



## Migration in Italy

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### Introduction

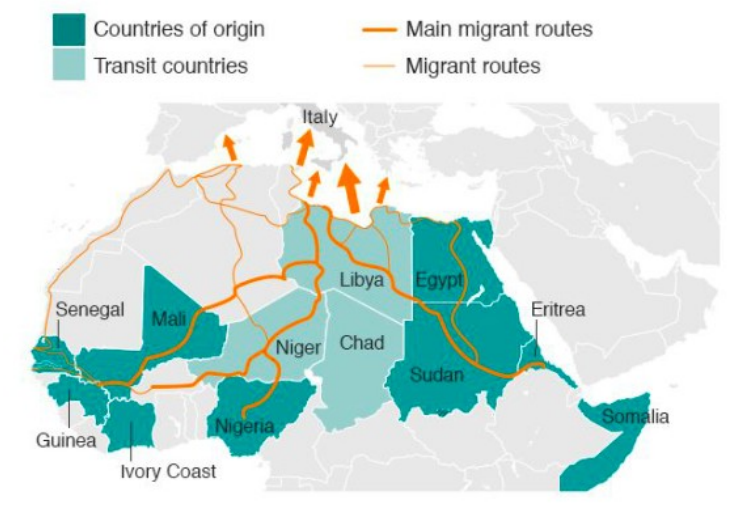
This country report is about the phenomenon of migration in Italy. We analyze the situation in a demographic, economic and social perspectives, focusing on the data last available and on the changes during a period of time (ten years).

Nowadays, Italy is mostly a country of immigration, but in the past it was classified as a country of emigration. Particularly during the 19th and 20th century people from Italy moved especially to America (during the end of 1800 and the first two decades of 1900) and then to others European countries (from 1950). Immigration process in Italy started during the 1970s and immigration trend hit a peak after 2000. Since the expansion of the European Union, immigrants came from Eastern European countries. Moreover, due to Italy's geographical position, faced on the Mediterranean Sea, immigrants come from North Africa. They have several reasons to migrate, including fleeing wars and conflicts in their countries of origin, employment, family reunification and education.

The effect of migration in Italy are visible on population size and on economic terms too, affected the Italy's GDP and GNP.



## Central Mediterranean migrant routes



Source: Unicef, BBC.com

The figure above shows the Central Mediterranean migrant routes, the main route to EU in recent years. Migrants and asylum seekers use this route to enter the EU irregularly, departing from North Africa, crossing the Mediterranean Sea and reaching Europe, at first Italy, Spain and Greece. The EU step up efforts to stop migrant smugglers and continue to support Italy and other frontline EU countries, increasing their assistance to the Libyan coastguard.

### 1. Background information

Total population last year (2017)	60.589.445
Population growth	-1,6 per thousand
GNP 2017	1.768.101,168
Human Development Index Ranking 2017 (1=High – 188=Low)	0,880
Unemployment rate of total population 2017	11,2%
Youth unemployment 2017 (15-24 years old)	34,7%



Total population projection for 2050	56.512.751
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Sources of the data in the table above: Eurostat, Eurostat, CEIC data, UNDP (Human Development Reports), Istat, Istat, Eurostat.

## 1.1 Total population last year (2017): 60.589.445

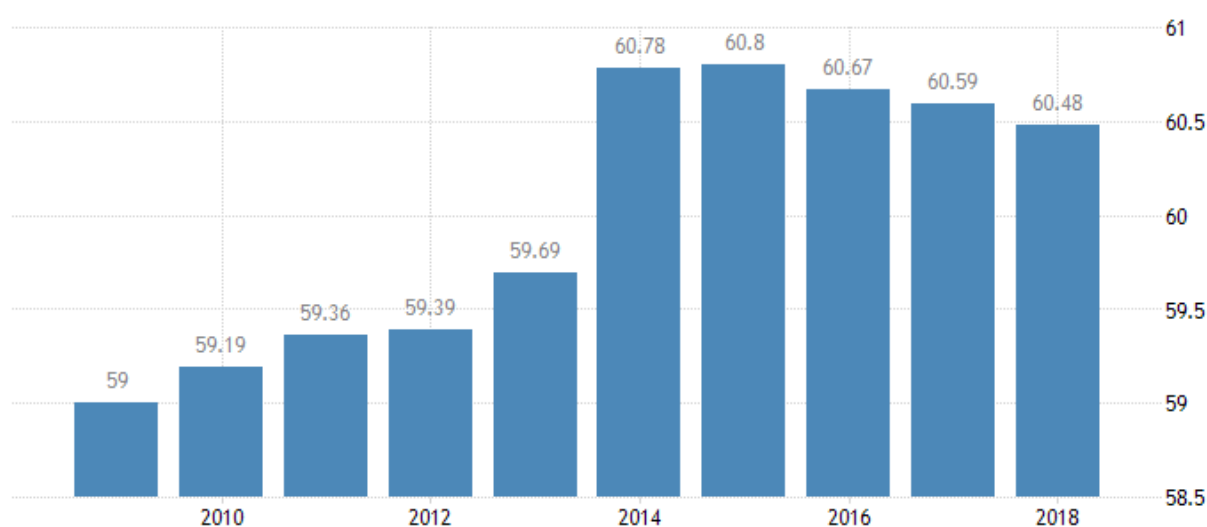
The total population of the country consists of all persons falling within the scope of the census. In the broadest sense, the total may comprise either all usual residents of the country or all persons present in the country at the time of the census.

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Italy	59,000,586	59,190,143	59,364,690	59,394,207	59,685,227	60,782,668	60,795,612	60,665,551	60,589,445

Source: Eurostat

## 1.2 Population growth (annual % last year): -1,6 per thousand.

The figure below shows the population growth changes from 2010 to 2018. The population at 1st January 2018 is estimated to be nearly 60,500,000. From 2010 to 2015 the population increased, while starting from 2016 the population decreased until 60.480.000 units.

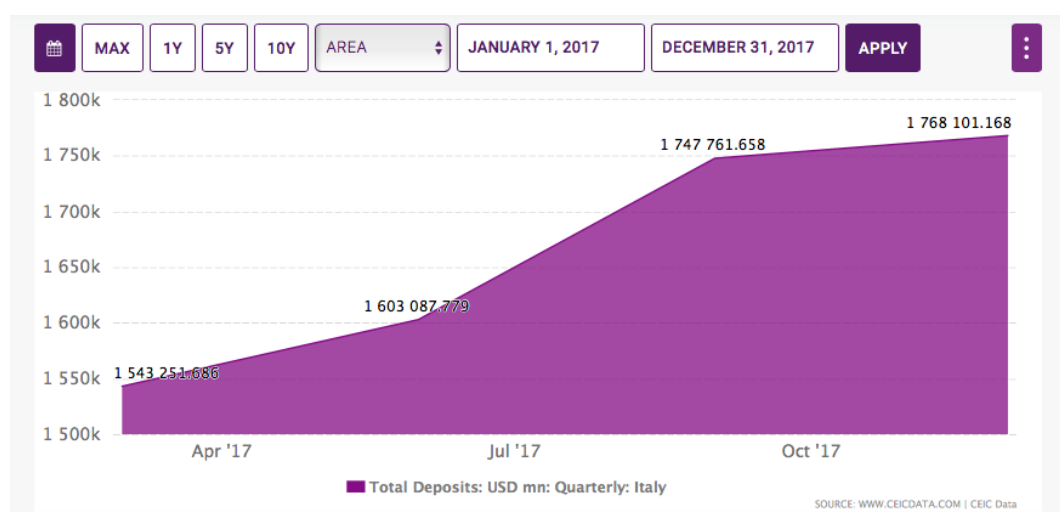


SOURCE: TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | EUROSTAT



1.3 GNP: 1.768.101,168 usd bn.

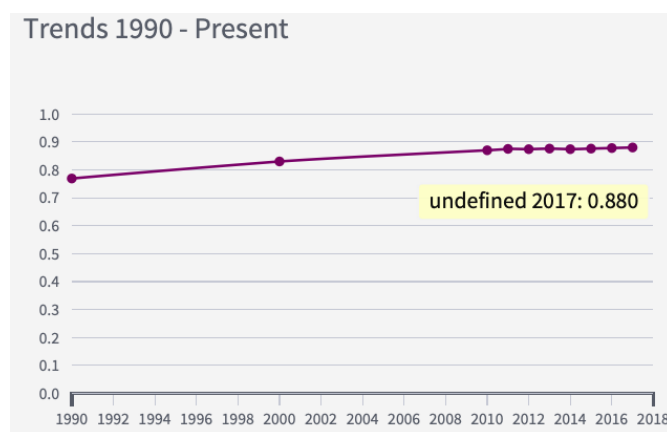
Gross national product (GNP) is an estimate of total value of all the final products and services turned out in a given period by the means of production owned by a country's residents. GNP is commonly calculated by taking the sum of personal consumption of expenditures, private domestic investment, government expenditure, net exports and any income earned by residents from overseas investments, minus income earned within the domestic economy by foreign residents.



The table show us how the GNP is raised from the beginning of 2017 (1.543.251,686) until the end of the year (1.768.101,168).

1.4 Human development index ranking: 0.880

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a statistic composite index of life expectancy, education, and per capita income indicators, which are used to rank countries into four tiers of human development. A country scores a higher HDI when the lifespan is higher, the education level is higher, and the gross national income GNI (PPP) per capita is higher.



Source: UNDP

Italy's HDI value for 2017 is 0.880, which put the country in the very high human development category, positioning it at 28 out of 189 countries and territories. Between 1990 and 2017, Italy's HDI value increased from 0.769 to 0.880, an increase of 14.4 percent.

## 1.5 Unemployment rate of total population: 11,2%

Unemployment rate is the number of unemployed people as a percentage of the labour force, where the latter consists of the unemployed plus those in paid or self-employment. Unemployed people are those who report that they are without work, that they are available for work and that they have taken active steps to find work in the last four weeks.

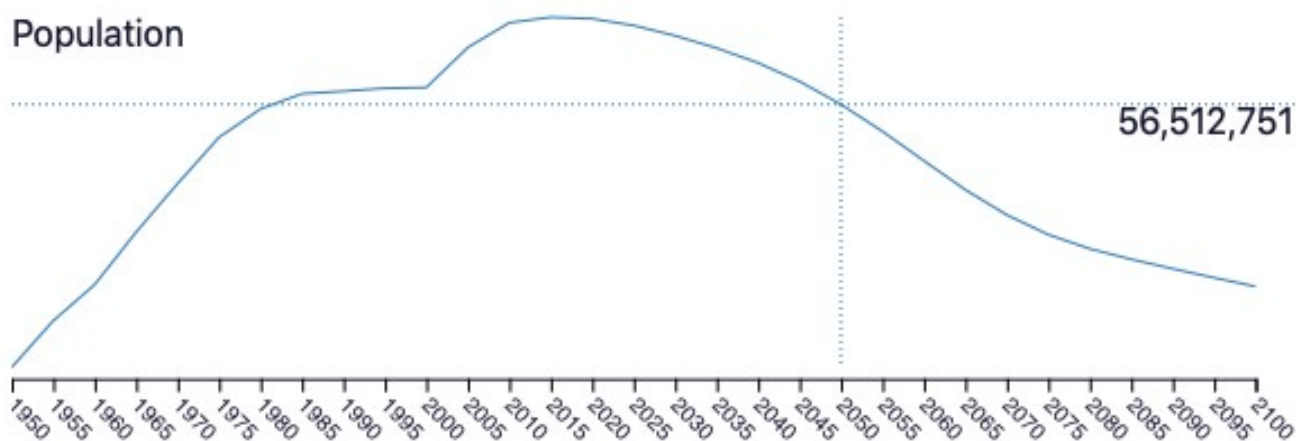
## 1.6 Youth unemployment rate: 34,7%

The youth unemployment rate is the number of unemployed 15-24 year-olds expressed percentage of the youth labour force. In 2017 the youth unemployment is 34,7% resulting more serious than the unemployment rate of total population that is 11,2% less than a third.



## 1.7 Total population projection for 2050: 56.512.751

Total population projection is the projection of variation of the Italian population for the 2050. Against expectations despite the migratory flows is increasing the Italian population is destined to decrease over the years.



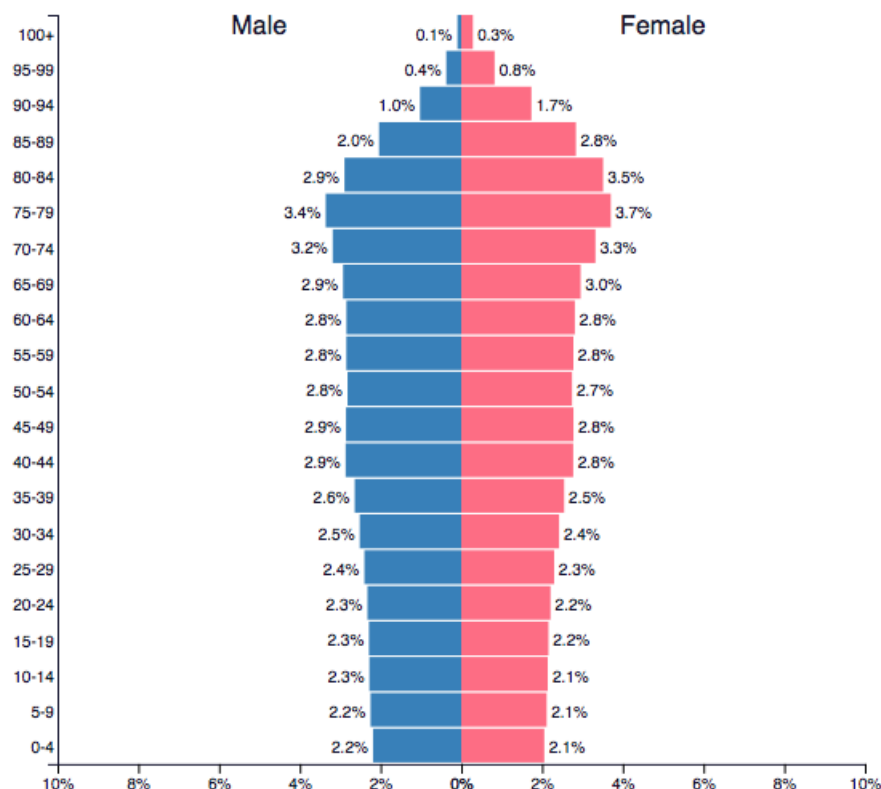
Source: PopulationPyramid.net



PopulationPyramid.net Population Pyramids of the World from 1950 to 2100

Italy ▼  
2050

Population: 56,512,751





## 2. Migration stock and flows in the last 10 years

In this second section we are going to analyze a series of data about the migration stock and flows in Italy, considering a period of time that embrace the last 10 years. Our research will be divided into the following points:

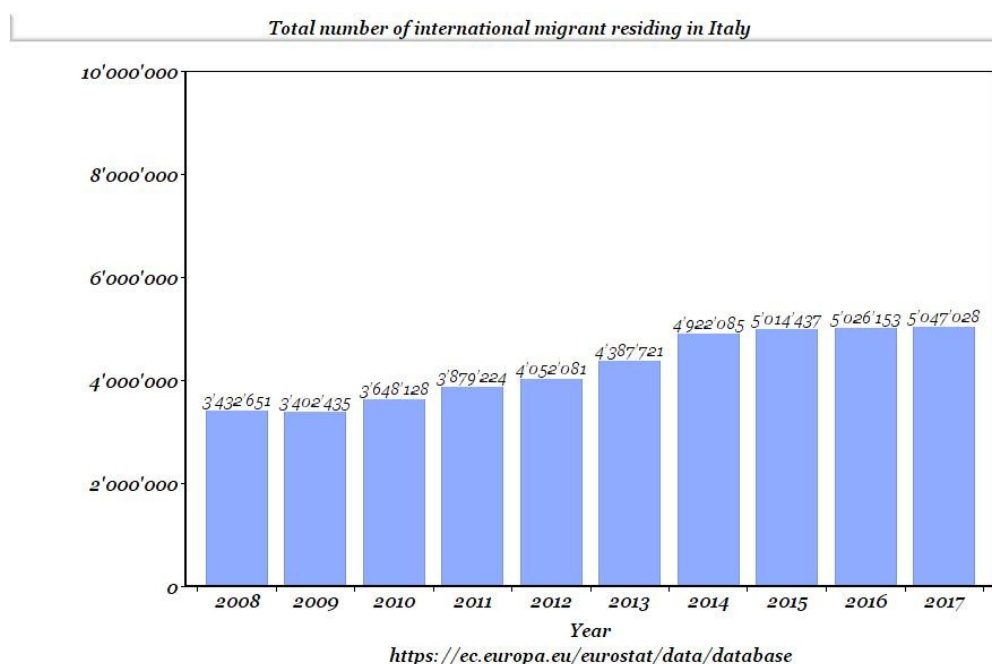
- The total number of international migrant residing in the country;
- International migrant stock as a percentage of the total population;
- Proportion of female migrants of the international immigrant stock;
- Immigration stock by sex group, age, country of birth and reason for migration;
- Immigration flows by sex group, age, country of birth and reason for migration;
- Total number of emigrants who have left the country
- Outflows;
- Inflows;
- Total number of refugees by country of destination.

### 2.1. The Total number of international migrant residing in the country

It represents the number of people not having the citizenship of the country where they reside (the reporting country), including citizens of other EU Member States, non-EU citizens as well as stateless people, usually resident in the reporting country on 1 January of the respective year.

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
ITALY	3,432,651	3,402,435	3,648,128	3,879,224	4,052,081	4,387,721	4,922,085	5,014,437	5,026,153	5,047,028





[migr\_pop2ctz]

As we can see from the table, the total number of international migrants in Italy is increased in the last decade. However, it has been pretty stable in the last four years.

## 2.2 International migrant stock as a percentage of the total population

The international migrant stock is the number of the people born in a country, other than that in which they live, in this case Italy. It also includes refugees.

Source of data: World Bank <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SM.POP.TOTL.ZS?end=2015&locations=IT&start=1990&view=chart>

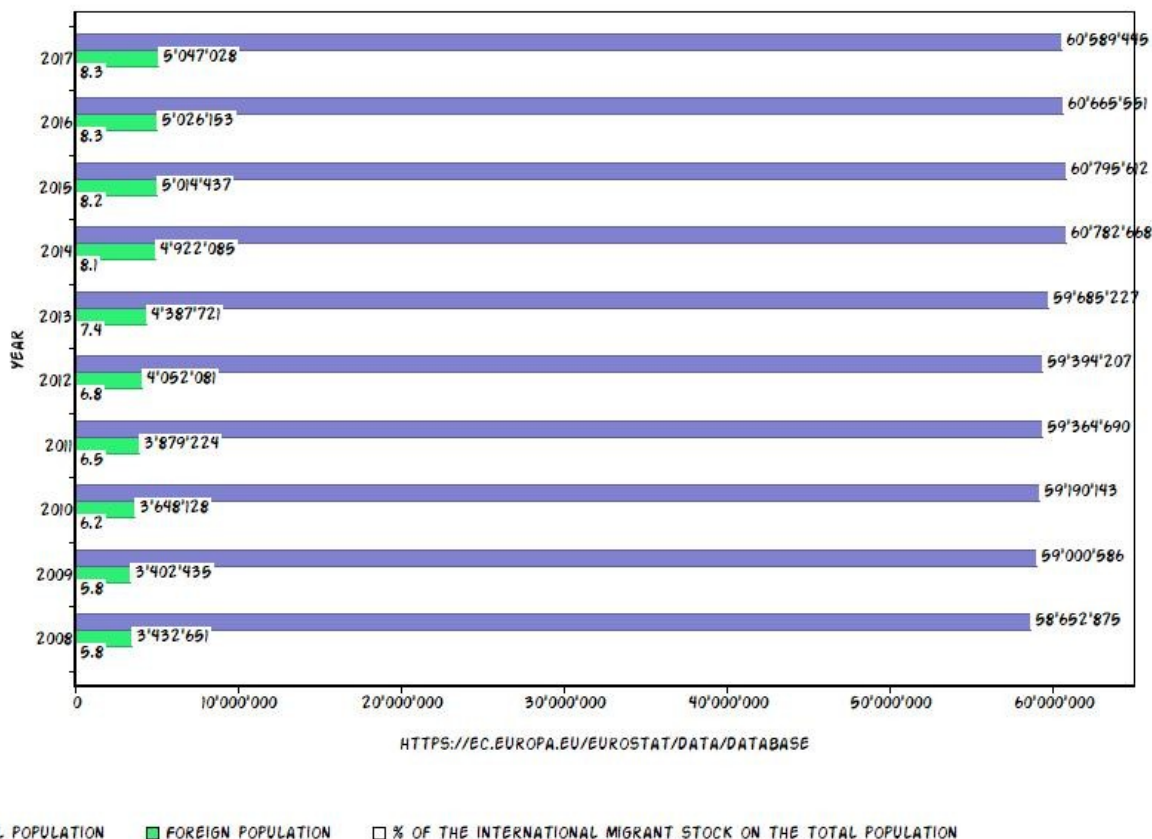
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
TOT POP	58,652,875	59,000,586	59,190,143	59,364,690	59,394,207	59,685,227	60,782,668	60,795,612	60,665,551	60,589,443
TOT F.P.	3,432,651	3,402,435	3,648,128	3,879,224	4,052,081	4,387,721	4,922,085	5,014,437	5,026,153	5,047,028
%	5.8%	5.8%	6.2%	6.5%	6.8%	7.4%	8.1%	8.2%	8.3%	8.3%

TOT POP: total population in Italy

TOT F.P.: total foreign population in Italy %: share of total foreign population on the total population



INTERNATIONAL MIGRANT STOCK AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL POPULATION



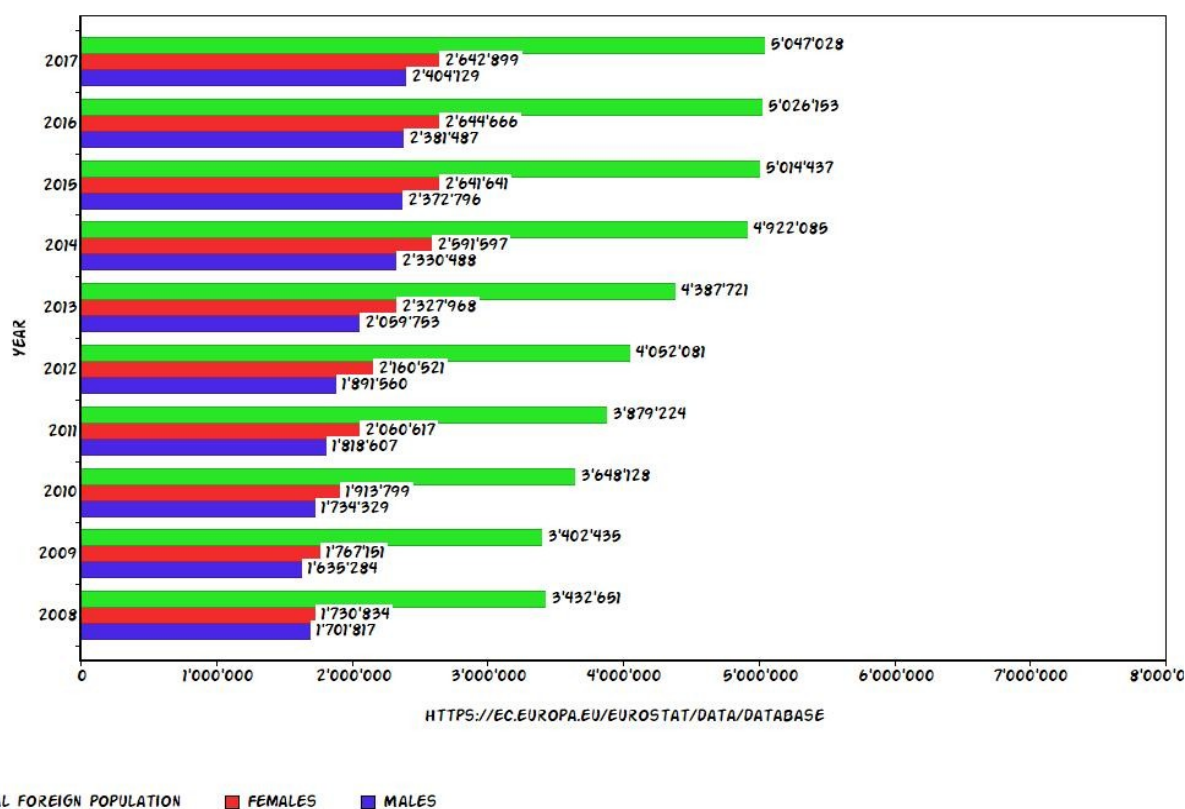
[migr\_pop2ctz] elaborated

The total foreign population in Italy is gradually increasing. However, it is stabilised at a low level (less than 10%). On the other hand, the total population in Italy is slightly decreasing from 2015 to 2017.



## 2.3 Proportion of female migrants of the international immigrant stock

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
TOT F.P.	3,432,651	3,402,435	3,648,128	3,879,224	4,052,081	4,387,721	4,922,085	5,014,437	5,026,153	5,047,028
Tot Males	1,701,817	1,635,284	1,734,329	1,818,607	1,891,560	2,059,753	2,330,488	2,372,796	2,381,487	2,404,129
Tot Females	1,730,834	1,767,151	1,913,799	2,060,617	2,160,521	2,327,968	2,591,597	2,641,641	2,644,666	2,642,899
% female	50.4%	51.9%	52.5%	53.1%	53.30%	53.1%	52.7%	52.7%	52.6%	52.4%



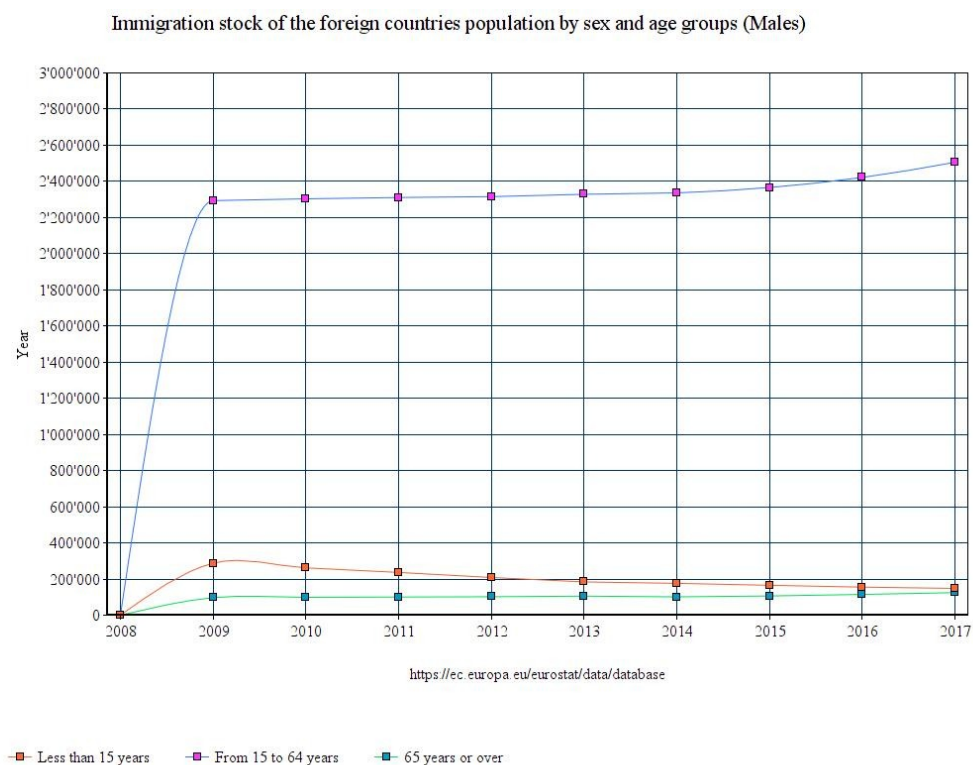
[migr\_pop2ctz] elaborated

These last two graphics show the total foreign population, the female and the male categories; it is worth noting that female migrants are always more than males, although they are both increasing from 2008 to 2017.



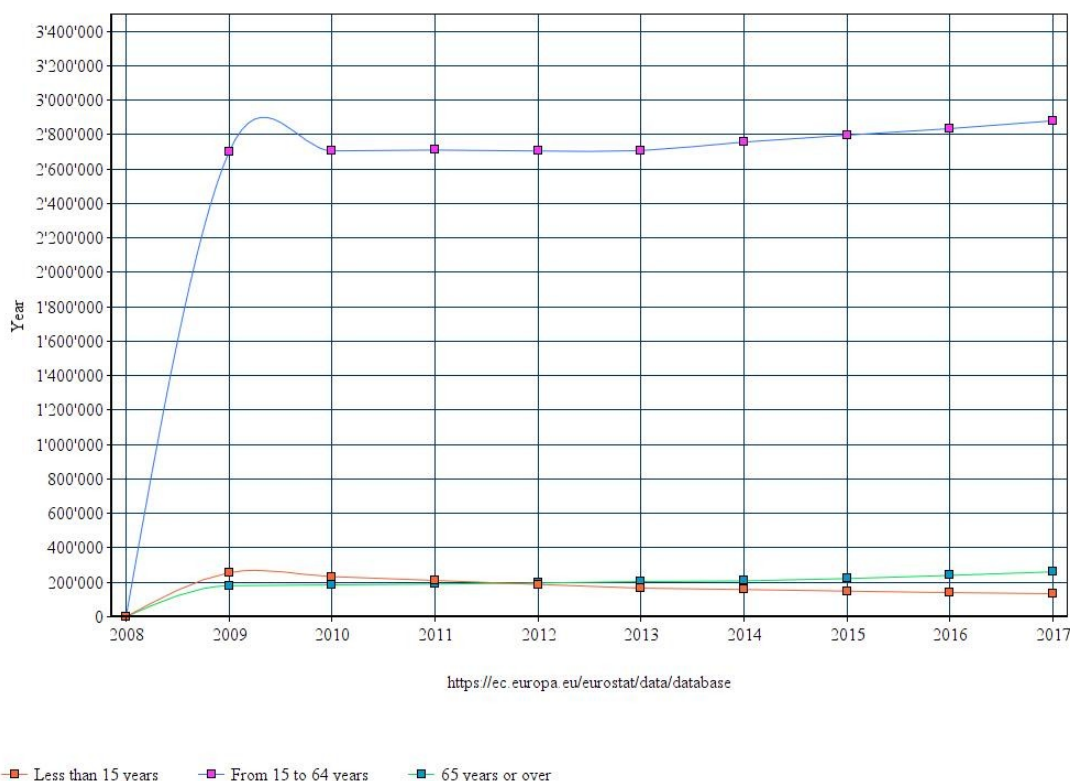
## 2.4. Immigration stock by sex group, age, country of birth

- Immigration by age, sex group and country of birth [migr\_imm3ctb]





Immigration stock of the foreign countries population by sex and age groups (Females)



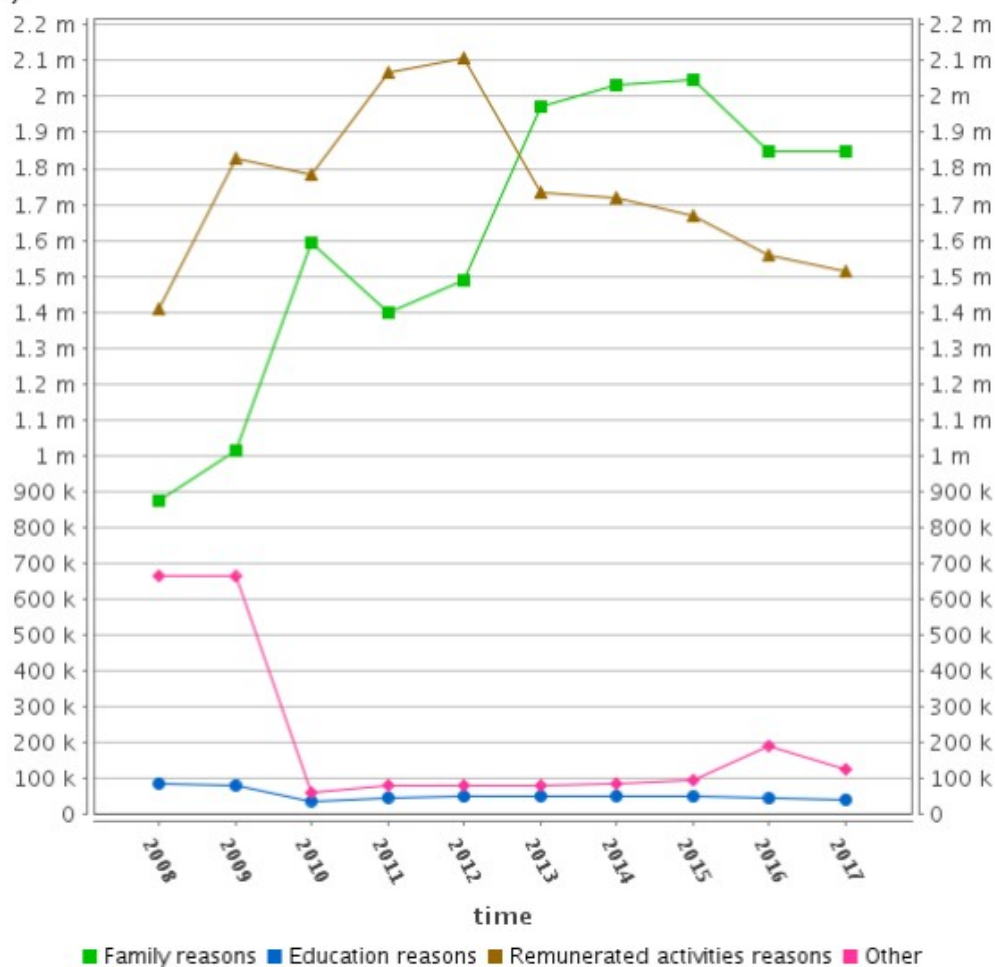
These two graphics show the immigration stock of the foreign countries population, separately considered as female and male categories. The population who is taken into account come from both EU and non-EU countries and has been organised into three age-groups: people aged less than 15, from 15 to 64 and from 65 and over. In the first one the absolute majority of the international male migrants is aged from 15 to 64 years and it is increasing. Whereas, the number of people aged less than 15 and 65 or over are insignificant and gradually decreasing from 2009 to 2017. Besides, in the international female migrants stock (second graphic) the number of women aged from 15 to 64 is the highest and constantly increasing from 2009 to 2017. Furthermore, the number of the population aged less than 15 is decreasing, whereas the women aged 65 or over are slightly increasing from 2012 to 2017.



- Immigration stock by reason for migration

**All valid permits by reason on 31 December of each year**

*Italy*

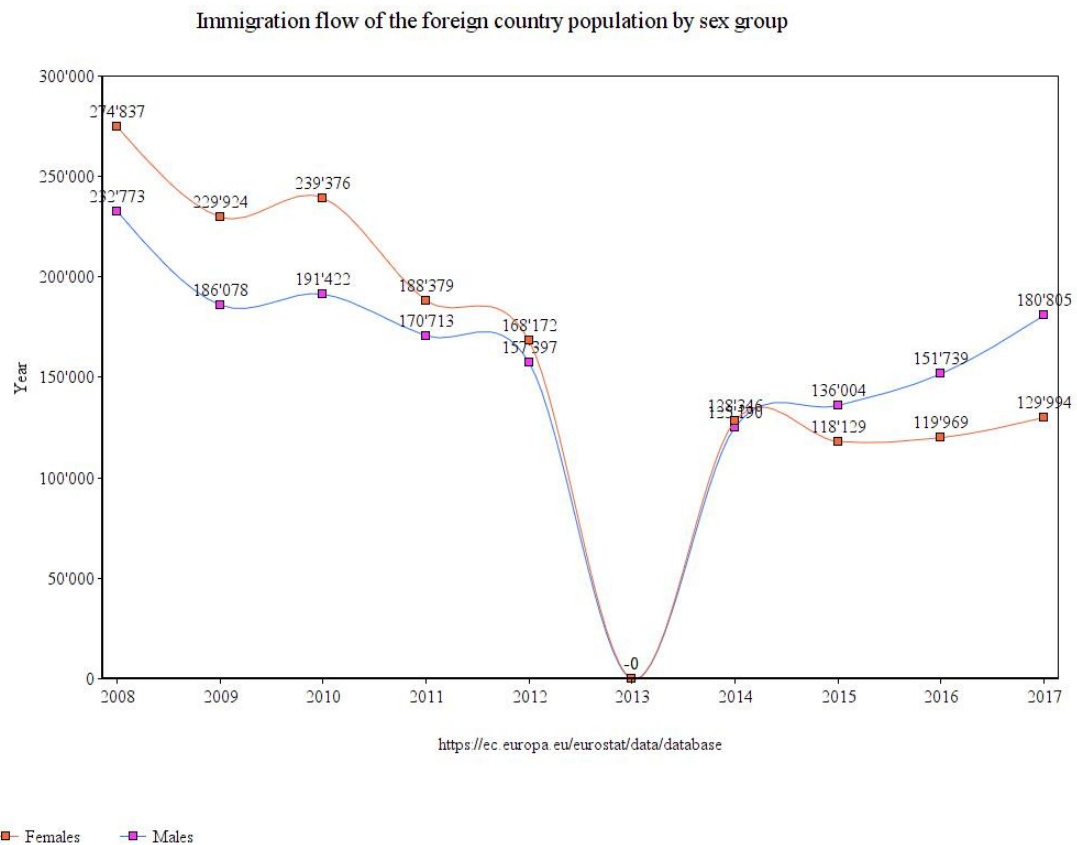


Eurostat [migr\_resfirst]

The graphic shows the stock of migrants for every year for the different reason of entrance. The main reasons are divided into: family, education, remunerated activities and other kind of reasons. We can see that the main entry reasons are: family reasons and work.



## 2.5 Immigration flows by sex group, age, country of birth



The graphic shows the immigration flow of the foreign country population by sex group. It can be noticed a change of trend during the considered time: female immigrants flow was more than the male one in 2008, whereas the male immigration flow outnumbered the female one from 2015 to 2017.





- Immigration flows by sex and age group

AGE	SEX	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	Total	534.712	442.940	458.856	385.793	350.772	307.454	277.631	280.078	300.823	343.440
	Males	248.494	201.974	207.720	185.668	171.596	148.112	139.130	151.002	169.091	199.940
	Females	286.218	240.966	251.136	200.125	179.176	159.342	138.501	129.076	131.732	143.500
Less than 15	Total	74.621	62.465	58.632	52.090	47.049	40.184	37.706	36.054	38.226	42.107
	Males	38.980	32.463	30.716	27.208	24.547	21.036	19.588	18.991	20.096	22.250
	Females	35.641	30.002	27.916	24.882	22.502	19.148	18.118	17.063	18.130	19.857
From 15 to 64	Total	445.663	367.276	389.440	323.122	293.313	254.214	228.890	232.743	249.996	287.428
	Males	202.836	163.536	171.988	153.775	142.497	121.489	114.669	127.065	143.392	171.493
	Females	242.827	203.740	217.452	169.347	150.816	132.725	114.221	105.678	106.604	115.935
65 or over	Total	14.428	13.199	10.784	10.581	10.410	13.056	11.035	11.281	12.601	13.905
	Males	6.678	5.975	5.016	4.685	4.552	5.587	4.873	4.946	5.603	6.197
	Females	7.750	7.224	5.768	5.896	5.858	7.469	6.162	6.335	6.998	7.708

Eurostat [migr\_imm1ctz]

- Immigration flows by country of birth

CITIZEN/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	534.712	442.940	458.856	385.793	350.772	307.454	277.631	280.078	300.823	343.440
Foreign country	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU28 countries	:	:	:	:	:	77.483	68.070	63.492	62.693	61.096
Non-EU28 countries	:	:	:	:	:	201.536	180.271	186.522	200.217	239.953

Eurostat [migr\_imm1ctz]

- Immigration flows by reason for migration

REASON/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	506.833	589.988	331.083	246.760	243.954	204.335	178.884	222.398	186.786
Family reasons	75.153	180.391	141.403	119.745	108.358	99.051	109.328	101.269	112.607
Education reasons	32.634	25.676	30.260	30.631	27.083	24.373	22.870	16.847	17.963
Remunerated activities reasons	235.966	359.051	119.342	66.742	80.726	53.327	17.370	9.389	8.409
Other	163.080	24.870	40.078	29.642	27.787	27.584	29.316	94.893	47.807

Eurostat [migr\_resfirst]

The immigration flow is found taking into account the first permits issued. It can be used as an indicator of the inflow, because of their division by reason of entry. From the table we can





notice that, work issue has changed from the top in 2009 to the bottom in 2017, whereas, family reasons gradually became the most important key of entrance until 2017.

2.6 Total number of emigrants who have left the country: 1,201,298 million.

The total number of emigrants who have left the country is given by the sum of all emigrants from Italy from 2008 to 2017, taking into account people of all ages and sex.

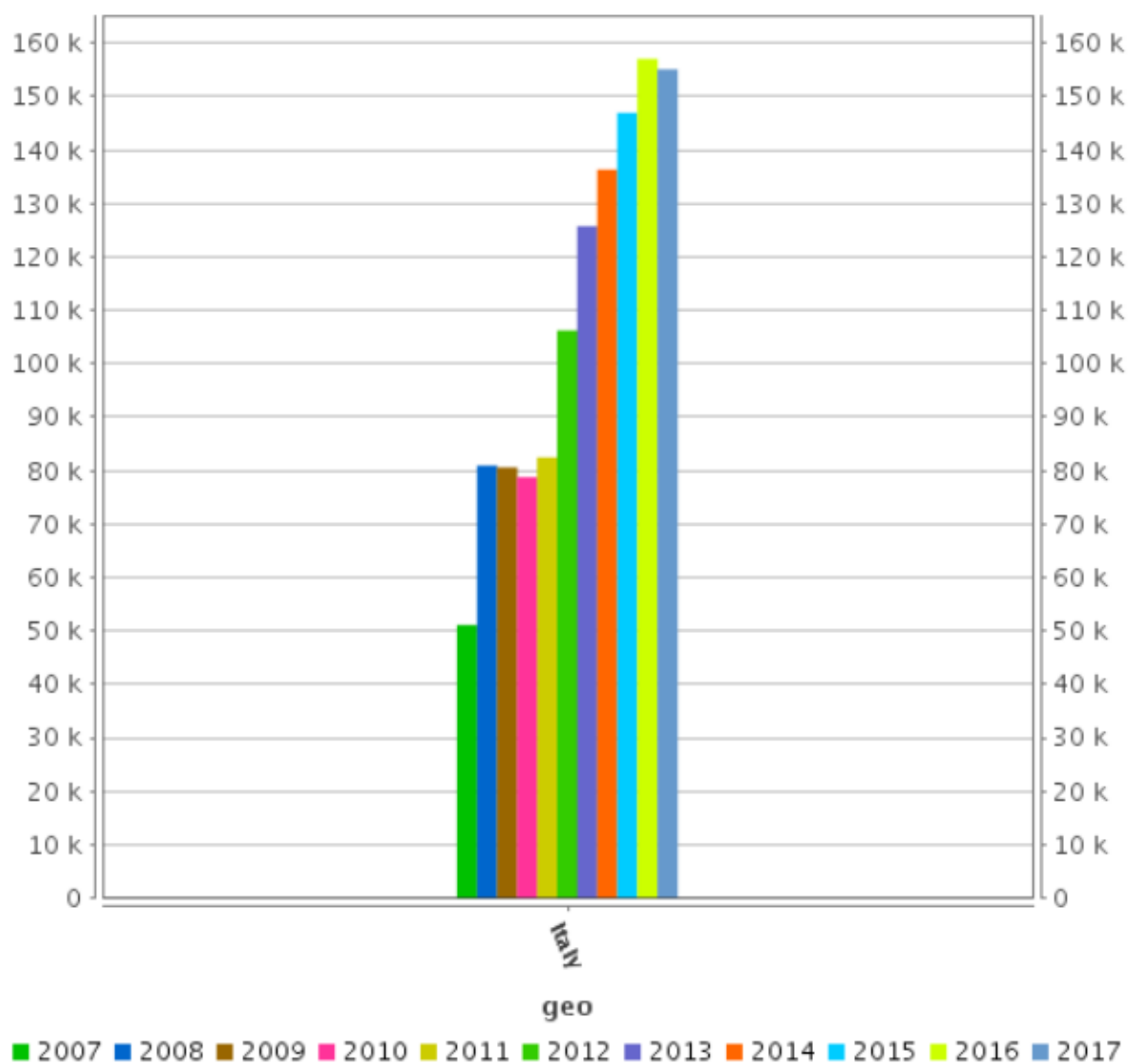
Source: Eurostat



## 2.7 Outflows

The outflow refers to the total number of long-term emigrants leaving from the reporting country during the reference year.

Source of Data: Eurostat



Eurostat [Code: tps00177]

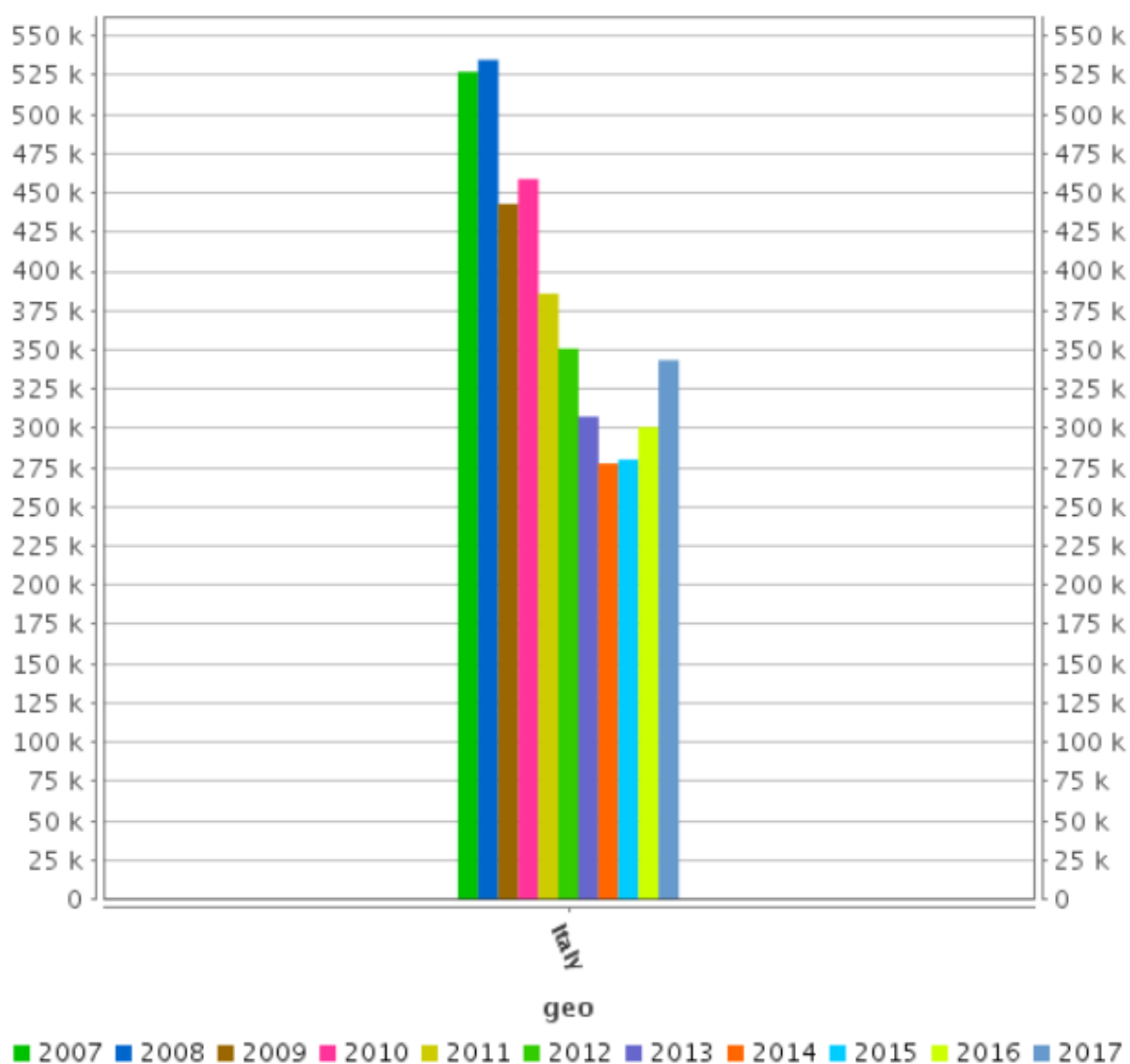
In this graphic we can notice that the outflow has progressively increased between 2007 and 2017, with a spike in 2016.



## 2.8 Inflows

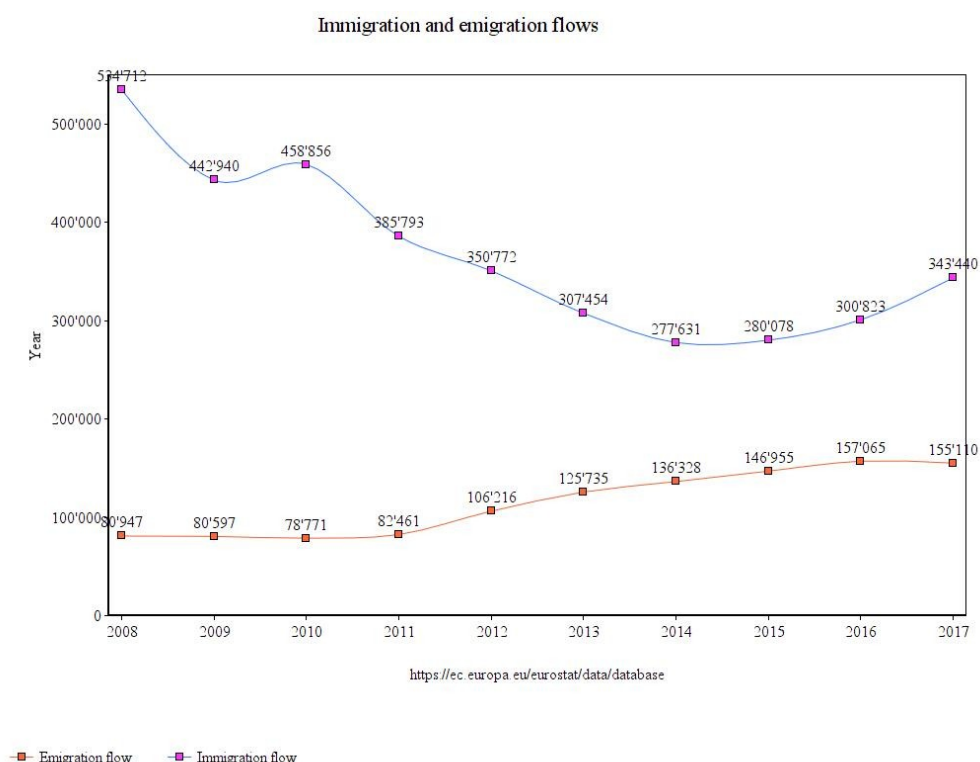
The inflow concerns the total number of long-term immigrants arriving into the reporting country during the reference year. As mentioned before, we take into account data over the last decade.

Source of Data: Eurostat



Eurostat [Code: tps00176]

As we can see from the figure, the inflow, that has had a spike in the 2008, has decreased since 2009. Comparing with the outflow, we can conclude that our country has seen an opposite phenomenon: while the number of emigrants has increased, that one of immigrants is been reduced in the last ten years.



This graph shows the comparison between the immigration and the emigration flows. Until 2014 the two trends were getting close. However, from 2015 the immigration trend continued to increase gradually. On the other hand, the emigration flow seems to start a decreasing process from 2016.

## 2.9 Total number of refugees in Italy

Asylum and first time asylum applicants by citizenship and age. Annual aggregated data (rounded) [migr\_asyappctza]

CITIZEN	AGE/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
EU	Total	0	35	55	35	15	:	:	0	0	10
	Less than 18	0	15	25	30	10	:	:	0	0	10
	18 - 34	0	0	20	0	5	:	:	0	0	0

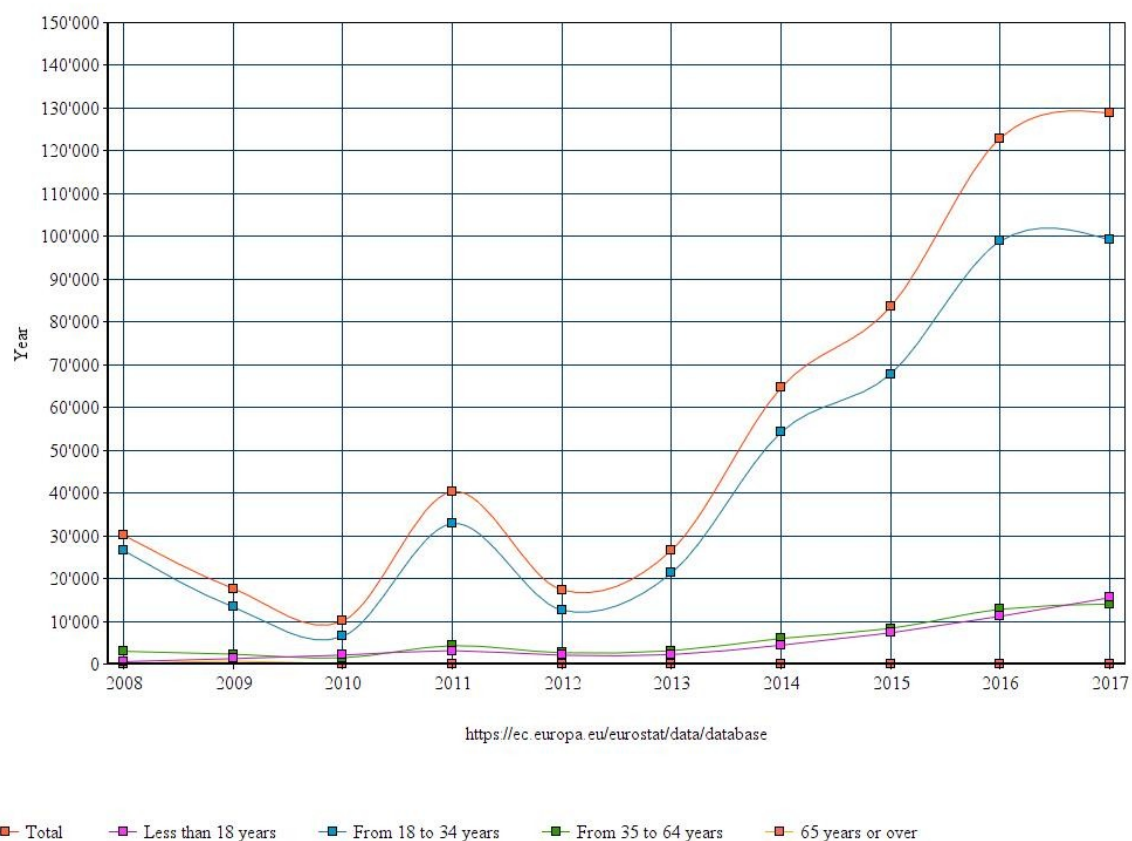


	35 -64	0	10	10	5	5	:	:	0	0	0
	65 or over	0	5	0	0	0	:	:	0	0	0
Extra-EU28	Total	30.14 0	17.64 0	10.00 0	40.31 5	17.33 5	26.62 0	64.62 5	83.54 0	122.96 0	128.85 0
	Less than 18	570	1.250	2.080	3.115	2.060	2.215	4.410	7.295	11.170	15.510
	18 - 34	26.55 5	13.37 0	6.450	32.85 0	12.62 0	21.26 0	54.17 0	67.84 0	98.875	99.220
	35 - 64	2.980	2.310	1.445	4.305	2.635	3.110	5.995	8.335	12.825	14.030
	65 or over	0	685	25	20	15	35	45	70	85	90
Total	Total	30.14 5	17.67 0	10.05 0	40.35 0	17.35 0	26.62 0	64.62 5	83.54 0	122.96 0	128.85 5
	Less than 18	570	1.270	2.105	3.145	2.070	2.215	4.410	7.295	11.170	15.520
	18 - 34	26.55 5	13.37 0	6.465	32.85 0	12.62 0	21.26 0	54.17 0	67.84 0	98.875	99.220
	35 - 64	2.980	2.320	1.455	4.310	2.640	3.110	5.995	8.335	12.825	14.030
	65 or over	0	695	25	20	15	35	45	70	85	90

Source: Eurostat



Asylum and first time asylum applicants by age groups



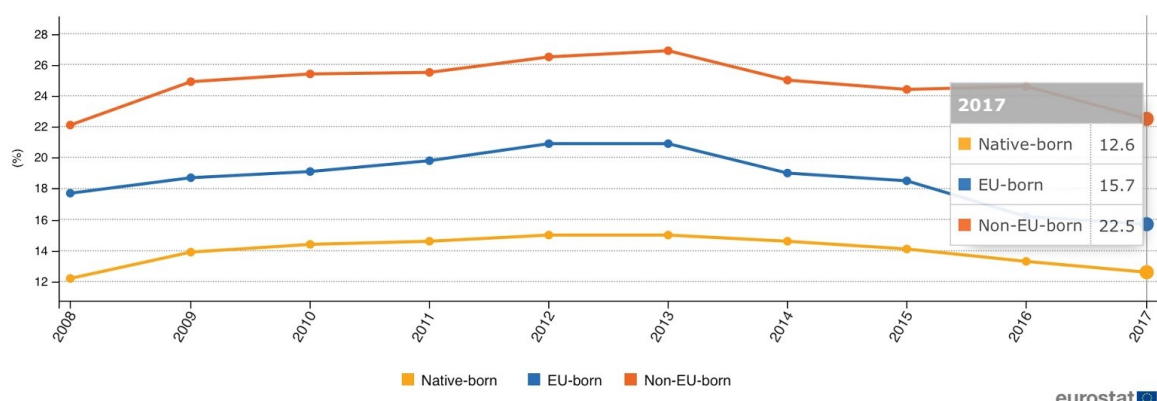
Eurostat [migr\_asyappctza]



## 3. Migrants integration indicators

### 3.1 Migrants by education level

Development of the share of young people aged 15-29 neither in employment nor in education and training, EU-28, 2008-2017



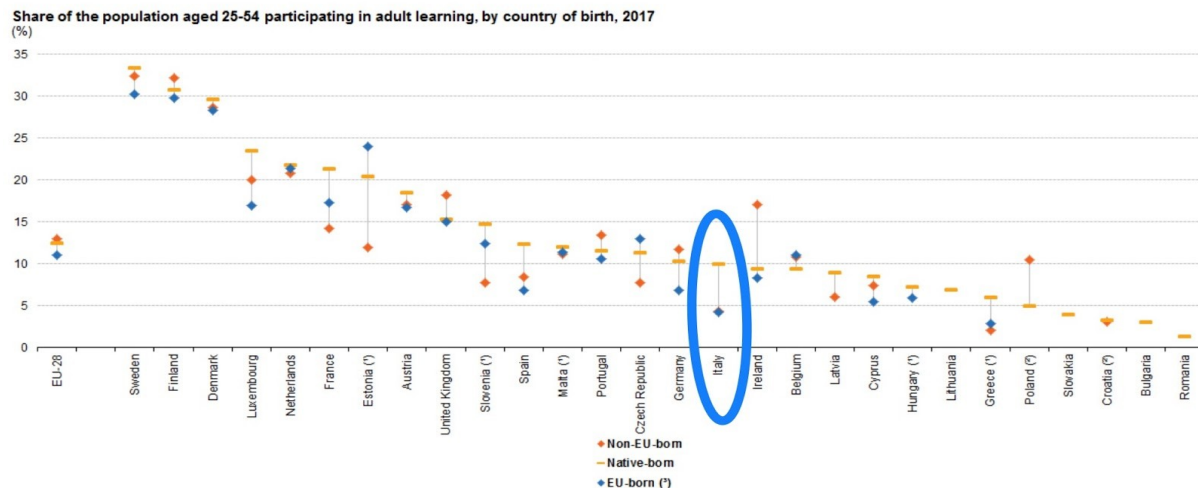
Several Member States within the European Union (EU) have traditionally been destinations for migrants, whether from elsewhere within the EU or from elsewhere in the world. This flow of migrants has led to a range of skills and talents being introduced into local economies. The integration of migrants has increasingly become a key area for policy focus, with measures to prepare immigrants and their descendants so they may be more active participants in society, for example, through education and training.

Source: Eurostat

[https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Migrant\\_integration\\_statistics\\_-\\_education#Educational\\_attainment](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Migrant_integration_statistics_-_education#Educational_attainment)



Share of the population aged 25-54 participating in adult learning, by country of birth, 2017



Note: Bulgaria, Lithuania, Romania and Slovakia: EU-born and non-EU-born, not available. Croatia, Latvia and Poland: EU-born, not available. Hungary: non-EU-born, not available.  
 (\*) EU-born: low reliability.  
 (\*) Non-EU-born: low reliability.  
 (\*) Other than in the reporting Member State.  
 Source: Eurostat (online data code: trng\_ifs\_13)

In 2017, 11.1% of adult migrants (aged 25-54) who were born in another EU Member State took part in education or training courses in their new country of residence. This rate was lower than the education or training participation rate recorded for the native-born population (12.4%). Migrants born outside of the EU had the highest education or training participation rate, standing at 13.0%.

As the chart shows, Italy is the second-last country of adult migrants (foreign born aged 25-54) who took part in education or training courses in Italy itself.

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-eurostat-news/-/DDN-20180726-1?inheritRedirect=true&redirect=%2Feurostat%2Fweb%2Fmain%2Fhome>





## Italy participation rate in education and training by sex, age and country of birth

**UNIT:** Percentage **GEO:** Italy **C\_BIRTH:** Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country **TIME:** 2017

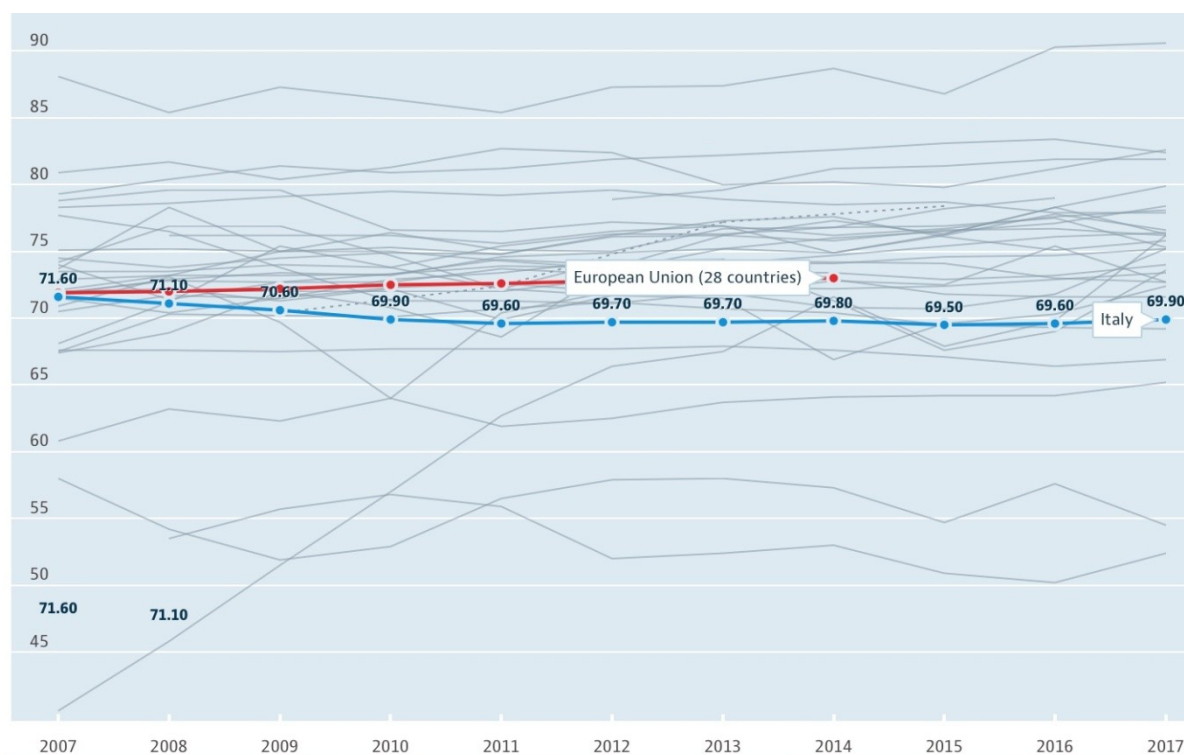
	AGE	From 18 to 24 years	From 25 to 54 years	From 55 to 74 years
SEX				
Total		39.0	4.3	2.2
Males		36.0	3.4	2.5
Females		42.3	5.2	2.0

[http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=trng\\_lfs\\_13&lang=en](http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=trng_lfs_13&lang=en)

source IMG 1,2: Eurostat

## 3.2 Labour force participation in the last 10 years

Foreign-born participation rates  
Total % of foreign-born labour force, 2007-2017



The foreign-born participation rate is calculated as the share of employed and unemployed foreign-born persons aged 15-64 in the total foreign-born population (active and inactive)



persons) of that same age. Immigrant workers are affected to a greater extent by unemployment than native-born workers in European countries that have traditionally received migrants. This indicator is measured in percentage of foreign-born population of the same age by gender.

The blue line in the chart represent the Italian's trend in the last 10 years, the red one represent EU trend. The chart shows that Italy's percentage is lower than EU average and the percentage difference between the two is increasing.

Source: OECD International Migration Statistics: Employment and unemployment rates by gender and place of birth.

<https://data.oecd.org/migration/foreign-born-participation-rates.htm>

### 3.3 Employment in the last 10 years by sex group, age, country of birth and reason for migration

Foreign-born employment  
Total, % of foreign-born population, 2007-2017

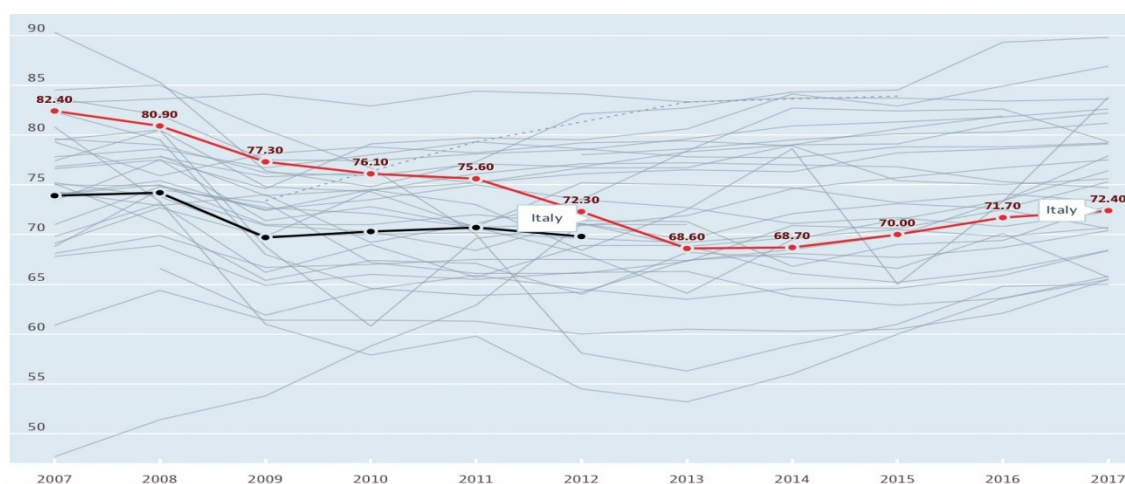


The foreign-born employment rate is calculated as the share of employed foreign-born persons aged 15-64 in the total foreign-born population (active and inactive persons) of that same age. This indicator is measured in percentage of foreign-born population of the same age by gender.

This chart shows that the trend of Italy in foreign-born employment has followed (more or less) the trend of the European Union from 2007 until 2012.

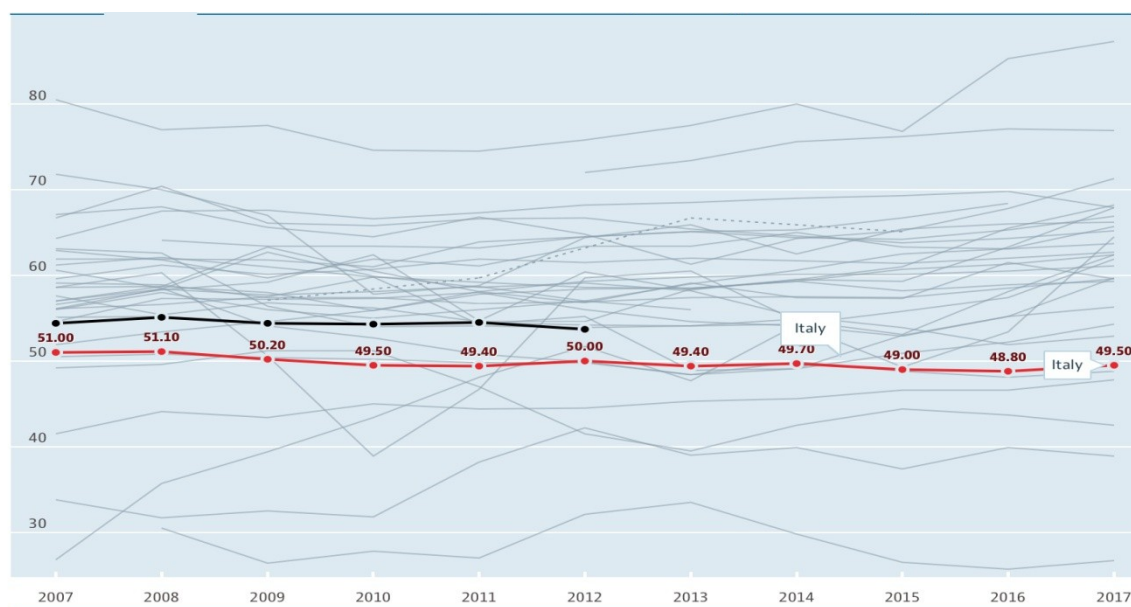


## Foreign-born employment Men, % of foreign-born population, 2007-2017



In term of men foreign-born employment the trend of Italy is much more elevate from 2007 to 2012, but in the last five years, the Italian men employment had seen a collapse.

## Foreign-born employment Women, % of foreign-born population, 2007-2017



For the foreign born women employment in Italy the matter is different from the previous, it is a stable trend but lower than the European trend.

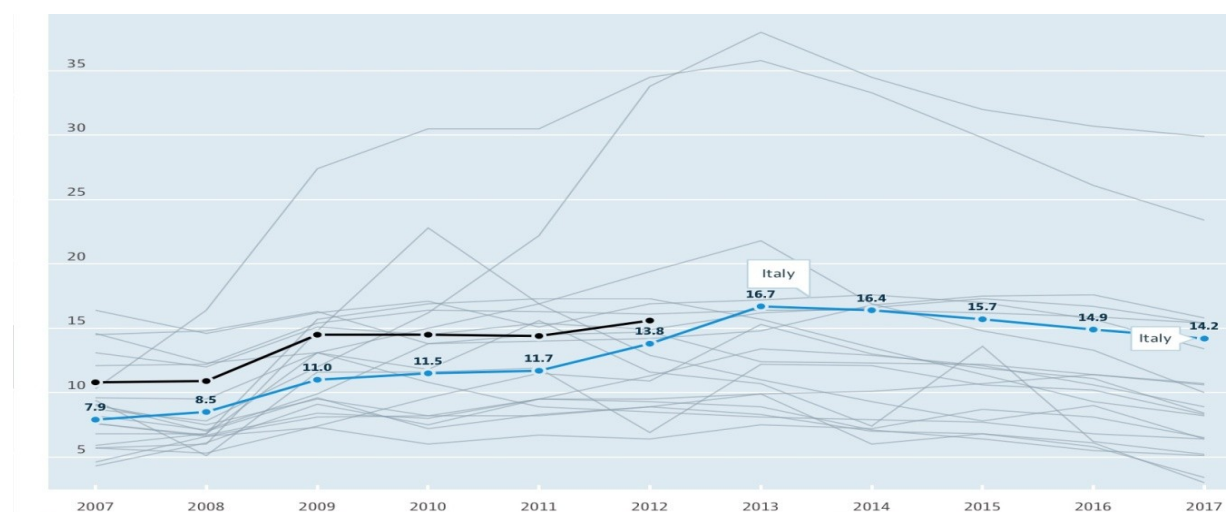


IMG 1,2,3 <https://data.oecd.org/migration/foreign-born-employment.htm#indicator-chart>

Source: OECD International Migration Statistics: Employment and unemployment rates by gender and place of birth.

### 3.4 Unemployment in the last 10 years by sex group, age, country of birth and reason for migration.

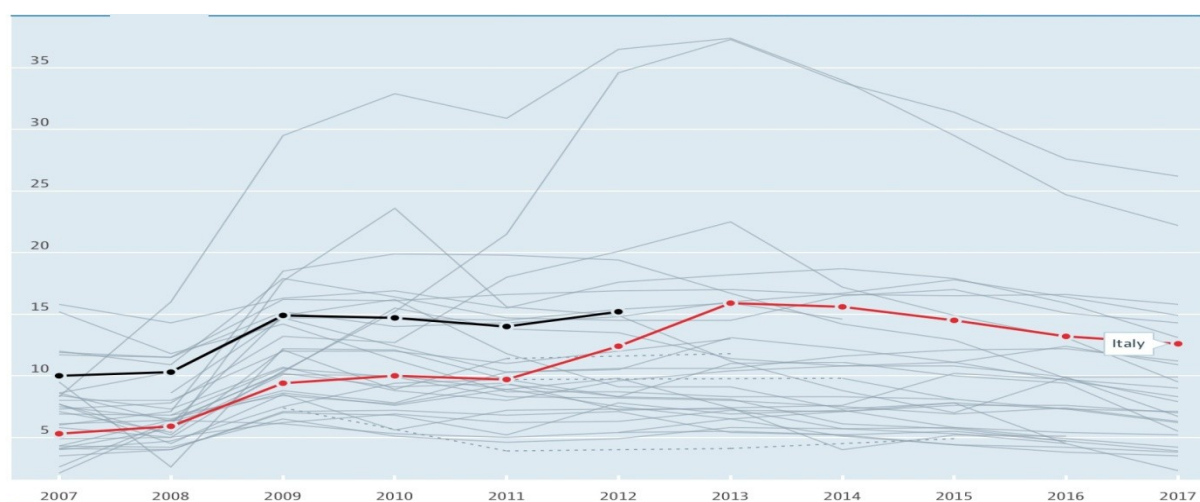
Foreign-born unemployment  
Total, % of foreign-born population, 2007-2017



The chart shows that total unemployment for the foreign-born is lower than the medium EU average but it has a spike in 2013, in the last years, since 2013 it is slowly getting lower.

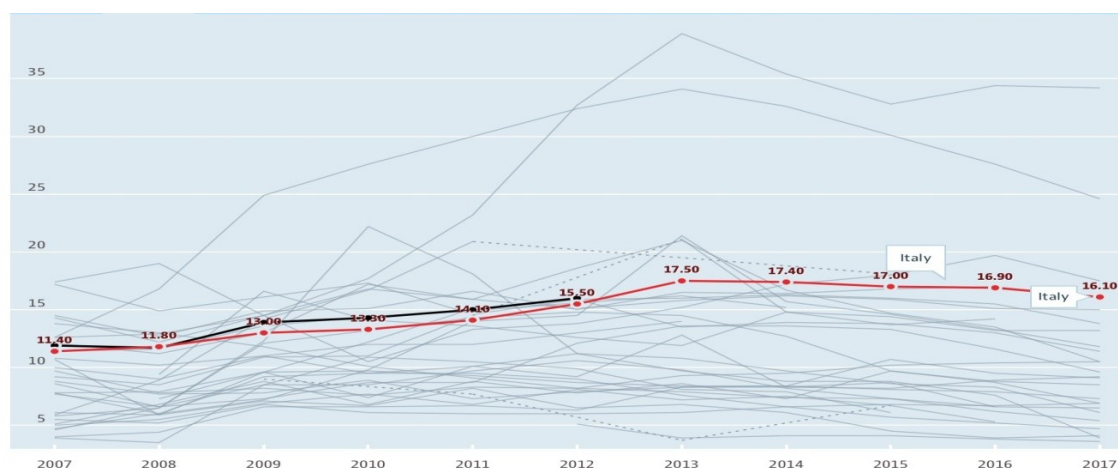


Foreign-born unemployment  
Men, % of foreign-born population, 2007-2017



Unemployment for Men is lower than the total foreign born unemployment, but it also had a spike in 2013. The gap between Italian and EU medium trend is bigger than the total one.

Foreign-born unemployment  
Women, % of foreign-born population, 2007-2017



Foreign-born unemployment for women is higher than the unemployment for men but goes along with the EU trend from 2007 to 2012. The spike of 2013 is softer than the previous ones.

source: OECD International Migration Statistics: Employment and unemployment rates by gender and place of birth.



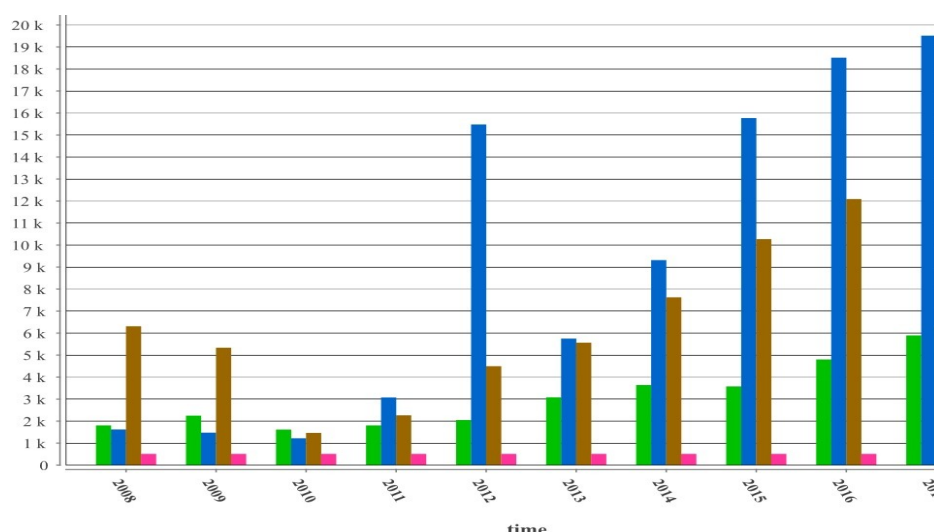


IMG 1,2,3 <https://data.oecd.org/migration/foreign-born-unemployment.htm>

## Reasons for migration

Italy 2017

First instance decisions on asylum applications by type of decision.



The chart shows that the main type of decision for migration in Italy since 2012 is the Humanitarian status in the last 6. Before 2012 the subsidiary protection status was the main reason for the asylum request.

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/graph.do?tab=graph&plugin=1&pcode=tps00192&language=en&toolbox=data>

First permits issued for remunerated activities by reason, length of validity and citizenship

**GEO:** Italy **DURATION:** Total **CITIZEN:** Total **UNIT:** Person

TIME	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
REASON								
Remunerated activities reasons	359,051	119,342	66,742	80,726	53,327	17,370	9,389	8,409
Remunerated activities reasons: Highly skilled workers	1,984	1,563	1,695	1,543	1,066	1,006	709	776
Remunerated activities reasons: Seasonal workers	22,345	15,204	9,715	7,560	4,805	3,570	3,520	3,593

### Legend

- Geneva Convention status
- Humanitarian status
- Subsidiary protection status
- Temporary protection status



## First permits by reason, age, sex and citizenship

**SEX:** Total **AGE:** Total **CITIZEN:** Total **UNIT:** Person

	TIME	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
REASON	GEO									
Total	Italy	589,988	331,083	246,760	243,954	204,335	178,884	222,398	186,786	:
Family reasons	Italy	180,391	141,403	119,745	108,358	99,051	109,328	101,269	112,607	:
Education reasons	Italy	25,676	30,260	30,631	27,083	24,373	22,870	16,847	17,963	:
Remunerated activities reasons	Italy	359,051	119,342	66,742	80,726	53,327	17,370	9,389	8,409	:

Source: Eurostat

## 3.5 Social inclusion: income distribution and monetary poverty, risk of poverty

As the study conducted by the “Observatory of migration” shows, there is a gap between EU natives and the NON EU natives of 8.1% in facts of employment in Europe. In Italy this gap is only 1%, the study also reveal that the probability to find a job in Italy is almost the same for EU born and NON EU born.

But the study also shows that NON EU born tend to find low-qualification jobs with a lower income, this create the effect that of monetary poverty is much more spread in NON EU born.

People at risk of poverty rate by board group of country of birth (population aged 18 and over)

**GEO:** Italy **AGE:** 18 years or over **SEX:** Total

TIME	2017
C_BIRTH	
EU28 countries except reporting country	28.1
Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	36.6

[http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=ilc\\_peps06&lang=en](http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=ilc_peps06&lang=en)



People at risk of poverty or social exclusion by broad group of country of birth (population aged 18 and over)

**SEX: Total AGE: 18 years or over**

	TIME	2017
C_BIRTH	GEO	
EU28 countries except reporting country	Italy	40.7
Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	Italy	48.4

[http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=ilc\\_peps06&lang=en](http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=ilc_peps06&lang=en)

Median income by broad group of country of birth (population aged 18 and over)

**UNIT: Euro INDIC\_IL: Median equivalised net income GEO: Italy SEX: Total AGE: 18 years or over**

TIME	2017
C_BIRTH	
EU28 countries except reporting country	13,700
Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	11,899

[http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=ilc\\_di16&lang=en](http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=ilc_di16&lang=en)

source: Eurostat

The Eurostat database charts shows the risk of poverty, social exclusion and monetary income is lower for the immigrants who are not born in the European Union.