

Internal mobility And international migrations

Year 2017

In 2017 the total internal mobility volume amounted to 1 million 335 thousand transfers and remained substantially stable compared with 2016 (+0.2%). Opposite trends characterized movements between regions (323 thousand; -0.6%) and those within regions (1 million and 12 thousand; + 0.5%).

In the last twenty years, the net loss of population in the South, due to internal mobility, amounted to 1 million 174 thousand units.

In 2017 the most attractive regions were again Emilia-Romagna (+2.9 per 1,000), Trentino Alto-Adige (+2.7 per 1,000), Lombardia and Friuli-Venezia Giulia (both +1.8 per 1,000), whereas the less attractive regions were Calabria (-4.2 per 1,000), Basilicata (-4.0 per 1,000) and Molise (-3.5 per 1,000).

As regards movements between provinces, the highest positive net balances were recorded in Bologna (+4.9 per 1,000), Monza and Brianza (+3.4 per 1,000), Bolzano (+3.2 per 1,000). Net negative balances were recorded in particular in Caltanissetta (-7.1 per 1,000), Crotone (-6.1 per 1,000) and Enna (-5.5 per thousand).

Changes of residence were age-related: in fact, almost half (49.5%) involved people aged 15-39, the youngest moved towards the provinces of large urban centers, while more mature migrants chose small provincial areas.

Foreigners showed twice the propensity for internal mobility than the Italian citizens (4.6%).

In 2017, the immigration flow amounted to over 343 thousand people (301 thousand were foreign citizens; + 14.5%), showing a sharp increase over the previous year (+14%).

The most consistent flows, although declining, were those of Romanian citizens (43 thousand; -3.9%), followed by Nigerians (23 thousand; + 58.4%) and Moroccans (16 thousand: +7.1%). Immigrations both of Chinese (11 thousand) and Indians citizens (8 thousand) decreased (-9% and -22.6% respectively).

Immigration of Romanian citizens was prevalent in almost all regions with the exception of Campania (majority of Bengali immigration), Friuli-Venezia Giulia (prevalence of Pakistani immigration), Sardinia and Molise (majority of Nigerian immigration).

The significant increase in young immigrant Africans implied a greater number of men (58% of the total; +12 thousand compared with 2016) in entry flows and a lowering of the average age (28 years for men and 32 years for women).

In 2017, the emigration flow amounted to 155 thousand people (-1.2%). Italian emigrants were 115 thousand, and they confirmed to prefer the United Kingdom (18%), Germany (16.1%), France (10.8%) and Switzerland (9.1%). Graduated Italians who moved abroad were on the rise (28 thousand; + 4%).

Over the last five years, net outflows of Italian aged 25 years and over amounted to more than 244 thousand, showing a clear preponderance of people with a medium-high educational level (64.0%). Between 2013 and 2017 the number of high school graduates (+32.9%) and graduates (41.8%) increased significantly.

FIGURE 1. NUMBER OF INTERNAL TRANSFERS AND MIGRATION RATES BETWEEN REGIONS.

Years 1997-2017. In thousand, rates per 1,000 residents.

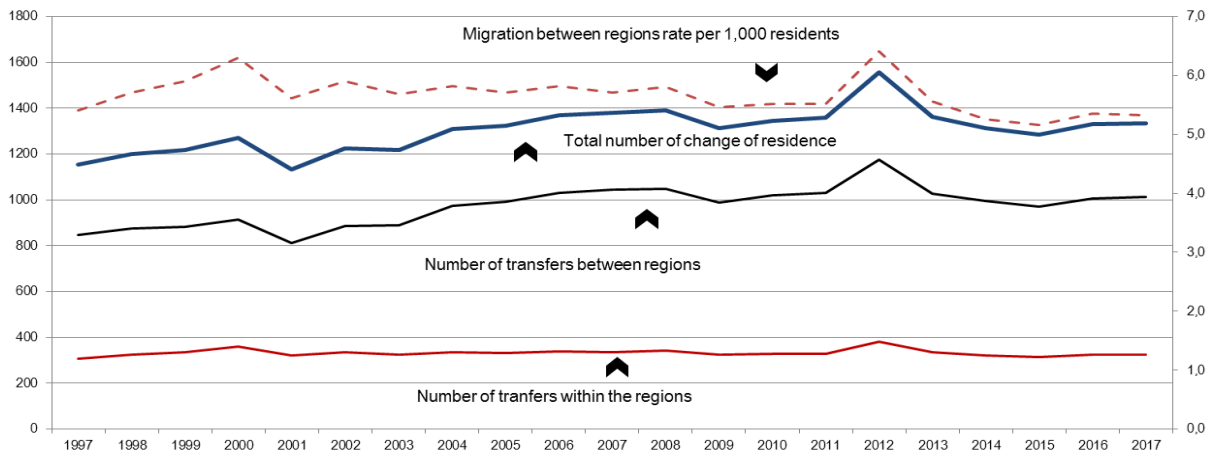


FIGURE 2. MIGRATORY FLOWS BETWEEN SOUTH AND CENTRAL-NORTH

Years 1997-2017. In thousand.

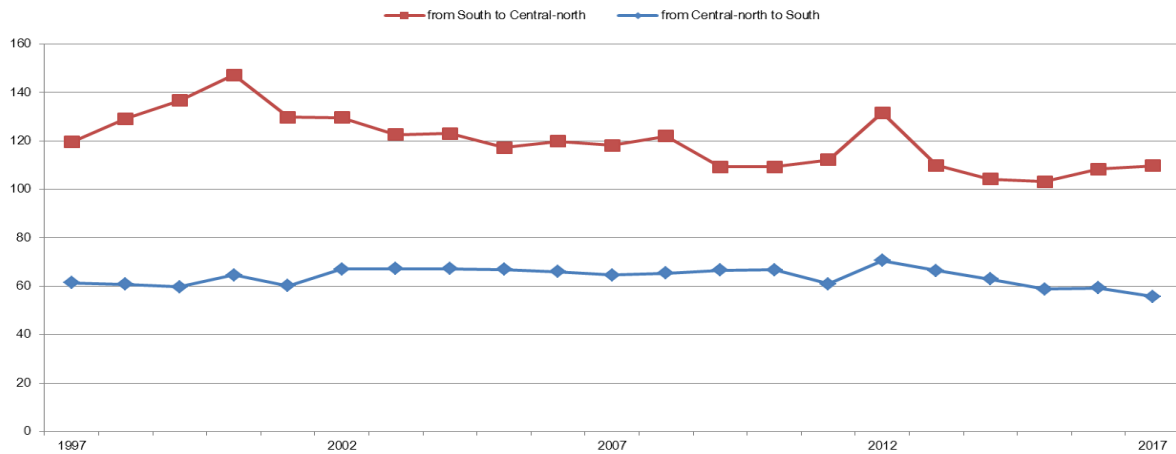


FIGURE 3. NET MIGRATORY BALANCE IN THE AGE GROUPS 18-24 AND 65 AND OVER.

Year 2017. Per 1,000 residents.

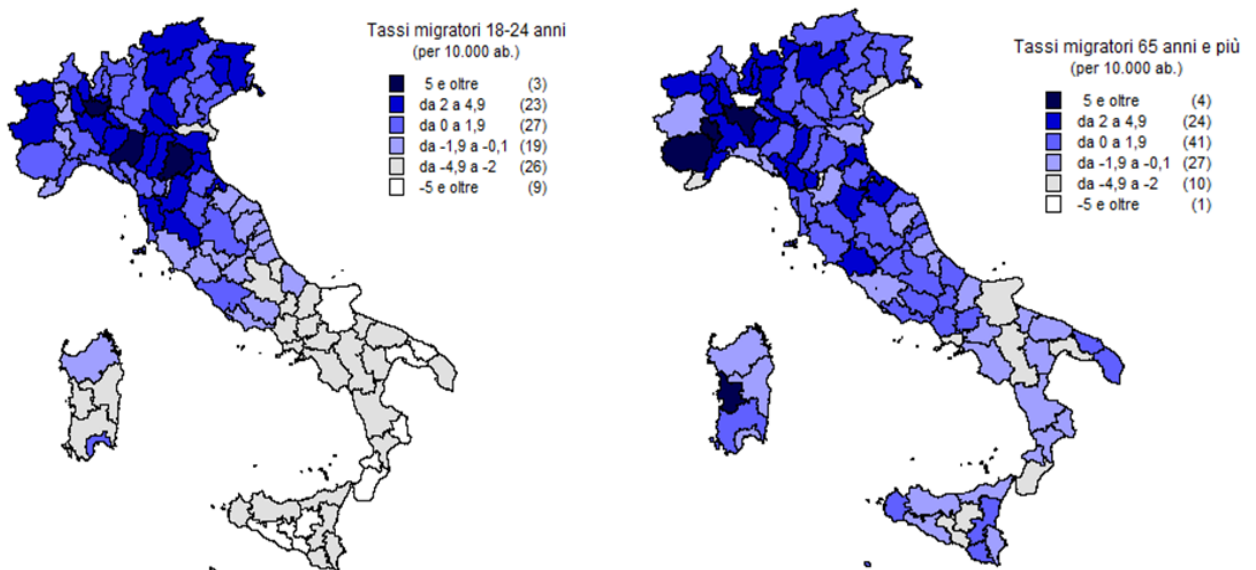


TABLE 1. CHANGE OF RESIDENCE BETWEEN MUNICIPALITIES BY CITIZENSHIP (NATIONALS/NOT NATIONALS).
Years 2007-201. Absolute values, percentages and rates per 1,000 residents.

YEARS	NATIONALS			NOT NATIONALS			Total	Migration rates
	Absolute values	% composition	Migration rates	Absolute values	% composition	Migration rates		
2007	1,175,628	85.2	2.1	203,903	14.8	7.3	1,379,531	2.4
2008	1,175,893	84.7	2.1	212,854	15.3	6.6	1,388,747	2.4
2009	1,097,586	83.6	2.0	215,177	16.4	6.1	1,312,763	2.2
2010	1,120,005	83.2	2.0	225,461	16.8	6	1,345,466	2.3
2011	1,119,683	82.4	2.0	238,354	17.6	6	1,358,037	2.3
2012	1,276,940	82.0	2.3	279,387	18	6.6	1,556,327	2.6
2013	1,113,155	81.7	2.0	249,144	18.3	5.4	1,362,299	2.3
2014	1,073,757	81.8	1.9	239,419	18.2	4.8	1,313,176	2.2
2015	1,081,744	84.2	1.9	202,457	15.8	4	1,284,201	2.1
2016	1,101,791	82.8	2.0	229,589	17.2	4.6	1,331,380	2.2
2017	1,101,319	82.5	2.0	233,203	17.5	4.6	1,334,522	2.2

TABLE 2. FOREIGN IMMIGRANTS BY MAIN CITIZENSHIP AND SEX.
Year 2017. Absolute e percentage values.

COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP	SEX		Total	% on the total flows	% variation compared to 2016
	Male	Female			
Romania	16,905	26,580	43,485	14.4	-3.9
Nigeria	16,922	6,416	23,338	7.8	58.4
Morocco	7,092	8,598	15,690	5.2	7.1
Brazil	7,896	7,790	15,686	5.2	49.5
Albania	7,201	8,184	15,385	5.1	18.7
Pakistan	12,102	2,876	14,978	5.0	1.6
Bangladesh	11,919	2,632	14,551	4.8	35.6
China	5,299	5,954	11,253	3.7	-9.0
Senegal	9,068	1,794	10,862	3.6	27.4
Gambia	8,513	175	8,688	2.9	31.2
Ukraine	2,428	5,434	7,862	2.6	-10.0
India	4,406	3,317	7,723	2.6	-22.6
Egypt	4,585	3124	7,709	2.6	16.3
Mali	6,639	171	6,810	2.3	30.7
Ivory Coast	5,605	923	6,528	2.2	84.6
Other countries	49,308	41,215	90,523	30.1	16.4
Total	175,888	125,183	301,071	100	14.5

FIGURE 4. IMMIGRANTS BY AGE AND SEX.
Year 2017. Percentage values.

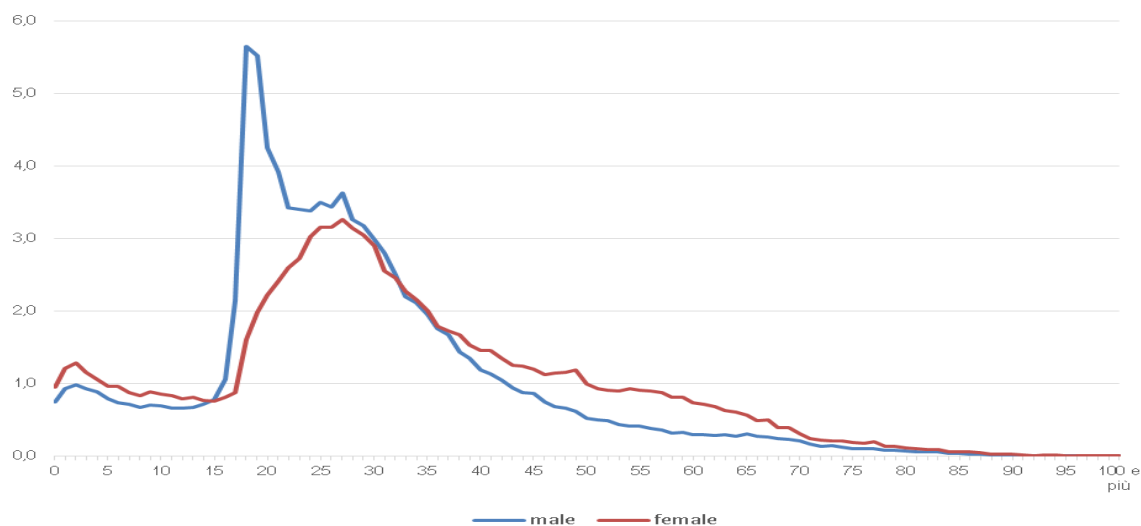
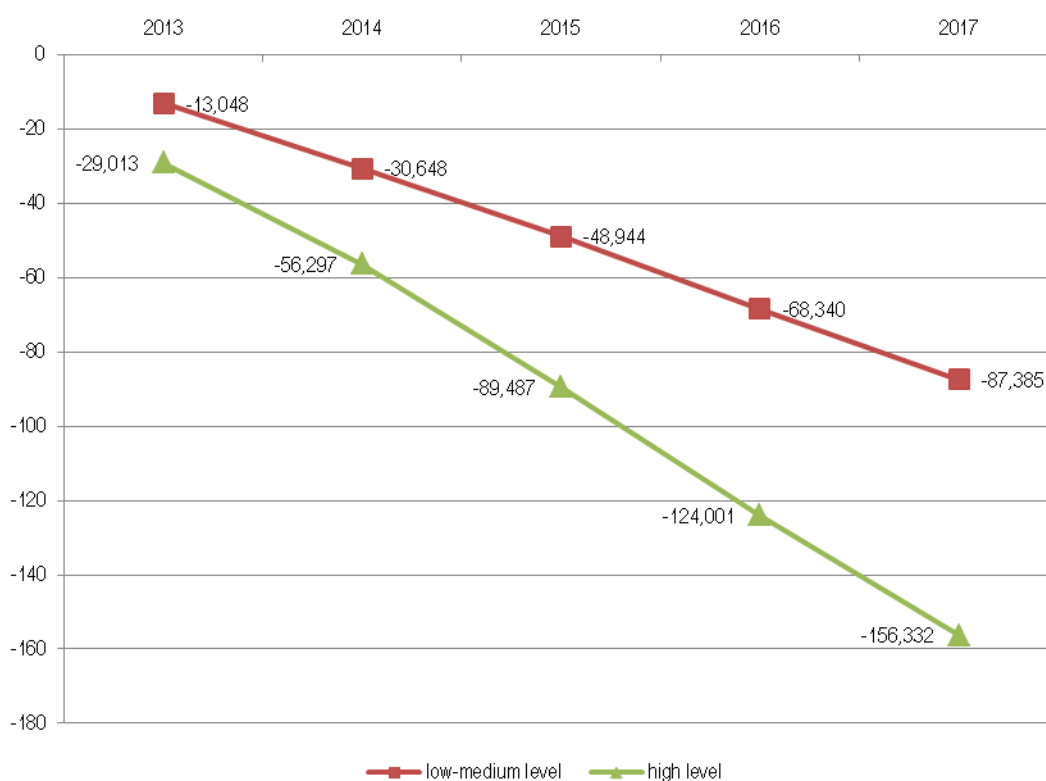


TABLE 3. ITALIAN CITIZENS IMMIGRATED AND EMIGRATED BY COUNTRY OF PREVIOUS OR NEXT RESIDENCE.
Year 2017. In thousand.

COUNTRY OF PREVIOUS/NEXT RESIDENCE	EMIGRANTS (1)	IMMIGRANTS (2)	NET MIGRATION (2)-(1)	COUNTRY OF PREVIOUS/NEXT RESIDENCE	EMIGRANTS (1)	IMMIGRANTS (2)	NET MIGRATION (2)-(1)
United Kingdom	20.593	4.080	-16.513	Netherlands	1.769	478	-1.291
Germany	18.524	4.732	-13.792	Portugal	1.614	108	-1.506
France	12.422	2.086	-10.336	Canada	1.516	301	-1.215
Switzerland	10.498	3.663	-6.835	Malta	1.089	176	-913
Spain	7.165	1.276	-5.889	Luxembourg	1.057	272	-785
Brazil	6.881	4.529	-2.352	United Arab Emirates	1.017	554	-463
United States of America	5.486	2.134	-3.352	Argentina	857	980	123
Belgium	2.422	725	-1.697	Sweden	787	137	-650
Australia	2.395	637	-1.758	China	745	801	56
Ireland	2.361	365	-1.996	Romania	707	900	193
Austria	2.005	410	-1.595	Other countries	12.649	13.025	376
Total					114.559	42.369	-72.190

FIGURE 5. CUMULATIVE NET MIGRATION OF ITALIAN CITIZENS, AGED 25 AND OVER, IMMIGRATED AND EMIGRATED FROM/TO ABROAD BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL.
Years 2013-2017. In thousand.



Glossary

Population register (Anagrafe). The rolling system of population registration at Municipality level, continuously updated by mean of registration and deregistration by birth, death, international migration and internal mobility.

Citizenship. The particular legal bond between an individual and his or her State, acquired by birth or naturalisation, whether by declaration, choice, marriage or other means according to national legislation.

Immigration. The action by which a person establishes his or her usual residence in the territory of a Member State for a period that is, or is expected to be, of at least 12 months, having previously been usually resident in another Member State or a third country.

Changes of residence (registration/deregistration from the Anagrafe). The action by which a person establishes his or her residence in the territory of an Italian Municipality having previously been usually resident in another Municipality or a foreign country. In this case there is not a time criteria. Illegally residents are excluded from the source.

Emigration. The action by which a person, having previously been usually resident in the territory of a Member State, ceases to have his or her usual residence in that Member State for a period that is, or is expected to be, of at least 12 months.

International net migration. The difference between international immigration into (i.e. people immigrated to Italy) and emigration from (i.e. people emigrated from Italy) an area during a year.

Internal net migration. The difference between inward and outward flows of a particular territory from/into another Italian area. For Italy as a whole the internal net migration will be zero.

Total net migration. The difference between immigration into and emigration from the area during the year whether the flows are is an international migrations or an internal movements.

Immigration rate. The number of immigrants of an area in a period of time, per 100 inhabitants (considered on midterm population).

Emigration rate. The number of emigrants of an area in a period of time, per 100 inhabitants (considered on midterm population).

Net migration rate. The difference of immigrants and emigrants of an area in a period of time, per 1.000 inhabitants (considered on midterm population).

Absolute change. Difference between the total of a phenomenon at the end of the period considered and the one at the beginning.

Average annual percentage change (or average annual rate of change). Obtained by dividing the percentage change, with reference to a multi-year time period, by the number of years in the period.

Methodological note

The Survey on changes of residence, which originated in 1955, collects annually information on registrations and de-registrations in the 8.047 Municipal Population Registers, providing the basis for the analysis of international and internal migrations of resident population. The intensity and the direction of flows is evaluated as well as the main socio-demographic characteristics of people who transfer their place of residence.

The data capturing is based on digital administrative forms (APR.4) sent by Municipalities. The APR.4 form has been regularly updated over time and these changes have had a major impact on the production process and the availability of information. Moreover, the growing need for comparable statistics at international level has generated a process of harmonization of concepts and definitions at European level. Nowadays, the standards to be followed for the production of migration statistics are those laid down in Regulation (EC) No 862/2007 on Community statistics on migration and international protection of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 July 2007. Regulation 862/2007 requires Member States, inter alia, the annual transmission of statistics on migration flows with abroad, broken down by sex, age, citizenship and country of birth.

As internal migration is concerned, the information collected through the survey provides insight into the attractiveness of certain areas of the country, allows to monitor the consistency of migratory movements and to evaluate the demographic impact that such transfers cause to the resident population both in the places of origin and destination. As international migration is concerned, the analysis of flows, when broken down by citizenship, allows to assess in particular the immigration to Italy of foreign citizens and emigration of Italians abroad.

The data form

The input digital form APR.4 is split into three sections: place of registration, place of cancellation and individual information about each migrant person. Sections relating to registration and cancellation places define the type of migration (registration from another municipality, immigration from abroad, emigration to abroad), the date of occurrence of the event, the places of origin and destination. Individual information on migrant person(s) mainly concern: sex, date of birth, municipality or foreign country of birth, marital status, level of education and citizenship.

In 2012 the survey has undergone important changes as a result of changes made in legislative terms ("change of residence in real time"). These changes have radically modified the formation process of the administrative act, reducing the processing time and the modalities of communication between the parties. The new standard requires an electronic filing of the information exchange (between Municipalities) and a real-time (48 hours) processing of the administrative act.

Dissemination

The information on residential mobility is released annually, articulating statistics by main socio-demographic characteristics. These statistics are regularly disseminated at provincial (NUTS-3) level, at least, on the data warehouse "I.Stat" at <http://dati.istat.it/?lang=en>, as well as the thematic data warehouse "DEMO", at http://demo.istat.it/index_e.html. Currently, statistics are disseminated 11 months later than the reference year.

Nature and frequency of the survey

The survey is total and is carried out every year. The survey unit is represented by the Municipality, the unit of analysis is the single registration or de-registration of a Population Register.

The data acquisition is 100% paperless and it is performed through a dedicated software supplied to the municipalities. The sending of data via paper forms was abolished in 2013.

Checking and correcting data, methods of integration of poor or missing information

The data are subject to statistical control procedures. Any possible incompatibility present in a record is adjusted while the partial non-response is recorded using the method of Fellegi-Holt. Particular attention is paid to the identification of possible duplication. Another control regards the congruence

between the micro and macro level of data. In this regard, the total microdata are compared at level of municipality with the data acquired from the Istat survey on Movement and calculation of resident population, in which information on changes of residence is summarized on an annual basis.

Classifications

For the territorial domain the classifications adopted are: 1) the Codes of Italian municipalities, provinces and regions (<http://www.istat.it/en/archive/6804>); 2) the classification of foreign countries (<http://www.istat.it/en/archive/6760>). The age of migrants, unless otherwise indicated, is in completed years at the time of the event. The classification of the level of education is as follows: no title / elementary school; middle school; high school; bachelor degree (short); full university degree; Ph.D.

Normative requirements

At national level, the DPR 223/89 on Regulation of Population Registers; at European level the Commission Regulation (EC) No 862/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11/07/2007.