



STATISTICHE

figures and graphs to analyse the Veneto region



International immigration causes many countries, especially those where migratory flows are more recent, like Italy, to face new challenges of managing and integrating the migrants. Furthermore, with the latest EU enlargements, countries experiencing intense emigration flows from non-EU countries have become part of the European Union.

Integration, in the longer term, aims to establish relations based on equality, reciprocity and responsibility among the members of a society, migrants included. Integration becomes an even bigger challenge to those territories, like our region, where there are many

different ethnicities, with socio-economic origins that are also very different. In a European comparison, Italy remains a country with a quite recent history of immigration, recording a volume of foreign presence which is quite limited and lower than that of traditional immigration countries but the current growth trends indicate a much more substantial weight of foreigners within a few years. However, in the case of international comparisons, caution should be used, since the interpretation of the weight of

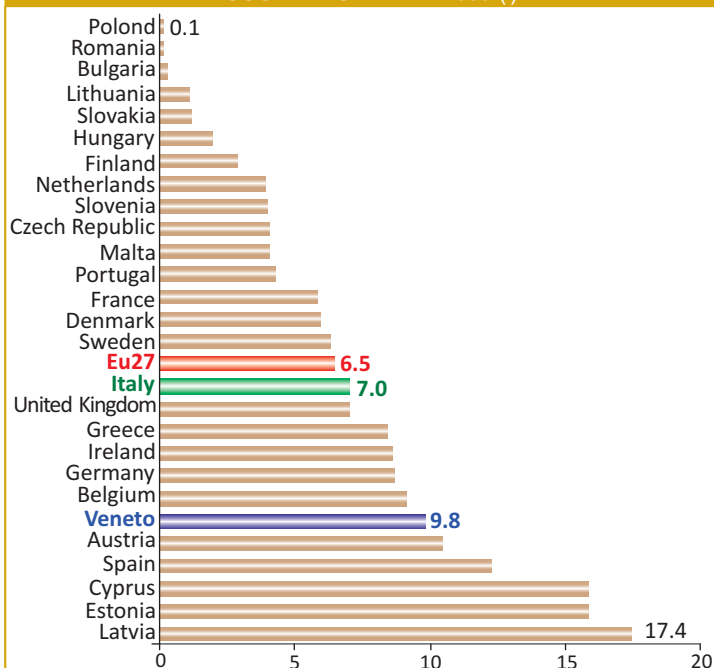
INTEGRATING PEOPLE AND CULTURE

foreigners on the population depends also on factors of an administrative-judicial nature which can affect the definition of migrant.

Leaving aside the migration dynamics in European countries, two factors are mainly observed which help understanding the origin of the migratory flows from non-European countries to our continent. The first is the geographic neighbourhood: a large part of foreigners come from non-European countries, such as the Balkans or Eastern Europe, many other from Middle Eastern or African States which border the Mediterranean. The second hypothesis is to be found in colonial ties, of historic origin, which evidently represent privileged paths, not only from an economic and commercial, but also demographic point of view.

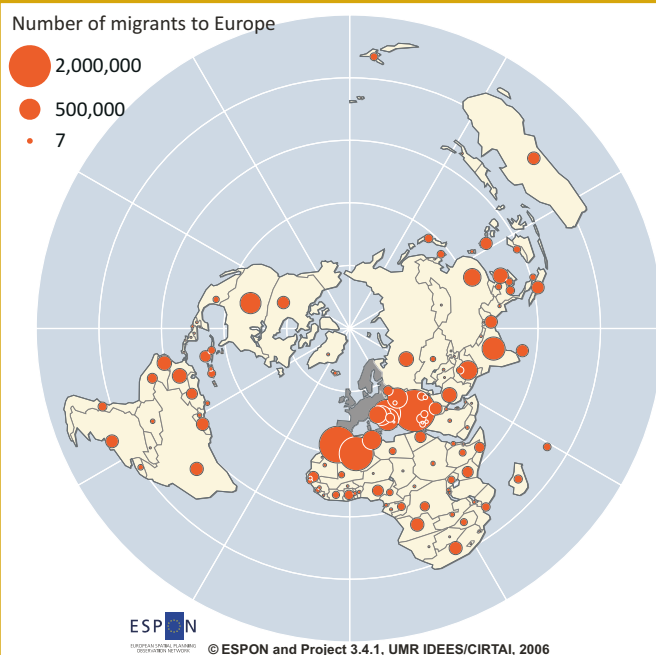
The presences from abroad are an important source for the job market and for demographic growth, positively contributing to the aging of the population and recovery of birth rates. In Veneto, immigration is a decisively consistent phenomenon, even more than at a national level. A good 11.3 % of immigrants in our country have chosen, in fact, Veneto to establish their residence, so much so that our region is the third for attracting people from abroad. There are 480,616 foreign residents which represents 9.8 % of the population, a significantly higher share compared to the whole national territory (7 %) and the European average, and according to the Istat estimates in 2030 they will exceed one million, i.e. over 19 % of the total population.

% OF FOREIGNERS IN THE POPULATION RESIDENT IN EU27 COUNTRIES - YEAR 2009 (*)



(*)The data of Romania and Bulgaria refers to 2008, and that of Belgium to 2007. Due to graphic reasons, Luxembourg is not included and shows a 43 % incidence of foreigners .
Source: processing by Region of Veneto - Directorate regional Statistical System on Eurostat and ESPON data

ORIGINS OF MIGRANTS IN EUROPE



ALSO AVAILABLE:

- Economic Scenario, economic indicators - July 2011
- Statistical Report 2011: The Veneto is said, the Veneto compares
- 6 ° General Census of Agriculture - press conference: documentation available to the events page

<http://www.regione.veneto.it/statistica>

We talk about integration when foreigners are able to carve out their own space in society, in the world of work and education, enjoying equal rights and actively participating in public and social life. A real integration goes through various stages and levels. With regards to socio-economic integration there is still much work to be done: nowadays foreigners are living working situations which are less

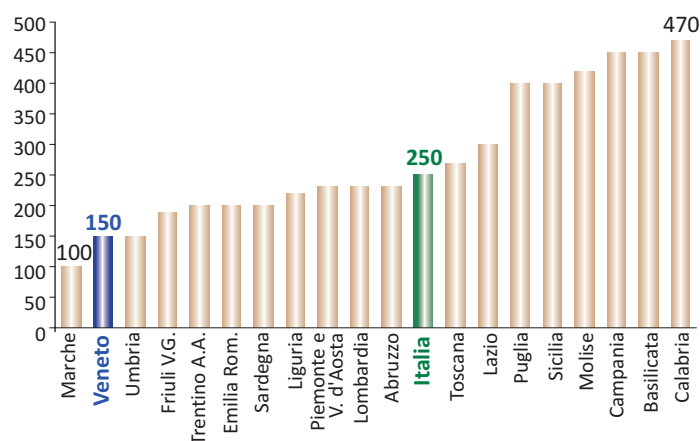
WORK AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

favourable than those of their Italian counterparts and for this reason they are more hit by the economic crisis. In Veneto, among those who work, 40.3 % of foreigners are over qualified compared to 17.1 % of the Italian employees. Such condition, although better than the national average, has worsened over years and recently perhaps also because of the economic crisis. This is reflected on their income: in Veneto a full

time foreign worker earns on average around 150 euro less than an Italian, but this gap is among the lowest. The families of foreigners, which are typically more numerous, where generally there is only one person working, often with a low-profile job and with a higher degree of precariousness, face much more economic difficulties. These efforts do not always allow an acceptable standard of living. In Veneto, 29 foreign families out of 100 are in a situation of material deprivation, i.e. a forced lack of basic goods, whilst this condition affects only 7 among only Italian families. Many foreign families have back payments, 27.4 % are in delay with the payment of the bills and 58.5 % declare not to be able to cope with unexpected expenses of about 750 euro.

Even in terms of housing, foreign families are more at risk of precarious conditions. They live mainly in rented accommodation, sometimes with problems of overcrowding and poor quality housing. Home and work are closely entwined areas: having a job, earning a wage allows you to take out a regular lease, even if access to the property market is hampered by the request of too expensive rent. To rent an average sized house in the suburbs, foreigners in Veneto spend about 35 % of what they earn, about 12 percentage points more compared to the total population. With regards to housing, the condition of foreigners in Veneto seems however more disadvantaged than in other regions: the indicator of accessibility to the property market is in the maximum range of intensity.

DIFFERENCE IN MONTHLY AVERAGE INCOME IN EURO BETWEEN ITALIANS AND FOREIGNERS (*) YEAR 2010



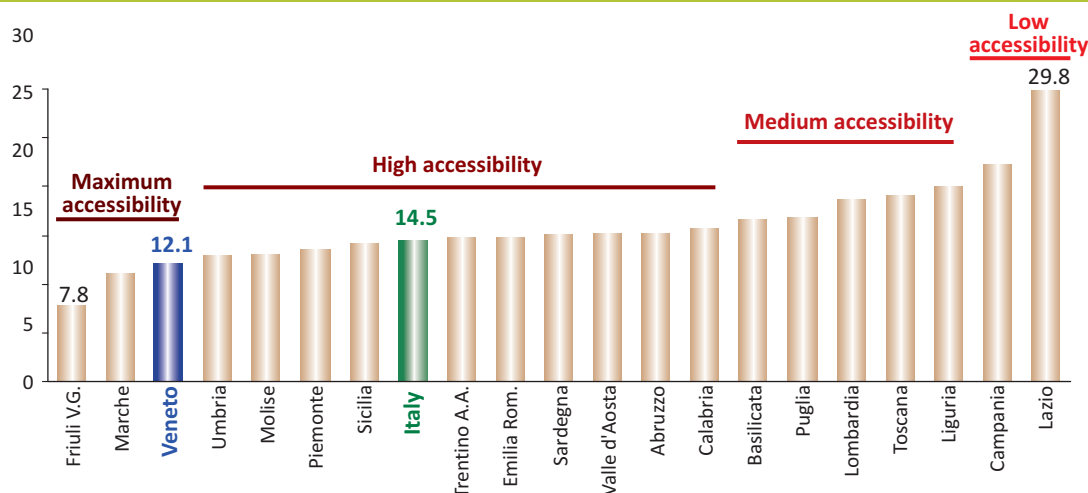
(*) With reference to full time employees

Source: processing by Region of Veneto – Directorate regional Statistical System on Istat data

INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC CONDITION PER FAMILY TYPE. VENETO – YEAR 2008

	Families of only Italians	Families with at least one foreigner	Total
Number of income earners			
0-1	36.2	44.2	36.9
2 or more	63.8	55.8	63.1
Total	100	100	100
Number of dependents			
0-1	85.4	61.2	83.3
2 or more	14.6	38.8	16.7
Total	100	100	100
Family that live			
In rented accommodation	11.4	63.8	15.9
In overcrowded conditions	8.9	25.3	10.3
Families with economic difficulties (%)			
In conditions of material deprivation	7.1	28.6	9.0
Arriving end of the month with great difficulties	10.0	27.4	11.5
In delay with the payment of the utility bills	4.2	27.4	6.2
Incapable of coping with unexpected expenses	23.8	58.5	26.9

ACCESSIBILITY TO THE PROPERTY MARKET PER REGION (*) – YEAR 2007



(*) The gap between the % incidence of the average annual rental price of a house of 50m² in a suburban area and the average annual income per capita of no-EU15 employees and the correspondence of % incidence regarding total employees.

Source : CNEL – Statistical Dossier Immigration Caritas/Migrants. Processing from Istat data "Property Scenarios" and Inps(national social security agency)

Social cohesion of foreigners, in addition to economic and occupational aspects, also involves other areas, such as education and welfare. The education environment is crucial since it involves the children of foreigners, who will in the future be integral part to society. The children of foreigners, often born in Italy, interact with their Italian counterparts and breath the culture of our country. The

SOCIAL COHESION

attendance has also increased in secondary schools, especially among those who were born in Italy. Those born abroad often fall behind at school due to their insertion in lower level classes, because of gaps in the language, which constitute a sort of price of immigration which young people continue to pay through their education.

In the welfare sector, since 2006 social expenses of municipalities have grown for interventions directed to immigrants, both in terms of per capita expenditure and total share of spending. This are for the most part socio-health interventions, but also actions to meet the needs of housing and to favour social integration.

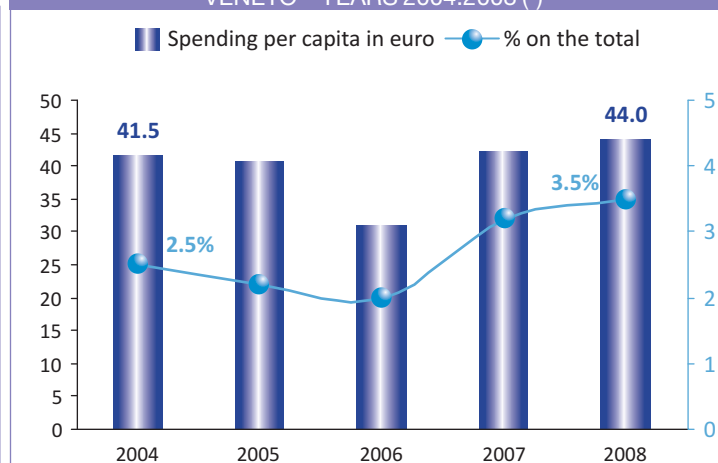
Crucial for the process of peaceful integration of foreigners into society also is a type of integration called "legal", which is an essential condition for the social and cultural integration to become permanent. Legal integration is the ability of foreigner to acquire citizenship in the country in which they reside, thereby having equal rights as the local population. In Veneto, concessions of citizenships are growing, especially starting from 2005; in five years they have in fact more than doubled. In the least two years, the most part of Italian citizenships obtained for reasons of residence (ordinary naturalization), against the tendency of the previous years in which the main reason was marriage, especially for women. By taking into account the ten years of regular residence required and the absence of criminal proceedings, this trend can be interpreted as an integration that over time gives signs of rooting.

REGULARITY OF FOREIGN STUDENTS IN THE HIGH SCHOOL.
VENETO – A.S. 2007/08:2009/10

	Born abroad	Born in Italy	Total
2009/10			
Regular	22.0	64.3	25.6
1 year behind	38.2	25.2	37.1
Behind at least 2 years	39.8	10.5	37.3
Total	100	100	100
2008/09			
Regular	21.0	62.3	24.3
1 year behind	38.8	27.1	37.9
Behind at least 2 years	40.2	10.6	37.9
Total	100	100	100
2007/08			
Regular	21.0	60.3	23.6
1 year behind	39.6	28.3	38.9
Behind at least 2 years	39.3	11.4	37.5
Total	100	100	100

Source: processing of Regional Immigration Observation on data from the Regional Education Office for Veneto/Arīs

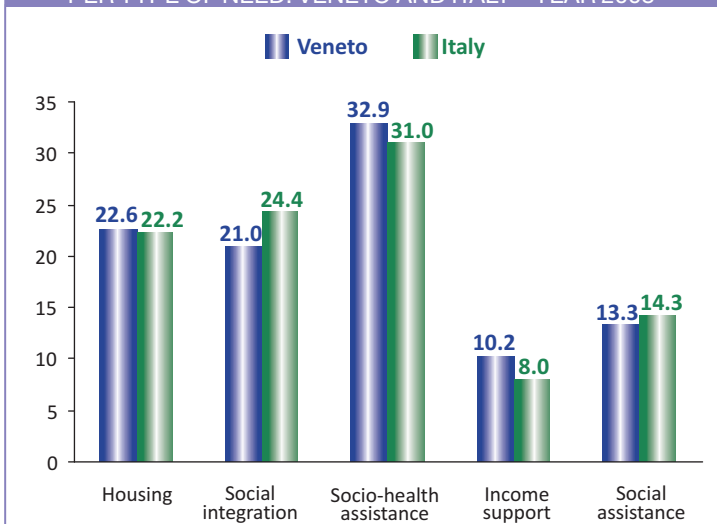
SOCIAL SPENDING OF MUNICIPALITIES PER IMMIGRANTS.
VENETO – YEARS 2004:2008 (*)



(*) The expenditure per capita is calculated by dividing the total spending for the 'Immigrants and nomads' area by the average number of average foreign residents in a year

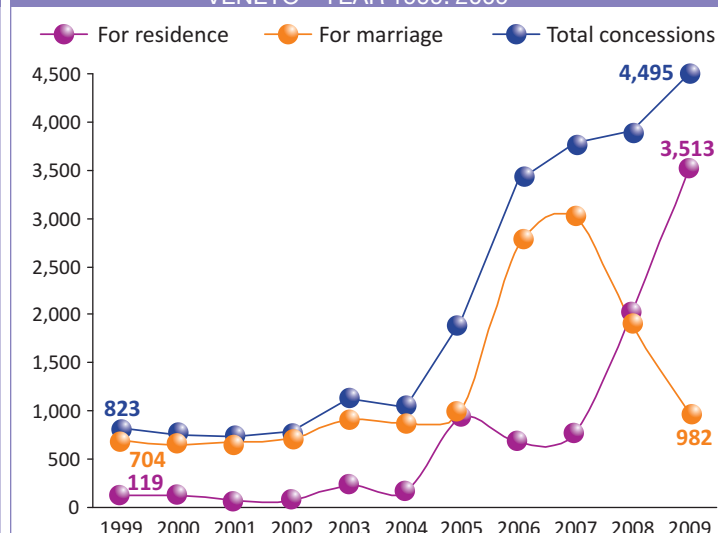
Source: processing by Region of Veneto – Directorate regional Statistical System on Istat data

% OF SOCIAL SPENDING OF MUNICIPALITIES PER IMMIGRANT
PER TYPE OF NEED. VENETO AND ITALY – YEAR 2008



Source: processing by Region of Veneto – Directorate regional Statistical System on Istat data

CONCESSIONS OF ITALIAN CITIZENSHIPS PER MOTIVE.
VENETO – YEAR 1999:2009



Source: processing of Regional Immigration Observation on data from the Internal Ministry

Beside a reasoned and voluntary immigration of foreigners who chose to settle in Veneto, perhaps to have permanent residency, there is a more forced migration, made up of people forced to leave their country of origin because they fear persecution owing to ethnic rivalries and conflicts.

The National Commission for the Right to Asylum is in charge of foreign persons requiring international protection. Applications for political asylum made by the 31st December 2009 at the Gorizia Commission, which also includes Veneto were 1,383, almost 9 % of the total applications at a national level, a decrease compared to 2008.

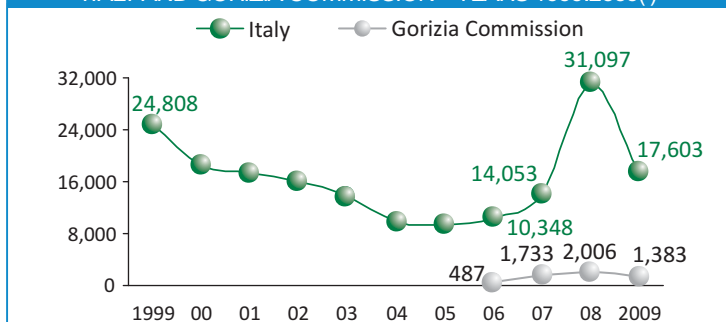
THE IMMIGRATION EMERGENCY

Among the foreigners arriving in our territory, not so much by choice but by necessity, there are also many children, who often come to Italy alone without family members nearby: they are unaccompanied foreign minors. In such conditions young people have the right to

receive protection and obtain a residence permit due to their young age, valid until they reach eighteen years old; they must stay in a safe place and be taken into care by the local social services authority. In Veneto, the share of unaccompanied minors as recorded by the Committee for foreign minors is between 4 and 5 % of the total recorded in the national territory, about 300 a year; in the first six months of 2010, 267 were counted, almost half in the Province of Venice alone.

The recent serious events that have involved North African countries, in particular Libya, have led to the movement of entire groups of population, non only via land through neighbouring African states, but also by sea towards Malta and Italy. These are people who are fleeing from a very difficult political and social situation. The flow of foreigners escaping from Libya is made up of women, men and children: these, by law, are allowed to ask for political asylum and Italy undertakes to welcome them and give them adequate hospitality in various centres spread all over the peninsula. According to the most recent data supplied by the Provincial Government of Venice, by the 1st August 2011 1,708 refugees from North Africa came to Veneto, whereas in May there were just about 600. Of these, some left immediately to other nations, mainly France. 1,505 of them remained, currently hosted in various facilities of the regional territory and Venice is the province which hosts the biggest number of them.

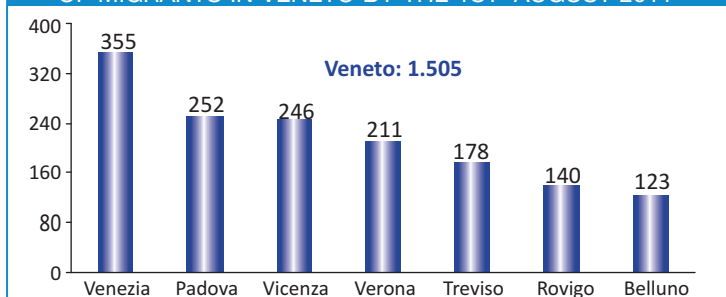
APPLICATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION FOR FOREIGNERS. ITALY AND GORIZIA COMMISSION – YEARS 1999-2009(*)



(*) Until 2005 there was only the Central Commission. With the introduction of the Bossi-Fini law, Territorial Commissions were created, among which is the Gorizia Commission Veneto, Trentino

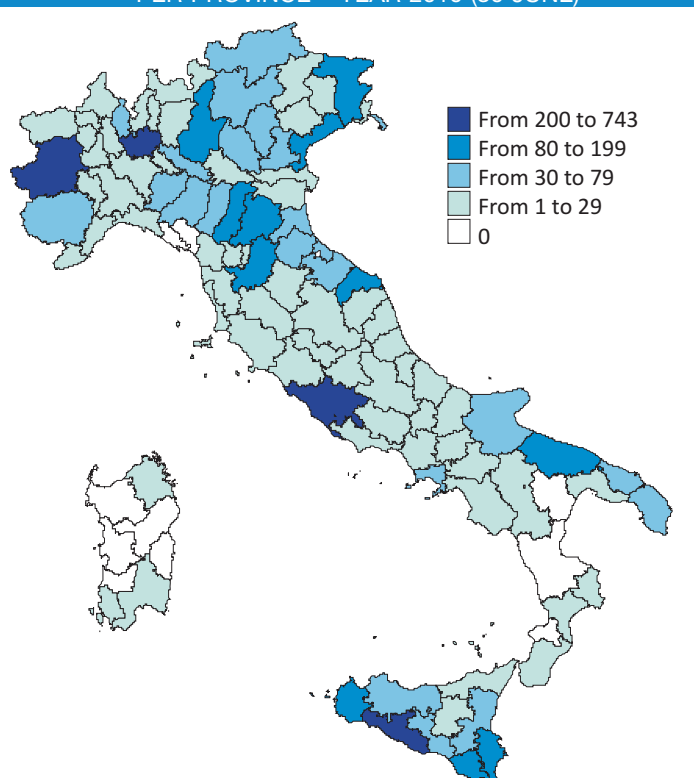
Source: processing by Region of Veneto – Directorate Regional Statistical System on Domestic Ministry data.

EMERGENCY OF MIGRANTS FROM NORTH AFRICA: NUMBERS OF MIGRANTS IN VENETO BY THE 1ST AUGUST 2011



Source: Actuator subject for the identification, preparation and management of welcoming facilities of the Region of Veneto - Provincial Government of Venice

REPORTS OF UNACCOMPANIED FOREIGN MINORS PER PROVINCE – YEAR 2010 (30 JUNE)



Source: Committee for Foreign Minors



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