Action Plan to improve and enhance the migratory data production system and data sources in Italy

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1. INTRODUCTION

Improvements in data collection are fundamental to obtain better quality statistics. That's why the SEEMIG project, with Work Package 4 Action Plan, defines a set of steps that need to be taken at the national, regional, and local levels, in order to improve data quality. To reach this goal it is important to start analysing the most important data sources in the domain of international migration, especially in relation to human capital and labour markets. The need for social statistics has to become more flexible and responsive to new requests in the mid to long term socio-economic developments as stated in the Wiesbaden memorandum. Cross-national evaluations of the processes of statistical data productions in South-East Europe (SEE) may then be useful to emphasize the peculiarities of data sources and data production processes in each SEE partner country and this way it may lead to better interpretation of them and to the definition of best practices to which to refer.[1] That is why the joint progress towards a common architecture for European social statistics, as stated in the Wiesbaden Memorandum, is the appropriate strategy to overcome such differences.

In Italy, for official statistics on migration the second decade of the new millennium will be crucial years. In the coming years, in fact major changes are affecting the main sources for the production of statistics on the phenomenon. Advances in technology, the spread of information technology and especially the expanding use of the Internet in the first decade of the new century have enabled significant improvements in the quality of the information produced and the efficiency of the processes that generate them. This is part of the process of acknowledging the utmost importance of ensuring the continuing relevance of social statistics in order to provide evidence for political decision making (Wiesbaden Memorandum). At the turn of the early 2000s, there has been in fact the transition (gradually more and more widespread and generalized) from statistical data collection based on paper forms to information collected via the web. These important transformations have allowed real-time online monitoring of the data entered by the respondent, according to compatibility check plans directly implemented in the online software procedures and modules. In this way, the respondent could receive real-time feedback as to the completeness and internal consistency of the information that he was about to send, being able to immediately rectify any non-responses / errors. During the present decade however, new and no less important changes are going to affect directly the sources and the processes used for the production of statistical information on migration refer to.

Actually, the administrative source (Population registers) and the Population Census, for Italy, are two main sources for the production of statistics on migration.[2] In this years the Italian Ministry of the Interior, with the collaboration of the Italian National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT) is starting the experimentation of the National Unified Population Register (ANPR), the unique archive which will replace, with a significant leap forward with reference to the quality of the statistical data derived therefrom, the existing more or less 8.100 municipal registries. Such a kind of organization, for example, will avoid double registrations that traditionally sometimes affected foreign population statistics based on local registries.

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[1] As highlighted in the Wiesbaden Memorandum standardisation has to be pursued by taking into account the diversity of production processes in Member States.

[2] Better access to administrative data, re-use of existing data and access to new data sources are areas to be developed at national and EU level (Wiesbaden Memorandum).

On the other hand, with projects like the SIM (Integrated System of Microdata), ISTAT is trying to exploit the potential of other administrative registers also containing information on the population and the foreign population, such as, tax, school archives pension, etc.. The information in these archives, suitably linked together through identifiers of individuals, can help to correct but also to integrate the information present in the Population Register.

In parallel, ISTAT is studying and intends to implement by the second half of the decade, the Permanent Census, or Continuous Census. Traditionally, the Population and Housing Census in Italy has been achieved through a contemporary and comprehensive survey of the entire population all over the country. The survey was regular ten-year period and involved the entire resident population. The very high cost of the census operations and reduced timeliness of statistical information resulting therefrom have made lean, over the past few years, in a different organizational setting. For the first time, in Italy in the coming years is going to be introduced a Population Census based on two different sample surveys: it will be a continuous, annual Census.

Important changes also involve other official sources that regularly provide information on migration, such as the continuous Labour Force survey conducted quarterly by ISTAT. As is well known, the search for a (better) job is one of the main factors that determine and guide the international (internal) migrations. After the experience conducted in 2008, a new module dedicated specifically to the foreign population in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) is going to be launched this year (2014) by ISTAT. The results of this study module added to the LFS will allow you to take fresh and more detailed information about the phenomenon.

Some new sample-surveys inside or outside the framework of the Italian Multipurpose sample surveys are also in the trial or in the course of implementing. They are aimed for example at the study of living conditions and the level of integration of foreigners in the Italian society. The results of these surveys will help to enrich the picture of the phenomenon of foreign population and migrations in Italy.

In this framework, key strategic recommendations points for quality migration statistics in the next years are the following:

1)L*ocal, national and transnational databases[3]*

• promoting and ensuring the maintenance and feeding of trans-national databases such as SEEMIG database beyond the lifespan of the project, trying to involve key national stakeholders and making them part of the project;

• maintaining and supplying the national databases, such as the site "Immigrants and new citizens" of the National Institute of Statistics and its data warehouse;

• encouraging the development of new local databases on migration, the standardization, maintenance and updating of the existing local databases (such as the databases of Italian regional Observatories on Immigration).

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3 There is at the moment, no designated institution, which can be responsible for maintaining these data base, e.g. in one of the national data archives. However, private research institutes may see in the short future the benefit of such initiatives and take over the database.

2) *Administrative sources*

• promoting and ensuring the development, implementation and continuous feeding of the Ministry of Interior's ANPR[4], in order to get that information needs/statistics on migration are taken into account yet at an early stage of the project (e.g., inclusion of migration - related variables, such as nationality , place of birth of the individual , nationality and place of birth of parents , acquisition of Italian citizenship , regular or irregular status of the migrant, etc.) - design, implementation and management (at the first stage) of the archive should be supported by ISTAT;

• designing, implementation and feeding of ISTAT's ANVIS (Statistical Population Virtual Register), for the statistical calculation of the population on the basis of the ANPR fluxes;

• promoting the access to the different available databases on migration and their integration (archives on residence permits - Ministry of the Interior, archives Economic and Fiscal-Social Security, Inland Revenue , etc - Archives on Education - Ministry education, university and Research, etc.);

• improving the quality of the information stored in the archives, such as for example the territorial level of disaggregation of data on resident permits etc.

• fostering the development of integrated archives, such as ISTAT's SIM (Integrated System for Microdata), for better integration/quality control of the information coming from the different sources (including ANPR, Census, Labour Force Survey);

• promoting greater international harmonization of content, definitions, classifications for the reference sources by raising awareness among all stakeholders about the opportunity to adopt the definitions and classifications defined by ISTAT and possibly internationally harmonized, or at least that to make it easy for administrative classifications to be translated in the statistical ones;

• encouraging the development and diffusion (through repeated trainings) among the manufacturers/users of local statistics of knowledge about the (national and international) laws that regulate the migration phenomenon and their latest developments and updates.

3) *Continuous Labour Force Survey*

• enlarging the sample size for the standard survey[5], in order to ensure a greater representation of the foreign population, and consequently the possibility of pushing the estimates up to a greater level of territorial disaggregation compared to the present;

• alternatively or waiting for that to happen, promoting regular and periodic replication of survey ad hoc modules dedicated to the study of the labour market for foreigners (like the module already implemented in 2008, or the new module programmed for 2014)

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4 Decree of The President of the Council of the Ministers no. 109 of 23 august 2013 "Regolamento recante disposizioni per la prima attuazione dell'articolo 62 del decreto legislativo 7 marzo 2005, n. 82, come modificato dall'articolo 2, comma 1, del decreto-legge 18 ottobre 2012, n. 179, convertito dalla legge 17 dicembre 2012, n. 221, che istituisce l'Anagrafe Nazionale della Popolazione Residente (ANPR). (13G00152)".
5 At the moment in Italy, there are insufficient resources to improve the coverage and reduce the non-response of the immigrant population, as it is not considered by ISTAT experts as a priority.

• promoting the standardization of the definition of "foreign population" and introducing new concepts in order to achieve greater adherence to the cognitive needs about the phenomenon (with reference to citizenship, place of birth, the second generations, Italian citizens for acquisition, etc.);

• strengthening the information about out –migration (e.g. including questions designed to capture the migration experience of all respondents and (absent) members of their households), in order to obtain comparable data about the incoming and outgoing flows recorded, with reference to the same period, from origin countries and destination countries.

4) *Sample surveys focused on the phenomenon of migration*

• facilitating the design and implementation of new surveys on the phenomenon, periodic, systematic and standardized at the international level;

• encouraging the design and implementation of new specific modules dedicated to the phenomenon in the sample households surveys such as the ISTAT Multipurpose survey on families;

• encouraging the design of sample surveys at the local level to investigate specific aspects of the phenomenon.

5) *Population Census*

• following the developments of the transition from the traditional to the permanent Census, making sure that the sample guarantees the reliability of the data collected on the foreign population and the variables of interest for the study of migration are regularly monitored, possibly taking advantage of the new Census to include main questions of interest, such as multiple citizenship, nationality and place of birth of the individual, nationality and place of parents' birth, questions on emigration abroad. Special attention must be given to coverage issues, considering the high mobility of migrants.

2. POSSIBILITIES OF SETTING UP DEVELOPMENTAL DATABASES ON NATIONAL, LOCAL AND TRANSNATIONAL LEVEL

The potential of local, national and transnational well built and integrated databases in terms of useful information to support policies, as well known, is huge. With reference to the phenomena of interest, for purposes of comparison of the situations of the different geographical areas of interest, the databases are a source of integrated information of great usefulness for the adoption of correct policies and strategies effectively targeted to the needs of the different territorial units.

In this domain, many attempts have been done recently, also in the field of official Italian statistics on migration, labour market and human capital, to overcome the traditional scheme based on different sources and different data collections or surveys to investigate the different aspects related to the above mentioned phenomena. In fact, traditionally in Italy the prevailing strategy has been to build sectorial statistics databases. You can find for example the DEMO (demography) database (http://demo.ISTAT.it/) that contains foreign population stocks and migration fluxes, the Dawinci database (http://dawinci.ISTAT.it/) containing Census 2001 data, etc.

This optic has recently been overcome by the I.Stat database (http://dati.ISTAT.it/). I.Stat is the unique data warehouse containing all the statistics produced by the Italian National Institute of Statistics. It is still being filled and updated with new data and it is regularly fed with the new information produced overtime by the different ISTAT departments. At present I.Stat doesn't still contains all the information disseminated by ISTAT with all its different communication tools (publications, reports, tables of data in excel sheets, etc.), but I.Stat contents are moving fast toward wholeness. Main topics of interest in the database are data on total and foreign population stock by sex and citizenship or by sex and age (and also marital status for total population), total and foreign population demographic flows (natural and migratory balances) by sex, total and foreign population time series re-built after the Censuses, Census data on total and foreign population, data concerning labour market (employed an unemployed persons, unemployment rate, inactivity rate and other characteristics of the labour market).

Possible construction of a national developmental database in migration, labour market and human capital.

For Italy, the first example of an integrated data warehouse specifically oriented to migration related phenomena is instead contained in the website "Immigrants and new citizens" (http://www.ISTAT.it/it/immigrati). Realized in the last years, the website and the related unique data warehouse (http://stra-dati.ISTAT.it/) for data on migration is the first attempt to put together in a single container information concerning different aspects of the phenomena (foreign population stock and fluxes, labour market , education, health, welfare and social care aspects, inequalities, social participation, justice and crime issues. In this new data warehouse the sources-based criterion is finally overcome, in an optic of giving to the public integrated information on the whole complex landscape covered by the migration related issues. Furthermore, in the website you can find useful information on different research programs that ISTAT is carrying on with other stakeholders (Public Administrations), such as the one on the "Integration process" and the one on the "Evaluation of policies and interventions for integration" with the Ministry of Interior, the one on the "Educational placement" with the City of Naples and the Campania Regional Education Office, the one on the

"Health conditions" with the Ministry of Health, etc.. Finally, the site provides an overview of national and international legislation on migration and, last but not least, a series of graphs and thematic maps on the phenomenon, which enable the analysis of the data in time series and the comparison at the international level[6].

Possible construction of local databases on migration, labour market and human capital

At the local level there are different important initiatives oriented to analyse the phenomenon and eventually build up local databases on migrations. Most relevant may be considered the ones made by the Regional Observatories, such as the the observatory of Region Emilia-Romagna, that produces the annual publication "Foreign immigration in Emilia-Romagna", in collaboration with Caritas/Migrantes (today UNAR/Idos) contributes to the preparation of the National Statistical Dossier on Immigration and coordinates the nine provincial observatories on immigration. Like the Region Emilia-Romagna, other Italian Regions enjoy the operational and informative support of regional observatories. It's the case for example of regions Lombardia (http://www.orimregionelombardia.it/), Friuli Venezia-Giulia (http://www.fvgsolidale.regione.fvg.it/), Piemonte (http://www.piemonteimmigrazione.it/site/), Veneto (http://www.venetoimmigrazione.it/) (see also the next paragraphs). A further effort could be made in this direction (local databases), by ensuring that these local initiatives assume a greater level of standardization and spread evenly in all the areas (regions).

Maintenance of SEEMIG transnational databases beyond SEEMIG's lifespan

At the international level, Eurostat and OECD databases are examples of transnational databases on migration data. Except for those, the most important example of such a kind of collections of data on the phenomenon is probably the SEEMIG database. SEEMIG Database's data were collected within the project 'SEEMIG Managing Migration and Its Effects in South East Europe Transnational Actions Towards Evidence Based Strategies' (SEEMIG/SEE/C/0006/4.1). It is important to ensure the maintenance and feeding of SEEMIG database also beyond SEEMIG project's lifespan. To encourage this process it may be useful the involvement of key national stakeholders to make them part of the project. The SEEMIG project is important also because it has established innovative methodologies to collect data and analyse specific migration aspects such as out-migration (see further chapters). Some data useful to feed SEEMIG database beyond its lifespan could be found (periodically updated) on the ISTAT website. Other information, if not published at the level of detail requested, could be purchased from ISTAT. Funding should be found for the imputation of data in the tables. Probably the UNITN will not be able to ensure sufficient funding to sustain all this economic burden by itself.

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6 More textual information in English would be helpful to many of those who do not easily read Italian. Even ISTAT does not exhaustively address this need.

3. NATIONAL LEVEL ACTIVITIES FOR MIGRATION RELATED DATA SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

3.1. Administrative data sources

As stated by Regulation (EC) No. 862/2007[7] "Enlargement of the European Union has brought an added geographical and political dimension to the scale of the phenomena associated with migration. It has also brought a further impetus to the demand for accurate, timely and harmonised statistical information. There is also an increasing need for statistical information regarding the profession, education, qualifications and type of activity of migrants." Harmonised and comparable Community statistics on migration and asylum are essential for the development and monitoring of community legislation and policies relating to immigration and asylum, and to the free movement of persons. There is a need to reinforce the exchange of statistical information on asylum and migration and to improve the quality of Community statistical collections and outputs which have, hitherto, taken place on the basis of a series of 'gentlemen's agreements'. In this framework, Regulation (EC) No. 862/2007 gives high importance to administrative sources. This kind of sources represents, not only for Italy, a major reference to evaluate the stock of immigrants and the fluxes of international migration to/from the Country. Information on foreign population living in Italy and inflows and outflows of total and foreign people with respect to the Italian territory and among the different local administrative units is regularly disseminated by the Italian national institute of statistics (ISTAT), on the basis of the data collected from the over 8,000 municipalities or "Comuni"[8]. Deriving from the same source, ISTAT produces also statistics on the number foreign nationals residing in the Country who acquired the Italian citizenships. The register of Italian citizens residing abroad (AIRE) instead, is detained by the Italian Ministry of the Interior and managed in collaboration with the local Municipalities and the Ministry of Foreign Affair (Consular Offices)[9] . Data on residence permits, elaborated by ISTAT, are also taken from the archives of the Ministry of the Interior. Some information on education of foreigners studying in the Country is drawn by ISTAT from the databases of the Italian Ministry of education, university and research.[10]

Legal authorization of the access of the statistical offices/institutions to individual data

To better understand how Italian relevant statistical offices/institution can access to individual data it is necessary to draw the legal framework in which they act and are involved. Access to aggregated or individual data for statistical purposes in Italy it is guaranteed to ISTAT - and other relevant institutions that produce official statistics - in the framework of the so called "National Statistical System" (SISTAN). The National Statistical System is the network of public and private entities that provide the country and international organizations with Italian official statistical information.

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[7] Regulation (EC) No. 862/2007 on Community statistics on migration and international protection and repealing Council Regulation.

[8] Before ANPR – so till now – there are paper modules travelling from a Municipality to another, and in the end to ISTAT (for statistical purposes) used to communicate registrations/deregistrations of individuals between municipalities (such as delays in cancellations, double registrations, etc.)

[9] The Ministry publishes some statistics on AIRE (http://infoaire.interno.it/stat_note.htm). Registration to. A.I.R.E. is carried out as a result of the declaration made by the migrant to the consular office responsible for the area within 90 days after the transfer of the residence and involves the simultaneous deletion from the Registry of Population (APR) of the municipality of origin. It is managed by the municipalities on the basis of data and information from consular representations abroad. The AIRE will be included in the ANPR.

[10] The Ministry publishes some data on residence permits. National data are published by ISTAT. The archive is updated using data coming from the «Prefetture», and the «Questure» (local offices of the Ministry) where the applicant submits its request for a residence permit.

Established by Legislative Decree no.322/1989[11], SISTAN includes: the National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT), the agencies that produce public statistical information (INEA, Isfol), the Statistical Offices of public central and local Administrations (including for example Territorial Offices of the Government, the Regions and Autonomous Provinces, the Provinces, the Municipalities, etc). Statistical offices of other public or private institutions that perform functions of public interest are also included. SISTAN was created with the intention to allow more effective management of national statistics by increasing the capacity to respond to the information needs of the Country, generating the synergies and complementarities that only coordination amongst the producers of statistical information can provide. SISTAN works in accordance and as an active part of the European Statistical System (ESS), placing the focus, for the statistical information planning, on the needs of European and international level as well as national. The Italian National Statistics Institute plays a role in directing, coordination, promotion and technical assistance to the statistical activities of the institutions and offices that are part of the National Statistical System. On the whole, over 3,000 offices participate to SISTAN, with about 9,500 employees. In addition to ISTAT, 60 public and private institutions participate to the National Statistical Programme (NSP), that contains the list of surveys, elaborations and projects or other statistical works of interest for public statistics, envisaged under the SISTAN[12]. The NSP is valid for three years and is updated every year. On the basis of Legislative Decree no. 322/89 (Art.4), a bureau of statistics may be set up within the public institutions and bodies that perform activities relevant for the purposes of the national statistical information. Main duties of the Statistical Offices are: a) to promote and carry out the collection, processing, dissemination and archiving of statistical data of interest for the administration of belonging, within the National Statistical Program; b) to provide the National Statistical System, for the subsequent statistical processing, with data coming from the administration of belonging (even in an individual form but without identifiers), concerning the jobs included in the National Statistical Program; c) to cooperate with other administrations in the collection of data envisaged in the National Statistical Program; d) to contribute to the promotion and development of administrative databases in order to make them more suitable and exploitable for statistical purposes. The role of Statistical Offices in the National Statistical System is crucial: the administrative sources could be goldmines from which extract precious statistical information, also in the domain of migrations. Obviously the administrative databases and archives are not conceived for statistical purposes. This may sometimes affect the effective exploitability of these sources for these purposes. Statistical offices staffed with qualified personnel may be able to contribute to produce better quality statistics and actually to collaborate to the tasks envisaged under Legislative Decree 322/89. Nevertheless and in spite of prescriptions of the Law, after 25 years statistical offices haven't still be constituted in every interested Administration or, if they are, not always the personnel is specifically qualified for the job.

Steps towards creating better integrated data sources

Envisaging the importance of making the different data sources become increasingly integrated one to another, Legislative Decree no. 322/1989 (Art.4) provides that the Statistical Offices implement the interconnection of belonging administration information systems with the National Statistical System (in respect for the anonymity of individual taxpayers and tax secrecy, for related topics). In

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[11] Legislative Decree no. 322 of September 6, 1989 "Norme sul Sistema statistico nazionale e sulla riorganizzazione dell'Istituto nazionale di statistica, ai sensi dell'art. 24 della legge 23 agosto 1988, n. 400".

[12] Report to the Parliament on the activity of ISTAT and the offices of SISTAN, Year 2011

order to accomplish to their tasks, the Statistical Offices have access to all the statistical information in the possession of the belonging administration, useful for the statistical requirements laid down by National Statistical Program (NSP), subject to certain restrictions (expressly provided by law) for particular categories of confidential data. To create better integrated data sources (integrated data sets, parallel use of several data sources) in this framework an important role is played by the Quality Circles. The Quality Circles are proactive organizations whose services ISTAT uses for the preparation of the NSP.[13] As stated before, the NSP establish the statistical jobs related to the production of official statistical information in Italy. It ensures that the different phenomena of interest for the Country are statistically investigated and represented in an integrated manner and without overlapping. Based on the tasks entrusted by their Statute, the Quality Circles analyze the demand for statistical information of the country, the Community and international bodies. They assess whether and how the supply of statistical information can be improved through the launch of new initiatives or through editing and better coordination of existing ones, suggesting the inclusion in the NSP of activities aimed at answering the needs of statistical information. They analyze the discrepancies between the demand for and the supply of statistical information and verify the actual performance of the work planned for their area, taking into account the information provided by ISTAT. The activities of the Circles are monitored annually. To be included in the NSP a job must first be discussed and approved by Quality Circles. Different Quality Circles are constituted on the basis of the main field of application (e.g. Population and family, living conditions and social participation; Health and social participation; Education, culture and recreation activities; Work and money transfer system of social security and welfare; Justice and security; etc.). It is interesting to observe that at present it doesn't exist a Circle expressly dedicated to migrations. The different aspects of the phenomenon are treated separately, in different circles. In order to produce more in-depth, accurate and integrated statistics on migrations, maybe it could be useful to set up a dedicated Circle of Quality for statistics related to international migration and migrants, to which invite the different Administrations that hold the basic information on the phenomenon. This would ensure a more efficient coordination in the output statistics but would also promote exchange of experiences and, this way, hopefully a better structuring and implementing of the administrative databases and of the (paper or electronic) administrative modules, to make them more and more suitable to satisfy the needs for statistical information on migrations.

Steps towards the introduction of PINs

A Quality Circle on migration data could also promote a greater integration amongst the databases detained by the different Administrations and covering the various aspects of the phenomenon. For example, promoting the correct compilation and recording in the administrative archives of the so called "individual fiscal code" as an identifier - a sort of PIN (personal identification number) - could enhance the possibilities to easily link, at the individual level, the attributes of the different variables recorded in the different databases. Actually in general in the archives the quality of the fiscal code (a combination, following a specific algorithm, of surname, name, sex, place and date of birth of the individual), if present, is quite good. Nevertheless, in addition to some cases of absence or invalid fiscal codes, there can be sometimes problems of record duplicates (due to double registrations) that anyway can usually be overcome with accurate procedures of quality check. Furthermore, for certain

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[13] Relevant research bodies are included in these Quality Circles only when involved in the production/dissemination of statistics of public interest in the field.

phenomena the information on the fiscal code may not be easily obtained from the source Administration, due to impediments related to the observance of the legislation on the confidentiality of personal data (e.g. for data on authors of crimes, on regarding health conditions). A typical example of the possible use of fiscal code to link information on migrations deriving from different sources is the link between the individual data on the stock of foreign population resident in Italy and foreign citizens regularly present in the Country. As it is well known, for non-EU citizens who intend to stay in Italy for more than three months it is necessary to possess a valid residence permit (since 2007 this requirement has become not necessary anymore for EU citizens, provided the possession of minimal income and health insurance). Some non-EU citizen might also apply for the registration in the Population register, some might not. It can also occur the case of a valid residence permit and its owner who has emigrated abroad. Moreover, not all the citizens of a foreign country that are regularly enrolled in the Population register need to possess a resident permit (for example, as yet mentioned, the citizens of a foreign EU country). It could be useful and of great interest to link, at the individual level, the information collected via the resident permits source, with the information deriving from the municipal Population Registers (LAC - Liste anagrafiche comunali). This would allow the researchers to estimate someway both the underestimation of regularly present foreign population in Italy (due to lack of registration in the Population registers by non-Eu citizens) and the underestimation of total foreign population regularly present in Italy due to the intrinsic characteristic of the Resident permits source (that can not include foreign EU-citizens) and the problem of valid permit/emigrated owner. The link would allow to draw more complete information about this population. For example, the reason of stay (job, family, study, asylum and other forms of protection, etc.) indicated in the Resident permits data could be related to other variables present in the LAC data, such as the place and the date of birth of the individual, or it's precise address of residence (Residence permit data only refers to the administrative boundaries of competence of the Territorial Government Offices – Prefetture, approximately the LAU-3 level of the international classification of local administrative units). It would be desirable to achieve a greater level of detail in spatial data on residence permits. In this regard, it should be taken into account that even if the data are collected at very local spatial level (the "Questure" – the Police offices to which the permit's application is addressed - are spread at the district or even more detailed level), the data are encoded only at provincial level (the "Prefetture" - the regional governmental offices). Security reasons probably hinibit the use of this information (location of all police stations). In the application module for a new permit or the renewal of an expired permit there is also information on the residency of the applicant, which is encoded up to the municipal level. But the quality of this information must be thoroughly checked: data on residence permits by municipality of residence of the individual are not validated. As for the other relevant issue concerning residence permits data, it is important to underline that since 2007 all minors are included in the statistics. In fact, accompanied minors are registered in their parents' resident permit, whereas non accompanied minors must have their own residence permit. So, until 2006 foreign minors regularly present in Italy were underestimated. Still concerning the residents permits data, using PIN's such as the fiscal code interesting studies could be also performed on (at least part of) the integration process of the immigrants, comparing the date of delivery of the Resident permit to the date of first enrolment in the Population register.

But in Italy recently there have been also some attempts to make the integration at the micro (individual) level. Two major projects for the construction of integrated databases of data on population (total and foreign) in Italy are the SIM (System of Integrated Microdata) project and its development, the project ARCHIMEDE (Integrated Archive of Microdata Economic and Demographic). Since March 2013 the trial of The ARCHIMEDE project has been performed. The Project ARCHIMEDE has used the SIM as reference information base. This latter is a basic statistical infrastructure carried out by ISTAT in the Censuses, Administrative and Statistical Registers Department (DICA). Inside SIM, elementary data on individuals, families and economic units are integrated using a plurality of databases deriving from administrative sources. The system includes information regarding characteristics of individuals and families (e.g. employment, education), characteristics of the economic units in which individuals carry out their activities (or their life), characteristics of the places of residence, work, study, etc., types of relationships between individuals, economic units and locations. The main goal of the SIM is the identification of the presence of the same basic unit (individual, economic unit, location, relation) in different sources and the attribution to it of a unique identification key, stable over time (PIN-number). The SIM is an integrated system: currently it integrates 58 files managed by different public administrations. In a completely illustrative purpose and considering the aim of this report, the most important are: municipal population registers (Anagrafi and AIRE), social security archives, archives of the non-pension benefits (e.g. for unemployed), insurance archives, Ministry of Education archives (students' and university student's registry, etc.), fiscal archives (tax files, income databases, VAT returns, etc.), archives of companies (registries of active enterprises and of employees of enterprises, etc.). The SIM provides better information and in a standardized way (thanks to the integration processes, identification and homogenization developed) compared to the traditional use of administrative sources for statistical purposes such as the creation and updating of statistical registers (an example is the register ASIA – Statistical Archive of Active Enterprises), the direct realization of estimates of variables for domains of interest, support for statistics in relation to both the improvement of production processes (sample design, estimates for small areas) and the identification of auxiliary information in the phase of the check and validation of the data. Because the SIM contains a lot of information related not only to the universes of (administrative) entities detected but also to a great number of (administrative) variables, it may be identified as an infrastructure from which to derive more complete statistical information also in order to develop new statistical analysis over time and restricted territorial areas. Obviously, such an architecture, in which information about elementary units coming from various data sources is integrated at the individual level, requires an appropriate organizational structure, in order to protect the right to privacy. Therefore, in relation to the nature of the project, it will be necessary to define "ex ante" rules for the treatment and the distribution of individual data, which ensure compliance with the standards for the protection of personal data and statistical confidentiality. As in the collections of micro-integrated information there may be "attractive" data for the SISTAN[14] members, for example for purposes of control and surveillance (intelligence) by the different Administrations, it will be necessary to develop adequate means of supervision on the use that applicant statistical offices are going to make of these data. It is evident that, even for foreign population and for migrations data, the Project SIM and ARCHIMEDE could represent an important innovation, allowing an enrichment of the information disposable on the phenomenon. It would be useful to better follow and analyze stocks of foreigners actually insistent

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[14] SISTAN, Italian Statistical National System. See also the following chapters.

on the territory (overcoming the administrative concept of "resident person") and their fluxes all over the Italian territory. For example, thinking about non censused foreigners, the integration of municipal registers with other administrative sources (such as archives of workers, retired people, students, permits of stay) to find "signs of their presence" beyond the administrative residence, during last Census proved to be very useful, providing in the meanwhile new socio-economic information on the individuals. Ultimately, the integration between LAC/ANPR[15] and other kind of individual data archives, realized in SIM and ARCHIMEDE, will allow the end user to carry out, for each municipality, evaluations at the micro level with very detailed information. With Permanent Census these information may be used e.g. by the municipal administrative offices for the purpose of continuously reviewing the registry after each census round.

Finally, it is important to add that some administrations, such as the National Institute of Social Security, are introducing personal PIN for specific purposes (eg, for access to telematic services of the Institute).

As you can imagine, the real revolution above mentioned will imply necessary enhancements of the integration and harmonization of definitions in the different data sets on migration, greater efficiency in collecting information, improvements in coverage and quality of data, better timeliness of the information. Ultimately in the next years all these changes could heavily affect the production processes of statistics on migrations and in the end they hopefully would result in a more complete, accurate, timely and adequate statistical information on the migratory phenomena.

Steps towards a better knowledge of data producers/users of relevant legal regulations with regard to emigration and immigration (e.g. repeated trainings)

Initiatives aimed to improve the knowledge of data producers/users of relevant legal regulations with regard to emigration and immigration could be carried out under the initiatives of the School of Statistics and Social and Economic Analysis (http://www.ISTAT.it/it/istituto-nazionale-di-statistica/attivit%C3%A0/scuola-superiore-di-statistica). The School of Statistics and Social and Economic Analysis was established in 2011 by ISTAT and offers different kind of activities and training courses to the operators of the National Statistical System, the personnel of enterprises, public administrations and other national and international institutions, professionals and citizens, statistical systems of the International Cooperation Partner Countries, universities and researchers, public and private schools. Outside the course catalog, ad hoc courses based on specific needs and objectives are also provided. Blended Distance and e-Learning courses complete the offer.

Steps towards the harmonization of definitions in different migration data sets

The Quality Circle could also represent the occasion to promote, as far as possible, standardization of definitions and classifications adopted within the databases of the different Administration. This is fundamental to make it possible to use the statistical data derived from them in an integrated manner. Some steps ahead have been done recently in this direction, for example in the field of territorial units classifications. Usually the ISTAT official classification of Regions, provinces, Municipalities is adopted in main archives containing migration data. But if we only think to the classification of foreign countries (useful to encode the citizenship, or the place of birth – if abroad –

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[15] LAC, Municipal Resident Population Lists; ANPR National Resident Population Register, see also the following paragraphs.

of the individuals in many administrative archives on migration) we can find different classifications adopted by different Administrations. ISTAT and the Ministry of the interiors use the same ISTAT official classification of foreign countries (http://www.ISTAT.it/it/archivio/6747) but, for example, this code is not always adopted in the fiscal archives (such as the one of the Ministry of the Economy – Agency of revenues). As for definitions, the definition of "foreigner" is shared and harmonized at the national level - and based on citizenship - , but further problems concern the definition of the aggregate "foreign population" itself. Much work could be done in the Circle for example to get to common definitions of more elaborate concepts, able to better describe the current state of migration phenomena in Italy, as for example the concepts of "second generation" which anyway are strongly related to the concepts of "foreigner" (immigrants + foreign citizens born in Italy - second generation) and immigrants (foreign-born persons, country or foreign nationals). On the same topic, it is important to underline that if data of Ministry of the interior concerning acquisition of citizenship do not include the cases of *juris communicatio* and benefit of law for birth in Italy (and so , these individuals who acquired the Italian citizenship didn't appear in the statistics), the estimation process of these data has recently been updated using information coming from module ISTAT P2&P3 (foreign resident population demographic balance). The module collects the same information coming from the municipalities, that include also those kinds of procedures to acquire the Italian citizenship. So, nowadays, the information on the number of foreign people that become Italian each year is more complete and inclusive of all the cases provided by law (marriage, naturalization, application at age of 18 years old, and transmission to cohabiting children).

Steps towards improving data collection procedure

Data collection procedures in the last decade have undergone great improvements. Advances in technology, the spread of information technology and especially the expanding use of the Internet in the first decade of the new century have enabled significant improvements also in the efficiency of the migration statistics production processes. At the turn of the early 2000s, there has been in fact the transition (gradually more and more widespread and generalized) from statistic data collections based on paper forms to information collected via web-modules. It's the case for example of the module ISTAT P2&P3, concerning foreign resident population, sent by the municipalities via the ISTAT website Indata (https://indata.ISTAT.it/). These important transformations have allowed real-time online monitoring of the data entered by the respondent, according to compatibility check plans directly implemented in the online software procedures and modules. In this way the respondent can receive immediate feedback as to the completeness and internal consistency of the information that he is about to send, being able to immediately rectify any non-responses / errors. In some cases information is collected via electronic files, according to predetermined formats – it's the case of the Ministry of the interior's data on residence permits. This solution allows you to shorten the process of validation of the information, avoiding the step of recording and encoding data. In the future, maybe a direct link to administrative registers will be possible obtaining real-time updated information directly derived from the source databases: it's what is supposed to happen for example for ANPR and ANVIS. The ANPR (National Population Register) is an ambitious project that the Ministry of the interiors is carrying on with the consulting support of ISTAT. Law no. 221/201216, in the section on Agenda and Digital Identity (Art.2) modifies the Art.62 of Legislative Decree no.

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[16] Law no. 221 of December 17, 2012 (conversion in Law of Decree-Law no. 179 of 18 October, 2012).

82/200517, de facto introducing in Italy the National Population Register. The ANPR overcome the previous attempt of creating the "National Population Register Index" (INA), a national database containing only part of the information stored in the Municipal Population Registers. Furthermore, it replace the Italian Population Resident Abroad Register (AIRE - "Anagrafe degli Italiani residenti all'estero") established under the Law no.470/199818. Without prejudice to the powers of the municipalities to certificate the personal data (Art.33 of Decree of President of the Republic no. 223/198919) the ANPR should gradually replace the municipal Population Registers. The replacement was supposed to be completed by 31 December, 2014 but probably the deadline will be postponed. Once completed, this revolution in the organization of the Italian Resident Population Registers hopefully will guarantee much more quality on population and migrations statistics. Just think about the possibility of drastically reducing (eliminating, from a technical point of view) the time buffer between the registration in the municipality of destination and the cancellation from the municipality of origin, guaranteed by the unified database and resulting in much more control over possible temporary "double" recordings of the same citizen in the registers of both municipalities. The success of this important innovation is strictly related to the correct implementing of the new database, as well as to the real will of all the involved parties in the project to see it fully realized (continuity of supply, care of the intrinsic quality of the data, etc.). Unlike the previous attempt, laid on the Project INA which allowed the parallel operation of the two systems (national and local), the ANPR project involves the replacement of the old scheme of local registers, enabling the municipalities to keep their own local databases for their specific administrative functions only if fed with ANPR data. The is the implementation of ANPR is entrusted to a big software-house. For the success of the whole operation, anyway, it is important to involve also all the software houses that were in charge of the maintenance and feeding of the previous municipal registers. Also storage procedures are fundamental: e.g. all transactions for the same individual (and the same case) should be registered and stored separately, with the same PIN and with reference dates.

Improvements in data collection procedures could be usefully shared and proposed to other Italian Administrations taking part of the SISTAN in a Quality Circle on migrations.

Steps towards the inclusion of migration-related questions into administrative and statistical data collections

The introduction of migration related questions into administrative and statistical data collections is a fundamental issue in order to be able to depict a more accurate and updated picture of the phenomenon of migration, now that Italy is becoming more and more a "mature" immigration country.[20] This type of questions is useful to distinguish among different sub-groups of foreign population but also allows you to collect data also concerning Italian citizens of foreign origin. The occasion to achieve this goal is the constitution of ANPR. From the new archive in fact, according to

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[17] Legislative Decree no. 82 of March 7, 2005.
[18] Law of October 27, 1988 no. 470, "Population and Census of Italians abroad".
[19] Decree of President of the Republic no. 223 of May 30, 1989, "Regolamento anagrafico".
[20] For items/questions which are not needed to make and document administrative decisions are unlikely to be registered accurately by case officers, if at all. That's why, for example, data on education or profession coming from Population Registers are not reliable. This problem may disappear by designing electronic forms to be completed by the applicant or on his/her behalf. For the respondent, the answer to specific questions will be more accurate if there is own obligation - convenience/inconvenience in answering/non answering the question.

the defined record layouts, not only information on citizenship and country of birth of the individual will be derived, but also on citizenship and place of birth of parents. Furthermore, it will be possible to group individuals in families, so that foreign and mixed families' analysis will be possible. This is the result of the collaboration between ISTAT and the Ministry of the interior and that's why it is crucial that ISTAT keeps on supporting and following the ANPR project.

Steps towards making better estimates

In this field it is necessary to keep on working on more and more accurate and efficient processes of validation of the data coming from administrative sources. These improvements are strictly connected to the improvement and refinement of software for quality control, the strategies for recovery of missing information or the software for the imputation of missing. Great advances have been done in this field, even if further improvements are still possible.

Steps towards the improvement of data production process between phases of data provision for authorities till the phase of data publication

More can be done to collect information when offering assistance to migrants in the process of submitting the various applications that constitute the bases for the contents of the administrative archives which, in turn, represent the source for many statistical data on the phenomenon would be desirable. It would surely enhance the quality of the information. Unfortunately, often these types of services are not provided in the country. Hopefully you can find at the counter an employee who speaks a foreign language, different from Italian. Disposing of sufficient funds, it would be possible to imagine a different organization, in which qualified personnel (or, at least, foreign language speaking) could be enrolled to assist migrants in their operations. In some cases, the assistance is granted by non-profit private associations or by public employees (interpreters or cultural mediators) and this assistance should be encouraged and promoted. But in most cases granting a similar level of assistance is not possible in the phase of data provision for authorities, in case of administrative data collections.

3.2. Labour Force Survey

The Labor Force Sample Survey is the main source of statistical information about the Italian labor market, included in the NSP. The information gathered from the population constitute the basis on which official estimates of the employed and the unemployed people are derived, as well as information on the main aggregates of the job market: occupation, sector of economic activity, hours worked, type and duration of contracts, training. The survey data are used to analyze also other individual, family and social factors, such as increased labor mobility, changes in professions, growth in female participation etc. Official estimates of the main aggregates of labor supply are produced and disseminated on a monthly basis at the national level and on a quarterly basis at the regional level; annually official estimates at NUTS-3 level (Province) are also available. The labor force sample survey, conducted continuously since 1959, was extensively rebuilt since 2004 in content, definitions, technical and organizational aspects. In particular, until 2004 the survey was carried out only in a specific week for each quarter of the year. Since this year instead, as established by Regulation no. 577/98 of the Council of the European Union[21], the snapshot has been taken every week of the year

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[21] Council Regulation (EC) No 577/98 on the organisation of a labour force sample survey in the Community.

and the survey has been harmonized at European level with regard to the contents, definitions and main methodological aspects. The significant innovations introduced in the production process and substantial methodological advancements led to an improvement in the quality of the data provided by the survey, including those relating to foreigners. The main characteristics of the sampling design remained unchanged in comparison to the previous survey. Also the new survey uses a two-stage sample (respectively municipalities and families), with stratification of the first-stage units. For each sampled municipality, a random sample of families is extracted from the Population register. The rotation pattern of the sample families provides that each family participate survey for two consecutive quarters, will not be interviewed in the next two quarters and participate in the survey again for another two quarters. On the whole, every family must be interviewed four times. The introduction of computer assisted methods for the collection of data is another important aspects of the new survey. A mixed CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interview)-CATI (Computer Assisted Telephone Interview) technique is used to make the interviews.

Steps towards increasing the availability/coverage of foreigners by mitigating the language barriers during the fieldwork

In the LFS the missed interviews of foreign families are largely attributable to external factors: population register not always up to date, high mobility in the area, great difficulty in tracing the individual (also due to prolonged job timetables). The number of foreign families who do not want to collaborate for the interview actually is very low. These families, however, would probably be willing to be interviewed if the questionnaires were translated into their own language.

Among the reasons for rejection of foreign families, actually the understanding of the Italian language plays the main role, the lack of cooperation resulting as a minor issue. Usually, the foreign households interviewed for the first time are available also for subsequent interviews[22]. Probably a smaller number of denials and a better coverage of the survey could be achieved by mitigating the language barriers during the fieldwork. However, this improvement is not easy to translate into organizational changes in the data collection process. Foreigners resident in Italy come from more or less 200 different countries. Over half of them are, however, citizens of only five countries, while citizens of the top twenty countries account for almost 82% of the total foreign resident population. Romanian citizens, with over 820,000 residents, constitute a fifth of the total, followed by Albanians, Moroccans, Chinese and Ukrainian[23]. Introducing versions of the LFS questionnaire translated in as much foreign languages as it is possible (at present 12: Italian, German, English, Albanian, Arab, Chinese, French, Romanian, Spanish, Russian, Polish), as well as enrolling foreign languages skilled interviewers, could be useful in this respect. These changes would probably lead to a rise in costs of the investigation and would ensure better quality survey results for this particular subset of the population.

Steps towards boosting the immigrant sub-sample and adjusting it to the real territorial distribution of immigrants

Boosting the immigrant sub-sample and adjusting it to the real territorial distribution of immigrants could represent a great improvement in collecting the information on labor market for foreigners. It

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[22] Mario Albisinni e Luciana Quattrociocchi, Gli stranieri nella rilevazione sulle Forze di lavoro. ISTAT - Metodi e norme, n.27 – 2006.

[23] ISTAT - Gli stranieri al 15° Censimento della popolazione, 23 dicembre 2013.

is important, in this regard, to underline that especially for foreign population, the registered place of residence may not represent the real place where the individual (or the family) lives or spends most of his time. For the different Italian municipalities, concepts like "Present population of the municipality "or "Usually city users" (see also the ARCHIMEDE project - chapter 2), could reveal useful to better trace and locate foreign families to be interviewed. As concerns the difficulties of interviewing foreigners, the extraction phase of the sample of families is very important. The correct identification of the survey units is in fact a crucial aspect. The extraction procedures of the second stage units of the sample are assigned to the sampled municipalities, based on population register lists of residents. Errors in the lists or the presence of any other problem in the extraction stage can jeopardize the validity of the survey results. As mentioned before, since 2004 the municipalities in the sample were asked to indicate the nationality of the head of the family, in order to determine the number of households with foreign holder. The use of the registry lists suffers some limitations. More specifically, the regulatory provisions relating to the taking of residence for foreigners as well as the delays in updating the register lists, especially for failure or delay in recording all the movements in the area, are the main obstacles to the advancement of the quality of also of LFS data on foreigners. In this regard, it should be remembered that, since 2007 residence may be asked for by foreign nationals who are normally staying in a dwelling and possess some insurance and income requirements (or, for non EU-nationals, who possess a valid residence permit or requested it). If a foreigner applies for residing with another family, the host family holder must clearly express the relationship with the applicant and give his consent to cohabitation in a declaration. On request, the foreigner may ask for being registered in its own individual family at the same address. The municipality then provides an audit carried out by the municipal police, to confirm the actual residence of the applicant. In any case, the foreign national must go to the Commissariat competent for territory in order the new address to be noted in the residence permit. As you can understand, in presence of such a complex procedure, the lack of information on the requirements of the law and often the inadequate knowledge of the Italian language may sometimes determine missed residence recordings for foreigners. At the same time, facing bureaucratic difficulties, it is possible that a number of foreigners who moved abroad or returned to their country of origin do not disclose their movement to the authorities because they do not know exactly what and/or how to do it. In conclusion, missed residence registrations of foreign nationals produce undersized resident's registers, while lack in cancellations produce a number of virtual residents resulting in overestimating the foreign population list. Moreover, these phenomena may occur with different intensity in different areas.

A further limitation in the LFS data about foreigners arises from the temporal gap between the time of extraction in the register of families and the next stage of the interview. In particular, the families extracted undergo the interview stage step by step, up to a maximum of 15 months after the time of extraction. The first interview is the most delicate moment for what concerns the availability of families, in particular those of foreigners. But, as the distance between the extraction from the register and the interview increases, the probability that a number of families changed their residence increases too. These families of course could not be interviewed. In this regard, in order to better understand the difficulties to grasp fully the aggregate of foreigners is important to consider the length of stay of foreigners in the sampled municipalities. It is clear, in fact, that the probability of capturing a higher number of foreigners increases with the stability of living in the same municipality. In this respect, about a third of foreigners recorded in the 2001 census resided in Italy for at least 10

years. This result testifies, when compared with the data of the 1991 census, the increasing stabilization of foreigners in the Italian society, even if this process does not exclude the possibility of movements within the country. Based on census information, work is the main reason for moving to Italy for nearly half of the foreigners. This is particularly true for men, while for women the main reason becomes the presence of other family members throughout the country. Last but not least, there is the problem of the missed interviews due to the explicit rejection of foreigners to cooperate with the survey.

Steps towards the harmonization of the definition of household membership

One thing to point out, because it has influence on the coverage of the information about the foreign population, is the definition adopted for the survey unit. It is the "de facto family" as a set of people who live together, bound by ties of marriage, kinship, affinity, adoption, guardianship or affection. The discriminating elements for the detection of the de facto family are the habitual cohabitation as well as the usual family relationship and/or affective ties that bind the members of the family. Guests, domestic workers, tenants of part of the dwelling are not considered members of the family. For our purposes, it is worth to highlight the exclusion, from components to interview, of the foreign domestic helpers residing in an Italian family. On the other hand, the above-mentioned definition does not consider a "de facto family" the persons who are not related by kinship and/or emotional ties, even if they live in the same accommodation for reasons of affordability. The phenomenon is of some importance in the case of foreigners, where several families, especially single-person, live together to share expenses. The choice of the family (and not of the households) is due to the fact that the base lists for the extraction of the sample families are the municipal Population register lists in which individuals are grouped in families. This procedure actually leads to a reduction of the potential number of foreign individuals to be interviewed. Unfortunately, updated lists of individual grouped in households (instead of families) are not available. Anyway, some questions concerning other persons who permanently live at your home and who are not relatives or friends of the family members, such as domestic servants, students or workers renters are asked in the questionnaire after the last family member has been interviewed. Sex, citizenship, age, highest school qualification, employment status, months of stay in the family. This information is important at least to understand how many people live in a family different from their own one in Italy and who these persons are.

Steps towards the standardization of concepts for identifying foreign-born population

In the Labor Force Survey, the criterion used to identify the foreign population is the citizenship. In Italy the citizenship is governed by the *jus sanguinis*: this means that are considered foreigners not only immigrant of first generation, but also the descendants, at least until they do not acquire the Italian citizenship (the time may vary, depending on the reason for acquiring – marriage, naturalization, automatic transmission for minors cohabitant sons of a foreign parent who acquires the Italian citizenship, inquiry at the 18th birthday, etc.). The criterion of citizenship at present is the best possible criterion, in a country like Italy that in the last few decades has been transforming from a country of emigration to a country of immigration and in which naturalization process requires years. Using the criterion of the country of birth would put under risk of biasing the representation of the participation of foreigners in the Italian labor market, because of the inclusion of numerous Italian citizens born abroad (return migrants). The choice of the criterion of nationality is further supported by the fact that the two main archives of immigration in Italy (the Ministry of the Interior's

archive on residence permits and the ISTAT one on foreigners enrolled in the municipal registries) are also based on citizenship, with the consequent possibility to compare the results obtained by the LFS with the data of these archives with regard to socio-demographic characteristics of the foreign population. It is understood that the choice can be considered acceptable in a context like the present. But the stabilization of a large area of the immigrant population and the rise of the second generation will soon widen the overall number of naturalizations. This would make no longer appropriate to use the only citizenship's criterion for the identification of foreigners. That is, in order to achieve a snapshot of the phenomenon nearer to the reality you should combine several criteria to identify no more the "foreign population" but the wider notion of "population of foreign origin". This latter would be composed of individuals (born in Italy or abroad) with foreign citizenship or naturalized. In this respect, it could reveal important to exploit the information contained in the ANPR (citizenship, place of birth) in order to try to detect labor market characteristics for the wider "foreign origin" population, as defined above.

Steps towards the inclusion of supplementary questions regarding emigration or labor force out-migration

Some questions concerning emigration are included in the LFS questionnaire: work location and possible immigration to start the present work, availability to emigrate to find a job, place of birth, place of residence one year and two years before, place of birth of parents, intention to change the residence in the next three/nine months. It could be useful, for those who resided or worked abroad, to add some more questions about the past residence/job, if abroad (for example the reasons for emigrating, the duration of stay/job abroad, the reasons to come to Italy, etc.). That, combined with other characteristics of the person (such as citizenship, place of birth, etc.) could put some light on phenomena like brain-drain or, more in general, out-migration. Especially in a period of economic crisis like the present, for Italy the above discussion of issues related to the LFS seems very pertinent.

Possibilities of using SEEMIG pilot methods

As stated before, although Italy during the latest decades has been primarily an immigration country, nevertheless in the more recent years new fluxes of emigration (not only of qualified personnel) have started, probably due to the economic crisis. If the crisis does not mitigate its effects on employment and labour market in the near future, also for Italy the pilot study methodology set up in SEEMIG project could prove helpful to measure out-migration, especially if we consider that no official methodology on the subject has been built up in the country. Increasing knowledge about out-migration is a top priority in SEEMIG project. An innovative methodology has been developed by SEEMIG project partners to find out about the main characteristics of emigrant population. The idea was to make use of a big, representative data collection to find households whose members (or relatives of members) moved abroad. In the second stage of the research the survey design involves to contact these persons with a more detailed survey about their (out)-migration experiences. A key aspect of the method is that these emigrants (under certain conditions) properly represent all persons emigrating from the given country, so their characteristics reflect the characteristics of the whole migrant population. The pilot study using this innovative methodology is carried out in Hungary and Serbia. With lessons learnt, SEEMIG project is aiming to provide a best practice that could be implemented in other European countries. The data collection is based on the Labour Force Survey, which has the advantage that it is carried out in all European countries, this being the key to

standardized data collection methods and a substantial sample size to carry out the migrant survey. Formulating new, constant LFS questions concerning outmigration could help to analyse recent developments of the phenomenon in Italy. Actually, once you've mitigated the language barriers and overcome a possible mistrust or convenience not to be interviewed (let's think about people whose regularization of stay in Italy is in progress), it is true that it is easier (and maybe also less expensive) to reach out to immigrants in the destination country than to emigrants from a home-country.

Steps towards the harmonization and wider selection of non-response codes

Further steps could be done in the direction of harmonization of non-response codes. In the Italian LFS questionnaire the non-response codes are the codes 997 (don't know), 998 (don't answer). These are the classical residual choices for questions with closed answer. It will also be interesting to set up a list of non-response codes for missing interviews, to classify them in order to set up better strategies to avoid these missing. In general, the international standardization of non-response codes and also a wider selection of codes, able to describe main categories of non-response reasons would be desirable.

The ad hoc modules on labor market for foreigners

Finally, it is important to underline that in 2008 a LFS "ad hoc" module on Labor market situation of migrant was carried out. More precisely, the answers given by foreigners and by the so-called naturalized foreigners and questions contained in the ad hoc module "The integration of migrants and their descendants in the labor market" refers to the second quarter of 2008. Foreigners are people with different nationalities from the Italian; naturalized foreigners are the individuals born abroad to parents also born abroad who acquired Italian citizenship. The information gathered in the module (questions were addressed to individuals between 15 and 74 years) was aimed at understanding the degree integration in the labor market and included: any help received in Italy to find work, the contribution to the inclusion in the labor market provided by public and private services, recognition of qualifications, the perception of doing an adequate job in their competences. The module also provided information on the degree of use of the Italian language in different contexts (work, family, friendships) with reference only to foreign workers. The data referring to naturalized first generation (people born abroad to parents who were born abroad, who have acquired citizenship Italian) can be associated with those on the participation in the labor market of foreign citizens. Due to the criteria used for the definition of international migration in the module (according to the choices made by the EU for the identification of migrants) and to the specific questions on citizenship (actual and at birth), place of birth and place of birth of parents of the individual, it was possible to distinguish peculiar groups of resident population (sons and daughters of Italian emigrants, second generations of foreigners who acquired the Italian citizenship, etc.). The results of the survey, in the various aspects analyzed, have proved to differ consistently with respect to the collective of reference. A new edition of the module "ad hoc" on labor market for foreigners in Italy is going to be performed in 2014.

3.3. Migrant-specific surveys

The main Italian migrant-specific survey

There have been some attempts to extend the knowledge on immigrants over the traditional sources (administrative, census-type or LFS), conducted by various countries: possible examples are the National Immigrant Survey in Spain (2007), the Survey on integration of migrants and their descendants in France (2008), etc.. The main official migrant-specific sample survey conducted in Italy is the survey on the "Status of Foreign Citizens and their Social Integration". The Italian experience of a migrant-specific survey on families represents an important step forward in the direction of the collection of migration detailed data, integration and living conditions of foreigners in the host country. It allows you to get information that is impossible to draw from administrative sources. This first experience has laid the groundwork for identifying the weaknesses and strengths of these kind of surveys, in order to reach further improvements in the future. The survey is included in the Italian National Statistical Program. Performed in 2011, it collected basic information relating to the living conditions of foreign nationals (including naturalized, that is people who have acquired Italian citizenship after birth). The survey has been carried out on a sample of about 12,000 households distributed among about 800 Italian municipalities of different demographic size. The interviews took out in the period from May to July 2011. They were conducted at sampled family homes by an interviewer instructed by ISTAT, who visited the family. If the interviewer didn't find anyone at home, he would have left a note in which the day and time of his next visit was reported. The information collected has permitted to have an overview of the characteristics, behaviors, attitudes and opinions of the foreign population in Italy: actually, a wide range of topics were faced. The main investigated aspects are: household composition, education, migration path, employment status, discrimination, health, integration, security, condition and living environment of foreign nationals. Many details have been requested, relating to different aspects of people's lives such as family, marriage, children, schooling, religious affiliation and linguistic diversity, migration history, work history, current working conditions, health conditions, the use of and access to health services, lifestyles, social relationships, social participation, experiences of discrimination, safety against crimes, experiences of victimization, housing conditions, etc.. Survey units are the *de facto* families with at least one foreign component; statistical units are the foreign components of the family. Data were collected through an electronic questionnaire stored in a laptop, in which the interviewer recorded the answers given by family members to the individual questions (CAPI technique). The interviewers had at their disposal versions of the same questionnaires translated into several foreign languages, for people who do not speak Italian. The survey design involves a balanced sampling. For the extraction of the municipalities within the layers a balanced selection has been applied, in order to achieve greater representation of foreign nationalities distributed very unevenly across the Italian territory. The sampling procedure provides reliable data at the level of 4 different estimate domains (NUTS-1 level): North West, North East, Centre, South and Islands.

How could systematic, internationally standardized, survey-based migration-related data collection can be introduced

The introduction of systematic, internationally standardized, survey-based migration-related data collections is desirable in order to dispose of regularly updated information on the migratory phenomenon richer than the one obtained from the administrative sources, the Population Census

and the thematic data collections such as the Labor force survey. Dedicated surveys may add detailed information on migration patterns and characteristics of the migrants, concerning different aspects of the migration experience such as those very relevant, associated with the integration and living conditions, or return migration, that is not easy to derive from administrative sources or census-type surveys (even in an integrated approach). It would be useful to enhance the programming and coordination of this type of local or national surveys, at the international level, in order to guarantee replications, timing, quality standards for the results. Ideally, the harmonization should involve not only the main immigration EU countries (such as Germany, Spain, France, etc.), but also the main European emigration countries. More or less a half of the foreign population residing in Italy is represented by citizens of an Eastern Country. The harmonization could highlight the aspects related to the emigration phenomena and help to solve the problem of the frequent non comparability between the out-migration data coming from the emigration country and the correspondent immigration data collected in the immigration country. Further advancements could be done by making these surveys become periodic (cfr. The following paragraph argues on the possibility of implementing a longitudinal migrant survey).

Furthermore, the countries should be provided with harmonized and updated recommendations and guidelines[24]. Regulation (EC) No 862/2007 at Art.9 (Data sources and quality standards) lists sample surveys between the data sources to consider for studying migration related phenomena, if available in the Member State and in accordance with national laws and practices. However it does not provide more specific instructions about this type of surveys as possible source of data on migration. It simply mentions them within the broader context of the definitions provided for aggregates deriving from administrative sources. Nevertheless, these kind of sources are well characterized and they greatly differ from administrative and Census-type sources. In terms of contents, for example, compared to the latters, normally they allow to collect larger and more targeted information, going more in depth in details for the each surveyed aspect of the phenomenon.

How could surveys be designed at transnational, national and on a local level

In order to design migrant-specific surveys at transnational level, it would be useful to promote coordination among the different initiatives conducted by different countries. The topic should be discussed at the transnational level (Eurostat, SEEMIG, etc.) involving national main producers of statistic information on migrants (ideally the national institutes of statistics). Thinking to the Italian situation, the most appropriate structures inside ISTAT will be the Directorates for demographic and social statistics. The second step would be to negotiate with the countries when and how to start a similar type of survey and produce specific international regulation on the matter (if in the framework of the European statistics) or understand if the sure interest on the initiative is supported by the necessary economic funding and human resources to identify, if necessary, a possible donor organization. A possible technical solution for implementing such a kind of survey could be the one proposed in the Hungarian SEEMIG Action Plan. The base principle is to collect more in-depth information directly from immigrants in a representative manner, launching a new, harmonized immigrant survey in the main immigration countries and also countries with ethnically homogenous immigrant groups in Europe. The main motivation for this is that it is easier to reach out to immigrants in the destination country than to emigrants from a home-country. By applying standard

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[24] E.g. United Nation Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, 1998.

methodology with harmonized survey-questions in each country, this approach would provide the opportunity to exchange data between countries. Valuable data on emigrants for example from Romania could in this way be collected from the respective surveys in Italy, Spain, Hungary etc. The same could be done for example for Italy, trying to interview new Italian migrants in Germany, Switzerland or UK, for example.

Possibilities of planning modules for already existing international surveys (for instance related to outmigration)

The System of household surveys is another pillar to improve statistical information on foreign immigration. The nature of the survey obviously does not allow to reach the micro-regional level of availability of output data that characterizes the administrative sources and the Census. On the other hand, these surveys are an excellent source to investigate stability and integration of immigrant communities (employment status, level education, housing conditions, knowledge of the language and so on). The surveys provide also the opportunity to collect data of a subjective nature (attitudes, opinions, perceptions, etc.) and in principle even on the most sensitive aspects such as ethnicity, religious affiliation and sense of identity/belonging to a community. The need to establish a system of surveys that, in a systematic way, offer a set of statistical information to evaluate the process of social integration of immigrants appears very strong. The measure of social integration is a very sensitive topic that has long been left to unofficial research. The experience of many countries of immigration (in addition to Canada, even the statistical institutes of France and Spain have recently completed surveys of this kind) showed that the contribution of official statistics in this field, as well as necessary, is also very appreciated. Specific modules about living conditions of foreign citizens and their and social integration in Italy were included within the normal cycle of multipurpose surveys. It's the case of the Module on the processes of integration of foreigners – 2013, of the Module on the health condition of foreign citizens – 2012, of the Module on the condition and the social integration of foreign nationals from a gender perspective - 2012.

Steps towards setting up longitudinal migration relevant survey

Setting up longitudinal migration relevant survey would certainly represent another important step further in the enrichment of data concerning immigration. Such a kind of survey allows you to trace the pattern of migration and follow the migrants during his migration experience. These kinds of surveys probably find their best playground in a transnational territorial dimension. The individual migratory project actually could envisage a long permanence in an immigration country, the possibility of changing the destination country after a period of time, the final goal to settle abroad or return to their country of origin. In such a framework, only a transnational dimension for a longitudinal study can probably ensure to survey a sufficient number of individuals in order to obtain significant statistics.

3.4. Census

The XV Population and housing Census in Italy

As well known, the main objectives of the Italian Population and Housing Census are to enumerate the population and analyze its structural characteristics, to update and revise the Population registers, to determine the legal population, required for legal and electoral purposes, to collect information on numerical and structural characteristics of housing and buildings. According to ISTAT, in addition, census data are the necessary basis to make sample surveys that are very important in a society in which it is more and more important to rely on accurate and timely information. The data gathered for the last Census, the 15th Population and Housing Census, refer to 9 October 2011. The Census enumerated the usually resident population as well as the present one. The statistical units are the families, the cohabitations, the persons temporarily present at the time of the census, the dwellings and other types of accommodation, the buildings. For the first time in history of censuses, the 2011 Census has been subject to European legislation - Regulation (EC) No 763/2008[25] and related Annexes-, binding on the Member States with regard to content (information to be collected, definitions of the concepts and classifications), the dissemination plan (production of tables and related publication deadlines) and the quality of the data produced. This legislation provided for all countries of the European Union the reference year, the field of observation, the collection mandatory variables, data quality standards and the date of delivery of the results to Eurostat, while leaving to the countries wide discretionary powers in terms of the methodologies adopted provided that they are properly documented. The aim was to ensure greater timeliness and comparability of output data produced by different Member States, to furnish information for large levels of spatial detail and meet the needs of different user segments.

As regards foreign population and migrations data, it is important to underline that especially for this category of individuals the use of auxiliary lists for sending questionnaires to foreigners revealed its important contribution. Foreign citizens and stateless persons usually resident or temporarily present in Italy at the time of the Census were interviewed like Italian citizens: like part of a family or cohabitation, or as people temporarily staying in the Country at the date of Census. EU foreign nationals legally and normally resident in a dwelling or in a cohabitation (registered in the municipal Population register) were considered as usually resident population, like non-EU foreign nationals normally resident in a dwelling or living in cohabitation and who possessed a valid permit to stay in Italy. Foreign citizens temporarily present in the dwelling or the cohabitation at the date of the Census, normally resident in another dwelling (or cohabitation) in the municipality, in another municipality or abroad, were considered not usually resident population. The Diplomatic and Consular Corps accredited to the Italian Republic and the Holy See, if they had a diplomatic passport, were not interviewed. This exclusion applies only to staff with diplomatic passports. The remaining foreign staff, even if living in the diplomatic or consular premises, felt within the field of observation. Also the NATO military housed at NATO bases in Italy were excluded from the observation. People with dual citizenship (the Italian and a foreign one) were considered as Italian citizens. These people should, therefore, indicate that they have the Italian citizenship. For citizens of countries outside the European Union, titles to stay in the Italian territory are the possession of a valid residence permit, the authorization to enter the Italian territory for work or family reunification, an application for

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[25] Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 on population and housing censuses.

renewal of a residence permit and the application for issuance of the first permit. In the absence of one of these requirements, non-EU foreign nationals have been recognized as persons temporarily present in Italy at the date of the Census. In the Annex of Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 are described the topics to be covered in the Population and Housing Censuses.

Steps towards the harmonization of questions referring to migration history

As regards foreign population and migrations data, topics of relevance are (at geographical level NUTS 3, LAU 2): place of usual residence, country/place of birth, country of citizenship, ever resided abroad and year of arrival in the country (from 1980 - NUTS1, NUTS2), previous place of usual residence and date of arrival in the current place or place of usual residence one year prior to the census, location of place of work (NUTS1, NUTS2). With the introduction of these standard criteria at the international level, the European Parliament and the Council intended to standardize the contents of the data collection for different countries, thus ensuring greater comparability of the results. Italian 15th Census has fulfilled all the fixed criteria. As for the question referring to migration history, for example, in the Census form (short or long form) it is asked to the respondent: the place of usual residence at the reference date of the Census (question 4.1), if ever resided abroad (4.2) - in case affirmative month and year of last transfer in Italy (4.3) and foreign State of last usual residence (4.4). It is asked the place of residence one year prior to the Census (4.5 - if abroad, the foreign State of prior residence) and even a question not expressly requested by Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 but traditionally present in the Italian Census Form: the place of residence five year prior to the Census (4.6 - if abroad, the foreign State of prior residence). Census form includes a specific question on place of birth (1.4 – if abroad the foreign country must be indicated), citizenship (including stateless citizens; if foreign, the country of foreign citizenship must be indicated; in case of double citizenship, of which one is the Italian, the person must declare only the Italian one). Questions on the place of birth of mother (3.4) and father (3.5) have also been included: in case the place was abroad, the country was supposed to be indicated. Furthermore, in addition to what requested by Regulation (EC) No 763/2008, in the form there is a question on the possession of the Italian citizenship since birth (3.2). In case not (different citizenship at birth), the respondent is asked (3.3) to declare how - not when - he acquired the Italian citizenship (marriage or other). In case of acquired Italian citizenship, the country of previous citizenship is asked. Acquisitions of the Italian citizenships in the last ten years have been quite regularly increasing (+43.3% is the average annual rate of increase between 2002 and 2012). In 2012 there have been more than 65,000; recently published data show that at the date of the Census in total the Italian citizens by acquisition were more than 671,000 (36.5% of which by marriage). The Census form also included a question about any qualification obtained abroad (5.9) and the foreign country of work in the case usual place of work was placed abroad (7.2). The classification of Countries for citizenship and place of birth/residence variables to include in the Census form have been built to guarantee harmonized outputs following Commission Regulation (EC) No 1201/2009 of 30 November 2009 implementing Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on population and housing censuses as regards the technical specifications of the Census topics and of their breakdowns. One can therefore conclude that, as regards Italy, some important steps towards the harmonization of the questions regarding the history of migration have been made with the last Census, largely due to European legislation.

Steps towards the inclusion of supplementary questions regarding immigration

Nevertheless, important steps such as the detection of the condition of regularity of foreign nationals at the time of their arrival in the country and at the time of the Census have yet to be taken. First, it is important to remember that, as underlined before, non-EU foreign nationals not in possession of a valid permit to stay in Italy were surveyed as persons temporarily present in Italy at the date of the Census (9 October 2011) and then were counted only in the present population (not in the habitually resident one). For these people, the legal condition at the Census reference date is "irregular". Secondary, the opportunity of the introduction in the Census form of specific and appropriate questions on regularity (from the point of view of the Italian law) of their staying in Italy at the moment of the arrival and at the moment of the Census is to be evaluated and discussed carefully, as presumably it could give rise to an increase in the rate of non-response. This would probably happen for "non regular" foreign national present at the Census. Even foreigners who have regularized their position after their entry in Italy and before the Census reference date (for example by taking advantage of one of the amnesties for immigrants occurred over time in Italy), anyway, might have some reluctance to declare their original condition of illegal immigrants. This risk could be reduced by recourse to indirect questions, which could reveal the legal status of migrant at the time of his arrival in Italy and at the Census reference date. On the contrary, an additional question on the date of acquisition of the Italian citizenship could possibly be introduced. However it must be take into consideration that a retrospective question can imply all the drawbacks associated with this kind of questions (e.g. possible bias due to the so-called "memory effect"). Nevertheless, together with the question on the Country of previous citizenship it would certainly add useful information about the individual's migration history. Similarly, the detection of a possible second citizenship than the Italian one, or in general of citizenships beyond the principal, which is currently not implemented in the Census questionnaire, would certainly represent a step further. There is no special reason that would militate against this choice. It is also desirable the detection of the previous nationality of the parents (in the case of foreign born parents who acquired the Italian citizenship), in addition to the parents' country of birth.

Steps toward enhancing data on emigration and inclusion of supplementary questions regarding out-migration & return migration

As for the return-migration, the above mentioned question "if you have ever usually resided abroad" and related ones (questions no. 4.3 e 4.4) may shed some light on the subject. It could be useful to introduce a question about the duration of the usual residence abroad, or the date of first departure from Italy with the intention to reside abroad. Also reasons for leaving the country could be an interesting subject to explore. More difficult is, for the nature itself of the Census, an accurate evaluation of out-migration. Considering how it is organized the collection of data, you could have probably only a partial estimate of the phenomenon by interviewing family members of any expatriate person, formerly cohabiting. The whole expatriate families could obviously not be interviewed. An indirect numerical estimate of the phenomenon could instead be obtained through the comparison between Census results and the lists resulting from administrative registries (LAC) or

using data contained in the AIRE. All this topics could be discussed and regulated at EU level. In the meanwhile, ISTAT could introduce new questions at the national level.[26]

The Italian Population Censuses of next decade

The "Continuous Census", that the Institute intend to perform in the next years, could be a useful test bench. Decree Law no. 179/2012[27] introduces the possibility for ISTAT to adopt methods for a Permanent Census. Traditional censuses are very expensive (the last one had a cost €590 million). Costs are concentrated in time and can not be recovered in the following years. At every Census, organizational commitments for the public administrations, in particular the municipalities, are very heavy. Furthermore the spatial statistical information is produced in a rare moment in time (once every 10 years), and immediately becomes obsolete. So ISTAT decided to focus on a Permanent Census, for the coming years. The pillars of this new approach are the systematic use of administrative data sources (LAC/ANPR) as the basis of the count of individuals and families at the municipal level, the use of Integrated System of Microdata (SIM) on individuals, families and economic units, realized by ISTAT and containing conceptual and physical integration of the microdata collected from 58 central administrative sources, sample survey (D-Sample) for the completion of the information collected via the Census; areal sample survey (C-Sample) for the control of LAC/ANPR (over and under cover of residents, family composition, unoccupied dwellings, etc.).

In the end, the Italian Permanent Census will be "a combination of register-based and sample surveys" (Regulation (EC) No. 763/2008). Essentially, as regards the first two pillars, LAC or ANPR will be used for counting the population and for the acquisition of individual and family demographic variables. The Integrated System of Microdata (SIM) will be used to control the LAC/ANPR data but, most of all, to derive some information of interest previously included in the Census questionnaires. Starting from 2016, the D-Sample and the C-Sample surveys will allow to produce directed estimates of a large set of variable of interest (included in a "long-form") for all territorial sample domains.

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[26] Census data about commuting can be used to analyze daily/weekly displacements for job or study reasons beyond national borders and considering neighbouring countries. These studies could certainly be useful to plan transports/services.

[27] Decreto Legge 18 ottobre 2012, n. 179 "Ulteriori misure urgenti per la crescita del Paese", convertito con modificazioni dalla L. 17 dicembre 2012, n. 221

4. LOCAL LEVEL ACTIVITIES FOR MIGRATION DATA IMPROVEMENTS

As stated before, official statistics also in the field of migrations in Italy are provided by ISTAT. Nevertheless, some important approaches performed by public or private institutions at the national or local level, have furnished in the last years complementary or additional information about the phenomenon. For example, the Regional Observatory on immigration of Region Emilia-Romagna regularly publishes statistics on migration and analysis in the field of economic and financial impact of foreign workers. It also monitors the interventions aimed at the integration of foreign nationals. The observatory produce the annual publication "Foreign immigration in Emilia-Romagna", in collaboration with Caritas/Migrantes (today UNAR/Idos) contributes to the preparation of the National Statistical Dossier on Immigration through an original elaborate supervised directly by the regional observatory. Finally, it coordinates the nine provincial observatories on immigration. Like the Region Emilia-Romagna, other Italian Regions enjoy the operational and informative support of regional observatories. It's the case for example of regions Lombardia (http://www.orimregionelombardia.it/), Friuli Venezia-Giulia (http://www.fvgsolidale.regione.fvg.it/), Piemonte (http://www.piemonteimmigrazione.it/site/), Veneto (http://www.venetoimmigrazione.it/). Some attempts have also been conducted by other regions, such as Basilicata, Sicilia, Sardegna. The observatories provide the interested users with documentation and databases on various aspects related to the phenomenon of immigration (population, education, labour market, justice and crimes, etc.), more or less comprehensive or integrated, often bringing the official data produced by ISTAT and referred to the territory under their jurisdiction. These efforts represent an important complementary source of information on the phenomenon. Being close to the reality of its territory, the Observatories are able to draw a picture of it really tight to the specific local situation, compared to the one that statistics elaborated at the national level can make. Observatories often act in collaboration with agencies and private organizations that have gained previous experience in the study of migration, even in its quantitative-statistical aspects. For example, for Region Lombardia, it's the case of ISMU Foundation (Studies and Initiatives on Multi-ethnicity: http://www.ismu.org/), that collaborates with the Regional Observatory for Integration and Multi-ethnicity. The ISMU Foundation, the King Baudouin Foundation and the Migration Policy Group have recently launched the European 2012 , Immigrant Citizens Survey (ICS: http://www.immigrantsurvey.org), namely Survey on immigrants, the first cross-border investigation on immigrants as part of 7 EU countries, including Italy. The Survey on immigrants is a new kind of European survey that assesses how immigrants live integration in 15 European cities. The aim of this study is to test whether integration policies correspond to the hopes and needs of first-generation immigrants who are living in Europe. Immigrants were asked to evaluate integration policies and to indicate whether they have an impact on their lives, for a more accurate knowledge of their needs, contributions, aspirations, and opinions that can help policy makers to improve the ability to promote integration. The population covered by the survey includes citizens (aged over 14) from third countries who have been legally resident in the country for at least a year. The research evaluate needs and policy relevance, efficiency and effectiveness in many areas of integration: the labour market and the recognition of skills and qualifications, family life, education, civic participation, access to citizenship. These issues are outlined in order to be comparable with the other surveys already exist at European level in order to allow comparisons between the citizens of third countries and the rest of the population. ICS has affected the city in the following countries: Italy (Milan and Naples), Belgium (Antwerp, Brussels, Liege), France (Lyon and

Paris), Germany (Berlin and Stuttgart), Hungary (Budapest), Portugal (Faro, Lisbon and Setubal), Spain (Barcelona and Madrid).

The Roman Observatory on migration is held by The IDOS Study and Research Center. Born in 2004, when researchers who had previously designed and implemented the "Immigration Statistical Dossier" on behalf of Caritas of Rome, were encouraged to form themselves into a cooperative, in order to better reconcile their task of study with the awareness and in order to treat other collaborations and new publications by Edizioni IDOS. The Research Centre was born, first of all, to treat the preparation, publication and dissemination of the annual publication "Immigration Statistical Dossier", but also other reports: from 2004, "Roman Observatory on Migration" on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, Caritas and the Province of Rome; the "Reports EMN Italy" (European Migration Network), the "Indices of integration of immigrants in Italy" since 2006, the "Italians in the World" on behalf of the Foundation migrants (collaboration discontinued in 2013); since 2011, "Lazio in the world: Immigration and Emigration" for the Region Lazio. IDOS also collaborates with several other public and international organizations, local authorities and associations, taking care of both monographs and other reports, as happened with INPS (the Italian National Institute for Social Security) for the study of immigration in the social security archives. In addition, IDOS researchers write on various specialized reviews. In its Statistical Dossier on Immigration, IDOS yearly publish collection of data about foreign resident population and migration fluxes, residence permits of foreigners, labour market (employed and unemployed foreigners) - drawn from data published by ISTAT, or based on elaborations of them -, foreigners registered in the INAIL archives (the National Institute for Insurance against Accidents at Work), etc. Traditionally, in the Dossier the analysis at the regional (NUTS-3) level of all the data described above is performed. The first edition of the Dossier date from 1991 From 2004 onwards , IDOS has been in charge of curing the Dossier. The publication has gradually expanded, in order to meet the new demands of the social and the scientific community (operators , public officials, journalists). In 2013 there is the encounter between IDOS and UNAR, with the release of their first "Immigration Statistical Dossier" focused on rights and discrimination.

The Information Centre on Migration of the Autonomous Province of Trento (CINFORMI) produces on yearly basis an Annual Report on immigration in Trentino (at the moment the 13th edition of this report is under elaboration). Such report is produced thanks to the support of other provincial institutions, which provide the requested information on what is already established as an institutionalized cooperation. For a detailed description of the CINFORMI reports and data there analysed, see also the Seemig report "Analysis of existing production systems and major migratory date data sources in Italy" (Piovesan 2013).

5. IMPLEMENTATION POSSIBILITIES

Major reforms that are affecting main sources for statistics on migrations represent the opportunity to see many of the needs that emerged from the analysis of sources being realized in the next years. The renewal which will necessarily undergo the processes of production of statistics on migration because of these reforms will allow you to reset the collection and use for statistical purposes of the information drawn from the sources above mentioned.

All the processes for the production of official statistics on immigration are to be rethought and restructured in such a way as to take full advantage of the enhanced information content and the best quality of the information of the renewed sources. All the processes of producing official statistics on immigration are to be rethought and restructured in such a way as to take full advantage of the enhanced information content and the best quality of the information contained herein.

In the case of Italy, It's a longtime since there hasn't been better time to put in place a process of rethinking of statistics on foreign population and migration. In the new framework, it will be easier to include new and richer information such as those aimed at the definition of the concept of "foreigner", more articulated than the one which refers only to the citizenship of the individual. For example, to identify second generations and to have an idea of the origin / ethnicity of the individual, place of birth, nationality and place of birth of parents , etc., are key variables that finally may be collected.

Table 3. Implementation plan for the AP proposals

Activity		2015				2016				2017				2018				2019			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Database	Further implementation of SEEMIG	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X								
	Further implementation of I.Stat/Immigrati e nuovi cittadini	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Development of existent local databases on migration	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
National	Implementing the ANPR/ANVIS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X												
	Drawing statistical information on migrants from ANPR/ANVIS			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Analysing the results of the 2014 "ad hoc module" about foreigners of LFS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X												
	Projecting and realizing new migrant-specific modules in LFS									X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Analysing the results of the migrant-dedicated sample Survey	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X												
	Projecting/Implementing new migrant specific surveys									X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Projecting the continuous Census	X	X	X	X																
	Implementing the continuous census modules					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Local	Projecting/implementing new migrant specific surveys	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X												

6. Meetings with experts and/or stakeholders from the relevant institutions (Master-Class)

During the drafting of the Action Plan, information and opinions on the various covered topics have been collected from experts who deal with or have directly dealt in the past with the data subjects of analysis and/or their production processes. During the Master-Class meeting, experts of the National Institute of Statistics in the areas of Administrative data sources, Surveys on households, Population Census, Labor Force Survey have been carried out a fruitful discussion with representatives of local stakeholders, in particular the Autonomous Province of Trento and the Municipality of Trento, and with public or private, local or national agencies interested in the collection, processing and analysis of statistical data on migration. In this meeting, held on March 2014 in Trento, the representatives of the Statistical Offices of the Province of Trento and of the Municipality of Trento, as well as other local institutions have participated.

During the meeting, feedbacks to the presentation of the main points of the Italian Action Plan and other unsolicited observations were discussed and refined. Some of the main contributions to the discussion led by local stakeholders, who have made fruitful the meeting are synthesized below.

1. For data coming from Administrative sources, a common date of reference for the information extracted is important to grant consistency to the statistical information collected from the different local administrative units. Unfortunately, depending on the software used, for some municipality it's not easy to extract from the population register a "snapshot" referred to a precise date in the past: often snapshots can be extracted only referring to the actual date (Statistical office of the Municipality of Trento).

2. Another issue is the importance of the adaptation of forms to collect relevant statistical information on migrations. The collection phase (filling of the administrative modules by the citizen) is the moment you can get additional information useful for statistical purposes (if the paper or electronic administrative module has been projected to collect it). It is not easy, however, to reconcile statistical purposes and administrative purposes in designing administrative modules or databases (Statistical office of the Municipality of Trento).

3. Other interesting considerations raised about the need for a greater detail in the intersection of the information collected (eg, by citizenship and age), which will hopefully be possible with the modernization of the sources (ANPR): population is used for denominators of rates and indicators and often, e.g for foreign population health indicators, the results are differentiated considering age/nationality (Observatory of health…..)

4. Always talking about administrative sources, important observations emerged about the use of the fiscal code as a PIN. For foreigners it should be noted that the tax code can be changed (for example because of the change of surname after marriage, or due to declaration of date of birth incomplete - only the year is known - problems related to the historicizing of the classifications of the birthplaces - there is an official historical classification of foreign states limited to the last ten past years) (Statistical office of the Municipality of Trento).

5. Progress in the data collection processes has been highlighted (collection via Web using generalized software – e.g. the ISTAT "Indata" https://indata.ISTAT.it/ , real time check of the

integrity and quality of the information submitted by the respondent, etc.) (Statistical office of the Municipality of Trento, Statistical office of the Autonomous Province of Trento).

6. Concerning the Census source, some doubts have raised about the possibilities and ways of using data coming from the Continuous Census for the purpose of auditing and monitoring the quality of Population Registries and in general on the use of the LAC to analyze the migration flows (LAC by definition are more suitable to analyze the stocks) (Statistical office of the Autonomous Province of Trento).

7. As for Labor Force Survey, the Municipality of Trento underlined the importance of find resources to enlarge the LFS sample in that area, in order to make possible to derive significant estimates at the level of the municipality itself (Statistical office of the Municipality of Trento, Statistical office of the Autonomous Province of Trento).

7. PLAN FOR SUSTAINABILITY

In order to achieve the main objectives set out in the Action plan a series of initiatives aimed at monitoring developments organizational - managerial procedures should be put in place, with regard to the data sources underlying the production of official statistics in the field of migration.

First, talking about databases at the trans-national level, you need the involvement of all involved Countries' stakeholders in order to achieve the maintenance of the database SEEMIG beyond the lifespan of the SEEMIG project itself.

At the national level you need to focus on the development of the thematic areas concerning foreign population and migration inside the unified data warehouse I.Stat made by ISTAT, and promote the knowledge and the development of the site and the data warehouse dedicated to the topic of immigrants and new citizens and realized by ISTAT (Immigrants and new citizens).

At the local level need to follow and encourage efforts to build local databases on migration , possibly by subsidizing the most interesting projects (such the ones made by the Roman Observatory for migration).

As for data sources, the major changes already in place should be carefully followed and encouraged, making sure that they lead not only to improvements in the quality of statistical data drawn from the sources themselves, but also an expansion of the informative contents, especially with respect to the variables of interest in the study of migration (e.g. place of birth of the individual, nationality and place of birth of parents, etc.). For the same purpose, it is also necessary to work carefully on the field of different administrative sources' records integration via the introduction and use of PINs.

With reference to the Continuous Labor Force Survey, it is necessary to facilitate the design and the implementation of periodic ad hoc modules, dedicated to the analysis of the labor market for foreigners. In general, you should point to a widening of the sample and its calibration to guarantee reliability and availability of information on foreigners at a sufficiently disaggregated local level, also fort the regular editions of the survey (no ad hoc modules).

With regard to the specific surveys on living conditions and the integration of foreigners, these initiatives should be encouraged so that they acquire the periodic nature. A first attempt for the realization of such a kind of surveys has just been made by Italy. It's now the time to examine if the aims of the survey have been achieved, check the informative content that can be drawn from it and draw useful suggestions for any future editions.

As for the Census, you must then follow the developments of the transition from a decennial census exhaustive and contemporary towards a new design, planned for the second half of the decade, which provides the realization of a continuous, sample-census. It is advisable that the sample is designed from the very beginning in order to ensure the production of reliable statistics about the main characteristics of the foreign population resident in Italy, and on the phenomenon of migrations in Italy in general.

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Table 1. Overview table of the activities related to the WP4 Transnational Database

Activities	Level of intervention	Relevant stakeholder	Legal basis	Previous attempt for this type of intervention? If yes, why did not happen?	Possible difficulties	Rank of suggestion
Possible construction of a national developmental database on migration, labour market and human capital	National	ISTAT, SISTAN	Legislative Decree 322/1989, Legislative Decree 196/2003	No relevant previous attempt, except (from the output point of view) for the ISTAT Website on Immigrants and new citizens and some attempt made by private Institutions	It is necessary to take into account the limit posed by the law to linking and using personal data coming from different databases	1
Possible construction of local databases on migration, labour market and human capital	Local	SISTAN, public and private Institutions dealing with migrations	Legislative Decree 322/1989, Legislative Decree 196/2003	Some attempt have been performed at the local level by the Regional Observatories on migrations	Founding and resources for local initiatives on the topic are not always available	3
Maintenance of SEEMIG transnational databases beyond SEEMIG's lifespan	National	SEEMIG-SISTAN	-	No previous attempt	To maintain updated such a kind of database a considerable amount of resources are needed. Maybe some strong political support will be needed	2

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Table 2. Overview table of the WP4 Summary report suggestions

Data source type	Activities	Level of intervention	Relevant stakeholder	Legal basis	Previous attempt for this type of intervention? If yes, why did not happen?	Possible difficulties	Rank of suggestion
Administrative data sources	• Legal authorization of the access of the relevant statistical offices/ institution to individual data	National	ISTAT, SISTAN, DPA (Italian Data Protection Authority)	Legislative Decree 322/89 and subsequent amendments/additions, Legislative Decree 196/2003	Before the introduction of the specific legislation that rules the access to individual data stored in the administrative registers for statistical purposes, the latter was not always allowed by public bodies in charge to managing the information.	There are still restrictions with regard to the collection for statistical purposes to sensitive personal information such as, for example, religion, ethnic origin, etc..	3
	•Steps toward creating better integrated data sources (integrated data sets, parallel use of several data sources)	National	ISTAT, SISTAN, DPA, Ministry of the Interior, Revenue Agency, National Institute of Social Security, etc.	Legislative Decree 322/89 and subsequent amendments/additions, Legislative Decree 196/2003	In the past, technical difficulties (computer), and perhaps a legacy tied to particular political experience lived by the country in the first half of the last century may have hindered the creation of a single national data archive. More recently, difficulties related to the rules for protection of privacy in the management and use of personal data and identifiers may have hampered the creation of unified databases.	It's necessary to overcome the distrust on the part of different administrations with respect to a partial loss of independence in the management of archives and in a possible control exercised by central government. It should take into account the restrictions imposed by privacy laws. Involvement and coordination of the many software companies that currently hold the management of each administration archives may be a critical issue.	1
	• Steps toward the introduction of PINs (if planned)	National, Local	ISTAT, SISTAN bodies, private organizations that deal with data of public statistical	Legislative Decree 322/89 and subsequent amendments/additions, Legislative	Difficulties related to the protection of privacy in the management and use of personal data (especially sensitive ones such as the one related to sexuality,	It's necessary to overcome the mentality according to which the cross-information on the same individual taken from different archives can restrict its freedom	2

			interest	Decree 196/2003 (Code about the protection of personal data).	religion, ethnicity, etc.) and identifiers	and autonomy or undermine its privacy. In order to do so it's important to provide for legislation that correctly identifies areas of action, limits, responsibility for the management of the above information and its use.	
	• Steps toward a better knowledge of data producers/users of relevant legal regulations with regard to emigration and immigration (e.g. repeated trainings)	National, Local	ISTAT (School), SISTAN bodies, private organizations that produce statistical information of public interest	Regulation (EC) No 862/2007 on Community statistics on migration and international protection. Numerous national laws establishing regularization programmes and amnesties	International and national legislation can encourage the introduction of a greater number of migration-related questions in Administrative databases or in sample surveys questionnaires	The introduction of specific and detailed questions about the characteristics of migrants and migration history is easier for the investigation of the source of the family for administrative source (greater autonomy in the conceptual design of the questionnaires, a chance to go deeper into the various aspects suspects).	4
	• Steps toward the harmonization of definitions in different migration data sets	International, National	ISTAT, SISTAN	Legislative Decree 322/89 and subsequent amendments/additions	A possible specific Quality Circle on migration data, if existant, could give grat contribution to this harmonization process	Peculiarities of different administrations archives, due to the specific administrative purpose for which they are built	6

• Steps toward improving data collection procedure, increase coverage and quality of data, updating the databases	International, National	ISTAT, SISTAN bodies	Reg. (EC) No 862/2007, Reg. (EU) No 1260/2013, DPR n.223/1989 (Regolamento Anagrafico), DPCM n.109/2013, establishing the National register of the resident population (Anpr)	Some steps in this direction have been recently done (informatization of questionnaires for statistics driven from administrative sources, LAC, ANPR). A Migration Quality Circle could be the proper place to discuss and share also these issues.	Founding and resources are needed to improve processes of data collection and data quality check	7
• Steps toward the inclusion of migration-related questions into administrative and statistical data collections (e.g. country of birth, country of birth of parents etc.).	International, National, Local	Eurostat, ISTAT, SISTAN	Regulation (EC) No 862/2007, Regulation (EU) No 1260/2013, Decree of the President of the Republic n.223/1989 (Regolamento Anagrafico), DPCM n.109/2013, establishing the National register of the resident	Questions about Country of birth and Country of birth of parents are included in the LAC and will be included into the ANPR	It is crucial to avoid that the introduction of more in-depth migration-related questions may envisage the desire to identify ethnic (racial) origin of individuals. Burden on the respondent. Administrative archives are built firstly for administrative purposes and they were planned to contain only relevant administrative information. In the SISTAN framework, also the statistical aims become important and they should effect the planning.	5

				population (Anpr)			
	• Steps toward making better estimates	National	ISTAT, SISTAN	Decree of the President of the Republic n.223/1989 (Regolamento Anagrafico)	Italian data drawn from administrative sources are usually good quality data. They can suffer of total or partial missing responses or incompatibilities, but these defects are remedied in the validation process	Interaction between Statistical information producers and public Administrations data belong to is important to ensure better quality data	
	• Steps toward the improvement of data production process between phases of data provision for authorities till the phase of data publication (e.g. providing help for migrants when submitting various applications)	National	ISTAT, SISTAN	Decree of the President of the Republic n.223/1989 (Regolamento Anagrafico)	The improvements in the phase of data collection (for administrative purposes) is an important issue to get better statistics. Problems of misunderstanding (language) may hinder the process and led to wrong or totally or partially missing information.	Assisting migrants in submitting various applications requires a certain amount of (economical and human) resources that often public Administration do not have	8
Labour Force Survey	• Steps toward increasing the availability/coverage of foreigners by mitigating the language barriers during the fieldwork	International, National	ILO (International Labour Organization), Eurostat, ISTAT	Council Regulation (EC) No 577/98 on the organisation of a labour force sample survey in the Community, Commission Regulation (EC)	The LFS questionnaire, the letter of recommendation and the Annexes are translated in Italian, German, English, Albanian, Arab, Chinese, French, Romanian, Spanish, Russian, Polish language.	Difficulties related to the translation of the questionnaire and the ability of interviewers to conduct the interview in all the possible different languages.	2

			No.1575/2000 and Commission Regulation (EC) No.1897/2000 implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 577/98 (variables and definitions)			
•Steps toward boosting the immigrant sub-sample and adjusting it to the real territorial distribution of immigrants	International, National	ILO, Eurostat, ISTAT	Council Regulation (EC) No 577/98 and related implementing regulations	No previous attempt	Only foreign residents registered in the population register can be interviewed. Non resident foreigners are exempt, even when they possess a residence permit (foreigners residing in Italy for study, tourism or for the granting of political asylum, or foreigners employed in seasonal work) and so are those living in cohabitation as religious institutions, health care, etc.. The territorial distribution of the residents may not precisely reflect the distribution of the whole foreign population on the Italian territory. Last but not least, costs are also an issue in boosting the LFS sample.	1
• Steps toward the harmonization of the definition of household membership	International, national	ILO, Eurostat, ISTAT	Council Regulation (EC) No 577/98 and	No previous attempt	The survey unit is the "de facto" family (a group of people related by marriage, kinship, affinity,	5

				related implementing regulations		adoption or affection, cohabiting and having residence in the same municipality). Updated lists of households would be more difficult to find	
	• Steps toward the standardization of concepts for identifying foreign-born population	International, national	ILO, Eurostat, ISTAT	Council Regulation (EC) No 577/98 and related implementing regulations	Both place of birth and place of birth of parents are variables surveyed, even if to identify the quality of "foreigner" the citizenship of the individual is used.	The definition of "foreign population" is referred to citizenship. The concept of foreign-born population is derivable from place of birth (a surveyed variable), but it is not suitable for comparisons with official data on migrations (Population register).	6
	• Steps toward the inclusion of supplementary questions regarding emigration or labour force out-migration	International, national	ILO, Eurostat, ISTAT	Council Regulation (EC) No 577/98 and related implementing regulations	No previous attempt. The survey can only use a perspective view (asking people about their past history) to try to identify emigration and out-migration experiences of people who at the moment of the interview reside in Italy	In the questionnaire, there are questions about residence and the work activity one year before. It is not easy to derive information regarding emigration or LF out-migration from these information.	3
	•Steps toward the harmonization and wider selection of non-response codes, in order to identify when the whole household went abroad.	International, national	ILO, Eurostat, ISTAT	Council Regulation (EC) No 577/98 and related implementing regulations	Non-response codes are normally included in the closed questions of the LFS questionnaire. To better describe the reasons for missing interviews a wider use of non-response codes would be desirable.	The international standardization of non-response codes and also a wider selection of codes, able to describe main categories of non-response reasons would be desirable.	7

	•Possibilities of using SEEMIG pilot methods (formulating new, constant LFS questions concerning outmigration)	International, national	ILO, Eurostat, ISTAT	Council Regulation (EC) No 577/98 and related implementing regulations	No previous attempt	Formulating new, constant LFS questions concerning outmigration could fill the gap of information about emigrated people in a framework of exchange of data between countries	4
Migrant-specific surveys	•How could systematic, internationally standardized, survey-based migration-related data collection be introduced	International, national	Eurostat, ISTAT	Decree of the President of the Council of the Ministers, approving the last Italian National Statistical Programme, Legislative Decree no. 322/89, Decree of the President of the Republic 166/2010, Legislative Decree 196/2003	Some specific modules of the Multipurpose Survey were dedicated to occasionally explore some aspects related to migrations A specific survey on Condition and social integration of foreigners has been recently conducted by ISTAT	The full implementation of a survey dedicated specifically to investigate issues related to migration that can not be investigated through administrative sources would require, by the very nature of the phenomenon, a constant and large investment in terms of resources	1
	•How could surveys be designed at transnational, national and on a local	International,	Eurostat, ISTAT, SISTAN - Ministry of the	Legislative Decree no. 322/89,	An example of surveys designed at	To carry on representative sample surveys on migrations you need to invest a lot of	3

	level	national	Interior, Presidence of the Council of the Ministers, Caritas, Ismu, Idos, etc.	Decree of the President of the Republic 166/2010, Legislative Decree 196/2003	local level are the ones carried on by ISMU Foundation in Region Lombardia	economic human resources. Standardization in methods and definitions should be achieved, in order to guarantee the comparability of the results	
	• Possibilities of planning modules for already existing international surveys (for instance related to outmigration)	International, national	Eurostat, ISTAT	Regulation (EC) No 862/2007, Legislative Decree no. 322/89	NIDI-Eurostat Eurostat Survey Project, 1997-1998. In the NIDI surveys, the focus was on emigrants who left within the previous 10 years, requiring identifying households with one or more emigrants	Planning modules for already existing international surveys requires probably to boost the sample size and a rise in costs	2
	• Steps toward setting up longitudinal migration relevant survey	International, National	Eurostat, ISTAT	Regulation (EC) No 862/2007, Legislative Decree no. 322/89	Regularly repeated editions of Migrant-specific surveys may be implemented in order to produce matching results (e.g. by following the individual at regular time intervals)	To build up longitudinal migration's relevant surveys implies to dedicate to it economic and human resources in a long-term strategy	4
Census	•Steps toward the harmonization of questions referring to migration history	International, National	Eurostat, ISTAT	Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 on population and housing censuses, Regulation (EC) No 1201/2009 technical specifications for the census topics (variables) and their	International legislation put the stress on the harmonization of the results (outputs, and not necessarily the ouputs). Member States are let free to follow their own methodology to reach it. But, technical specifications are given e.g. about variables and classifications	Differences between the countries in data sources, method and technology to perform the Census may make it difficult to harmonize the inputs (e.g. the specific questions in the Census questionnaire)	2

			breakdowns			
•Steps toward the inclusion supplementary questions regarding immigration (legal status of foreign nationals at the date of arrival and at the time of the census; date of acquiring citizenship; recording all citizenships/in the case of individuals with multiple citizenship; country of birth or former citizenship of parents)	International, National	Eurostat, ISTAT	Regulation (EC) No 763/2008, Regulation (EC) No 1201/2009	In the last Census some of the suggested variables were included: citizenship acquired since birth or not, place of birth of father and mother.	Direct questions concerning the legal status of foreign nationals may determine a higher tax of non response (maybe indirect questions could be used instead). Questions about date of acquisition of the Italian citizenship or further citizenships could be included, especially in a continuous census strategy	1
• Steps toward enhancing data on emigration and inclusion of supplementary questions regarding out-migration & return migration.	International, National	Eurostat, ISTAT	Regulation (EC) No 763/2008, Regulation (EC) No 1201/2009	In the last Census some questions concerning and return migration were included, such as e.g. if ever resided abroad, month and year of last transfer to Italy, foreign country of last residence, place of residence one year before, place of residence 5 years before	It is not easy to study out-migration, collecting data in the "departure" country. In case of whole family emigrated you can't survey any of its components to collect information	3