

Table 1 Italian Immigration during 2005-2007

Demographic data	2005	2006	2007
Resident population (according to ISTAT data)	58.751.711	59.131.287	59.619.290
of which foreign citizens	2.670.514	2.938.922	3.432.651
Foreign presence (%)	4,5	5,0	5,8
Caritas Migrantes Statistics Dossier Estimation	3.035.144	3.690.052	3.987.112
% foreign women	49,9	50,6	50,4
Foreign new-born	52.000	57.000	63.000
Minors	586.000	666.000	767.000
School enrollment	424.683	500.512	574.133
Acquired citizenship	19.266	35.766	38.466
New workers's rates	170.000	170.000 +350.000	170.000
Presented requests	251.000	540.000	741.000

Source: Caritas Migrantes, *Immigration Statistics Dossier*, 2008

2. Italian policies on Migration

It should be noted that relevant policies, aimed at regulating inflows and the legal treatment of foreigners as potential immigrants, started only in the late 1980s. Within the Italian legal framework, measures concerning immigration and those defining immigrants' rights are usually included in the same provisions. It is worthwhile to mention four main steps within the legal framework:

1. The first Act that attempted to regulate the development of the immigration flows was the Statute no. 943 of 30 December 1986. The Act also introduced the first regularisation of immigrants which were illegally present in Italy, and granted basic civil and social rights to foreign workers.
2. The second Immigration Act, the Statute no. 39 of 28 February 1990 was issued under the pressure of dramatic events which pushed immigration to the forefront of the political agenda (especially in Southern agricultural areas). Furthermore, the emergence caused by new illegal flows coming from the Eastern European countries, after the collapse of Communist regimes, led in 1995 to a new legalisation ruled by the Legislative Decree no. 489 of 18 November 1995, which allowed the settlement of these immigrants on a permanent basis. This event caused the regularisation of 248,501 illegal immigrants.
3. The first systematic Italian Immigration Act, known as the Turco-Napolitano Act (Ministers for Social and Domestic Affairs), was issued in 1998. This new Act was based on four pillars: 1) preventing and combating illegal entries; 2) regulating new flows of foreign workers; 3) promoting the integration of immigrants holding a valid residence permit; and 4) granting basic individual rights to illegal immigrants. The Law 40/98 better known as "Turco-Napolitano Act" instituted the delegation of some substantial administrative measures (such as the "residence card," of unlimited duration), to the regional and local Administrations as a measure designed to include and integrate documented migrants in the social fabric.
4. The Turco-Napolitano Act was partially reformed in 2002 by the following government. The Bossi-Fini Act (Statute no. 189 of 2 July 2002) which reformed the Turco-Napolitano Act had two main purposes: 1) strictly linking the grant of new residence permits to employment requirements, favoring temporary jobs and discouraging permanent settlement; 2) combating illegal entries. According to the 2003 Finance Act (Statute no. 289/2002), social policies, including those concerning the integration of immigrants, are to be financed by a more general Social Fund, which is distributed between the 21 regions and directly allocated to them. It is up to the **Regional Councils** to establish social policy priorities, and thus the amount of funding devoted to integration measures for immigrants.

3. The feminisation and family make-up of migration

During the recent years there has been a consistent rise in the number of migrant women, both in absolute and in relative terms (see the table 1): from 45.8 % of the migrant population in 2005 to 50,4% today, with peaks of 57.4 per cent in the Campania region and of 54.6% in Lazio.

The first female immigrants in the 1960s and 1970s came mainly from former Italian colonies (e.g. Ethiopian or Eritrean women working there for Italian families, who left the country when the war began) or from countries where the Catholic Church was playing an important role (e.g. Cape Verde or the Philippines). Generally speaking, a strong connection between the Catholic confession and the domestic labour can be observed in Italy, due to the transnational mediation role played by the Church between the countries of origin and the place of settlement, particularly by acting as a recruiting and a network-creating agency. From the 1990s on, the female presence in Italy starts to gradually increase in the originally male dominated flows. A large number of women started arriving from Northern Africa and Albania, but also from several Eastern European and Latin American countries.

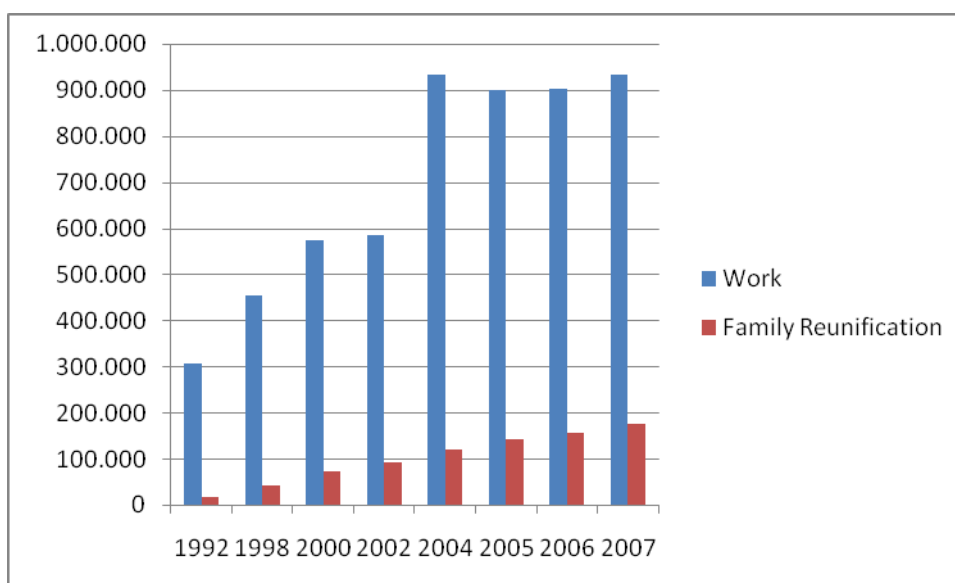
In Italy there are no dominant nationalities among the immigrant population. However, in 2007 the largest groups have been represented by the Albanians (12.8%), the Moroccans (11.7%) and the Romanians (11.6%). From a gender point of view it is possible to identify several gender-polarized flows: while the percentage of women among the Eastern European and Latin American foreign residents are particularly high, immigrants from Maghreb and Southern African countries tend to be mostly men¹.

The process of the *feminisation* of migration depends both on the greater number of family reunifications and on the specific dynamics of the labour market (for example, the increasing demand from domestic labour and care sectors): signs of the growing stabilization and the phenomenon of the family make up of migration². The percentage of women who came in Italy to join their husbands (see graphs 1 & 2) testifies the evolution of the presence of immigrants in Italy, a country that is no longer perceived as a transit area to other destinations, but as a territory in which migrants settle in a stable manner.

¹ Famili Migration Policies in Italy issued within the NODE project, P. Bonizzoni, Alina Cibeà, 2009

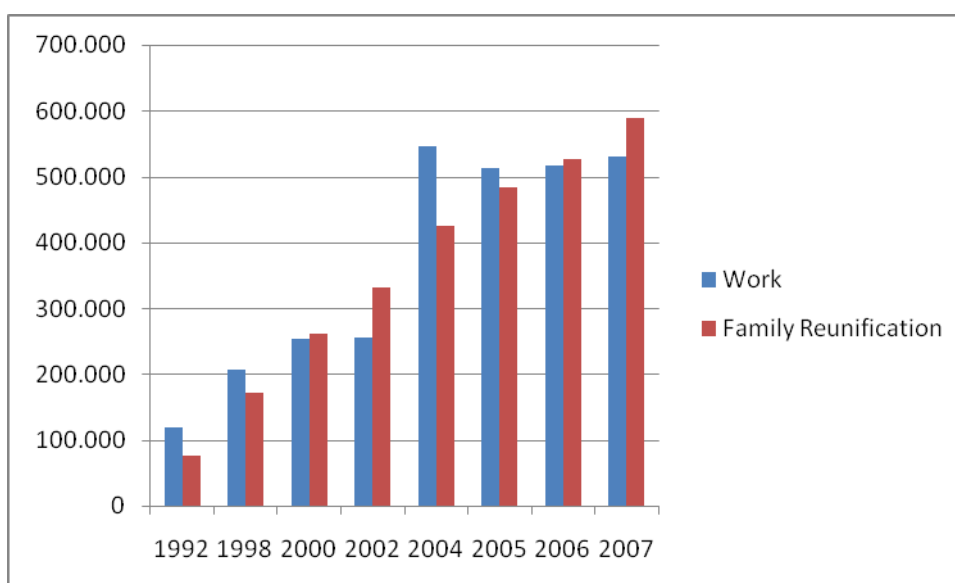
² Italy Country Report issued within the project "Undocumented Worker Transitions" funded by the Sixth Framework Programme (contract n.044272), R. Cillo, F. Perocco, University of Cà Foscari, Venice 2007.

Figure 1. Work and family reunification permits for males (1992-2007)



Source: elaboration on ISTAT data of the Ministry of Interior

Figure 2. Work and family reunification permits for females (1992-2007)



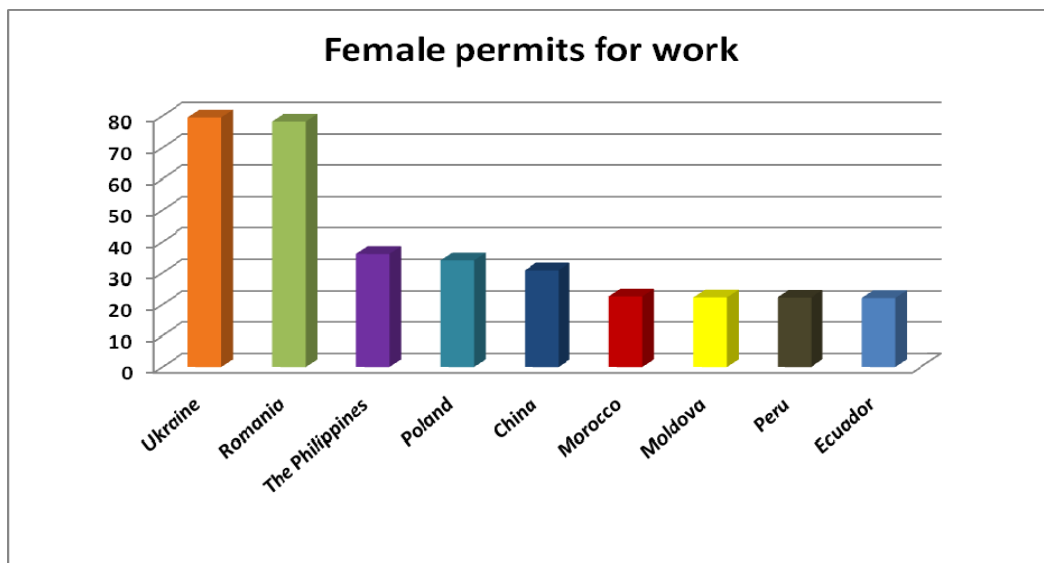
Source: elaboration on ISTAT data of the Ministry of Interior

As in other Mediterranean countries, in Italy women workers arrived from the very beginning of the immigration process, mainly as domestic workers, see graph 3. As demonstrated by the data of the 2002 regularisation, there is a very large number of undocumented migrant women employed in domestic labour and in the private care sector. According to the most recent estimation made by the Ministry of the Interior and by the Istituto Nazionale per la Previdenza Sociale (Italian National Institute for Social Security), out of the 1,300,000 migrant women working in this sector only 745,000 have proper employment contracts. This massive irregularity fully responds to the demand for low-cost labour power, produced by a combination of such factors as cuts in the social welfare state, the aging of the Italian population, and the feminisation of the Italian workforce.

Table 2. Female residence permits: the first countries per each of the 2 main reasons of stay (01 January 2007)

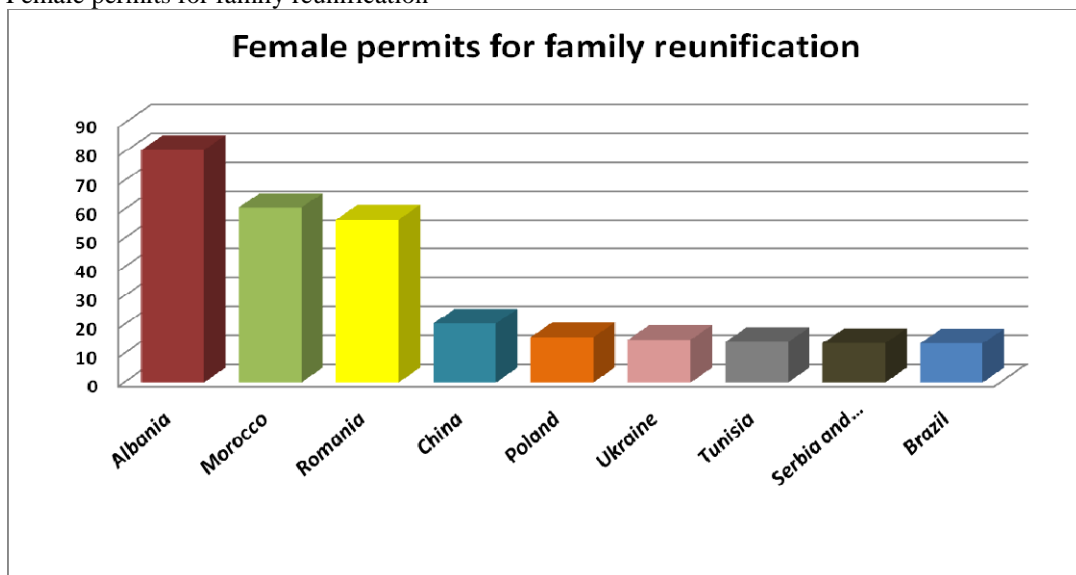
Countries	Female permits for work	Countries	Female permits for family reunification
Ukraine	79,510	Albania	80,754
Romania	78,188	Morocco	60,690
The Philippines	36,090	Romania	56,592
Poland	33,995	China	20,459
China	30,773	Poland	15,711
Morocco	22,643	Ukraine	14,858
Moldova	22,301	Tunisia	14,037
Peru	22,202	Serbia and Montenegro	13,641
Ecuador	22,105	Brazil	13,555

Figure 3. Female permits for work



Source: Family Migration policies in Italy, January 2009

Figure 4. Female permits for family reunification



Source: Family Migration policies in Italy, January 2009

A confirmation of this constant increase of incoming foreign women in Italy is also reflected in the growing presence of young second-generation immigrants: in the last decade the number of foreign household births has passed from 8 000 in 1994 to 51,971 in 2005 and in the number of foreign pupils enrolled for the school year 2005/2006 amounted to approximately 430,000 units corresponding to the 5 % of total school population.

4. Recent policies towards migrant women

The growing presence of immigrant women in Italy throughout the time required specific interventions to prevent the phenomena of social exclusion and discrimination that often affect immigrant women. The multiple discrimination against women is often based on their condition of vulnerability and amplified by factors of race, ethnicity, religion, age. Moreover, women migrants are more exposed to different forms of violence and harassment in the family and at work because they are economically and legally dependent on their spouses, fathers or on the employer. Therefore, direct actions at national level have been taken to promote women education, training and integration as well as the support towards women social and economic autonomy.

Also, according to the European Union directive, information campaigns have been promoted aimed at preventing and avoiding practices and all forms of psychological and physical coercion (such as forced marriages and crimes of honor) and sustain the immigrant women access to education and language training.

The Presidency of the Minister's Council has issued a three years plan on the politics of immigration and foreigners in Italy in which there is a particular focus on women, with a particular attention towards their health and labor conditions. This document gives the competencies to implement political guidelines at the regional level, to the local entities.

The Article. 1, paragraph 1267 of the national law 27.12.2006, n. 296 (Finance Act 2007) provides the establishment within the Ministry of Labor, Health and Welfare of a fund called "Fund for social inclusion of immigrants," intended to foster social inclusion of migrants and their families. The 3.8.2007 directive issued by the Minister for Social Solidarity in cooperation with the Minister for Equal Rights and Equal Opportunities sets the priorities for the use of this social inclusion fund. One of them is the "*Protection of migrant women at risk of social exclusion*" that, with a budget of 2.5 millions of euro, has financed 3 projects aimed at preventing the phenomena of isolation and/or exploitation of migrant women.

5. A case study

According to the Dossier Caritas/ Migrantes 2008 foreign women represent the 50.4 % of migrants. Statistical data demonstrate that the average proportion of women amongst migrants has grown up significantly. As a matter of fact women are the protagonists of migration phenomenon in Italy. A CeSPI 2008 working paper³ suggests a different method for analyzing women migrations that is based on a *comparative perspective*. This could be a good instrument for analyzing more deeply the demographical behavior and the migratory strategies in order to demonstrate the increasing importance of women in the Italian labor market. CESPI working paper takes into account 3 case studies: the Ukrainian, the Rumanian and the Ecuadorian communities.

The first one is the most well-distributed, with a relevant presence of minors, while the second one is characterized by a high percentage of minors and is concentrated in the cities of Geneva, Milan and Rome. Finally, the third one is concentrated in the Southern regions of Italy, but women migration corresponds to a transition phenomenon that leads to an increase in the tendency to return to the home country.

Even if there are several differences which complicate the opportunity of making a proper synthesis of the three communities, one should point the attention on the *family resemblance* amongst them:

- From the end of the 90's they represent the more dynamic communities in Italy (this is an effect of the increasing residence permits' linked to the *family-reunion*);
- Qualities and quantitative data suggest a more stable settlement within the Italian cities;

Their *bancarization* rate is increasing (73,1% for Rumanian community and 49,3% for the Ecuadorian one)

Regarding the transnational family⁴, which is often interpreted as the stereotype "children left behind", The Romanian case study represent an interesting paradigm: the studies, having as subjects of analysis mothers working abroad, have identified a redefining of the concept of motherhood with a shift of emphasis from direct care towards financial support, providing opportunities in the long run for the children. Thus the increasing presence of foreign pupils enrolled in the Italian schools symbolized an increasing stabilization of Romanian community in Italy. In the light of CeSPI case study is very useful to underline that in Italy there is a gender *equilibrium* related to the Rumanian and the Ecuadorian case; instead, regarding Ukrainian case, gender structure is still characterized by a female majority.

³ Andrea R. Torre, *Migrazioni femminili verso l'Italia: tre collettività a confronto*, CeSPI working papers 41/2008

⁴ Transnational families are the ones where the members live separated for a longer or a shorter period of time, but still keeping strong bounds among them and creating something that may be understood as a sense of collective welfare and unity, called "family hood". The bounds that the members of a family in a foreign country develop and maintain with the ones at home, as well as with the members of the community they left, are much more powerful than just a sense of attachment for the past (Sørensen, 2005), whereas the efforts to adapt to the host country are mediated by this relationship to the place of origin.

6. List of Italian Institutions dealing with Gender & Migration

The following Italian institutions and related departments deals with the Gender & Migration issues and offer support and advises to migrants.

National Council for Labour and Economic matters

<http://www.cnel.it/cnelstats/descrizioneAreaTematica.asp?topic=010>

The National Coordination Body for the policies of social integration of foreign citizens at the local level

<http://www.cnel.it/immigrazione/index.asp>

Presidency of the Council of Ministers

<http://www.governo.it/Presidenza/DICA/immigrazione.html>

Ministero del lavoro, della salute e delle politiche sociali - (Ministry for Labour, Health and Social Affairs)

<http://www.lavoro.gov.it/lavoro>

Ministero dell'interno – Dipartimento per le libertà civili e l'immigrazione (Ministry of Interior/Home Affairs – Department for civil freedoms and immigration)

<http://www.interno.it/mininterno/export/sites/default/it/temi/immigrazione/>

Ministero degli affari esteri – Sportello dei Servizi per gli Stranieri (Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Helpdesk and services for foreigner citizens)

<http://www.esteri.it/MAE/IT>

Ministero Pari Opportunità – Ministry for Equal Opportunities

<http://www.pariopportunita.gov.it/>

7. List of Italian civil society organizations dealing with Gender & Migration

IOM (International organization for migration)

www.iom.int

Established in 1951, IOM is the leading inter-governmental organization in the field of migration and works closely with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental partners.

With 125 member states and further 16 states holding observer status and offices in over 100 countries, IOM is dedicated to promoting human and orderly migration for the benefit of all citizens. It provides services and advice both to governments and migrants.

IOM works in order to ensure the orderly and human management of migration, to promote international cooperation on migration issues, to assist in the search for practical solutions to migration problems and to provide humanitarian assistance to migrants in need, including refugees and internally displaced people.

The IOM Constitution recognizes the link between migration and economic, social and cultural development, as well as to the right of freedom of movement.

IOM works in the four broad areas of migration management: Migration and development, Facilitating migration, Regulating migration, Forced migration.

IOM activities that cut across these areas include the promotion of international migration law, policy debate and guidance, protection of migrants' rights, migration health and the gender dimension of migration.

CARITAS ITALIANA

<http://www.caritasitaliana.it/caritasitaliana/s2magazine/index1.jsp?idPagina=4>

Caritas Italiana is the Pastoral Body created by the Italian Episcopal Conference in order to promote, in cooperation with other bodies as well, the charity commitment of the Italian ecclesiastical community, in the forms that are appropriate considering time and needs, for a complete development of man, social justice and peace, with particular attention to the poor and with a mainly pedagogical function.

- The Migrantes foundation

http://www.chiesacattolica.it/ci_new_v3/s2magazine/index1.jsp?idTable=-1&idUfficio=41

It is the body created by the Italian Episcopal Conference in order to ensure the religious assistance to migrants, Italian citizens and foreigner citizens in general.

- The Dossier Statistico Immigrazione (Statistical Report on Migration)

<http://www.dossierimmigrazione.it/index.html>

It is a national project which involves both Caritas and the Migrantes Foundation. It collects all the available data on migration, placing it in its national, regional and local context and discussing its various aspects and problems. It also contains analysis of the statistical data processed by the major experts in the field and tables summarising and illustrating the data. Every year, with the launch of the “Dossier Statistico Immigrazione”, a summary of the contents is disseminated among the interested stakeholders.

FONDAZIONE ISMU (INIZIATIVE E STUDI SULLA MILTIETNICITA) – Initiatives and studies on multiethnicity

http://www.ismu.org/ISMU_new/index.php

The ISMU Foundation (formerly Cariplo Foundation) since 1991 is an autonomous and independent organization promoting studies, research and projects on multi-ethnic and multi-cultural society, and focusing in particular on the phenomenon of international migrations. ISMU presents itself as a service structure open to cooperation with other institutions, public organizations, the world of voluntary work and non-profit organizations, school institutes of any educational area and level, and scientific institutions both in Italy and abroad.

CESTIM

<http://www.cestim.org/>

CESTIM is an association of social and cultural operators, working for immigrants and related issues in different areas.

CESTIM Aims at:

- Promoting human rights and social solidarity involving complex issues of immigration;
- supporting activities such study, research and volunteer work for the promotion and facilitation of the full inclusion of immigrants within the society;
- providing income to overcome any obstacle for guaranteeing individual rights;
- creating the conditions for accurate information about immigration issues;
- promoting conditions of equality within the society, the access of immigrants to employment and self-housing, health and social services, schools and vocational training

COSPE

www.cospe.it

COSPE is a private non-profit organization. Since its foundation in 1983, it operates in developing countries, in Italy and Europe for intercultural dialogue, equitable and sustainable development, human rights, peace and justice between peoples.

The project “Self-support among immigrant women in guidance, support and protection of discrimination” aims to improve living conditions and personal and professional opportunities of women migrants in the involved territories (Province of Arezzo, Florence, Livorno and Pistoia) through guidance, advice and protection from gender discrimination and ethnic-racial.

AIDOS

<http://www.aidos.it/>

Associazione Italiana Donne per lo Sviluppo (AIDOS) is an association of women and at the same time a non-governmental organization, recognized in 1992 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as a body capable of managing public funds for projects of cooperation development. Since its foundation, AIDOS has been working - in developing countries, in Italy and in international organizations - to build, promote and protect the rights, dignity, welfare and advancement of all women.

FOUNDATION RISORSA DONNA

<http://www.fondazionerisorsadonna.it/NewSite/HTML/home.asp>

The Foundation Risorsa Donna is a no profit organization, enrolled to the registry of legal entities, to the senses of D.P.R. 361/2000, n. 234/2003 at Prefettura of Rome Territorial Office of the Italian Government.

The Foundation considers all women, also the ones in disadvantaged conditions, as a fundamental resource for sustainable and loyal development of the society.

Originated from the experience of the association Women' s World Banking in Italy (associate to the Women' s World Banking, international network operating in the field of the microcredit in favor of women since 1979) has among its statutory objectives to eliminate the obstacles of economic and social character that women often meet; to such aim it uses varying instruments, among which is microcredit.

Microcredit is an instrument of education to the responsible management of the savings, exceeds the welfare prospective and get on the road of personal autonomy, especially for women who can find themselves in a disadvantaged position when acceding to credit.

ASSOCIAZIONE LIPA

<http://www.lipalipa.it/>

LIPA is an autonomous and independent association with a strong intercultural, educational and social vocation. It aims at realizing a shared civic leadership and being a reference and support point primarily for women and through women, for all citizens of Europe.

The objective of LIPA is to overturn the stereotypes associated with the image of the migrant woman and her family: promoting the right to active citizenship and the respect for cultural differences and gender.

ASSOCIAZIONE INTEGRA

<http://www.associazioneintegra.eu/>

Integra was founded in 2003 by a group of people of different ethnic groups, linked by sensitivity to the issues concerning immigration. Made up of various ethnic groups and professionals, INTEGRA was born as a requirement of the area and the immigrants themselves. The aim is to avoid the phenomenon of segregation, often due to closure of the immigrant community, in a town that has been for several years particularly sensitive to immigration issues. The work developed so far has also involved the immigrant citizens of most of these ethnic groups, making a great contribution to the cultural and social growth of all components.

ON THE ROAD

<http://www.ontheroadonlus.it/index.php>

On the Road has been operating since 1990 to intervene in the phenomena of prostitution and trafficking, with particular reference to the prostitution of immigrant women and children, often victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation at the hands of actors and criminal organizations.

ASSOCIAZIONE PARSEC

<http://www.parsec-consortium.it>

Parsec is a consortium of social co-operatives and non-profit associations founded in February of 2003. The PARSEC consortium developed over the last twenty years of activity especially in the North and East Rome and Lazio, in the design and implementation of social interventions.

PARSEC working group has been particularly involved in inconvenience and disadvantage conditions of young people, women, migrants, in the integration of foreigners especially helping people with problems related to addiction, creating campaigns for prevention, training and work-handling welcome services.

BE FREE

<http://www.befreecooperativa.org>

Be free is a cooperative combating against trafficking, violence and discrimination. It was founded in 2007 by the will of a group of workers with great experience in and support for victims of harassment, abuse, abuse, trafficking in human beings experience at other private social structures, and in gender-based optical.

NODI

<http://www.associazionenodi.eu>

The Associazione NoDi is a non-profit organization designed to raise awareness among immigrant women in Rome, about civil rights, education, home, family, child protection, health , work rights, citizenship, etc. The association was founded in 1997, and it's managed by a group of immigrant women.

AGORA' DI MONDI

<http://www.larok.org/public/doc%20agora/presentazione.PDF>

The association of Agorà Mondì was founded in Bologna in 2002 upon joint initiative of several immigrant women coming from different countries and having different nationalities and cultures. The idea at the basis of AGORA is that

- Women, and Italian immigrants, still need empowerment and equal opportunities in all spheres of common action;
- Immigration is a phenomenon that can no longer be seen as neutral and it is essential that the gender approach should be applied to all policy decisions
- immigrant women must take an active part in this process which affects their personal destiny;

CIDIS Onlus

<http://www.cidisonlus.org>

CIDIS Foundation is a non-profit organization that operates at national and European level to ensure equal rights and opportunities for the migrant population and to inform and sensitize the Italian public opinion on migration issues. In the path of integration of immigrants into host

societies, CIDIS Onlus intervenes on problematic issues such as work, housing, health, education, language skills and training.

ALMATERRA

<http://www.almaterratorino.org/>

The Alma Mater Centre was also conceived as a supporting framework for migrant women in coping with their health and emotional needs in times of difficulty. Such support is provided via the promotion of economic independence through business activities, and with the help of our cultural mediators.

The powerful idea that has guided the project was to overturn the stereotype of the migrant as needy, and reassess, highlight, thanks to the multicultural resources, skills and individual talents of immigrant women, often invisible and submerged using these skills projects organized participation and cooperation in the economic field, in particular around projects that relate to self-determination.

H.I.N.A

http://209.85.129.132/search?q=cache:n1qUysfE9X8J:sociale.parma.it/page.asp%3FIDCategoria%3D245%26IDSezione%3D1021%26ID%3D158239+associazioni+donne+migranti&cd=5&hl=it &ct=clnk&gl=it&lr=lang_it

H.I.N.A is an association of migrant women, Its main objective is to give informal advice, information and guidance on how to contact the key institutions that can support migrants.

ACMID-Donna Onlus

<http://www.acmid-donna.it/acmid/>

ACMID (Community Association of Moroccan Women in Italy) is non-profit organization founded in 1997 by Dr Souad Sbai with the objective of developing the friendship between Moroccan and Italian women and the social and cultural relations between Italy and Morocco through the support of Moroccan women living in Italy.

DEDALUS COOPERATIVA SOCIALE

<http://www.coopdedalus.it/>

Since 1986, Dedalus is dedicated to migratory flows, with studies and research on the integration of immigrant workers in the local context; designing forms of intervention aimed at improving the socio-economic conditions of workers and their families, designing and managing courses of vocational training, and finally, running an advice and guidance aimed at foreign nationals.

LUNARIA

<http://www.lunaria.org>

Lunaria is a non-profit, independent and autonomous organization founded in 1992 carrying out research, training and communication on several issues such as solidarity, migration and globalization initiatives. It also promotes voluntary and international youth policies.

Since 1996 Lunaria promotes research, information campaigns on immigration and interventions in schools to prevent and combat racism. Recognition of the right to vote and to foreigners, ensuring the rights of civil citizenship, social and political civilization of the living skills, adjustment to permanent foreign citizens in Italy, the closure of the "temporary holding centers" established by Law 40 / 98 are the main goals of the campaigns conducted in recent years.

Associazione Nosotras

www.nosotras.it

The association aims to "promote self-determination of all women, highlighting the subjectivity of the immigrants and make space for communication between women of different geographical and cultural origins"

Fondazione Pangea

<http://www.pangeaonlus.org/index.php>

It promotes conditions of economic and social development of women and their families through instruments such as: education, human rights education, vocational training, education, sanitation and reproductive health and micro finance in order to create of income generating activities.

8. Main sources of data

The National Institute for Statistics (ISTAT) provides some figures concerning demographic, economic and social features of the immigrant population (see for instance “La popolazione straniera residente in Italia”, or “Rilevazione continua sulla forza lavoro”), as well as data on stay permits.

<http://www.istat.it/popolazione/stranieri/>

The Municipality Offices of Vital Statistics offer resident population figures, including estimates about age and gender composition (see the “Popolazione straniera residente comunale per sesso e anno di nascita”).

<http://demo.istat.it/index.html>

Private foundations, such as **Fondazione ISMU** or **Caritas-Migrantes**, publish annual reports on migration trends and collect further data related to several areas, e.g. numbers and typology of stay permits (from the Ministry of Interior), refugees (Ministry of Interior), entry visa (Ministry of Interior), citizenship grants (Ministry of Interior), work (INPS and INAIL), school (MIUR), justice (Ministry of Justice) etc.

www.ismu.org

<http://www.dossierimmigrazione.it/english/international.htm>

CESTIM also collects a number of links to thematic and territorial data bank

<http://www.cestim.it/index01dati.htm#ministerodellinterno>

The International and European Forum of Migration Research Forum Internazionale ed Europeo di Ricerche sull'Immigrazione (**FIERI**) also has an extensive collection of Italian statistics and polls.

http://www.fieri.it/pagInterna.cfm?pag=statistiche_ita&id=64