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LOCALMULTIDEM

Multicultural Democracy and Immigrants' Social Capital in Europe: Participation, Organisational Networks, and Public Policies at the Local Level

SPECIFIC TARGETED RESEARCH PROJECT (STREP)

PRIORITY 7: Citizens and Governance in a Knowledge Based Society

Deliverable no. 4: City reports on socio-economic indicators (WP2)

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INTRODUCTION

WP 2 deals with the **characteristics of the ethnic/national groups** in the host cities, and refers to matters such as the demographic composition, the size of the ethnic groups and the social-economic position of the ethnic groups, in the context of the whole immigrant population of these municipalities.

The central aim of this WP is to collect and gather the data to measure the main socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the immigrant populations for each of the cities included in the project. These indicators will contribute to measure a set of contextual variables that will be used as potential explanatory and/or intervening factors for immigrants' political integration and, most especially, for explaining variations across cities and across ethnic/national groups.

The main difficulty of this workpackage lies in the correct design of strictly equivalent indicators across countries, as statistics are differently designed and concepts around immigration issues widely vary across countries in Europe. Deliverable 2 (delivered to the EC in May) already provided the guidelines that have been used to produce the present city reports.

The indicators gathered in WP2 will:

- provide background for sampling framework;
- provide a general overview about the immigrant population in the selected cities;
- provide us with contextual variables for the analysis of the data gathered in WP3 and WP4.

The scientific coordination of the design and data collection stages for WP 2 has been the responsibility of partner 4 (MTAKI) who has produced the necessary documents and protocols for equivalent data collection and integration, and has edited these city reports.[1]

Six city reports are included in this deliverable. The individual reports follow an identical structure making comparisons possible. Due to the conceptual differences between national data registers as well as varying availability of data in the six cities there are differences in the detailedness and scope of the individual reports, however the overall content is sufficient to enable the research team to achieve the above mentioned research goals.

This document includes no systematic comparison of the six cases, as that is precisely the goal of Deliverable 6.

[1] All reports have been edited at various stages by András Kováts, a researcher in the Hungarian LOCALMULTIDEM team.

I. CITY REPORT BUDAPEST[2]

NATIONAL/ETHNIC GROUPS STUDIED:

1. Ethnic Hungarian immigrants
2. Chinese
3. Mixed "Muslim"

INTRODUCTION

The proportion of foreign citizens living in Hungary for more than a year has been stable for the last decade at around 1.2-1.6% of the population. It should be strongly emphasised that this group is made up of more than 85% of people from European countries, and more than 60% of the immigrants are of Hungarian origin. This means that a great proportion of the few immigrants in Hungary are actually Hungarians, knowing the language and being familiar with the Hungarian culture. This gives a particular meaning to integration in the Hungarian context. Only 11% of the immigrants in Hungary come from Asia, half of them from China. Migration from other parts of the world is rather marginal.

It is also important to know that immigration was not common before 1989, data is not completely reliable but we can suppose that the proportion of foreigners was close to 0%. In the last few years there has been a slight growth in the proportion of foreign nationals residing in the country, a fact caused by the growth of the number of foreigners arriving in Hungary, but also because the Hungarian population is decreasing.

Definitions and available data

Immigrants are considered to be those foreign nationals who reside in Hungary over a period of time and for reasons other than tourism. This means that the definition of immigration is based on citizenship and the length of stay in Hungary. In the available data the length of stay as a criterion for being an immigrant is normally defined as 12 months. It should be emphasised that the data do not contain undocumented migrants and for these only estimations can be used. According to experts in the field, the number of unregistered foreign citizens (containing those who are registered, but who might work although having visa for studies and those spending more time in the country than their visa allows) should not amount to more than 50% of the number of registered immigrants.

Only registered (legal) immigrants with a valid Hungarian address are counted in the census, and those immigrants who were born abroad but obtained Hungarian citizenship during their stay in Hungary are not registered as immigrants. The number of naturalised people can be seen from the statistics of the Office of Immigration and Nationality. According to available data, since 1993 about 75 000 people have been naturalised.

Though the census does contain information on place of birth, it is never clear whether the person was born abroad as the child of Hungarian nationals or obtained Hungarian citizenship after immigration. In the case of Hungary it is not meaningful to talk about second-generation

[2] This report has been produced by Ágnes Hárs, an external expert, and Luca Váradi, a researcher in the Hungarian LOCALMULTIDEM team.

immigrants, since before 1989 it was neither possible nor popular to immigrate to Hungary. The first refugee flow started during the Romanian revolution, around 1989.

To find available data on immigrants in Hungary, either the Demographic Yearbook published by the Central Statistical Office or the data from the national census can be used. However the Central Statistical Office provides later data in their regular publication on vital movements, though without a breakdown by nationality. The data of the Demographic Yearbook contains the number of foreign nationals residing in Hungary for more than a year with valid residency or settlement permits, unfortunately besides nationality, the ethnic background of the immigrants is not available. From the data of the national census (the most recent for the year 2001) the ethnic (possible ethnic Hungarian) background of the immigrants can be presumed using the information on their mother tongue, however immigrants whose residency or settlement permit was valid for an undefined period (normally more than three years) are registered in the national census. Deriving statistics from these two sources means that there appears to be a great difference between the numbers provided.

Data used in this study should be based on the combination of various data sources. There are peculiar categories of migrants that are not included in the common definition, thus combination of various sources may give a better proxy especially in cases when proper data are otherwise not available. Some subgroups can be identified as migrant, particularly the new naturalised citizens that should be added to the migrant data.

Decisions on using one or the other data source depend on i) the share of migrants covered and ii) the detailed information available from these data, especially in the context of Budapest, the focus of our project.

Table 1: Types of available data on immigrants

Available data	**Source**	**Characteristics of the data source**	**Most recent data available (year, number for country)**
National census	Central Statistical Office	Only those foreign nationals are registered whose permits are available for an undefined, long period. Naturalised persons are missing. Data is available on nationality and ethnicity.	Year 2001: **93 005 settled foreign nationals**
Demographic Yearbook	Central Statistical Office	All foreign nationals are registered who are staying in the country for more than one year. Naturalised persons are missing. No data available on ethnicity. Data is available on nationality.	Year 2004: **142 000 settled foreign nationals**
Vital movements	Central Statistical Office	All foreign nationals are registered who are staying in the country for more than one year. Naturalised persons are missing. No data available on ethnicity and nationality.	Year 2005: **154 900 settled foreign nationals**
Naturalisation	Office of Immigration and Nationality	Approximate number of foreign nationals naturalised since 1993. Data is available on nationality. No data is available on ethnicity.	Since 1993: **about 75 000 naturalised persons**
Number of refugees and asylum-seekers	UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees)	Number of documented refugees and asylum-seekers. Data on nationality is available. Data on ethnicity is not available.	Year 2003: **7798 refugees and asylum-seekers**

PART 1. DEMOGRAPHY AND MIGRATION

1.1. Size of migrant population

According to the above introduction first we use the most common definition of migrants based on citizenship. The *native population* of Budapest is known from the population register (see table 2), data are published by the CSO (Central Statistical Office of Hungary).

Table 2: Total (native) population of Budapest and the total of the country by gender and age (persons)

	1990			1995			2000			2005		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Budapest												
0 -14	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	151 859	145 099	296 958	130 125	123 536	253 661	108 225	102 610	210 835
15-24	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	151 472	153 817	305 289	135 307	135 476	270 783	98 450	98 996	197 446
25-64	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	466 021	545 333	1 011 354	451 738	532 444	984 182	457 197	525 066	982 263
65 +	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	113 012	203 401	316 413	106 743	196 183	302 926	109 248	197 551	306 799
Budapest	n.d.	n.d.	2 016 681	882 364	1 047 650	1 930 014	823 913	987 639	1 811 552	773 120	924 223	1 697 343
Country total												
0 -14	1 090 427	1 040 122	2 130 549	956 353	913 574	1 869 927	879 985	837 258	1 717 243	809 502	770 195	1 579 697
15-24	740 265	705 244	1 445 509	829 264	789 966	1 619 230	770 511	736 749	1 507 260	674 605	647 419	1 322 024
25-64	2 626 748	2 798 090	5 424 843	2 575 632	2 744 302	5 319 934	2 596 832	2 754 074	5 350 906	2 732 213	2 886 016	5 618 229
65 +	527 464	846 458	1 373 922	542 455	894 131	1 436 586	544 489	923 326	1 467 815	576 795	1 000 804	1 577 599
Country	4 984 904	5 389 919	10 374 823	4 903 704	5 341 973	10 245 677	4 791 817	5 251 407	10 043 224	4 793 115	5 304 434	10 097 549

Data refer to the 1st January status of each year
Source: Population register, Hungarian citizens

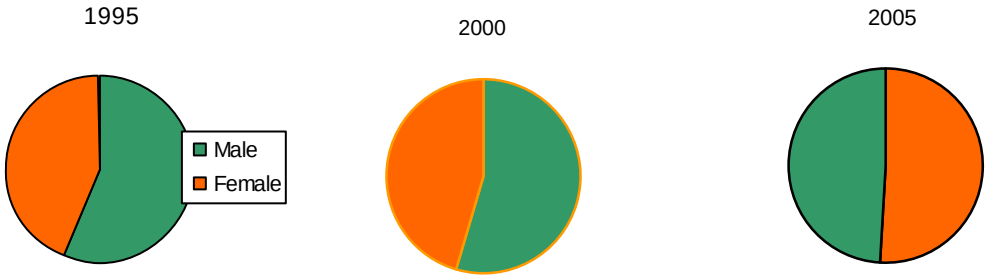
Table 3: Foreign population (foreign citizens) of Budapest by gender and age (persons)

	1990			1995			2000			2005		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Budapest												
0 -14	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	1 412	1 368	2 780	2 100	1 896	3 996	2 631	2 285	4 916
15-24	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	4 639	3 950	8 589	4 402	4 317	8 719	3 388	3 438	6 826
25-64	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	19 385	13 969	33 354	27 445	21 331	48 776	20 174	18 685	38 859
65 +	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	808	1 181	1 989	1 440	1 934	3 374	1 436	2 214	3 650
Budapest	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	26 244	20 468	46 712	35 387	29 478	64 865	27 629	26 622	54 251

Data refer to the 1st January status of each year
Data refer to citizenship
Source: foreign register, foreign citizens

On the latter graphs it can be seen that the gender division of the foreigners residing in Budapest became rather balanced by the year 2005, after the slight majority of male in 1995 and 2000.

Figure 1. Gender division among foreigners in Budapest in 1995, 2000 and 2005

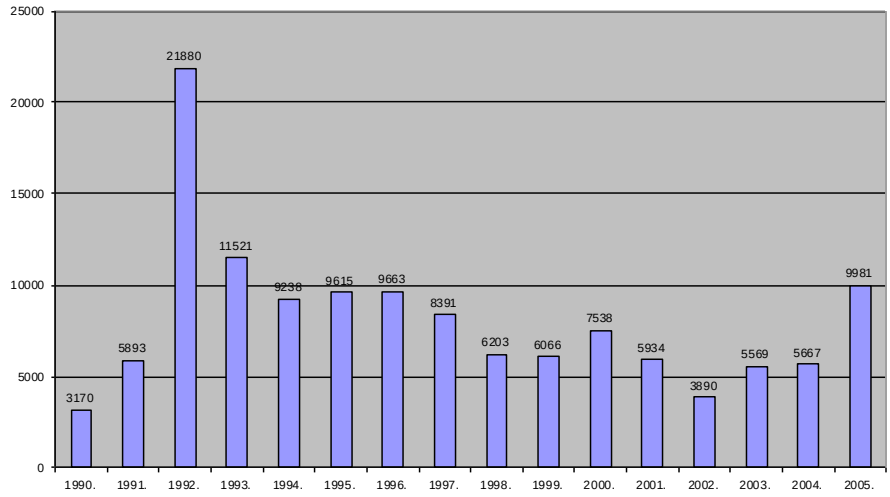


In order to get valid results on the number of the entire migrant population, we should consider the *naturalized* persons as a special group of migrants and we should, in fact, include them in the number of foreign residents. Unfortunately the statistics about naturalized persons are not at all complete: currently no official information is published on the number of persons naturalized before 1990.[3] The Office of Immigration and Nationality gives data on naturalisation; but only the annual (flow) numbers of naturalisations between 1990 and 2005 are known. In order to get the actual number of those immigrants possessing Hungarian citizenship, these figures should be cumulated. In addition, cumulated data should be corrected with death rate of the naturalised population. As age differences may have a significant effect, for death rate we used a somewhat lower rate than the average death rate in the country (that was calculated through the whole period by 12 deaths per 1000 persons), see table 4.

The decreasing number of the new citizens points to the fact that inflow of new citizens was concentrated in a short period following the political and economic transition in the late 1980s. While the total population increase due to naturalisation was around 35 thousand during the long period form 1958 until 1990, in the next five years (1990-95) the increase was nearly 48 thousand, in the second half of the decade (1995-2000) still 33 thousand persons and only 22 thousand during the 2000s. (cp. Figure 1).

[3] We use here the published research evidences from P P Tóth, Haza csak egy van (There is only one homeland. Refugees, immigrants and new citizens in Hungary, 1988-1994)., Püski, Budapest, 1997

Figure 2: New citizens (naturalized persons) in the given year



Source: Office of Immigration and Nationality

The total number of naturalised citizens can be calculated in a rather "creative" way. Unfortunately data is not available on the place of residence of the naturalized persons, since after obtaining Hungarian citizenship the obligation for announcing the address is ceased. This way the number of naturalized foreigners in Budapest can only be estimated. Estimations can be based on the proportion of foreign residents in Budapest among those in the whole country (cp table 10 below). Migrants are over-represented in Budapest – just as in other big European cities. According to population census data (se below) 37 per cent of the total foreign population lived in Budapest, in contrast to the 17.5 per cent of the total native population. We suppose a similar share for the new Hungarian citizens, so their number is computed accordingly in Table 4.

Table 4: Naturalized population in Hungary and estimated number in Budapest

Naturalised persons	**1990**	**1995**	**2000**	**2005**
Increase in the number of naturalised persons	34713	47901	33174	22335
Estimated stock of the naturalised persons (cumulated)	34713	82614	115788	138123
Estimated stock of the naturalised persons (cumulated+ corrected with death rate)	34262	82163	115337	137672
Budapest – estimated no. of naturalised persons	12844	30567	42842	51105

Source: Office of Immigration and Nationality, published in the Hungarian Statistical Yearbook 2004, CSO Budapest 2005, pre-1995 data from P P Tóth, (1997) op. cit.

Detailed data on naturalization are rather poor. Age groups and gender can be available asking detailed data of naturalised persons but not available yet. We know, however, that the overwhelming majority of the new citizens are ethnic Hungarians, somewhat lower before the late 1988 and very high (over 90%) since then.[4]

Although we use mostly the population register for the purpose of data source, population census data were also calculated. According to Table 1 census data cover considerable share

[4] Cp Tóth (1997) i.m.

of foreigners and we can use that also for the purpose of various estimations e.g. relevant breakdown of migrant population not given in any source.

Table 5: Total (native) and foreign population of Budapest and the total of the country by gender and age (persons)

Age	Budapest (2001)			Foreigner / Budapest (2001)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0 -14	116 311	111 311	227 622	2 875	2 676	5 551
15-24	131 328	128 548	259 876	3 553	3 667	7 220
25-64	455 269	521 614	976 883	14 052	13 552	27 604
65 +	112 115	201 425	313 540	1 418	1 754	3 172
Budapest	815 023	962 898	1 777 921	21 898	21 649	43 547

Source: Population census 2001, data refer to February 2001

Table 6: Total (native) and foreign population of Hungary and the total of the country by gender and age (persons)

Age	Country total (2001)			Foreigner / Country (2001)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0 -14	865 698	826 299	1 691 997	8 018	7 426	15 444
15-24	756 993	723 126	1 480 119	9 746	10 332	20 078
25-64	2 654 097	2 829 105	5 483 202	35 242	36 540	71 782
65 +	574 224	970 756	1 544 980	4 730	5 590	10 320
Total:	4 851 012	5 349 286	10 200 298	57 736	59 888	117 624

Source: Population census 2001, data refer to February 2001

Table 7: Share of total and foreign population (foreign citizens) of Budapest vs. total country (%)

Age	Total population			Foreign population (foreign citizens)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0 -14	13.44	13.47	13.45	35.86	36.04	35.94
15-24	17.35	17.78	17.56	36.46	35.49	35.96
25-64	17.15	18.44	17.82	39.87	37.09	38.46
65 +	19.52	20.75	20.29	29.98	31.38	30.74
Total	16.80	18.00	17.43	37.93	36.15	37.02

Data refer to 1st January 2001
Source: Population census 2001

In the next two tables the following categories for 'migrant' will be used (if possible, all, separately) for Budapest migrant population: (foreign citizen), 3rd country national with permanent residence permit, EEA national with residence permit, refugees.

Data for age group are not available or data reliability is very poor so we dropped the age as a category of various migrant groups Migration statistics for Hungary is mostly based on

citizenship. Data according to place of birth is rather poor. The presented data are based on the *population register*.

Table 8: Foreign population (foreign citizens) of Budapest by gender and age (persons)

GROUP	1990			1995			2000			2005		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Budapest native			2 016 681	882 364	1 047 650	1 930 014	823 913	987 639	1 811 552	773 120	924 223	1 697 343
Budapest foreign				26 244	20 468	46 712	35 387	29 478	64 865	27 629	26 622	54 251
Of which												
EEA citizens				3603	3847	7451	6511	5961	12472	2001	2718	4719
New members				1047	1484	2531	1385	1822	3207	623	1266	1889
Accession countries				12412	9231	21643	11180	10467	21647	12431	12369	24800
3rd country nationals				22 613	16 586	39 198	28 903	23 574	52 477	25 601	23 886	49 487
Selected ethnic groups												
Romanian citizen				11908	8797	20705	10704	10016	20720	12087	12012	24099
Ukrainian citizen*				1092	1700	2791	1685	1919	3604	2513	2368	4881
Slovakian citizen				18	16	34	216	274	490	154	260	414
Serbian citizen				294	275	569	954	881	1835	1279	1237	2516
Croatian citizen				37	34	71	175	113	288	69	71	140
Serbians & Croatians**				834	630	1464	1514	1246	2760	1348	1308	2656
Together				14183	11452	25634	15248	14449	29697	17450	17256	34706
Selected ethnic groups												
Ethnic Hungarians***				11 346	9 162	20 507	12 198	11 559	23 758	13 960	13 805	27 765
Chinese				2056	920	2976	4543	2968	7511	3128	2601	5729
Muslim				2309	473	2782	3056	864	3920	1904	715	2619
New citizens												
Total			12844			30567			42842			51105
Ethnic Hungarians****			11559			27510			38557			45995
Other ethnic groups												

Data refer to the 1st Jan status of each year, data of foreign population refer to citizenship
* Estimated as Ukrainians + half of the ex-Soviet citizens since those staying for a long time are often indicated in statistics as Soviet citizens
**Estimated as citizens of Serbia & Montenegro and Croatia and half of the ex-Yugoslav citizens, see above (*)
*** weighted by ethnicity/mother tongue, 0.8 on average (see separate description of estimation on ethnicity and mother tongue)
**** weighted by the share of ethnic Hungarians among the new citizens, that is around 90% (cp. P. P. Tóth op.cit.)
Source: BM Population register of native and foreign register of foreign citizens

Table 9: Share of foreign population (foreign citizens) as a % of total 'native' population in Budapest by groups of citizenship/ethnic groups (%)

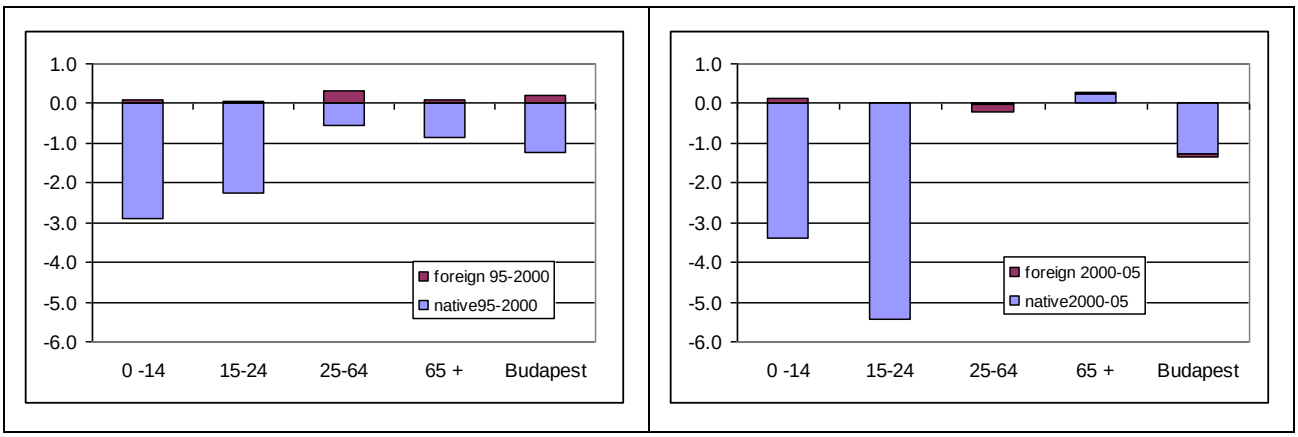
GROUP	1990			1995			2000			2005		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Budapest												
0 -14				0.93	0.94	0.94	1.61	1.53	1.58	2.43	2.23	2.33
15-24				3.06	2.57	2.81	3.25	3.19	3.22	3.44	3.47	3.46
25-64				4.16	2.56	3.30	6.08	4.01	4.96	4.41	3.56	3.96
65 +				0.71	0.58	0.63	1.35	0.99	1.11	1.31	1.12	1.19
Budapest				**2.97**	**1.95**	**2.42**	**4.29**	**2.98**	**3.58**	**3.57**	**2.88**	**3.20**
Of which												
EEA				0.41	0.37	0.39	0.79	0.60	0.69	0.26	0.29	0.28
New members				0.12	0.14	0.13	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.08	0.14	0.11
Accession countries				1.41	0.88	1.12	1.36	1.06	1.19	1.61	1.34	1.46
3rd country nationals				2.56	1.58	2.03	3.51	2.39	2.90	3.31	2.58	2.92
Citizens of neighbouring countries with considerable share of ethnic Hungarians												
Romanian citizen				1.35	0.84	1.07	1.30	1.01	1.14	1.56	1.30	1.42
Ukrainian citizen*				0.12	0.16	0.14	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.33	0.26	0.29
Slovakian citizen				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02
Serbian citizen				0.03	0.03	0.03	0.12	0.09	0.10	0.17	0.13	0.15
Croatian citizen				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
Total				0.09	0.06	0.08	0.18	0.13	0.15	0.17	0.14	0.16
Selected ethnic groups												
Ethnic Hungarians* **				1.29	0.87	1.06	1.48	1.17	1.31	1.81	1.49	1.64
Chinese				0.23	0.09	0.15	0.55	0.30	0.41	0.40	0.28	0.34
Muslim				0.26	0.05	0.14	0.37	0.09	0.22	0.25	0.08	0.15

* Estimated as Ukrainians + half of the ex-Soviet citizens since those staying for a long time are often indicated in statistics as Soviet citizens

*Source: Foreign vs. population register

Regarding population increase from immigration affecting the immigrant population as well as the total population, it is well known, that there is a strong outward-mobility from Budapest. The city population decreased continuously during the recent decade, by over 1 per cent/year. The decrease was larger in the last 5 years than before. The native population decrease was somewhat compensated by foreigners between 1995 and 2000 but also decreased from 2000 to 2005. As for age groups, the most considerable effect of foreigners has been experienced for 25-64 year olds.

Figure 3: Annual average yearly change of city population due to native and foreign population (foreign citizens) change



Source: population register, foreign register

1.2. Size of population of the selected ethnic groups

In case of Hungary the three selected immigrant groups are *ethnic Hungarians* from the neighbouring countries, *Chinese* and *Muslims*.

Ethnic Hungarians

The administrative procedure considers them as foreigners, according to citizenship, however during the immigration process certain advantages are given to those applicants claiming to be ethnic Hungarians. The overwhelming majority of the citizens of the neighbouring countries (Slovakia, Romania, Serbia, Croatia and the Ukraine) migrating to Hungary are known as ethnic Hungarians. Estimations support an 80 per cent minimum proportion of ethnic Hungarians among those migrants in Hungary from the given countries.

The sending countries are the following: Romania, Ukraine, Slovakia, Serbia, Croatia.

The share of foreign citizens among our ethnic Hungarian migrant group, coming from these countries differs considerably. All ethnic Hungarians give 1-2 per cent of the total city population, over 2/3rd of them are from Romania, that is, from Transylvania or from other parts of Romania with considerable Hungarian minority.

There has been a considerable change over time in the share of various ethnic Hungarian origin groups; the largest population is from Transylvania (Romania), followed by Ukrainian citizens mainly from the Trans-Carpathian region.

It should be emphasised that ethnic Hungarians do speak the Hungarian language and are familiar with the Hungarian culture as well, which fact gives a peculiar meaning to integration in their case.

Table 10: Number of ethnic Hungarians by their countries of origin (citizenship)

Citizenship	2005	
	persons	%
Romanian citizen	24 099	69.4
Ukrainian citizen	4 881	14.1
Slovakian citizen	414	1.2
Serbians & Croatians	29 394	15.3
Total	34 706	100.0

Source: Foreign population register

Chinese

In addition to the considerable ethnic Hungarian population in Hungary, there is also a considerable Chinese population, the largest and important due to its economic role in Central and Eastern Europe.

Although their number is only around 6,000 persons, or 0.34% of the city population, the Chinese community is well established and plays a very characteristic cultural and economic role in the city's life.

Muslims

There is only a very small Muslim population in Budapest (around 2700 persons, 0,15 % of the city population), as well as in the whole country. Interestingly, they are citizens of a large number of countries with majority Muslim population, from nearly all Muslim regions but with only a very small number from each. No characteristic Muslim community can be recognized in Budapest.

1.3. Estimated number of undocumented labour migrants

As for Hungary, the undocumented migration can be estimated as a share of 50% of the total legal migrant population.

They are mostly labour migrants – ethnic Hungarians – of the commuting type, who are living in the sending countries and take up unskilled jobs regularly (a cleaning, nursing or construction work). Others are not necessarily regular labourers.

As for the native population, undocumented economy is estimated as a maximum of 30%. Schneider estimates the Hungarian shadow economy labour force at around 20%[5]. Other Hungarian expert estimates consider the share of undocumented labour force around 20-30%.

Share of migrants in the undocumented labour market is not higher than among the overall labour force. The undocumented settled migrant population is rather limited, the commuting labour migrants are – measured by total hours of stay – around the same as characteristic for the economy total.

[5] Schneider, Friedrich (2002): The Size and Development of the Shadow Economies of 22 Transition and 21 OECD Countries, IZA Discussion Paper No 514

1.4. Size of the Muslim population

If the person is a citizen of or was born in a country from the list below, s/he is to be considered a Muslim. The same definition stands for grand/parents of 3rd - 2nd generation immigrants. As for Hungary, there are no data on 3rd or even 2nd generations by ethnicity.

The number of naturalized Muslims is very limited, altogether 90% of all naturalised citizen were ethnic Hungarian (see Table 8). Although the number of countries where Muslim population is coming from to Hungary is rather high, the total settled Muslim population (foreign citizens) is very limited.

PART 2. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

2.1. Socio-economic integration

In Hungary the Act IV of 1991 the Act of Labour and the Supplies of the Unemployed defines the circle of individuals eligible for unemployment benefits. According to this only a small group of the foreigners is eligible for the dole: those who are allowed to work without a labour permit, i. e. who have same rights as the Hungarians in respect of labour. The eligible foreigners are the following: a) refugees b) foreigners having immigration permit c) foreigners having settlement permit d) EEA citizens e) the family members of EEA citizens if they are allowed to reside in Hungary. However the act disposes of the obligation of data-collection on foreign labourers, data on the number of foreigners on unemployment benefit is not available for the public. According to confidential information the number of foreign nationals on dole in 2005 was 1, which shows the order of magnitude of the issue.

In case a foreigner who works in Hungary with work permit happens to be fired, he/she has to leave the country as well. In case they do not leave, they become illegal.

Unemployment rates of migrants are available from the census data. According to census data unemployment in the covered migrant population is less then that of the total population. While the average unemployment rate is lower among migrants (foreign citizens) the rate for foreign women was higher than that of the natives.

Table 11: Labour market status of foreigners, 2001

STATUS	Men	Women	Total
Unemployed (pers)	473	571	1 044
Active earner (pers)	11 638	8 510	20 148
Unemployment rate	3.9	6.3	4.9
Share of unemployed among the total foreigners	2.2	2.6	2.4

** Calculation is not exactly corresponding to the ILO LFS categories*
Source: Population census

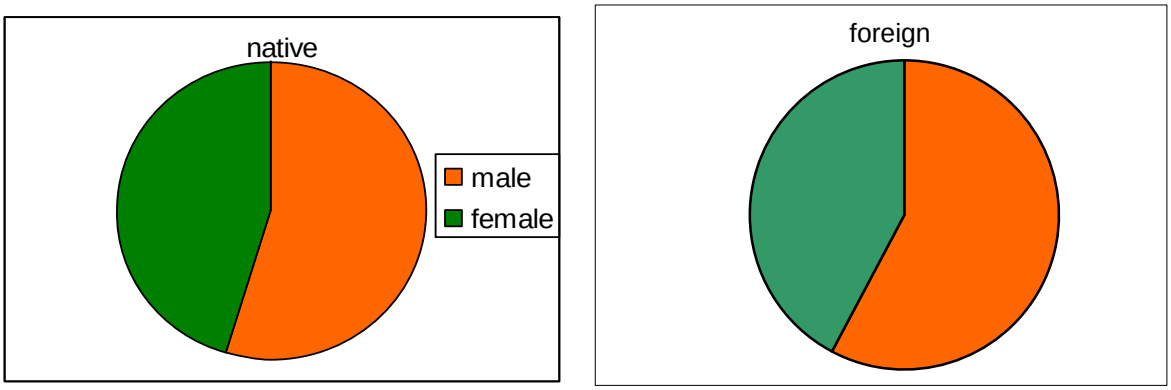
Table 12: Labour market status of the native population in Hungary, 2001, 2005

STATUS	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	2001			2005		
Unemployed (thousand pers)	137.9	91.7	233.9	159.0	144.8	303.1
Employed (thousand pers)	2100.3	1754.6	3849.8	2 101.2	1785.4	3 878.6
Unemployment rate	6.2	5.0	5.7	7.0	7.5	7.2

Source: Hungarian LFS, 15-64 years old population

It can be seen that among the foreigners there is a greater gender difference in the employment rate than among the native population. This can be explained by several different factors. The most obvious explanation is that it is rather common that men from the surrounding countries do unskilled work at construction sites in Hungary. There can also be a structural explanation: as we could see above, there are slightly more male migrants in Budapest then female, and this proportion was even less balanced around 2000. The cumulated impact of these two effects can derive to the latter differences among several other plausible explanations.

Figure 4. Gender division among employed in Budapest in 2001



The employment level of the foreign population is considerably higher among those included in the census. The census data exclude those working with work permit who are, on the other hand, employed while staying in Hungary. This can be explained by the rather simple fact, that those foreigners appearing in the census are the ones settled in Hungary, which consequently correlates with a higher proportion of employment. Consequently, the employment level of the foreigners would be even higher if we would merge census and work permit data.

Table 13: Employment level of foreigners in 2001

	Men	Women	Total
Employed (persons)	11 638	8 510	20 148
Share of employed among the total foreigners	53.1	39.3	46.3
Share of employed among the total active age foreigners*	70.2	53.9	62.3

** Calculation is not exactly corresponding to the ILO LFS categories*
Source: Population census

Table 14: Employment level of the total population, 2001, 2005

	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	2001			2005		
Share of employed among the total active age	62.9	49.8	56.2	63.1	51	56.9

Source: Hungarian LFS, 15-64 years old population

2.2. Educational level and educational participation of immigrants

First we will be dealing with the educational level of the immigrants compared to that of the native population. The data on this issue is rather poor and can be only derived from the 2001 national census which barriers were presented above. Accordingly data is only available for the legally residing foreign citizens (alas illegal immigrants and naturalised persons are not included), furthermore data is not split according to settlement; so it is only possible to talk about the situation of the entire country instead of Budapest. It should also be emphasised that in this kind of census data foreigners are only divided into two different groups: EU nationals and non-EU nationals, according to what we cannot give information on the differences between the selected migrant groups. Anyhow some consequences can be drawn from the given data, which is luckily coded according to Eurostat standards.

Table 15: Highest level of education, total country and total foreign population

	Total	No education at all	Pre-primary ISCED 0	Primary ISCED 1	Lower secondary ISCED 2	Upper secodary ISCED 3	Post secodary ISCED 4	Tertiary ISCED 5
Total pop	10 198 315	505 560	801 432	1 301 607	2 911 369	3 654 975	89 336	934 036
Migrant pop – EU citizens	10 718	588	534	516	2 229	3 983	82	2 786
Migrant pop - non EU citizens	82 528	5 220	4 466	6 787	19 238	33 050	472	13 295
Total migrant pop	93 246	5808	5000	7303	21 467	37 033	554	16 081

Source: National Census, 2001

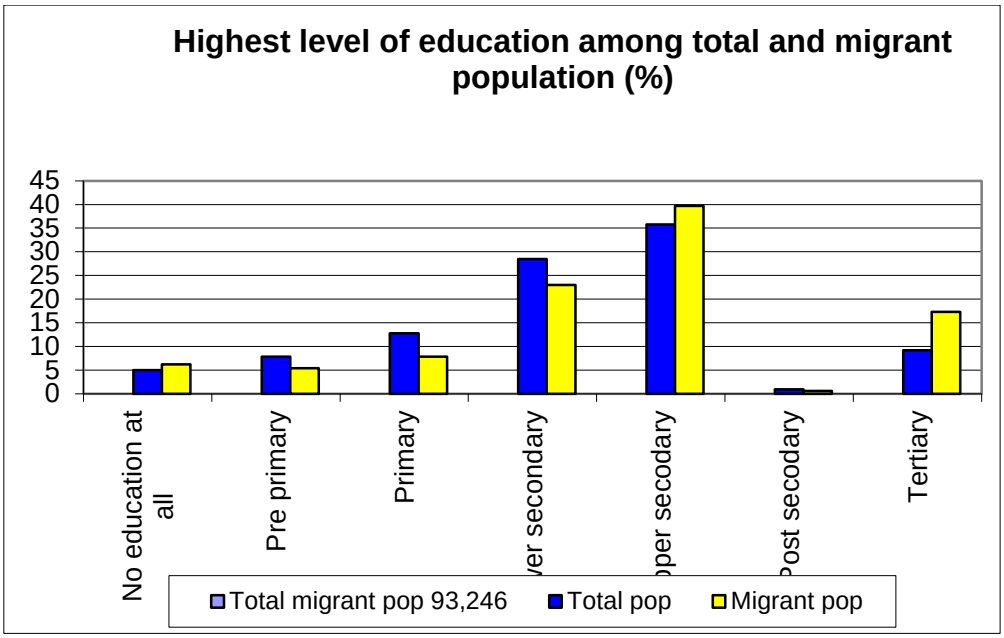


Table 16: Educational levels among total and migrant population (%)

	Total	No education at all	Pre primary ISCED 0	Primary ISCED 1	Lower secondary ISCED 2	Upper secondary ISCED 3	Post-secondary ISCED 4	Tertiary ISCED 5
Total pop	100	5	7,8	12,8	28,5	35,8	0,9	9,2
Migrant pop	100	6,2	5,4	7,8	23	39,7	0,6	17,3

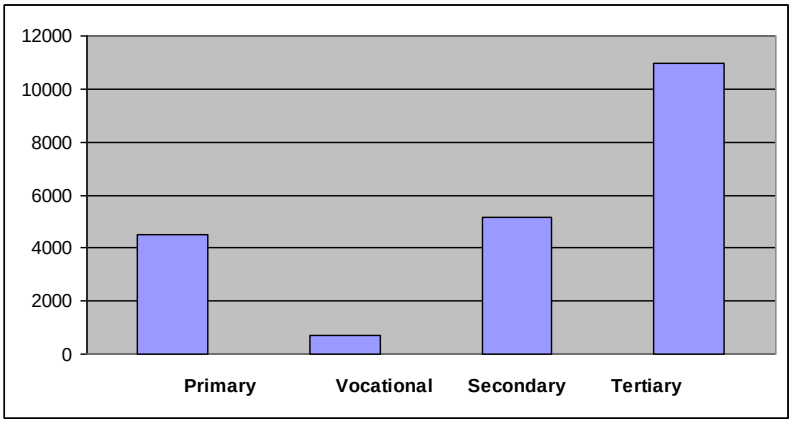
Source: National Census, 2001

It can be seen from the given data, that the highest level of education of the migrants does differ from that of the total Hungarian population: migrants seem to have a slightly higher level of completed education. It can be seen that regularly higher proportion of Hungarians have completed lower secondary or lower level of education than foreigners, whereas the trend changes at this level, since among those with upper secondary and tertiary education the proportion of the foreigners is considerably higher.

We should however not forget that mainly those migrants with a "higher status" are registered in the national census, since data for illegal migrants, or those who have not settled down yet in Hungary is not collected. Anyways, this trend – having better educated migrants than Hungarians – can also be proven by the data on employment rate. It will be latter demonstrated that migrants tend to be more active on the labour market, which can also be explained by their higher level of education.

Concerning the *educational participation* of foreigners in the Hungarian public education, it can be stated that they mainly participate in tertiary education. In the educational year 2005/2006 3.4 % of the students in tertiary education were foreign citizens (14 491 out of 424 161). This might be due to the fact that on the one hand, many foreigners study in Hungary and return to their homeland, on the other hand, adult migrants complete studies at universities and colleges.

Figure 5: Total number of pupils in Hungarian public education 1995-2006 by type of education

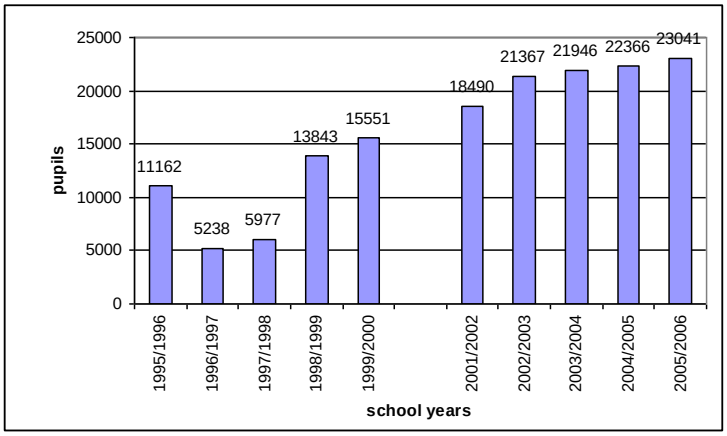


Source: Ministry of Education and Culture

However, it should be stated that the data provided by the Ministry of Education and Culture is not completely reliable in our case; furthermore there is no possibility to get a breakdown for Budapest. Unfortunately data is only collected on citizenship, irrespectively of the fact whether the student or pupil is a long-term immigrant or studying for one semester in Hungary. Furthermore there is neither data on the naturalized persons, nor on the second-generation immigrants.

We can see from the data, that there has been a stable growth in the number of foreigners studying in the public education between 1996 and 2006.

Figure 6: Number of Foreign Pupils in the Hungarian Public Education 1995-2006



Source: Ministry of Education and Culture

Concerning the national background of the foreign students and pupils, some data is provided by the Ministry, which only gives a possibility to give estimation on the proportion of ethnic Hungarians in the public education. The other important ethnic migrant group in Hungary, the Chinese are unfortunately not listed individually, only among the "other country nationals".

In almost every type of education the students are ethnic Hungarians from the neighbouring countries, they give the overwhelming majority among the foreign students. It is only the tertiary level, where the proportion of the students from the surrounding countries among all foreign students is slightly less than 50%. This might be due to the above-described fact, that Hungary is a popular target-country of foreign university and college students, who usually return after completing their studies.

Table 15: Share of foreign students by main ethnic groups

	School Year	Primary (general schools)	Vocational schools	Secondary Schools	Tertiary Education
Neighbouring Countries					
	1995/1996	1473 (63%)	428 (92%)	1802 (88%)	2349 (37%)
	1999/2000	1774 (46%)	400 (90%)	2869 (80%)	3431 (45%)
	2005/2006	2254 (50%)	627 (87%)	3487 (68%)	5082 (46%)
Other countries					
	1995/1996	880 (37%)	35 (8%)	244 (12%)	3951 (63%)
	1999/2000	2056 (54%)	44 (10%)	697 (20%)	4280 (55%)
	2005/2006	2261 (50%)	90 (13%)	1665 (32%)	5892 (54%)
Total					
	1995/1996	2353 (100%)	463 (100%)	2046 (100%)	6300 (100%)
	1999/2000	3830 (100%)	444 (100%)	3566 (100%)	7711 (100%)
	2005/2006	4515 (100%)	717 (100%)	5152 (100%)	10974 (100%)

Source: Ministry of Education and Culture

According to professional estimations the proportion of ethnic Hungarians among the immigrants arriving from the countries with a considerable Hungarian minority is higher than 80% percent. According to this, it can be seen, that their proportion among the students and pupils is rather high, however differs between the different levels of education.

To estimate the share of Budapest in the education of foreign pupils we know that around 8000 pupils were identified as full-time students in various levels of education based on the census data. Nearly 90 per cent of them were living on family budget, that is, not on scholarship or other non-family source. That is, comparing the census data of the students in Budapest to the total foreign education in the country, nearly half (43%) of the total foreign pupils were studying in Budapest.

Unfortunately in Hungary there is no data available on the dropout levels of immigrant children from the educational system. This type of data is neither available for the Hungarian students and pupils, however the Ministry of Education and Culture is currently working on some type of indicator for the school dropout. As promised, it should be ready by the end of 2007, so it might be possible to obtain data in the near future.

It would be misleading to estimate the dropout level from the existing data, since no data is available on the students' and pupils' possible move between schools, or countries. This way, the changes in the numbers cannot be obviously interpreted as dropout.

2.3. Residential segregation

There are 23 districts in Budapest, with 1.697.343 native inhabitants. The share of foreigners is 3.2 % of the native population, on average. Looking more in details, there are considerable differences among districts, in the largest district there live nearly 137 thousand native inhabitants (8 %), in the smallest just somewhat more than 20 thousand (1 %), standard deviation of the native population of Budapest districts is 30.855. The differences among the location of the foreign population in Budapest are also considerable, differing from more than 4000 to less than 500 foreign citizens.

The number of foreigners is low in the centre of Budapest on both side of the Danube (downtown is the fifth district; a conservative well off district is the first). The 23rd district is a rather new suburb attached to Budapest recently. On the other hand the largest foreign population is in the "round districts" of the city centre that is in districts in moderate distance to the centre.

Since the size and the population density of the districts of Budapest are rather different a more characteristic picture of the foreign population can be given by the share of foreign population in districts. The highest – over 5% – is the share of foreigners in the 8th (VIII) district of Budapest, a centrally located district with old and poor population coinciding also with considerable local ethnicity, the Roma. The second relevant district is the 10th (X), somewhat less in the centre, mixed population. Finally, the 5th (V) district is the Budapest downtown, where business plus students etc. are located.

Table 16: Highest and lowest share foreign population in districts

	Number of foreign citizens			**Share of foreign citizens**			**Rank of district**
Budapest district	**men**	**women**	**Total**	**men**	**women**	**total**	**according to share of foreigners**
Districts with highest share of population of foreigners							
VIII	2 006	2 066	4 072	5.5	4.8	5.1	1
X	2 015	1 815	3 830	5.6	4.4	4.9	2
V	674	561	1 235	5.7	3.7	4.5	3
Districts with lowest share of foreign population							
XVII	865	818	1 683	2.4	2.0	2.2	21
IV	1 002	1 135	2 137	2.2	2.1	2.2	22
XXI	745	778	1 523	2.1	1.9	2.0	23
Budapest	27629	26622	54251	3.6	2.9	3.2	

Source: Own calculation, based on population and foreign register, 1st Jan. 2005

Table 17: Budapest population by districts

District	Number of native residents			Number of foreign citizens			Share of foreigners (%)			Rank of district according to share of foreigners
	men	women	Total	men	women	total	Men	women	total	
XIII.	48 646	59 844	108 490	2458	1966	4424	5.1	3.3	4.1	6
XI.	61 558	75 050	136 608	2129	2031	4160	3.5	2.7	3.0	13
VIII.	36 158	43 415	79 573	2006	2066	4072	5.5	4.8	5.1	1
III.	57 679	68 086	125 765	2132	1770	3902	3.7	2.6	3.1	11
X.	35 909	41 526	77 435	2015	1815	3830	5.6	4.4	4.9	2
XIV.	51 307	65 230	116 537	1769	1855	3624	3.4	2.8	3.1	10
II.	39 271	48 167	87 438	1509	1595	3104	3.8	3.3	3.5	7
VII.	26 678	33 838	60 516	1273	1256	2529	4.8	3.7	4.2	4
XV.	37 623	44 302	81 925	1173	1100	2273	3.1	2.5	2.8	17
IV.	45 745	53 322	99 067	1002	1135	2137	2.2	2.1	2.2	22
XVI.	32 221	36 691	68 912	1101	1032	2133	3.4	2.8	3.1	12
XVIII	43 534	49 866	93 400	987	1053	2040	2.3	2.1	2.2	20
IX.	26 565	33 163	59 728	1010	1002	2012	3.8	3.0	3.4	8
XII.	25 242	31 452	56 694	888	978	1866	3.5	3.1	3.3	9
XIX.	28 433	33 284	61 717	890	868	1758	3.1	2.6	2.8	15
VI.	18 265	23 526	41 791	816	919	1735	4.5	3.9	4.2	5
XVII	36 652	41 238	77 890	865	818	1683	2.4	2.0	2.2	21
XX	29 357	34 361	63 718	810	754	1564	2.8	2.2	2.5	18
XXI	36 063	41 040	77 103	745	778	1523	2.1	1.9	2.0	23
XXII.	23 859	26 736	50 595	712	711	1423	3.0	2.7	2.8	16
V.	11 900	15 274	27 174	674	561	1235	5.7	3.7	4.5	3
I.	10 696	14 064	24 760	366	360	726	3.4	2.6	2.9	14
XXIII.	9 759	10 748	20 507	299	199	498	3.1	1.9	2.4	19
Total	**773 120**	**924 223**	**1 697 343**	**27629**	**26622**	**54251**	**3.6**	**2.9**	**3.2**	
	14031	16863	30855	604	543	1139	1.09	0.78	0.90	

Source: population and foreign register, 1st Jan. 2005

CONCLUSIONS

From the above report it can be seen that – probably according to the low proportion of immigrants – the immigrant statistics in Budapest and Hungary are rather poor. Due to this fact the above data do not give a detailed picture of the different aspects of immigrants' background in Budapest. Anyhow the main trends can be well observed and general facts concerning the Budapest immigrants can be known.

According to all data sources it can be assumed that the proportion of immigrants in Budapest hardly exceed 3 % of the total population, which clearly demonstrates that Budapest is not a particularly immigrant city. Concerning the national background of the immigrants, it is eye-catching that around 80% come from European countries, according to which the cultural differences among the indigenous and migrant population are rather low compared to other capitals of the EU.

It is also special about the Budapest immigrants that their educational level as well as their employment status is somewhat better than that of the natives of Budapest. This way – not forgetting that of course the immigrants form a heterogeneous group – the immigrants should not be referred to as a particularly deprived group of the society, as in several different cities and countries around Europe.

Altogether it can be assumed that the migrants in Budapest do not extremely differ from the native population concerning different socio-economic indicators.

II. CITY REPORT LONDON[6]

NATIONAL/ETHNIC GROUPS STUDIED:

1. Bangladeshi
2. Black Caribbean
3. Indian

INTRODUCTION

Britain is a country of postcolonial immigration. Its colonial legacy shaped not only patterns of migration but policies and discursive frameworks relating to immigration, citizenship and national identity. The relationship between Britain and its former colonies was redefined as a benevolent and inclusive one, under the auspices of the Commonwealth.[7] *Civic-territorial*, rather than *ethno-cultural*, notions of citizenship were necessary to sustain the process of empire building[8] and these were translated into inclusive, unrestricted immigration legislation when the 'New Commonwealth' was initially established. Certain rights of settlement and citizenship were automatically endowed to migrants from Commonwealth countries in the post-war period. Consequently, migrants from its former colonies – Ireland, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and the Caribbean – now comprise the largest ethnic minority groups in Britain.

Two broad corresponding phases of immigration can be identified according to the type of migration:

(i) Labour migration and resettlement of displaced persons (1940-1970s)

(ii) Political asylum and family reunification (1970s to present)

The post-war boom period of the 1950s and 60s saw an increase in labour demand at a time of industrial expansion and growth. Labour migrants – primarily from the Indian subcontinent and the Caribbean – met this demand. Labour shortages were particularly acute in urban areas – London, the Midlands and industrial cities of the North West – hence the settlement, and present concentration, of these migrant groups and their descendants in these regions. Since the late 1960s, progressively stricter rules were introduced governing entry to Britain for economic migrants, and subsequently political refugees. This also reflects the period when anxieties began to be raised about the integration of migrants into British society; these concerns were particularly voiced in relation to those who constituted *visible* (i.e. non-white) minorities.[9] Thus, although the Irish were *racialized* as an inferior people during the nineteenth century and up until relatively recently, the arrival of 'coloured' people rendered them invisible within debates concerning migration and the problems associated with integration.[10]

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[6] This report has been produced by Ranji Devadason, a researcher in the British LOCALMULTIDEM team.

[7] Hobsbawm, E. (1995) Age of Extremes: the short twentieth century 1914-1991. London: Abacus.

[8] Koopmans, R. and Statham, P. (2000) Challenging Immigration and Ethnic Relations Politics. Oxford: University Press.

[9] See: Fenton, S. (1999) Ethnicity: racism, class and culture. Basingstoke: Macmillan; and Sachdeva, S. (1993) The Primary Purpose Rule in British Immigration Law. Stoke-on-Trent: Trentham Books.

[10] Hickman, M. (2005) 'Ruling an empire: governing a multinational state: the impact of Britain's historical legacy on the ethno-racial regime', in G. Loury, T. Modood, and S. Teles (Eds.) Ethnicity, Social Mobility and Public Policy. Cambridge: University.

Terminology

The use of nationality or foreign birth in order to categorise the ethnic groups which we wish to study is inappropriate in the British context. The complex rules governing access to citizenship under the British Empire makes nationality alone an insufficient criterion on its own for defining the 'immigrant' population. Furthermore, data on nationality is not collected for the census or other primary data sources. *Ius soli* ('right of soil') as the principle by which citizenship is accorded to any individual born in the territory of the British state is significant here. The migration and settlement of immigrants from former colonies and the New Commonwealth means that a sizeable population of migrants, the children of migrants, and subsequent generations, now constitute an ethnic minority population whose nationality is British.

The Office of National Statistics issue guidelines for collection and classification of ethnicity data. ONS emphasises that ethnic identification is subjective and multidimensional; accordingly, the terminology used to define ethnic groups have shifted over time in response to social and political developments. They state: 'Basing ethnic identification upon an objective and rigid classification of ethnic groups has been found not to be practicable'. The concept of ethnicity has gained currency in British debates relating to immigration and diversity because it does not have the negative connotations associated with the term 'race'[11]. The term 'ethnic minority' has largely replaced references to immigrants, 'race' and other labels which are seen as derogatory. It combines ancestry, culture, language, religion, phenotype and – actual or putative – geographical origins. Thus, the variables used to classify people according to ethnic group include: skin colour, 'race', parents' country of birth, subjective identification and geographical or national origins. This means that measuring the ethnic diversity of the population is necessarily imprecise as the devised categories may not 'fit' with individuals' views regarding their ethnic identities.

The collection and classification of data on the basis of ethnicity takes place in Britain and the Netherlands, yet is atypical within Europe and – to an extent – operates on similar principles to the collection of data in the US. The collection of ethnic data is based on the rationale that since ethnic minorities persist in experiencing disadvantage associated with minority status in education, employment and other spheres post-migration and settlement – despite being almost half these populations being born and educated in Britain – it is necessary to systematically collect data pertaining to ethnic group in order to assess the extent of this 'ethnic penalty'.[12] The collection of this data is to enable the government to redress the disadvantage and social exclusion which certain ethnic minority groups face.

PART 1. DEMOGRAPHY AND MIGRATION

1.1. Size of migrant population

A distinctive feature of ethnicity as a concept, and its usage in the British context, is the notion that an individual's ethnicity reflects their identity and is, therefore, subjectively meaningful, rather than merely externally prescribed. Accordingly, the 'ethnic question' in the 1991 census – the first census which included this question – is partially based on self-definition and is accompanied by the proviso: *if the person is descended from more than one*

[11] In practice, however, it is often used as a synonym or euphemism for 'race' See: Ballard, R. and Kalra, V. (1994) The Ethnic Dimensions of the 1991 Census preliminary report. Manchester: Census Group.

[12] Heath, A. and McMahon, D. (1995) 'Education and occupational attainments: the impact of ethnic origins' in V. Karn (Ed.) Ethnicity in the 1991 census, volume 4. London: ONS.

ethnic or racial group, please tick ***the group to which the person considers he/she belongs***. Nonetheless the categories deployed in the census required non-white people to specify their ethnic origins, within a number of categories, whilst 'White' was used as a category which required no further qualification. Thus, whilst 'White' appears as an unproblematic ethnic/racial category for the ethnic majority, which may include migrants and their children (for example: Cypriots, Germans, Italians and Poles), non-white people are asked to specify their origins based on additional criteria: colour and/or national, geographical or ethnic origins. A resistance to this classification – and consciousness of Britishness amongst ethnic minorities – was revealed in response to the 1991 census Black categories (Black Caribbean, Black African, Black Other). A significant proportion of Black respondents completed the form 'Black British' under the category of Black Other. This reaction to the question was particularly marked in London where 36,000 people wrote in 'Black British', compared with 22,000 in the rest of the country.[13] This prompted the modification 'Asian or Asian British' and 'Black or Black British' in the 2001 question. In addition, the category 'White' was subdivided into the categories 'White British' or 'White Other' and the 'Mixed' categories added for the first time.

London

The population of London is 7.52 million; it is the most ethnically diverse region of Britain. 28.9% of Londoners are from ethnic minority groups, compared to 7.9% of the UK population. Storkey and Lewis state London 'has a strong claim to being the most cosmopolitan city in the world'. London's population includes 42 communities of over 10,000 people who were born outside Great Britain.[14] This is not purely due to the presence of so-called visible minorities, but also sizeable populations of Americans, Canadians, Germans, Italians, Cypriots, Poles, etc. The white population in London is more diverse than in other parts of Great Britain. In addition, the city contains almost half of Great Britain's ethnic minority populations.

Our focus for *Localmultidem* is the north London local authorities: Camden, Hackney, Haringey and Islington. These are situated in the Inner London area and the ethnic diversity of the populations in these districts is analogous to that of the Inner London region as a whole. The 'white British' population of these districts comprises half the total population and the non-white population comprises 34 per cent of the Inner London region (this also illustrates the diversity of the white population in the region).

Table 1: The UK and North London population

	ALL PEOPLE	White British	Black Caribbean	Indian	Bangladeshi
United Kingdom total population 2001	58,489,194		565,876	1,053,411	283,063
Percentage of the UK population 2001	100		0.97	1.80	0.48
Great Britain total population 1991	51,873,794	n/a	499,964	840,255	162,835
Percentage of the GB population 1991	100	n/a	0.9	1.62	0.31
North London total population 2001	793,161	391,692	53,633	21,218	25,737
Percentage of North London's	100	49.38	6.76	2.68	3.24

[13] Storkey, M and Lewis, R. (1996) 'London: a true cosmopolis' in P. Ratcliffe (Ed.) Ethnicity in the 1991 census, volume 3. London: ONS

[14] Mackintosh, M. (2005) London - a world in a city; analysis of 2001 census results. London: Data Management and Analysis Group.

population					
Number of females	412,854	198,175	30,393	10,830	13,046
Percentage of total population: female	52.05	24.99	3.83	1.37	1.64
Number of males	380,307	193,517	23,240	10,388	12,691
Percentage of total population: male	47.95	24.40	2.93	1.31	1.60
North London total population 1991	718,582	n/a	50,572	18,991	14,896
Percentage of North London's population	100	n/a	7.04	2.64	2.07

Source: 2001 and 1991 Census data

1.2. Size of population of the selected ethnic groups

The ethnic minority groups which we focus on for *Localmultidem* are Black Caribbean, Indian and Bangladeshi. Each of these groups is more concentrated in London relative to the general population. These groups were selected because they represent a range of migration histories and have contrasting profiles in terms of their socio-economic integration and the religious and cultural resources which they draw on.

Indians are the largest ethnic minority group in Britain - 1.1 million people, 1.8 per cent of the population. There has been a 0.2 per cent increase in the total population of Indians since 1991. Indians constitute a relatively established population in the areas of Britain where they are concentrated. The first generation arrived as economic migrants in the 1960s and 1970s, and subsequent generations have experienced a degree of upward mobility – relative to their parents – with high levels of participation in tertiary education and relatively successful integration in the labour market – the proportion in professional and managerial employment is almost on a par with that of the white population.[15] Indians are residentially concentrated in the districts of the Outer London periphery (Barnet, Brent, Ealing, Harrow, Hillingdon and Hounslow), the Inner London districts (Newham and Redbridge), and the Midland cities, Birmingham and Leicester. They do not constitute the largest minority group in North London, comprising only 2.7 per cent of the local population (21, 218 persons).

The fourth largest minority group in Britain is categorized as Black Caribbean, after the Pakistani and Black African – they comprise 1 per cent of the population, over half a million people. The Black Caribbean population is oldest in terms of international migration flows, as many arrived as migrants in the 1950s and 1960s. The population has remained relatively static over time, increases due to births and in-migration almost equate with deaths and out-migration.[16] A high proportion of the Black Caribbean population is British born (55 per cent in North London). They constitute the largest minority group in North London, 6.8 per cent of the local population (53, 633 persons). The introduction of the 'Mixed' category in the 2001 and the use of the Black Other category in the 1991 census may lead to an underestimation of increases in the population.

Bangladeshis constitute the ninth largest ethnic minority group in Britain, 0.28 million constituting 0.5 per cent of the population. They are the most recent arrivals to the country. There has been a sizeable increase in the population since 1991, 0.17 per cent (120,228 persons) – due to high birth rates and relatively few deaths (45 per cent of Bangladeshis in North London are British born). The Bangladeshi population is extremely concentrated with almost a quarter of the total population living in the Inner London district, Tower Hamlets. The rest of the population is fairly concentrated in the adjacent Inner London areas, Newham,

[15] Modood, T. *et al.* (1997) Ethnic Minorities in Britain: Diversity and Disadvantage. London: Policy Studies Institute.

[16] Dorling, D. and Thomas, B. (2004) People and Places: a 2001 census atlas of the UK. Bristol: Policy Press.

Camden, Hackney and Islington and outside London there are smaller populations in Luton, Lancashire and Birmingham. As a group Bangladeshis are severely disadvantaged relative to the white population and the other two minority groups. Levels of participation in education and the labour market are lowest for this group. They constitute 3.2 per cent of the North London population (25,737 persons).

1.3. Age and gender profile

In contrast to the white British majority's ageing population the main minority groups in Britain as a whole, and in North London specifically, are relatively youthful populations. The age-structure of the minority groups reflects – to a significant extent – their respective migration histories (see table 2). The first settlers from the Caribbean arrived as young adults in the 1950s and 60s so this population has a similar age-structure to that of the white population (20 per cent in the 0-15 age-group, 11 per cent aged 16-24, 55 per cent aged 25-64, and 12 per cent in the 65+ age-group). The Indian migrants arrived in the 1960s and 70s, almost 40 per cent are younger than 24 and only 6 per cent are over 65. As the most recent migrants the Bangladeshi population is extremely youthful and heavily skewed towards the youngest age-category, over 40 per cent of Bangladeshis are 0-15 years and less than 3 per cent are over 65.

The ethnic minority groups are balanced in terms of gender, except for the Black Caribbean group which has a higher proportion of females. This is probably due to the fact that a large proportion of initial migrants from the Caribbean were nurses recruited to meet shortages in the National Health Service.

Table 2: Age-profile of the North London population and the selected ethnic groups

AGE GROUP	ETHNIC GROUP									
	Black Caribbean		Indian		Bangladeshi		White British		All People	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Aged 0-15	10,959	20.81	3,962	18.90	10,367	39.58	63,433	16.32	157,144	19.95
Aged 16-24	5,913	11.23	4,057	19.36	5,410	20.66	46,307	11.92	105,598	13.40
Aged 25-64	29,478	55.97	11,525	55.00	9,665	36.90	230,598	59.35	451,096	57.26
Aged 65+	6,313	11.99	1,412	6,74	750	2.86	48,236	12.41	73,994	9.39
Total:	52,663	100.00	20,956	100.00	26,192	100.00	388,574	100.00	787,832	100.00

Source: 2001 Census

1.4. Size of the Muslim population

11 per cent of the population of North London is Muslim (89, 444 people), as against 2.8 per cent of the UK population. Only 50 per cent claim to be Christian and 32 per cent stated that they had no religion or did not wish to respond, this figure is significantly lower than in the British population as a whole in which 72 per cent identified with the Christian label in the 2001 census, whilst 15 per cent stated that they had no religion or chose not to respond. The other significant religions which are represented are Hinduism 1.4 per cent (similar to the figure for the UK population, 1.6 per cent) and Sikhism, 0.4 per cent (0.6 % of the UK population). There is a strong correspondence between the selected ethnic groups and the main minority religions, Pakistanis and Bangladeshis are almost exclusively Muslim, the Indian group is somewhat divided: 40 per cent are Hindu, 24 per cent Muslim and 14 per cent Sikh. The majority of the Caribbean group state they are Christian (72 per cent), and like the white population, the latter group has a high proportion who stated that they had 'no religion' (11 per cent) or did not respond to the question (14.9 per cent).

PART 2. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

2.1. Socio-economic integration

Employment rates amongst 16-24 year olds are much higher amongst the White British population (45 per cent) than each of the minority groups (Indian 22 per cent, Bangladeshi 22 per cent and Caribbean 25 per cent). This is due to higher rates of economic inactivity amongst the Indian and Caribbean groups, relative to the white population. Indian 16-24 year olds (4 per cent) are slightly less likely to be unemployed that white British young people (5 per cent), whereas Bangladeshi (7 per cent) and Black Caribbean young people, especially, experience higher rates of unemployment (13 per cent). A similar pattern emerges for the 25 and over age-range, but with higher rates of participation in the labour market in general. 67 per cent of the white British population is employed, compared to 58 per cent of Indians, 33 per cent of Bangladeshis and 50 per cent of the Black Caribbean population. This mirrors the national situation; on average the rate of employment for non-white groups is 18 percentage points lower the UK population. This situation is more pronounced in the Inner London region where the employment rate of non-white minorities 23 percentage points lower than the white population (Brook 2004).[1]

2.2. Educational participation

The picture regarding different minority groups' qualifications and participation in the education system is complex. The Bangladeshi group which is most youthful has a relatively high proportion of 16-24 year olds (18 per cent) with primary education or less. Amongst 25-64 year olds, Bangladeshis are least qualified with a striking 56 per cent without formal qualifications. The Indian group has a profile which is similar to the white British category with high rates of participation in tertiary education (25 per cent for 16-24 year olds and 45 per cent amongst 25-64 year olds), and a similar proportion with secondary qualifications (25 per cent). The Black Caribbean group has lower rates of participation amongst 16-24 year olds, like the Bangladeshi group, 18 per cent have no formal qualifications, they do, however, have a much higher proportion with secondary education in both age-groups. The Caribbean group also exhibits relatively low rates of participation in tertiary education (22 per cent of 25-64 year olds). The different educational levels of each of the three ethnic groups – to some

[1] Brook, K. (2004) 'Labour Market Data for Local Areas by Ethnicity'. *Labour Market Trends*, October 2004.

extent – reflect pre-migration resources, as a relatively larger proportion of Indian migrants arrived with tertiary qualifications.

2.3. Residential segregation

Each of the ethnic groups in this study has larger populations, and constitutes a larger proportion of the population, in London than elsewhere. The districts which make up North London reveal how localised this is since each of the four local authorities has a different ethnic composition, thus, serving to illustrate the geographical distribution of minority groups within the Greater London region as a whole. The Black Caribbean group constitute less than 2 per cent of the population in Camden, yet form 10 per cent of the population in Hackney and Haringey and almost 5 per cent in Islington. The Indian group are fairly evenly distributed within North London, forming almost 4 per cent of the population in Hackney and between 1.6 and 3 per cent of the populations in Camden, Haringey and Islington. The Bangladeshi group forms 6 per cent of the population in Camden, and only between 1 and 4 per cent in the other 3 districts. Thus, within North London, although Hackney and Haringey are most ethnically diverse, housing the lowest 'white British' populations (45 per cent), the spatial dispersal of each group does not necessarily reflect this. Bangladeshis are most concentrated in Camden and least present in Haringey, for example, whilst the Black Caribbean group constitutes a very small percentage of Camden's population.

In the Greater London region as a whole ethnic minorities (i.e. all groups other than White British) are most densely concentrated in Brent in the north west and Newham (71 per cent and 66 per cent, respectively), in East London, whilst least concentrated in Havering and Bexley (8 per cent and 12 per cent, respectively), at the eastern periphery of London.[1]

CONCLUSIONS

The three ethnic minority groups which we focus on are more concentrated in London relative to the general population. These groups were selected because they represent a range of migration histories and have contrasting profiles in terms of their socio-economic integration and the religious and cultural resources which they draw on.

In contrast to the white British majority's ageing population these minority groups in Britain as a whole, and in North London, specifically are relatively young populations. The age-structure of the selected minority groups reflects their respective migration histories, which show significant differences. The ethnic minority groups are balanced in terms of gender, except for the Black Caribbean group which has a higher proportion of females.

Regarding the socio-economic situation of ethnic minority groups one can see that on average the rate of employment for non-white groups is significantly lower the UK population. This situation is even more pronounced in the Inner London region. The picture regarding different minority groups' qualifications and participation in the education system is complex. The different educational levels of each of the three ethnic groups – to some extent – reflect pre-migration resources, as a relatively larger proportion of Indian migrants arrived with tertiary qualifications, which is reflected in their somewhat better labour market situation, especially in the younger age-groups.

[1] See: Mackintosh, M. (2005).

III. CITY REPORT LYON[1]

NATIONAL/ETHNIC GROUPS STUDIED:

1. Algerian
2. Tunisian
3. Italian

INTRODUCTION

This report provides an overview of the main indicators of the social and economic position of Algerians, Tunisians and Italians in Lyon. In particular, we have focused on a number of cities that are part of the Greater Lyon area, that is, a 'supra-municipal' entity which has limited responsibilities in some policy areas and comprises overall 55 cities. More specifically, we have focused our analysis on the city of Lyon itself and 10 additional cities which surround it, namely, Villeurbanne, Vénissieux, Vaulx en Velin, Caluire et Cuire, Bron, Décines-Charpieu, Meyzieu, Sainte Foy les Lyon, Oullins and Pierre-Bénite.

Since the official data institute (INSEE) gathers data only at the level of regions, departments, province and single cities, we had to move from the specific data for each of our 11 cities. Readers should thus notice the distinction implicit in our terminology. When we talk about 'Lyon city' we refer only to 1 out of our 11 municipalities. When we talk about 'Lyon' we refer to the aggregated area that we have decided to target for this project, that is, the city of Lyon itself together with the 10 municipalities around it that we just mentioned.

Table 1: The definition of our geographical city boundaries

LEVEL	INCLUDE	POLITICAL RELEVANCE	POPULATION
Lyon city	Lyon municipality	Elected body	445,274
Lyon	11 municipalities	11 municipalities	851,757

INSEE 1999 census

With the exception of Sainte Foy, which comprises the fewer number of immigrants, the 10 municipalities surrounding the city of Lyon are important industrial employment areas, thus enabling us to study the major part of the immigrant population in the metropolitan area of Lyon. As far as the immigrants are concerned, those cities have welcomed, above all, during the 1960s and the 1970s, a large part of immigrants, both in the industrial plants and within their social housing areas built to this effect. The territory plays a great role for issues of exclusion in France, and hence, for inclusion policies. The relevance of the territory extends to the same production of data. We will be back to this point in the course of the data analysis.

The three groups we have chosen are the following: the Algerian group, as a long standing non-European group, the Italian group as a European long standing group, and the Tunisian group, as a more recent 'arrival'. Timing and specific conditions of settlement in urban areas

[1] This report has been produced by Foued Nasri, a researcher in the French LOCALMULTIDEM team.

differ across the selected groups. The Italians are the most-long standing group, rooted in a neighboured migration. The flux began in the 1930s, and continued until the 2nd World War. Indeed, a part of the Italians settled between the end of the Second World War and the mid-1960s. Since the 1960s, the migration from Italy was over-run numerically by the flow from Algeria and to a lesser extent from other North African countries. As far as the Algerians are concerned, some features of their migration flow need to be spelled out in order to grasp the relevance of this group. Firstly, the Algerian group is the most important long standing Muslim group, especially in Lyon. In Lyon, it is also the most important immigrant group from a point of view of simple numbers. The third group is the Tunisian one which differs from the Algerian not only by its numerical importance but also in terms of the timing of its settlement in Lyon.

As far as the data gathering is concerned, we have primarily based our analyses upon the National Statistics Institute (INSEE) data and notably on the census data. In this respect, in the years covered by the study, two censuses have been undertaken at the national level, in 1990 and in 1999. Because we have no data related to those groups in 2005, the most recent data, at the local level, are from the 1999 census[1]. The design and the methodology of the data collected in each census is quite different, drawing on an exhaustive data collection methodology. It should be noticed that data collection for 'ethnic' statistics, made by the public bodies, is under philosophical constrains and legal banning. Indeed, the philosophical feature of this reluctance is embodied in a political ideology where the national link is seen as primarily political and ethnic-blind. It implies that the only difference which is recognized is the distinction between the nationals and the foreigners. In addition, the production of statistics along ethnic criteria by public bodies is prohibited. In this regard, the issue of discrimination and the policies for improving the situation of immigrants have recently raised an important debate. Some scholars working on immigrant issues such as Michèle Tribalat (who has carried some seminal investigation on the 'second generation' and the blinded category of immigrants from former colonial empire) has emphasised the advantages, in particular cases, to elaborate and make use of this type of statistics.

Referring to those elements allow us to provide an insight on the problems faced when looking for statistics on the immigrant population and in particular the second generation. Thus, in the public statistics there is the important issue of 'sensitive inputs'. The sensitive inputs include four themes: the location of birth (in France or overseas), the nationality, the residence in 1990 (in France or abroad) and finally the entrance year in France. To sum up, sensitive data is every kind of information which would allow to trace the migration path of the individual; in other words, anything that would allow to identify the immigrant background.

This kind of requirements reduces the possibility to get data at a local level within the units with less than 12,000 inhabitants. Some conditions constrain the availability and the diffusion of data at the local level. The possibility to get some data at the national or at the regional level is wider than focusing on the local level, at the city scale. In this field, we get data at a very local level, the district one, which aggregate data on economic and social indicators. They are not linked with the nationality; it is nationality-blind data. These are data which supplies the urban renewal program in France called *(Politique de la ville:* city policies) by using the territory as the main target of policies aimed at addressing the issues raised by the immigrant population. This ambiguous relation between the territory and the ethnicity is the key question of the policies which aim to tackle the issues raised by the immigrant group in the cities.

[1] The 2004 census was not yet available by the time this report was written.

As far as the data gathering is concerned, it seems relevant to focus on the means used in order to achieve the data collection. In this field, we firstly focus on the data which were gathered on the particular mean. The data from the 1990 census and the data related to the socio-economic indicators (labour market participation and educational participation) from the 1999 census were set up along a particular mean we are to explain. This data gathering was made with the support of the "*centre quetelet*" which is the bond between the scholars and the national statistics institute. Indeed, we have formulated demands with the different inputs required in the data gathering file (number of immigrants…). Then, we were granted a dataset (*fichier detail*: detailed fold) in an SPPS file with the inputs asked. Thus, we have aggregated the data along the requirements of the WP2 leading team. Obviously, with this methodology, we cannot assure the same validity as data already gathered by the national statistics institute (INSEE).

As regards data from the 1999 census, they have been gathered in different ways, implying different statistical methodologies. First, the results from 1999 are available, but are already aggregated. This poses some problems from a comparative point of view; for example, the age bands 0-15 and 16-24 were already aggregated as 0-14, 15-24. In order to highlight the evolution of the immigrant population and the groups targeted, we have chosen to keep the two first age bands as provided in the census data (0-14, 15-24) along the report and the tables. Hence, we will draw our report mainly on these data.

As far as the 2004 census is concerned, such data are not yet available because they have not been handled by the National Statistics Institute (INSEE). Lastly, it should be noticed that city reports make no distinctions in terms of nationality. Yet, dealing with the residential segregation, we have also used the data from the "*tableaux de bord des quartiers*[1]" set up by the "*agence d'urbanisme du grand Lyon*[2]" with the support of the *conseil general*[3] which is the elected body at the department scale). The welfare is provided by the CAFAL (Caisses d'Allocations Familiales[4]) which centralized the fund for the housing remittances, the RMI (Revenu Minimum d'Insertion[5]), the minimum insertion wage, given to all individuals who are not in the unemployment coverage system.

The definition used in this report and in the tables is based on the criteria of foreign nationality as it is used in the census.[6] In this field, it can be useful to focus on the different distinctions which are made in the category of nationality. First the population is divided, into two broad groups: French/ Foreigners. The **foreign population** is defined on the basis of a nationality criterion: any person residing in France who does not possess French nationality is classified as a foreigner. A foreigner can acquire French nationality in his/her lifetime, depending on the opportunities offered by legislation, and he or she is said to have become **French through acquisition**.

The French-born non-citizens are aliens before their majority when they become French, those who are French by birth, even if they are foreign born, they are French by birth because their parents are French.

[1] districts instrument panel
[2] town planning agency of the greater Lyon
[3] general council
[4] child benefit fund
[5] minimum income (it's not the minimum wage: SMIC)
[6] See the dictionary of the census: www.insee.fr

A distinction is made through the French nationals group which refers to the patterns of the acquisition process of the French nationality.

- French by birth

This category includes those who are born from one parent who has the French nationality. One of the three groups targeted, the Algerians, is in a specific position towards the nationality. Indeed, special provisions do exist for young people of Algerian origin. The child born in France of Algerian parents who were born in Algeria before its independence (July, 3rd, 1962) is automatically French at birth. The 1993 law introduced a further requirement: the parent born in Algeria before its independence had to have his/her habitual residence in France for five years at the birth of his/her child. This was aimed at avoiding the access to nationality of children with no real links with France. The 1998 law restored the *double jus soli* without conditions for children of Algerian parents born before the independence (WP1 report).

- French through acquisition

An alien can acquire the French nationality through three different means: full right acquisition, by declaration, by decree (the naturalisation). First, let us explain the *full right acquisition* according to the birth and the residence in France. Every foreign parent's child who is born in France can acquire the French nationality at his/her majority (18 years old) under two conditions: he/she must live in France at his/her majority and must have had his habitual residence in France during a continuous or a discontinuous period of at least 5 years since the age of 11. The second mode is the *acquisition by declaration* which concerns the right to acquire French nationality by fulfilling some conditions, such as the marriage with a French citizen under some conditions, or the anticipated demand made by a foreign parent for one of their children. The third possibility is the *acquisition by decree* (the naturalisation). Instead of the two first means which are rights under certain conditions, naturalisation is not a right, even if the applicant meets all the conditions, his/her application can be refused by the authorities. In 2004, 80% of the applications have been accepted.

To stress the second generation issue, this distinction between those two subgroups within the French nationals groups can be, to some extent, useful in an attempt to quantify this population. Indeed, the second generation can be part of the second sub-group (French through acquisition). If we take the second generation as people with an immigrant background, born in France from foreign parents or arrived earlier in France, it seems clear that the main means to acquire the French nationality is through the full right acquisition (when they reach majority), but it can also be through other ways. The full right acquisition refers to the *jus soli* which allows some individuals born in France from foreign parents to acquire the French nationality.

However, unfortunately, we do not have the information about the former nationality of French through acquisition. Those elements provide quite some uncertainty when using the "French by acquisition" group as an overlapping category to that of second generations, but it seems clear that it can give some insights. This uncertainty is partly due to the specific situation of young people of Algerian origin towards the nationality law. Indeed, as we mentioned before, they are considered as French at birth because of a specific legal provision and a major part of them are not included in the French by acquisition.

PART 1. DEMOGRAPHY AND MIGRATION

1.1. Size of the total population and the number of immigrants

A widespread phenomenon: the decrease of the foreign population

Indeed, this process did not only concern our three groups but it also concerned the foreign population as a whole. This can be partly explained by the reduction of migration since the interruption of the migration flow in 1974 in France. It cannot be, however, the only explanation, given the alteration of the migration flows marked by the recent growth of irregular migration (unfortunately, we have no figures of the undocumented population) and the growth of female migration within the family due to reunifications. Indeed, in every pattern of migration, the important arrival of women can be seen as the main factor which has contributed to the growth of the immigrant population size and its diversification. Those processes notably occurred for the Algerian and the Tunisian group in the 1970s and the 1980s. The decrease in the immigrant population is particularly clear for the three groups, so a big part of the explanation is the ongoing process of French nationality acquisition by the descendants of foreign parents.

The ageing process

The ageing process that affects the foreign population (notice the decrease of the 0-14 and 15-24 population as well as the growth of the + 65 years old population) plays a significant role. This process does not only concern the immigrant group and the three target groups but also the whole population. The whole population with more than 65 years old had increased between 1990 and 1999 from 116,620 (14.1% of the total population) to 130,209 (15,3% of the whole population): that is an approximate estimated growth rate of 12%. Concerning the whole immigrant population, this age group had increased between 1990 and 1999 from 6,392 to 9,146, that is, an approximate growth rate of 43% and at the same time, the increase of the younger age band was partly slow. As far as the 0-14 age band is concerned: we notice an increase of 0.53% between 1990 and 1999, and the second youngest age band (15-25), between 1990 and 1999, we can observe. Those rates clearly show the relevance of the ongoing ageing process and how this process is much deeper within the foreign population. Yet, findings show a different intensity among the three selected groups, thereby highlighting some crucial differences.

Table 2: general table of immigrant and groups chosen in Lyon

	Total population	Total immigrants	% tot pop	Algerians	% tot pop	% tot Immigr	Italians	% tot pop	% tot Immigr	Tunisians	% tot pop	% tot Immigr
Total number in 1990	827,774	97,291	11.75%	31,300	3.78%	32.17%	6,784	0.82%	6.97%	13,753	1.66%	14.14%
Total number in 1999	851,757	80,118	9.41%	24,490	2.88%	30.57%	4,856	0.57%	6.06%	9,406	1.11%	11.76%
Number of females in 1990	435,322	42,490	9.76%	13,325	3.06%	31.36%	2,988	0.69%	7.03%	5,768	1.32%	13.57%
Number of females in 1999	450,149	37,230	8.27%	10,919	2.43%	29.33%	2,330	0.52%	6.26%	3,951	0.88%	10.61%
Number aged 0-14 in 1990	143,380	19,670	13.72%	6,173	4.31%	31.38%	328	0.23%	1.67%	4,800	3.35%	24.40%
Number aged 0-14 in 1999	144,151	9,112	6.32%	1,720	1.19%	18.88%	147	0.10%	1.61%	1,641	1.14%	18.01%
Number aged 15-24 in 1990	135,500	13,473	9.94%	3,215	2.37%	23.86%	444	0.33%	3.30%	1,904	1.41%	14.13%
Number aged 15-24 in 1999	133,116	9,464	7.11%	1,776	1.33%	18.77%	222	0.17%	2.35%	1,081	0.81%	11.42%
Number aged 25-64 in 1990	432,274	57,765	13.36%	20,376	4.71%	35.27%	4,104	0.95%	7.10%	6,925	1.60%	11.99%
Number aged 25-64 in 1999	444,281	52,396	11.79%	17,518	3.94%	33.43%	2,623	0.59%	5.01%	6,144	1.39%	11.75%
Number aged 65+ in 1990	116,620	6,392	5.48%	1,536	1.32%	24.03%	1,908	1.64%	29.85%	124	0.11%	1.94%
Number aged 65+ in 1999	130,209	9,146	7.02%	3,476	2.67%	38.01%	1,864	1.43%	20.38%	540	0.41%	5.90%

Source: 1990 and 1999 census (INSEE and centre Quetelet)

1.2. Changes in the size of populations of the selected ethnic groups

Table 3: Change in size of the Algerian group between 1990 and 1999 by age groups in Lyon

AGE	1990	1999	% CHANGE
0-14 years	6173	1720	-72.1%
15-24 years	3215	1776	-44.8%
25-64 years	20376	17518	-14%
+ 65 years	1536	3476	126.3%
Total	31300	24490	-21.75%

Source: 1990 and 1999 census (INSEE and centre Quetelet)

Concerning the Algerians, the main pattern which can be observed is the considerable decline of the 0-14 years-old category. From 1990 to 1999, the youngest category passes from 6173 to 1720 individuals which represents a fall of -72.1%. Instead of the three first age band, the aged people one is growing from 1536 to 3476, which represent an increase rate to 126.3 % more than 65 years old, then, in 1999, they represent 14.2% of the Algerian group. This difference is relevant not only when considering the rate but also as raw figures and, above all, with the comparison with the pattern of the youngest age band. To put in light this difference, we have taken a category: the less than 25 years-old Algerian population. This process is particularly acute if we add the two youngest age bands. Indeed, in 1990, the less than 25 years population represents 9388 individuals and 2179 people in 1999 which represents a decrease rate estimated at -76.8%. The less than 25 years old population represents 14.3% of the Algerian population in 1999 whereas the aged population represents 14.2 % of the Algerian population. In 1999, the proportion of the less than 25 years-old population and the more than 65 years-old population are quite the same. We should keep in mind that in 1990, the less than 25 years old Algerian population represents less than 1/3 (30%) of this ethnic group and the oldest: 5.1%.

Table 4: Change in size of the Italian group between 1990 and 1999 by age groups in Lyon

AGE	1990	1999	% CHANGE
0-14 years	328	147	-55
15-24 years	444	222	-50
25-64 years	4104	2623	-36.1
+ 65 years	1908	1864	-2.30
Total	6784	4856	-28.4

Source: 1990 and 1999 census (INSEE and centre Quetelet)

Dealing with the Italian, population, it is also significant to identify the drop of the youngest category. Even if the drop is about -55 % between 1990 and 1999, we should take into account that the effective figures are quite low, which can be explained by the fact that it is the oldest immigrant group of our sample. It can also be explained by the wider acquisition of the French nationality due to the *jus soli*. In nine years, the main evolution is the decline of the Italian population and the ageing process of this group. This can be seen in the following table illustrating the French nationality acquisition process and how the Italians have, for the

most part, acquired the French nationality. The Italian group seems to be more aged than the Algerian group and the Tunisian one. Indeed the percentage of less than 25 years in 1990 is estimated to be 11.38 % of the group and 7.6% in 1999, whereas the aged Italian population (+65 years) represents 27% in 1990 and 38.4% of the total Italian group, in 1999. This is not the result of a notable growth of the + 65 years old people between 1990 and 1999, limited to a small decrease rate: -2.3 %. Even if this group is engaged is the ageing process, the intensity is different from the Algerian group since a major part of the aged Italians (+ 65 years) have chosen the French nationality and are counted as French through acquisition, thus making the Italian population smaller.

Table 5: Change in size of the Tunisian group between 1990 and 1999 by age groups in Lyon

AGE	1990	1999	% CHANGE
0-14 years	4800	1641	-65.8
15-24 years	1904	1081	-43
25-64 years	6925	6144	-11.3
+ 65 years	124	540	335.5
Total	13753	9406	-31.6

Source: 1999 and 1990 census (INSEE and centre Quetelet)

As for the Tunisian group, we have found similar patterns to the other two groups. Findings show that a general decrease is revealed in different ways, varying along the age bands concerned. What is particularly striking in the analysis of the dynamics of these three ethnic groups is related with how common processes within the foreign population co-exist with some noteworthy differences across groups that arrived at different points in time, in different conditions. In the tables, we have observed two main processes: the ageing process and the French nationality acquisition.

The decrease of the Italian population seems to be more related with the French nationality acquisition process in the whole Italian group than with the slowing-down of the migration process. As regards Algerians and Tunisians, the decrease seems to be due to the migration flows being put on hold (along formal procedures), and the nationality acquisition for the youngest age band. Another observation can be made in reference to the myth of return flows.

French by acquisition: an attempt to stress the second generation issue.

The French through acquisition category refers to the former foreigners or immigrants who have acquired the French nationality through different means, such as full right acquisition, by declaration, or by decree (the naturalisation). The former nationality is the nationality declared in the 1982 census. This table provides useful insights; unfortunately, it is not available for 1999. As far as the three groups are concerned, it makes clear to what extent the groups are involved in the French nationality acquisition process, even if it does not allow us to know by which means they gained French nationality. The age groups which are deeply involved in this acquisition process are the youngest, especially those with less than 25 years-old, which represent 38.4% of the former Algerians. At the same time, what is notable is the few number of older Algerian and Tunisian people (+65) which become French, as opposed to Italians. To a lesser extent, the course of the Tunisian group seems to be very close to the Algerian case. It is clear that for those two groups, the process is widespread within the youngest members.

Table 6: French by acquisition and their former nationalities in 1990 in Lyon

	Total French by acquisition	Former Algerians	% tot French by acquisition	Former Italians	% tot French by acquisition	Former Tunisians	% tot French by acquisition	Total immigrants
Number aged 0-14 in 1990	1808	400	22.12%	36	1.99%	196	10.84%	17483
Number aged 15-24 in 1990	4845	1116	23.03%	744	15.36%	448	9.25%	13958
Number aged 25-64 in 1990	23033	2204	9.57%	6516	28.29%	596	2.59%	59124
Number aged +65 in 1990	9428	228	2.42%	4016	42.60%	132	1.40%	6726
Total	39114	3948	10.09%	11312	28.92%	1372	3.51%	97291

Source: 1990 census (INSEE and centre Quetelet)

The most significant figure of this table is the proportion of Italians who became French nationals **by acquisition in** 1990. First the former Italians represent in 1990 29% of the total French by acquisition, and we should keep in mind that in 1990 the number of Italians who remained foreigners were 6,784. These figures show the greater involvement of the Italian group in the process of acquisition, and its long-term implications. These long-term implications are already apparent in the 1990 census data: very few Italians in the 0-14 age-band became naturalised (less than 0.5%), most likely because Italians acquire French nationality more, and thus pass it nationality to their children.

Table 7: French by acquisition in 1990 and 1999 in Lyon

	1990	1999	% CHANGE
0-14 years	1808	3 855	113.2
15-24 years	4845	8 156	69.3
25-64 years	23033	31 674	37.5
+ 65 years	9428	11 204	18.8
Total	39114	54 889	40.3

Source: 1999 and 1990 census (INSEE and centre Quetelet)

The acquisition of the French nationality is a rising process between 1990 and 1999, embodied by the growing rate in this time lapse. We cannot identify the different groups within this population as we did before. We only have the figures for the whole category of foreigners. We can observe a widespread growth between 1990 and 1999 that is specifically significant on the youngest age band (0-14; 15-24) respectively 113.2 % and 69.3%. The increase rate is less important for the following age groups but still remains high. Two reasons have been provided by the National Statistics Institute to address the growth rate of acquisition between 1995 and 2003 at the national level. First, they consider that 1999 was a specific time because of the change of laws which implied an important growth of acquisition. Indeed, in 1998, there was a change in the full right acquisition with the left-wing majority.

There was again a change of law in 1993.[27] In 1998, the new majority reformed the law by easing the access to nationality.[28] In 1995, the number of young people with with foreign origin who accessed the French nationality through full-right acquisition was 30,000 and 54,000 in 1999. The second reason they provide to explain the growth of acquisitions rate between 1995 and 2003 at the national level is by the increase of acquisition by declaration, especially by marriage, and by decree (INSEE, 2005: 38).

Table 8: Difference between various national groups per age bands in 1999 in Lyon

	Total Population	**French by birth**	**% tot pop**	**French by acquisition**	**% tot pop**	**Total Immigrants**	**% tot pop**
Number aged 0-14 in 1999	144151	131184	91.00%	3855	2.67%	9112	6.32%
Number aged 15-24 in 1999	133116	115729	86.94%	8156	6.13%	9464	7.11%
Number aged 25-64 in 1999	444281	360211	81.08%	31674	7.13%	52396	11.79%
Number aged +65 in 1999	130209	109859	84.37%	11204	8.60%	9146	7.02%
Total	851757	716983	84.18%	54889	6.44%	80118	9.41%

Source: 1999 census INSEE

Table 8 provides some more detail on the distinction within French nationals (by birth or by acquisition) and highlights, in particular, the numerical importance of the acquisition processes. As we mentioned in the introduction, this group can, to some extent include the second generations. This table and the figures of French by acquisition has to be taken as a rough attempt to estimate rather than the size, the breadth of what can be assimilated to the second generation population which seems to be "statistically invisible" due to an ethnic-blind approach. The difficulty of detecting the second generation and the individuals with an immigrant background is related to the impossibility to measure this immigrant background. Indeed, an individual with an immigrant background will be included in the "French by birth" category if one of his/her parents is a French national. In addition we can mention the case of young people of Algerian origin, who are included in the French by birth, and the fact that the second generation is different from each group depending on whether it is a long-standing migration group or a more recently arrived one.

[27] The law of July 1993 introduced a procedure of "declaration of will": the youngster had to express his/her will to become French, from the age of 16 until 21, to acquire the nationality, whereas in the former Code of Nationality this acquisition was automatic (providing the conditions of residence were fulfilled). The 1993 law also suppressed the possibility for parents to ask the French nationality for their child born in France at his/her birth (WP1 report).

[28] The law of March 1998 made easier the provisions for the access to nationality. It first restored the full-right acquisition of the French nationality at the majority age. It also reintroduced the possibility for parents to ask for the French nationality for their under-16 child, but not at his/her birth as it was the case before 1993 (WP1 report).

Table 9: UE/EAA and non UE/EEA immigration in 1999 in Lyon

	Total population	Total foreign population	% tot pop	UE/EEA foreign	% tot pop	% for pop	Non UE/EEA foreign	% tot pop	% for pop
Number aged 0-14 in 1999	144151	9112	6.32%	1337	0.93%	14.67%	7775	5.39%	85.33%
Number aged 15-24 in 1999	133116	9464	7.11%	1877	1.41%	19.83%	7354	5.52%	77.70%
Number aged 25-64 in 1999	444281	52396	11.79%	13190	2.97%	25.17%	39206	8.82%	74.83%
Number aged +65 in 1999	130209	9146	7.02%	4031	3.10%	44.07%	5115	3.93%	55.93%
Total	851757	80118	9.41%	20435	2.40%	25.51%	59450	6.98%	74.20%

Source: 1999 census INSEE

The main nationalities which are included in the EU/EEA countries category are the south European countries: Italy, Portugal and Spain. The other EU/EEA countries narrow the scope of the European countries and do not clearly identify the Eastern European countries or other European countries. The non-EU/EEA foreign population is set along a similar categorisation which identifies only the main groups which had a particular impact on the migration history in France such as Algerians, Moroccans Tunisians and Turkish. It seems clear that the proportion of non-EU/EEA foreign population is very important: 74.2% are citizens from a non-European country whereas 25.5% are Europeans. The difference is especially significant in the 0-14 group. Indeed, the people aged 0-14 from non-European countries represents 85.3% of the foreign citizens with this age.

1.3. Estimated number of undocumented migrants

As far as the undocumented people are concerned, we have some estimation at the national level. In 2005, 200,000 to 400,000 undocumented people lived in France, according to *Liberation* 22.08.06 (source: home secretary). In an article from *Nouvel Observateur.c*om 20.09.06, Hervé le Bar, research director states that about 150,000 persons have access to the *Aide Médicale d'Etat* (State Medical Assistance) which was set up in 2000 only for undocumented and resourceless foreigners. He argues that it is reasonable to multiply by two the figure of the AME beneficiaries to get a rough estimation of the undocumented figures. So at the national level, this would mean an estimation of around 300,000 undocumented. At the local level, at the level of the department of the *Rhône* within which is Lyon, about 3000 persons used the AME in 2003, so we can estimate that in the department there are around 6000 undocumented, and perhaps a few less in Lyon, around 5000. Those figures can be seen as a rough estimation. To be more precise, the total population of the Rhône department is 1,579,237 people and the total foreign population was 117,926 people in 1999 (7.5% of the total population).

1.4. Size of the Muslim population

At the national level, the size of the Muslim population is subject to debate. There are some different estimation summarized in an article appeared in *l'Express* (04/12/2003). In 1989, a French scholar, Bruno Etienne, estimated the Muslim population in around 2.5 Million people. In 1999, The *haut conseil à l'intégration* (The high council for Integration) published a report where it estimated the Muslims at 3 million, and some estimations set the Muslim population at 5 or 6 million people. More recently, Michèle Tribalat argues they are 3.7 million Muslims. At the local level, we have used the data on the 1999 census, by adding the most important Muslims groups in Lyon as the Moroccans and the Turkish. In Lyon (Lyon city + 10 municipalities), we estimate the Muslims with the figures of foreigners from Muslim countries at 43 589 people. It is clearly under-estimation because it does not take into account the descendants, those who are naturalised, or the converted people. By adding the children who are French we can reasonably double this figure (87,000) (10, 21% of the total population of Lyon in 1999). We have enquired the president of the CRCM (*Conseil Regional du Culte Musulman*: Regional Council for Muslim Cult), Azzedine Gaci, and his estimation is 150,000 for the whole Rhône Department, that is approximately 9.5% of the total population.

PART 2. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

2.1. Socio-economic integration

Table 10: Percentage of employed and self-employed 15-24 and 25-64 cohorts in 1990 and 1999 in Lyon

15-24 COHORT	**1990**	**1999 (16-24)**	**25-64 COHORT**	**1990**	**1999**
Immigrants	23.9%	16%	**Immigrants**	55.6%	49.3%
Algerians	20.2%	16%	**Algerians**	50.3%	40.1%
Italians	29.7%	14.9%	**Italians**	61%	57.1%
Tunisians	13.7%	12.1%	**Tunisians**	51.3%	43.6%
Total population	26.8%	18.1%	**Total population**	70.9%	70.5%

Source: 1990, 1999 census (INSEE and Centre Quetelet)

Concerning the question of employment, in particular for the 15-24 cohort employed in 1990, it seems clear that some differences exist among the groups, and between the immigrant population and the total population. The main differences refer to the ethnic groups. Tunisians have the lowest employment rate (13.66%) as opposed to the Italians who show the highest rate (29.73%). There is a clear difference in the labour market inclusion between the European and the non-European groups, but it is important to be cautious because of the few individuals in the 0-15 Tunisian group. For the 25-64 cohorts, the Italians also have a higher employment rate (61%) than the Tunisians and the Algerians (51 and 50%). And all three groups have lower employment rates than the overall population. Generally speaking, it appears that the employment levels decreased for all the cohorts of each group.

Table 11: Percentage of unemployed 15-24 and 25-64 cohorts in 1990 and 1999 in Lyon

15-24 COHORT	1990	1999 (16-24)	25-64 COHORT	1990	1999
Immigrants	9.9%	9%	Immigrants	12.9%	17,4%
Algerians	13.5%	15,4%	Algerians	14.3%	20,2%
Italians	7.2%	5,4%	Italians	6.2%	9,8%
Tunisians	10.1%	9,3%	Tunisians	16.2%	21,4%
Total population	6.3%	5,6%	Total population	7.2%	10,1%

Source: 1990, 1999 census (INSEE and Centre Quetelet)

Focusing on the unemployment level, differences are clearly linked to nationality and country of origin. Again, there is an important difference between European and non-European citizens. Those differences are related not only with ethnicity but also with the fact that Italian migration is the least recent. The unemployment rate of Italians is below that of all the immigrant population for both cohorts, and below the overall unemployment levels for the 25-64 group. We think the most interesting cohort is the 25-64 one, because of the amount of population included. For this group, immigrants' unemployment rate is nearly double that of the whole population and these rates are even higher for the Algerians and the Tunisians.

2.2. Educational participation

There is a clear unequal distribution of skills between the total population and the immigrants, and similarity between the ethnic groups chosen. In 1990 we can highlight the substantially lower levels of educational attainment of the immigrant group (71.40%), this rate is lower for all our three groups, with a lowest rate for the Tunisians (80.92%). The most significant difference refers to an over-representation of the immigrant group in the primary and less education category, and an under-representation in the tertiary education level.

Table 12: Level of education in 1990 in Lyon

	Total population	Total immigrants	Total Algerians	Total Italians	Total Tunisians
Percentage of aged 25-64 with primary or less education in 1990	36,7%	71,4%	78,3%	74,1%	80,1%
Percentage of aged 25-64 with secondary education in 1990	40,7%	17,3%	17,4%	21,4%	13,1%
Percentage of aged 25-64 with tertiary education in 1990	21%	7%	2,6%	3,7%	2,5%

Source: 1990 census (INSEE and Centre Quetelet)

Table 13: Level of education in 1999 in Lyon

	Total population	Total immigrants	Total Algerians	Total Italians	Total Tunisians
Percentage of aged 25-64 with primary or less education in 1999	13%	37.3%	42.2%	39.7%	44.6%%
Percentage of aged 25-64 with secondary education in 1999	49.5%	44.1%	48.8%	43.9%	47%
Percentage of aged 25-64 with tertiary education in 1999	37.5%	18.5%	9.1%	16.39%	8.38%

Source: 1999 census (INSEE)

2.3. Residential segregation

The question of the territory is a crucial issue, indeed, through the city policies of Lyon (*la politique de la ville"*[29]) the territory is the main target to address the issues related to immigrants or individuals with an immigrant background. The territory is seen as the main aspect of the policies which aim to reach equal opportunities. The main objective sought by the "*politique de la ville"* was set up in 1990 after some riots. One of the aspects of those policies refers to a paradox, to a peculiar situation which makes the territory as the main target of policies even if the discrimination is an individual or a group experience. The "*politique de la ville*" is a general device which has identified some urban areas where social and economic problems are concentrated. Cities included in this policy device are some which comprised some more disadvantaged districts. In our selected cities, Sainte Foy les Lyon is the only town which is not included in this policy instrument.

With regard to residential segregation, the outlines of the agglomeration mark a significant cleavage between two spaces, the west of Lyon, which is a residential area with lower immigrant population rates (e.g. Sainte Foy les Lyon with 3.9% in 1999, and Caluire et Cuire with 4.8%) and the east and, to a lesser extent, the south of the agglomeration, which is an industrial area with higher rates of immigrant population.

Table 14: Two lowest and two highest units in term of percentage of immigrant population in 1999

	CITIES	IMMIGRANT POPULATION RATE
Two lowest city districts in terms of percentage of immigrants	Sainte Foy les Lyon Caluire et Cuire	3.9% 4.8%
Two highest city districts in terms of percentage of immigrants	Vaulx en Velin Vénissieux	20.8% 14.5%

Source: INSEE census 1999

Indeed if we compare the rates of Caluire et Cuire and Sainte Foy les Lyon on one side and the rates of Vaulx en Velin on the other side, the cleavage not only concerns the rate (Vaulx en Velin: 23%, Vénissieux: 18%) but also the significance of the amount of population we deal with. In order to give an insight we present a table relative to the public housing park for

[29] Cities policies: it is an urban renewal program which aims at addressing all the issues in the suburbs, such as transportation, education, etc.

each unit (except Sainte Foy les Lyon) and some units of Lyon (Lyon city is divided into 9 districts, called "*arrondissements*").

Table 15: percentage of social housing in the housing park in 2005 (except Sainte Foy les Lyon and some units of Lyon city unit 1 and 6)

UNITS	TOTAL POPULATION IN 1999	NUMBER OF HOUSING	SOCIAL HOUSING PARK	% SOCIAL HOUSING
Bron	37359	16255	4449	27.4%
Caluire et Cuire	41248	19422	3039	15.6%
Décines-Charpieu	24175	9453	2013	21.3%
Lyon city unit 1	26861	17399	1868	10.7%
Lyon city unit 3	82504	49321	6466	13.1%
Lyon city unit 4	33781	18640	2106	11.3%
Lyon city unit 5	46972	32247	4011	12.4%
Lyon city unit 7	61716	36180	4970	13.7%
Lyon city unit 8	70276	37511	12400	33.1%
Lyon city unit 9	47029	23258	8625	37.1%
Oullins	25186	12292	1826	14.9%
Pierre Bénite	9986	3891	928	23.8%
Meyzieu	28019	10020	1723	17.2%
Vaulx en Velin	39128	15380	8598	55.9%
Vénissieux	56014	22754	11717	51.5%
Villeurbanne	124152	63449	15212	24%

Source: tableaux synthétiques des quartiers Agence d'urbanisme 2005

The residential segregation shows two areas marked by different activities and different patterns of housing. The west and south areas comprise residential housing whereas east cities as Bron, Décines, Meyzieu, Oullins, Pierre Bénite, Vaulx en Velin, Vénissieux, and Villeurbanne are industrial aeras with an important social housing park. For example, we can compare cities as Vénissieux and Caluire et Cuire in 2005: Vénissieux comprised 11717 social housings in a 22754 housing park (51.5%) instead of Caluire et Cuire which contents 3039 social housings on 19422 housing so a rate at 15.64%. The unemployment rate can also be taken as matching residential segregation. The unemployment rate of people less than 25 years reach at 21.1% in 2003 in Vénissieux, while it is 14.1% in Caluire et Cuire.

CONCLUSIONS

The Report on Lyon provides us with an overview of the situation and the demographic, socio-economic evolution of three ethnic/national groups in Lyon. The striking point which needs to be highlighted is the decrease of the ageing process of those groups between 1990 and 1999. Unfortunately, the evolution of the foreign population cannot provide us a real overview, even if it grants some insights, because it misses the second generation, due to the difficulties to detect this category of population. There are some variations between the three groups towards the acquisition of the French nationality. As far as the sizes of groups are concerned, the Algerians are the most important group in Lyon, followed by the Tunisians and the Italians. Concerning the employment and unemployment rates, immigrants, and especially Algerians and Tunisians, are less employed than the Italians. In this field, Italians are more employed than the total population both in 1990 and 1999. We think that the territory issue is clearly important to understand the question of ethnic groups in France. We have paid a special attention to the differences between the cities which compose our sample. We can observe, through the question of type of housing, the cleavages between the west and the east of the metropolitan areas.

IV. CITY REPORT MADRID[30]

NATIONAL/ETHNIC GROUPS STUDIED:

1. Ecuadorean
2. Moroccan
3. Mixed "Andean": Bolivian, Colombian, Peruvian

INTRODUCTION

Spain has traditionally been an emigration country. More than one million Spaniards still reside abroad at the present time. However, the number of foreign immigrants has steadily increased since the early eighties. This shift in position of Spain in the international migration system was determined by three somehow interconnected processes affecting Spanish society: an important transformation of the economic structure, a relatively smooth political transition from a right-wing dictatorship to a liberal parliamentary democracy; and the incorporation of Spain to the European Communities in 1986. In this context of large economic and political changes the direction of the migratory flows reversed, and together with considerable numbers of returnees, an initially small but increasingly growing number of foreign nationals settled in Spain.[31]

As a result of this process, Spain has become one of the main receiving countries in the world during the last decade. According to the latest report of the United Nations Population Fund, 2.5% of the world's immigrant population resides in Spain, and only Germany, France and the United Kingdom host larger immigrant populations within the European Union.[32]

Effectively, the number of foreigners living in the country has increased from half million in 1996, to 900,000 in 2000, and 3.88 million by the end of 2005 (8.7% of the total population in Spain)[33]. Obviously, the magnitude of this increase is even more visible if we consider the size of the *foreign-born population* who resides in the country, instead of counting only *foreigners*[34]. According to the figures of the Municipal Population Register, the number of people who reside in Spain and were born abroad has increased from one million in 1996, to 2.3 million in 2000 and to 6.3 million in 2005. Clearly, the numerical difference that results from using "place of birth" or "nationality" as the criterion to define who is an immigrant is a substantial one: almost 2.5 million people in 2005.

In this report we have decided to employ "place of birth" as the relevant variable to define the immigrant population. Therefore, our immigrant population will include not only foreigners, but also people who were born abroad but have acquired the Spanish nationality at some point

[30] This report has been produced by Amparo González, a researcher in the Spanish LOCALMULTIDEM team.
[31] Moreno, F.J. 2006. "The evolution of immigration policies in Spain. Between external constraints and domestic demand for unskilled labour", Estudio/Working Paper 2006/211, Madrid: Juan March Institute.
[32] UNFPA, 2006: State of World Population 2006 – A passage to Hope – Women and International Migration; p.8.
[33] Statistics National Institute (INE), 26 July 2006. On-line access at: http://www.ine.es/prensa/np421.pdf#search=%22poblaci%C3%B3n%20extranjera%202006%20INE%22
[34] Foreigners are only citizens with a nationality other than Spanish who reside in Spain; on the contrary, the foreign-born population includes all individuals who were born abroad regardless of their nationality.

of their lives.[35] There is a major advantage deriving from this methodological choice: our figures will include also naturalized immigrants, who are the ones assumed to be the most or better integrated into their host society. However, there could be also an important drawback in measuring immigrants according to the individuals' place of birth. A relatively large number of Spanish returnees had their children abroad (France, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, or even Venezuela and Argentina). These children born to Spanish nationals abroad will be counted as immigrants as well, despite the fact that they do not belong to the immigrant population we are interested in for this report. In any case, the potential over-estimation of the immigrant population derived from counting children of Spanish returned emigrants as immigrants will not affect the figures for the three selected communities in the city since Ecuador, Morocco, and Peru, Colombia and Bolivia were not major destinations of Spanish emigration in the past.

On the other hand, it is important to highlight that the main statistical source employed in this report is the Municipal Population Register, commonly known as *Padrón Municipal*. This register includes not only immigrants who have a residence permit but also a large number of undocumented foreigners who decided to register as a means to obtain access to social rights such as health care, or also as a means to prove their length of residence in Spain in the next regularization program. Just to give the reader an idea about the extent to which undocumented foreigners are effectively included in the Population Register, we can compare the figures of valid residence permits in Spain at the end of 2005 (2,738,932 permits) and the number of foreigners who were registered in the "Padrón Municipal" at the same date (3,884,600). The difference is more than one million people, which clearly reveals that "irregularity" constitutes a structural feature of current immigration to Spain.

Along with high rates of irregularity (i.e. large numbers of undocumented immigrants), a second major characteristic of the immigrant population in Spain is its uneven geographical distribution throughout the country. In 1996, approximately 63% of the total foreign population in Spain concentrated in four out of seventeen regions (*Comunidades Autónomas*) of the country: Andalusia (16%), Catalonia (16%), Valencia (14%) and Madrid (17%). In 2005, these four regions concentrated about 67% of the total foreign-born population living in Spain. These figures provide an idea of the extent to which immigration is a geographically delimited issue. Immigrant population has traditionally concentrated in the cities along the Mediterranean coast such as Barcelona, Valencia, Alicante, Málaga and, more recently, Murcia. On the other hand, Madrid, as the capital city, has also attracted a large percentage of the total immigration in Spain. In 1996, the immigrant population living in the city of Madrid represented approximately 10% of the total foreign-born individuals in Spain; ten years later, the corresponding percentage has increased up to 12.5%.

In the following pages we will focus on the description of the major changes experienced by the immigrant population in the city of Madrid since the mid-1990s, in terms of its size, composition and spatial distribution. Even if the immigrant population living in the city of

[35] The number of foreign residents who have acquired the Spanish nationality amounts approximately to 206,000 since 1996. There exist different situations that enable foreign residents to apply for the Spanish nationality: a)marriage with a Spanish national and residence in Spain for at least one year since the date of marriage; b) birth in Spain plus one year of residence and, in some occassions, also birth in Spain without any additional requirement; c) 10 years of legal and continued residence in Spain, d) 2 years of legal and continued residence for nationals from Latin-American countries, etc. Last year the number of naturalizations was 42,829, of which 6.2% corresponded to children born in Spain, 13.3% to foreign people who got married with a Spanish citizen, 12.3% to people who fullfilled the requirement of 10 years of residence (most of them Moroccans), and more than 66% corresponded to Latin-American immigrants who proved to have resided in Spain for two years. As the previous percentages show, most of naturalizations are granted to people of Latin-American origin, who are the ones that can apply for the Spanish nationality after only two years of residence.

Madrid is not necessarily representative of the overall immigrant population, many of its features are also applicable to the description of the immigrant population living in other Spanish cities.

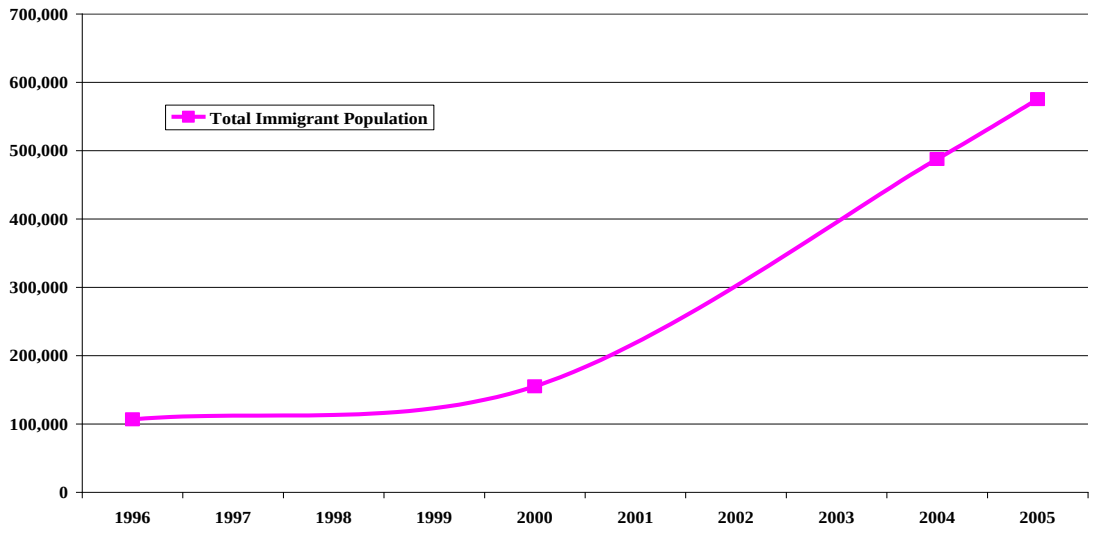
The reader should bear in mind that our figures refer to foreign-born population, unless otherwise specified. In addition, most of the figures employed in this report include not only documented but also undocumented immigrants, which is a major difference from the reports for the other cities in the LOCALMULTIDEM project. Finally, apart from providing figures and indicators for the total immigrant population in Madrid, we will pay special attention to the characteristics of our three chosen groups within the city: immigrants from Morocco, from Ecuador, and from "other Latin American countries" (Peru, Colombia and Bolivia). Although we are aware of the some important heterogeneity within this mixed group, we decided to merge them all together in order to provide a more complete picture of the whole immigrant population in the city.

PART 1. DEMOGRAPHY AND MIGRATION

1.1. Size of migrant population

Foreign-born individuals represented approximately 3.7% of the total population of Madrid in 1996[36]; in ten years, this percentage has increased up to 18%. In other words, the proportion of immigrant population in the city has increased from less than 1/20 to almost one fifth of the total population over the last decade. In addition, such a substantial growth has not been evenly distributed over the period but it has mostly concentrated in the last five years, as Figure 1 shows.

Figure 1. Foreign-born population registered in the city of Madrid, 1996-2005



Source: Municipal Population Register

[36] The current system of population registers started in 1996. Statistical information on the immigrant population in Spain before this date is poor and not very reliable. Therefore, this report will analyse changes in the size and composition of the immigrant population in Madrid between May 1996 and July 2006.

The immigrant population in the city of Madrid has increased about 400% since 1996. However, almost ¾ of this increase has occurred during the last five years (from 155,054 in 2000, to 575,343 by the end of 2005). In other words, the city immigrant population has been multiplied approximately by three since 2000. A conflation of factors helps explaining this fact. First of all, the well-known functioning of networks, especially within older immigrant communities in the city such as Moroccans or Peruvians; secondly, the economic and political crisis in Ecuador at the end of the 1990s, which is responsible for a substantial share of the total immigrant population's growth not only in Madrid but in the whole country; and finally, the legal reform approved in 2000, which established the registration in the *Padrón Municipal* as the only legal requirement to have access to health care.

Unfortunately, the form that immigrants have to fill in to be able to register in their municipality does not include a question about their first date of immigration to either the country or the city. As a result of this omission, there is a possibility that figures from the Population Register would exaggerate the pace of the immigrant population growth, since people do not necessarily register as soon as they arrive to the municipality. Put simply, it is possible that a relatively substantial fraction of the immigrants who registered during the year 2001 and, consequently, appear as newcomers to the city in 2001, had arrived to Madrid one or two years earlier; however, they could have delayed their registration in the "*Padrón*" until they checked with other country-people that this did not imply a serious risk of arrest and deportation. This limitation must be born in mind throughout the entire description of trends provided in this report.

On the other hand, the number of immigrants included in this report will systematically outnumber official figures commonly published by the Spanish Statistics Office, due to our definition of an immigrant as a foreign-born person. For instance, in 2005 the number of foreign-born individuals who were not of foreign nationality amounted to 76,000 in Madrid.[37]

1.2. Size of population of the selected ethnic groups

At the beginning of the period considered in this report, immigration flows to the city of Madrid were mostly formed by EU citizens. Out of the 241,970 foreigners with residence permit in Spain in 1985, 65.5% were European; a large majority of them were nationals from ECC countries.[38] The rest were mainly Moroccans and political refugees who fled from dictatorships in Latin America. Although citizens from this world region still form a substantial share of the total immigrant population living in Madrid, flows from Latin American countries have substantially changed over time in terms of their internal composition. In any case, there has been an increasing trend towards "latinization" during the last decade, as the figures in Table 1 show.

[37] Both children of Spanish emigrants who returned to Spain, and children born to foreign immigrants before migration to Spain who have acquired Spanish nationality are included in this figure. However, it is not possible to separate these two groups on the level of statistical data.

[38] Domingo Valls, A. 2003. "Reinventando España. Migración internacional estrenando el s.XXI", Centre d'Estudis Demogràfics, num. 219.

Table 1: Ten largest immigrant groups in the city of Madrid in 1996 and 2006

	2006			1996	
Country of Origin	**% of total city foreign-born pop.**	**Number of inhabitants**	**Country of Origin**	**% of total city foreign-born pop.**	**Number of inhabitants**
Ecuador	21.1	124,949	***Morocco***	13.8	14,794
Colombia	7.8	45,759	**France**	8.7	9,347
Peru	7.1	41,866	***Peru***	7.4	7,951
Romania	6.7	39,646	**Argentina**	7.0	7,475
Morocco	5.7	32,741	**Germany**	5.8	6,165
Bolivia	5.4	31,919	**Cuba**	4.9	5,007
Dominican Rep.	4.8	28,394	**Dominican Rep.**	4.2	4,519
Argentina	4.1	23,947	**Portugal**	3.6	3,895
China	3.8	21,694	**Philippines**	3.4	3,679
France	2.3	13,517	***Colombia***	3.1	3,368
Total 10 largest	68.8			61.9	
Total	100	589,179			106,772

Source: Municipal Population Register. Countries in italics are those corresponding to our "study" groups.

Overall, immigration coming from the four Latin American countries studied in this report (Ecuador, on the one hand, and Peru, Colombia and Bolivia on the other) currently represents almost 43% of the total foreign-born population in Madrid, whereas Moroccan immigration only represents 5.7%. Transnational network links have obviously contributed to this transformation in the composition by country of origin within the immigrant population of Madrid. While immigrants coming from Latin America have traditionally preferred Madrid over other Spanish destinations such as Barcelona or Alicante, the opposite happened with regard to Moroccan immigration.

However, some scholars have also pointed out that Spanish immigration authorities might be reinforcing these network effects by favouring, directly or indirectly, immigrants from Latin-America over African immigration and, more generally, over those of Muslim background.[39]

In the city of Madrid, people born in Morocco made almost 14% of total foreign-born population in 1996, 12% in 2000 and only 5.7% in January of 2006. Conversely, the proportion of Latin-American immigrants has substantially increased in the last fifteen years. In the early 1990s, Peruvian immigrants constituted the largest Latin-American group in the city (7.4% and 8.5% of the total foreign-born population in 1996 and 2000, respectively). However, the size of the Peruvian immigration has declined both in absolute and relative terms over time; newcomers from other Latin-American countries such as Colombia, Argentina, Bolivia and, particularly, from Ecuador have largely replaced the initial importance of Peruvians in Madrid. The case of Ecuadorean immigration in Spain is paradigmatic in this respect.

Immigrants born in Ecuador represented only 1.3% of the total city foreign-born population in 1996. In the late 1990s, Ecuador went through an acute economic crisis: unemployment increased from 8% in 1998 to 17% in 1999, and urban poverty substantially increased as well

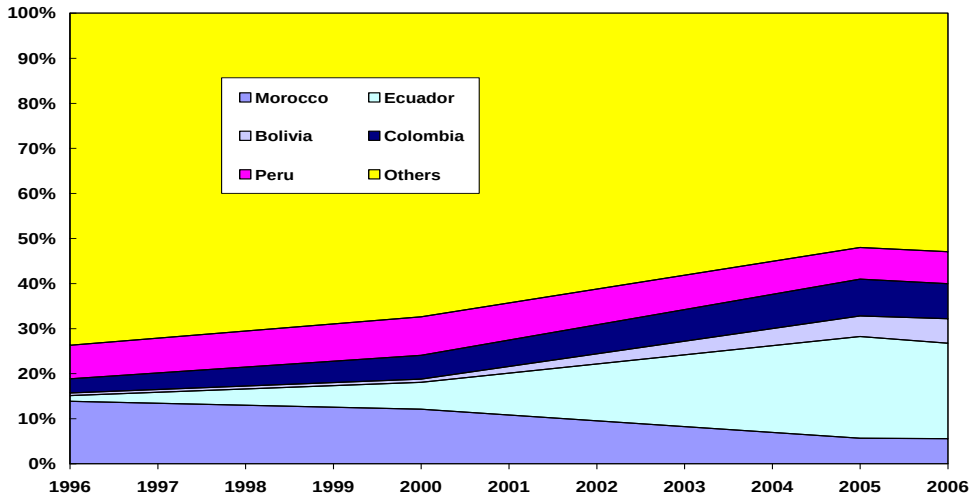
[39] Such a privileged treatment would consist of establishing regularization conditions which Latin-American immigrants may fulfil more easily or, directly, of favouring a positive resolution of their applications. However, this second variety of privileged treatment, if exists, is obviously difficult to prove. See Domingo Valls, *op cit*.; and Izquierdo, A. et al. 2002. "Los preferidos del siglo XXI: la inmigración latinoamericana en España", Actas del 3 Congreso de la Inmigración en España, Vol. 2, Granada: pp. 237-250.

from 36% to 65%, respectively. Approximately 700,000 individuals left Ecuador between March of 1998 and May 2000, with a large proportion coming to Spain. Moreover, Ecuadorean immigration continued to increase in the crisis aftermath: in Madrid, the population born in Ecuador increased from 9,267 individuals in 2000 to 129,863 in July of 2006 (22.6% of the total city foreign-born population).

Political instability and increasing violence in both Colombia and Bolivia has also contributed to the increasing rates of migration from these two countries to Spain, and to Madrid in particular. Individuals from Colombia made up 3.1% of the total foreign-born population in 1996, 5.2% in 2000 and 8.2% in 2006. The corresponding figures for Bolivians are 0.5%, 0.7% and 4.6%, respectively. The sudden increase of Bolivian immigration – which is the national group that has increased the most during the last two or three years, along with Romanians- has led the European Commission to announce the possibility of adding Bolivia to the list of countries whose nationals are required a visa to enter the EU territory in the near future[40].

Nowadays, people born in Ecuador make the largest immigrant group in the city. This is the main reason why they are one of the three "study" groups chosen in the case of Madrid, along with Moroccan immigrants (second group), and the mixed group from Peru, Colombia and Bolivia, which have been merged under the label "other Andean Latin American" (third group). Despite of their declining size in relative terms (see Figure 2), immigrants from Morocco still form the second largest immigrant community in Spain, regardless of the immigrant definition we use (foreigner or foreign-born)[41]. In addition, Moroccans are also the largest Muslim community in the city. These are the two main reasons underlying our choice of Moroccan individuals as the second study group in the city of Madrid.

Figure 2: Size of selected immigrant groups in the city of Madrid, 1996-2006



Source: Municipal Population Register, several years.

[40] On September 7 of 2006, the Spanish Ministry of Employment and Social Affairs publicly stated that he would support this measure in case the Commission would finally present a formal proposal. Three weeks later, the number of flights to Spain from Bolivia had multiplied by four (EL País, 7 and 27 September).

[41] In January 2005, there were 557,219 people born in Morocco in Spain versus only 487,239 individuals born in Ecuador. In the same date, individuals of Moroccan nationality amounted to 511,294 versus 497,799 Ecuadoreans.

Moroccan and Latin-American communities in Madrid differ not only in their relative size in the city, but also in many other dimensions such length of stay, gender and age composition, and religion among others. In the following paragraphs we will analyse these major differences across groups.

Gender and age imbalances are a common feature of immigrant populations at the initial stages of the settlement process. However, these imbalances tend to disappear as the flow consolidates and first-movers bring their families to the host country.

In Madrid, women have traditionally outnumbered men within the immigrant population, which is strongly related to the importance of Latin-American immigration to the city.[42] Although there has been a slight trend towards "normalization" over time, the female population was still larger in 2005 (52% versus 48%). The Bolivian community is the most feminized one (57% are women), while the opposite holds for the Moroccan group (58% are men). However, male predominance within the Moroccan community in Madrid is a rather new phenomenon since men and women represented 51% and 49% of the total Moroccan population, respectively, in 2000. This trend suggests that family reunification processes are not taking place as generally expected in the case of the Moroccan group. Despite of being the oldest immigrant group in the city, Moroccans still have a more unbalanced gender composition than their Latin American counterparts, which indicates that family reunification processes are taking place at a faster pace among Latin Americans than Moroccans. The reasons underlying these differences are still difficult to establish.[43]

On the other hand, the foreign-born population is substantially younger than the total population in Madrid. This is not surprising if one takes into account that immigration to Madrid is relatively recent and it is primarily made up of "labour migrants". In fact, the bulk of the immigrant population of the city belongs to the working-age groups. On average, 74% of the current foreign-born population is between 25 and 64 years old; additionally, this proportion has barely changed over time –it represented approximately 71% of total in 1996, and 73% in 2000.

The only changes in the age distribution of the immigrant population have, therefore, taken place within the youngest and oldest groups, as can be seen in Table 2. In 1996, the proportion of old-age people (65 and older) within the total city population was double than that of the foreign-born groups (18% versus 9%, respectively). Moreover, the size of this differential between the total and the immigrant population has substantially increased during the last decade since the size of the older-age group is five times larger in the total population than in the immigrant population (18.7% versus 3.7%) at the end of 2005.

Therefore, the age profile of the immigrant population of the city has been always younger than that of the total population, but it has become even younger in recent times. This trend is clearly related to the substantial arrival of immigrants from Latin America during the last five years, as figures in Table 2 suggest. While people of 65 and more years of age constitute approximately 9% of the Moroccan community -the oldest one in the city-, the corresponding percentage among "other Latin-Americans" is 2.5%, and only 1% among immigrants from

[42] Latin-American flows are mostly made of women, particularly in comparison with flows from Africa. The fact that Latin-Americans make a large fraction of total immigration to the city explains why women have traditionally outnumbered men within the immigrant population in Madrid.

[43] Moroccan women who work are also commonly employed in domestic work. However, despite of the fact that Moroccan immigration to Madrid started 20 years ago, the rate of family reunification remains quite low. Short distance between Morocco and Spain are part of the explanation: Moroccan men periodically visit their families at their home country. In any case the argument about the different pace of family reunification for each of these two groups is related to the different demographic composition, in particular to the presence of children, which is also proportionally larger among Latin-Americans despite of the fact that they have only recently arrived.

Ecuador. These differences across the three chosen groups reflect the more recent arrival of the Latin Americans considered here. However, this explanation does not apply to the relatively small number of children within the Moroccan community compared to the Ecuadorean, Colombian, Peruvian and Bolivian groups. Children under 16 only represented 6.3% of immigrants born in Morocco in 1996 in Madrid. Besides, this percentage had slightly decreased in 2005 to 5.4%. In contrast, the corresponding figures among Ecuadoreans were 14.5% and 14.7% respectively; and 11.3% and 9% among the mixed group of "other Andean Latin Americans". These differences in the relative size of the non-adult population across groups are likely to be related to differences in their gender composition: less women implies fewer children. In fact, the slight decrease observed in the proportion that children represent in the Moroccan community since 1996 fits well with the recent decline in the female share within this group.

Table 2: Age structure of the population of the city of Madrid, selected years

	ALL	**FOREIGN -BORN**	**MOROCCO**	**ECUADOR**	**OTHER ANDEAN COUNTRIES**
Percentage of population aged 0-15 in 1996	13.99	8.09	6.33	14.35	11.32
Percentage of population aged 16-24 in 1996	13.99	11.40	6.94	16.79	12.13
Percentage of population aged 25-64 in 1996	54.12	71.10	75.58	65.68	73.05
Percentage of population aged 65+ in 1996	17.91	9.42	11.15	3.18	3.50
Percentage of population aged 0-15 in 2000	11.50	7.46	6.31	16.65	10.74
Percentage of population aged 16-24 in 2000	11.05	9.57	8.31	15.99	10.97
Percentage of population aged 25-64 in 2000	54.93	73.68	73.23	66.32	74.58
Percentage of population aged 65+ in 2000	20.72	8.29	11.83	0.94	3.62
Percentage of population aged 0-15 in 2005	13.60	9.65	5.43	14.67	8.97
Percentage of population aged 16-24 in 2005	9.59	13.79	12.77	15.97	13.61
Percentage of population aged 25-64 in 2005	58.07	72.83	72.75	68.35	74.91
Percentage of population aged 65+ in 2005	18.74	3.72	9.05	1.01	2.51

Source: Municipal Population Register, several years.

1.3. Estimated number of undocumented migrants

High percentages of undocumented immigrants seem to be a structural feature of the Spanish current immigration regime. This fact is partially a result of the geographical position of Spain as an external border of the EU and of the relative novelty of the immigration flows to the country. In addition, the periodical implementation of regularization programs aimed at legalizing the situation of thousands of foreigners who live and work in the country without a residence permit, might have also favoured a high rate of "irregularity". In fact, the successive

regularization programs carried out since the mid-1980s do not seem to have reduced such a high proportion of "*sans-papiers*" in Spain, but rather the opposite[44]. However, this is a controversial issue due to the difficulty in demonstrating which are the cause and the effect.

Table 3: Estimations of undocumented immigrants in the city of Madrid in 2006 (first method)

	TOTAL FOREIGN POPULATION*	MOROCCAN POPULATION	ECUADOREAN POPULATION	"OTHER ANDEAN LATIN-AMERICAN" POPULATION
(1) Number of immigrants registered in the Padrón, 1st July	512,961	26,204	124,825	41,688+ 31,876+32,785= 106,349
(2) Number of valid residence permits, 19th July	324,502	18,708	87,221	27201+8181+26808= 62,190
(3=1-2) Estimate of undocumented immigrants	188,459	7,496	37,604	44,159
Estimated percentage of Irregularity ((3/1)*100)	**36.74**	**28.61**	**30.13**	**41.52**

Source: *Padrón Municipal* at 1st July 2006 for registration, Ministry of Interior for residence permits.
* Data refer exclusively to "foreign population" because foreigners are the only ones who need residence permits.

The number of undocumented immigrants who live in a country at a particular point in time is, by definition, difficult to estimate. However, Spanish statistics offer a good method for calculating such estimations, as we already said in the Introduction. Most undocumented immigrants are registered in the Municipal Population Register due to the strong incentives at work (registration provides undocumented immigrants with access to health care, proof of the length of their stay in the country, etc.). Therefore, we can simply compare the number of foreigners registered in each municipality and the number of residence permits granted to foreigners living in that municipality up to a particular date. This is the method of estimation commonly employed to calculate the number of undocumented immigrants in Spain. Table 3 shows the figures resulting from applying this method to the data available for the city of Madrid in December 2005.

As we see, in July 2006 the rate of "irregularity" estimated for the whole immigrant population in the city of Madrid is larger than one third. In other words, more than one immigrant out of three was estimated to be undocumented at that date. There are some variations across our three chosen groups: while Moroccan and Ecuadorean immigrants have a similar percentage of undocumented population (28.6% and 30.1%, respectively), other "Andean Latin-Americans" have the largest proportion of undocumented people (41.5%). However, these figures hide important internal differences within the mixed Latin-American group, which clearly reflect differences in arrival time of each nationality: the rate of "irregularity" of Bolivian immigrants is the highest (74.3%), whereas the one of Peruvian is the lowest (18.2%), with Colombian in a middle position around the average (34.7%).

Unfortunately, the described method of estimation is not devoid of problems. Due to management issues, the number of residence permits at a particular point in time does not include foreigners who are renewing their permits, and does not include foreigners who reside

[44] There have been six programs of this type in 1985, 1991/2, 1996, 2000, 2001 and 2005. In 2005, the final number of applications amounted approximately to 700,000, and most of them were successful.

in Spain as students, refugees, asylum seekers, etc.[45]. Due to all these omissions, the estimation method previously described tends to over-estimate the number of undocumented immigrants.

Bearing this in mind, we have also considered a second estimation method: the number of applications for a certificate of *"empadronamiento"* presented to the Municipal Population Office of Madrid during the latest regularization program (from 7th February to 7th May of 2005). The certificate of *"empadronamiento"* is a document where the Municipal Population Office declares that the applicant is registered in the Population Register of the municipality from date X. This document allowed applicants to the last regularization program to show they had been living in Spain at least from the 1st of August 2004, which was the first requirement in order to be admitted to the process. Table 4 shows the number of certificates of *"empadronamiento"* requested by individuals of different nationalities during the application period. In addition, the second row shows the number of individuals from these nationalities registered in the city of Madrid one month earlier.

[45] The number of foreign students registered as such in Spain were about 30,000 in December of 2005. On the other hand, the number of asylum applicants in 2005 was 4,866. However, 93.3% applicantions were rejected; in addition, the rate of rejection has remained systematically at very low levels over the last ten years. This clearly implies that any big difference in the figure of undocumented immigrants obtained through these calculations would be due to the relatively large number of people renewing permits.

Table 4: Estimation of undocumented immigrants in the city of Madrid at January 2005, (second method)

	TOTAL FOREIGN-BORN	ECUADOR	MOROCCO	PERU	COLOMBIA	BOLIVIA
(1) Number of certificates of "empadronamiento" applied between 7th Feb-7th May of 2005		61,615	8,649	6,336	17,245	17,048
(2) Registered population at 1st January of 2005	481,162	141,101	25,792	28,658	45,467	19,987
(3) = (1/2) Rate of Irregularity		**0.44**	**0.34**	**0.22**	**0.38**	**0.85**

Source: Municipal Population Register, and OMCI, Diálogos, nº 2.[46]

By using this second method of estimation, rates of irregularity are slightly larger for all the groups. However, the ordering remains the same: Peruvians and Moroccans are the ones with the lowest irregularity rates, whereas Bolivians have the highest one. The reason why rates are generally higher by using the second method compared to the first one may relate to the different dates at which estimations are calculated: the first method provides figures from July 2006, when a large number of the applicants to the last regularization program had already obtained a permit.

The difference between undocumented and documented immigrants is probably the most important cleavage in terms of legal status for the immigrant population. However, there are some other differences that deserve to be mentioned; first of all, the difference between those immigrants who are EU citizens and those who are not. It is worth noting that EU citizens enjoy a series of legal privileges that place them in an intermediate position between non-EU foreigners and nationals. To mention just a few, EU citizens can vote in local elections, can reunify their family under much easier conditions than third-country nationals, and are not subject to the renewals' regime that applies to the residence and work permits of non-EU citizens. As of July 2006, the number of EU citizens with a residence card in the city was around 49,000. All of them definitely enjoyed a privileged legal status compared to the rest of the immigrant population. In addition to these 49,000 individuals, their relatives (regardless of their nationality), and the foreign relatives of Spanish citizens are also granted a "residence card for EU-citizens relatives" and, therefore, belong also to the group of "privileged" foreigners in the city. Although data at the municipal level are not available, we know that approximately 16% of the total foreign population who lives in the whole region of Madrid had such a legal status (EU citizen or relative of EU citizen) in March 2005.

Secondly, having a permanent residence permit also provides immigrants with a strongly protected position in the host society, very close to that of nationals. The percentage of foreign individuals with a permanent residence permit in the region of Madrid was around 26% in March 2005. Unfortunately, data at the municipal level are not available either.

[46] OMCI. 2006. "La población extranjera en situación irregular en la ciudad de Madrid. Los certificados de empadronamiento y el Proceso de Normalización", Diálogos, núm. 2.

1.4. Size of the Muslim population

Finally, the two major differences between Moroccan and Latin American immigrants in Madrid are probably their religion and their language. While the large majority of Moroccans in the city are Muslim, Latin Americans are mostly Catholics despite the fact that Evangelicals and other churches have substantially increased among them. In fact, Moroccans are the largest Muslim group in Spain and also in Madrid. In January 2006, the Muslim population living in Madrid is estimated to be approximately 1.6% of the total city population, and 9% of all immigrants. The 30,000 individuals from Morocco represented approximately 2/3 of this group in the city; other important Muslim communities in Madrid are immigrants from Bangladesh (2,462), Nigeria (2,452), Senegal (1,595), Algeria (1,668), Mali (1,365) and Guinea (1,181).

PART 2. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

2.1. Socio-economic integration

In Spain, the availability of statistical information on the labour market performance of immigrants is quite limited, especially at the local level. On the one hand, most of the available data come from register-based information, which implies that undocumented migrants or, more generally, immigrants employed in the black economy are completely absent. Until very recently, statistics on valid work permits for foreign residents was the only relevant source in this field. Since 2001, it is also possible to obtain information about the number of foreigners included in the Social Security System after his/her employer communicated to the labour authorities the existence of a work contract. This information also exists at the local level although official data only report provincial data. Data from the Social Security System are monthly updated, which entails a noticeable improvement compared to the previous statistics on valid work permits. However, they are also restricted to the "regular economy".

Fortunately, various changes in the design of the sampling, questionnaire and fieldwork have permitted an increasing reliability of the Labour Force Survey data concerning foreign workers in Spain since 2005. But once again it is not possible to obtain reliable sub-samples at the local level but only at the provincial or regional level. According to this source, the activity rate for the whole non-EU foreign population (16-64) amounts to approximately 85%, and the unemployment rate for the same group was only of 9% in 2005.

In contrast, the information obtained from the Social Security Register indicates that the percentage of employed population among young foreigners in the city of Madrid was approximately 35%, and the corresponding percentage among foreign adults (25-64) was 50%[47]. On the other hand, the percentage of unemployed foreign population in the city for the same year was about 5.4% for the whole foreign population; Moroccans had the highest percentage (5.5%) and the Andean group the lowest (2.8%).

Percentages described in the previous paragraph do not match the image of immigration to Spain mainly due to economic reasons. The explanation is quite simple: official registers exclude not only undocumented immigrants, but also documented ones who work in the black economy, which substantially distorts the picture in the case of Spain. Therefore, this section's indicators for the city of Madrid must be taken with caution.

[47] Note that this register does not contain information on country of birth but only nationality.

2.2. Educational participation

The average educational level of the immigrant population in the city of Madrid is rather low. In fact, it has slightly declined over the last decade in contrast to what has happened to the educational level of the total population of the city. The percentage of people in the age group 24-64 with primary or less education has declined from 30% of the total city population in 1996 to 16.4% in 2005. However, the corresponding figures for the foreign-born population are 17% and 19%, respectively. In any case, there are large differences by country of origin. While the percentage of Moroccan immigrants with primary education is more than 44% of the total Moroccan population in the age group 24-64 in 2005, the corresponding figures for Ecuadorean and "other Andean Latin-American" communities are only 19% and 13% respectively. Therefore, it is apparent from the previous figures that Moroccan immigrants are the least educated of the three groups studied in the city of Madrid.

On the other hand, the proportion of low educated people has increased during the last decade for three groups, especially within the Moroccan group (from 35% in 1996 to 44% in 2005), which confirms the well-known thesis of the declining selectivity of immigrants as the flow consolidates. In the initial stages of immigration flows, individuals who emigrate tend to be among the most qualified of the pool of potential migrants in their respective communities of origin. However, as the flows consolidate, immigrants become more and more representative of the average individual in their countries of origin.[48]

Changes in the composition of the immigrant population by educational level in the city of Madrid appear to confirm the declining qualification hypothesis. In fact, the proportion of people with tertiary education has steadily declined over time both in the whole foreign-born population and within each of the chosen groups. Overall, foreign-born individuals with tertiary education represented approximately 36% of the total immigrant population ten years ago, but only 21% at the present moment. The largest decrease has occurred within the Ecuadorean community: in 1996 30% of their members in the city had tertiary education versus only 7.6% in 2005. Thus, the population with tertiary education within the Ecuadorean group was in 2005 almost four times smaller than a decade before, and half of the corresponding proportion in 2000 (14%). In the "other Andean Latin Americans" group, the percentage of people with tertiary education within the age group 24-64 was reduced by a third, from 30% in 2000 to 20% in 2005; and the corresponding decline in the Moroccan group is less than a third, from 18% in 2000 to 13% in 2005.

2.3. Residential segregation

The functioning of networks among migrants is a well-known phenomenon which does not restrict to the migration decision itself but that also affects the geographical distribution of the immigrant population within the host countries. This is the main reason why very often immigrants from the same country of origin tend to concentrate in some particular areas within cities. The city of Madrid is not an exception in this regard. By the end of 2005, seven out of 21 districts in the city had a percentage of immigrant population above the average (17.9%).

[48] See: Massey, D. and R. Zenteno. 1999. "The Dynamics of Mass Migration," *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*: 5328-35

Table 5: Spatial concentration of immigrant population within the city, selected years

YEAR	% OF IMMIGRANT POPULATION IN THE CITY	DISTRICT WITH THE HIGHEST PERCENTAGE OF IMMIGRANT POP.	RATIO	DISTRICT WITH THE SECOND HIGHEST PERCENTAGE OF IMMIGRANT POP.	RATIO	S.D.
May 1996	3.7	(Centro) 8.1	2.2	(Chamartín) 6.0	1.6	1.53
Jan. 2000	5.3	(Centro) 11.9	2.2	(Tetuán) 7.7	1.4	2
Dec. 2005	17.9	(Centro) 31.8	1.8	(Tetuán) 23.8	1.3	4.84
July 2006	18.4	(Centro) 31.5	1.7	(Tetuán) 24.1	1.3	4.84

Source: Municipal Population Register, several years.

As we can see in Table 6, "Center" and "Tetuán" are the two districts that concentrate the highest percentage of immigrant population in the city of Madrid in 2006. Moreover, they have been the two district with the first and second highest percentages of immigrant population since 2000 ("Center" district ranked first since 1996). In order to investigate whether there is an increasing concentration trend, we have compared the growth of the immigrant population in the whole city between 2000 and 2005, and the growth of the percentage of immigrant population who live in these two districts over the same period. While total immigrant population in the city has multiplied by 3.5 times since 2000, the percentage of foreign-born individuals has multiplied by 2.6 and 3.1 in the "Center" and "Tetuán" districts, respectively. Additionally, the ratio between the percentage of immigrant residents in the two districts and the total percentage of immigrants in the city is steadily declining. Therefore, the huge increase of the immigrant population that has taken place during the last five years has not implied a parallel increase in the degree of its spatial segregation within the city. Rather, it would seem that newcomers tend to diversify their choice of neighbourhoods and districts. Table 6 shows the proportion of foreign-born in every district in July 2006.

Table 6: Spatial concentration of immigrant population within the city, whole distribution by districts, July 2006

DISTRICT	% OF IMMIGRANTS
CENTRO	31,56
TETUAN	24,10
CARABANCHEL	22,95
USERA	22,93
VILLAVERDE	22,35
CIUDAD LINEAL	19,34
LATINA	18,77
ARGANZUELA	18,75
PUENTE DE VALLECAS	18,54
MADRID TOTAL	***18,36***
CHAMBERI	18,07
SALAMANCA	17,37
MONCLOA-ARAVACA	15,93
CHAMARTIN	15,55

VICALVARO	15,54
VILLA DE VALLECAS	15,36
SAN BLAS	14,84
BARAJAS	14,23
HORTALEZA	13,56
RETIRO	12,19
FUENCARRAL-EL PARDO	11,87
MORATALAZ	11,83

Source: Municipal Population Register, 2006.

As a result of such a spatial concentration of the immigrant population in the city, immigrant pupils tend also to concentrate in schools of these two same districts. Although we lack systematic statistical information on the issue, the percentage of immigrant pupils in the school "San Antonio", in Tetuán district, was about 92% in January of 2006. It is difficult to imagine a higher concentration of immigrant students than this one for a country of recent immigration.

CONCLUSIONS

Immigration dynamics in the city of Madrid largely mirrors what has been the overall development of immigration in the whole country over the last decade. The huge increase of immigration experienced during the last five years has become particularly visible in Madrid due to the traditional concentration of immigrants of Latin-American origin in the capital city. In addition, the predominance of Latin-American immigration helps explaining also the more balanced sex-distribution of the immigrant population in the city, compared to the immigrant population of other Spanish cities such as Barcelona. On the other hand, the immigration profile still reflects the initial stage of most of the flows, which are predominantly made of economic migrants. However, ("de facto") family reunification has taken place at a rapid pace among many Latin-American newcomers, especially Ecuadoreans and Colombians, which has profoundly modified the composition and distribution of the immigrant population across the city. In fact, the geographical concentration of immigrant population in certain districts has not substantially increased over the last ten years; on the contrary, immigrants have rather spread out over the whole city. Although the two districts with the highest proportion of foreign-born citizens in 2006 are the same as they were in 1996, the proportion of total immigrant population of the city living in these two districts has not increased over time but rather the opposite. Therefore, a clear process of urban "ghettoization" does not seem to be taking place, at least for the time being.

V. CITY REPORT MILAN[49]

NATIONAL/ETHNIC GROUPS STUDIED:

1. Filipinos
2. Egyptians
3. Ecuadoreans

INTRODUCTION

Although immigration flows directed to Italy started back at the end of the seventies, immigration in the last intra-census decade has been enormously increasing in Milan given that the foreign population residing in Milan grew from around 26,000 in 1991 to almost 90,000 in 2001. In addition to flows of migrations, this growth has been mainly affected by two reasons: a great number of family reunifications of foreign citizens who were already present in Italy, and the regularization processes which have allowed foreign citizens who were illegally based in Italy to obtain a permit of stay and visibility in the statistics[50]. These elements (continuous flows, growing presence of families, massive regularizations) all contributed to the need of acquiring exact information on the presence of foreigners who have progressively settled as it has been evident during the intra-census decade. From the 1990s onwards, the issue on immigrants has thus received greater and greater attention and this has meant the setting up of different approaches to study the dimensions, the dynamics and the multiple typologies of the presence of immigrants in Italy. The aggregate usually referred to in the statistics with reference to international migrations, is made up of the foreign population which, although unstable, still represents almost the totality of the population of immigrants in Italy, even though the two populations, immigrants and foreigners, do not completely overlap. In order to collect information on the immigrant population in Milan we thus derived empirical evidences from the existing statistics on foreigners. This methodology risks becoming inappropriate for measuring the most recent developments. The settlement and the more and more stable character of the foreign presence in Italy urges in fact for a particular attention to the measurement of emergent groups, in particular, the citizens who have acquired the Italian citizenship who are not counted in the foreign population and the second generation immigrants who cannot often be distinguishable from first generations.

The relatively recent measurement of the immigrant population in Italy and the different levels referred to in the measurement of the phenomenon, namely the national, the Regional, the Provincial and the Municipal level has meant that the collection of specific indicators of the three dimensions of our concern –demography, education and labour market- for the city of Milan has revealed quite complex. In this panorama, although the Municipality of Milan seems particularly attentive in the measurement and collection of statistics, it has available and systematic information only with reference to the census data (1991, 2001) which appear the richest and most detailed for our purposes. On their side, data collected through the Population Registers allow us to give a broad picture of the demographic characteristics and changes of the foreign population residing in Milan from 1990 to 2005. We complemented this information with the data available through the surveys undertaken by a research institute on multiculturalism based in Milan, ISMU, which, ever since 1996, conducts systematic and

[49] This report has been produced by Katia Pilati, a researcher in the Italian LOCALMULTIDEM team.
[50] ISTA 2005. *Gli stranieri in Italia. Analisi dei dati censuari*. ISTAT: Roma.

annual surveys on several characteristics of the immigrant population. Through these sources we were able to obtain recent information also on the socio-economic characteristics of the immigrant population, namely the participation in the labour market and the educational levels.

The data on Milan appear thus quite fragmented with respect to the sources they are derived from given that our sources refer to different populations and are not always easily comparable. Data derive in particular from:

- The censuses in 1991 and 2001. The census specifically identifies as foreign citizens all people who do not hold the Italian citizenship and stateless people.[51] Differently from other sources, the information available through the census is detailed in such a way that it allows identifying groups belonging to the different immigrant categories. In particular, census data allow to distinguish foreigners residing in Milan from those who are temporarily present, as well as populations which are getting more and more important in Italy, like naturalized Italian citizens or second generations. Although the interviewed population in the censuses also includes the persons who are occasionally or temporarily present in Milan, the analyses presented here only refer to the aggregate of foreign citizens who were residing at the time of the 1991 and 2001 censuses in Milan
- The Population registers only consider foreigners who are enlisted on the Population registers in the Municipality of Milan and, thus, reside in the city. This excludes both the regular immigrants who are not entitled to enlist the Population registers (because they do not have a stable household for example) as well as the irregular/undocumented component;
- The data available from the surveys undertaken by ISMU consider a wider population with respect to the Population registers or even the census.[52] Given the innovative sampling procedure, the sample includes all categories of immigrants regardless of their legal situation and thus include both regular foreigners (residents and not) as well as irregular ones.

Whereas the demographic sections mainly report statistics on the distribution of the immigrant population by age groups and sex, statistics on the levels of education and the participation in the labour market only consider central age groups. In fact, for the purpose of our general research which aims to investigate the levels of political participation, it seems relevant to concentrate on the evaluation of the potential labour force which is available through the immigrant population who is active on the labour market (16-64) and the level of education for individuals from 25 to 64 years. Levels of education are indicated according to the system ISCED97 in order to have consistent statistics with the international standards and cross-national comparability.[53] Descriptive statistics that we present here are not always easy

[51] The census does not consider the following categories: foreign citizens with diplomatic passport and NATO personnel. Individuals with double citizenship (Italian and foreigner), were specifically asked to indicate to be holder of the Italian citizenship. Foreign citizens with more than one citizenship needed to specify only one foreign country of citizenship. Individuals with no citizenship had to declare to be stateless.

[52] www.ismu.org

Much information included in the report as well as tables are derived from: ISMU. 2005. *L'immigrazione straniera nella provincia di Milano Anno 2005.* Osservatorio Regionale per l'integrazione e la multietnicità.

See appendix for details on the sources.

[53] Primary education refers to 'scuole elementari' ; secondary education refers to 'scuole medie' and scuole superiori' ; tertiary education refers to University and post degree levels.

to evaluate and mainly give an idea of major trends between the foreigner and the Italian population and among the three specific groups. In particular, data synthesizing the employment situation seem relatively insufficient since we do not present enough precise information neither on the particular professional position that immigrants occupy nor on the conditions that immigrants have on the labour market.

We introduce the most recent data of 2005, as well as we the changing patterns of the immigrant population and of the three observed groups. This is assessed through the census data by comparing the situation in 2001 and 1991 which offer the most details on the demographic characteristics as well as on the participation in the labour market and the levels of education of foreigners in Milan.[54] We also describe the changing trends in 1990, 1995, 2000, and 2005, changes emerging from data of other sources. Most demographic changes refer to data of the Population Registers whereas the only available information on the education and labour market changing trends between 2000 and 2005 is derived from ISMU surveys. The data from ISMU surveys can only be used to provide an approximate idea of the issues at stake and on changes in the educational levels and in the labour market participation since for specific cross-tabulations on single groups they may not always be completely reliable given the limited number of cases.

PART 1. DEMOGRAPHY AND MIGRATION

1.1. Size of migrant population

Based on the population register, in 2005 foreigners who reside in Milan reach 12.55 % of the total city population (table 1). The three selected groups are among the 5 largest communities in Milan and, taken together, they represent around 35% of all foreigners residing in Milan. The prevailing groups are Filipinos, who are the widest community in the city accounting for 16.36% of all foreigners residing in the city, followed by Egyptians who represent more than 12%. Although these groups are quite relevant in size among foreigners, their presence is drastically reduced if we compare their size to the total population residing in Milan. Filipinos, the widest group account in fact only for 2%. Taken separately, single groups can be considered to be still a limited presence over all the total resident population. This notwithstanding, foreign residents in Milan represent 12.55 % of the total resident population, which can be regarded as quite a relevant percentage with respect to the average percentage of the foreigners who reside in Italy (2,402,157 foreigners) who represented on the 1st of January 2005 4.1 % of the total resident population (58,462,375 individuals)[55].

[54] In the following analyses we only take into consideration the resident foreigners.
[55] For more detail see the following website: www.demo.istat.it

Table 1: Ten first foreign countries' population (except EEA countries) over the total foreign resident population and over the total resident population (absolute numbers and percentage – 31 Dec. 2005), Municipality of Milan

	ABS. VALUES	% OVER THE TOTAL FOREIGN POPULATION	% OVER THE TOTAL POPULATION
Filipinos	26,633	16.36	2.05
Egyptians	20,979	12.89	1.62
Peru	13,775	8.46	1.06
China	13,095	8.05	1.01
Ecuadoreans	12,339	7.58	0.95
Sri Lanka Ceylon	9,865	6.06	0.76
Morocco	6,061	3.72	0.47
Romania	5,532	3.40	0.43
Albania	4,271	2.62	0.33
Ukraine	2,955	1.82	0.23
EEA foreigners	12,525[56]	7.69	0.96
Total foreigners	162,782	100	12.55
Total residents	1,297,431	-	100

Source: Statistics division – Municipality of Milan, Population Register
NOTE: foreigners= only resident foreigners

A further source of information on the foreign population in Milan are the 1991 and the 2001 census data which offer the most detailed and reliable source and allow for a comparative perspective on changes that the foreign population has undergone during the 1990s.

The 90s represent a decade of enormous growth in the foreign population in Milan since those residing in Milan pass from 26,568 in 1991 to 87,551 in 2001.

As table 2 shows, the trend followed by the foreign population is opposite to that of the total population which between 1991 and 2001 decreased in almost 100,000. If in 1991 the foreign population residing in Milan counted for a 1.94 % of the total population, in 2001 it represented almost 7% of the population.

Table 2: Filipinos, Egyptians and Ecuadoreans and foreign population over the total population, 1991 and 2001 (absolute numbers and percentages) - Municipality of Milan

	ABSOLUTE VALUES		PERCENTAGE	
	1991	**2001**	**1991**	**2001**
Total foreigners	26,568	87,551	1.94	6.97
Total residents	1,369,231	1,256,211	100	100

Source: SICE Statistics division – Municipality of Milan,
NOTE: foreigners= resident foreigners

[56] EEA countries are: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, and Switzerland. Switzerland is not in the EEA, but an international treaty means that from 1 June 2002 Swiss nationals have a similar right to live in the EU as EEA nationals.

Although the foreign population increased during the intra-census decade by 229.54 %, its contribution to the increase (more precisely counterweighing the decrease) of the total population remains lower than 5% (table 3).

Table 3: Population increase from immigration between 1991 and 2001 censuses - Municipality of Milan

	POPULATION		**DIFFERENCE 2001-1991**		**DIFFERENCE 2001-1991 OVER THE TOTAL FOREIGN POPULATION %****	**DIFFERENCE 2001-1991 OVER THE TOTAL POPULATION %*****
	1991	**2001**	Absolute val	% *	%	
Total foreigners	26,568	87,551	60,983	229.54	229.54	4.45
Total residents	1,369,231	1,256,211	113,030	-8.254	-	-

Source: SICE Statistics division – Municipality of Milan
*group population in 2001- group pop in 1991/ group population in 1991*100
**group population in 2001- group pop in 1991/total foreign population in 1991*100
***group population in 2001- group pop in 1991/total population in 1991*100
NOTE: foreigners= resident foreigners

Table 4 shows the distribution by sex of foreign citizens residing in Milan at the time of the 1991 and 2001 censuses. In general, both years present a substantial balance between men and women for the total foreign population, differently from the total population which shows higher female rates. At the 1991 census the female ratio of the foreign population was in fact 106.37 and it kept constant during the whole intra-censuses decade (in 2001 the ratio was 107.85). In absolute terms, in the 2001 census we can observe an increase of the female and male components of the same magnitude even though the reasons of the female and male growth with regard to the typologies of migration may be linked to different reasons.

Table 4: Population by sex, 1991 and 2001 (absolute values and percentages) – Municipality of Milan

	TOTAL POPULATION		**ABSOLUTE DIFFERENCE 2001-1991**	**PERCENTAGES**	
	1991	**2001**		**1991**	**2001**
Males	640311	586128	-54183	46.76	46.66
Females	728920	670083	-58837	53.24	53.34
Total	1369231	1256211	-113020	100	100
Female ratio(a)	113.84	114.32			
	Foreign population		**Absolute difference 2001-1991**	**Percentages**	
	1991	**2001**		**1991**	**2001**
Males	12874	42123	29249	48.45	47.96
Females	13694	45428	31734	51.54	51.88
Total	26568	87551	60983	100	100
Female ratio	106.37	107.85			

Source of data: SICE- Statistics division-Municipality of Milan
*ratio of female members over male members per 100
NOTE: foreigners= resident foreigners

Considering the distribution by age groups in table 5, the foreign population appears generally younger than the total population both in 1991 and in 2001. As expected, the major presence of foreigners concentrates in the central age groups (25-64), given that the migration patterns to Italy are principally oriented to the integration in the labour force. By confronting the 1991 with the 2001 census data, the percentage of foreigners of less than 15 years of age has importantly risen from 12.6 to 18.3, showing an absolute increase of 12,689 units. This increase can be probably associated to the settlement of immigrants, implying higher family reunions and new born people in Italy. Contrarily, the amount of the oldest people has proportionally decreased within the total foreign population. This indicates a younger immigration and a supposed return of the oldest or of those that have completed their job to their countries of origin.

Table 5: Population by age class, 1991 and 2001 (absolute values and percentages) – Municipality of Milan

AGE	**TOTAL POPULATION**		**ABSOLUTE DIFFERENCE 2001-1991**	**PERCENTAGES**	
	1991	**2001**		**1991**	**2001**
0-15	154946	142976	11970	11.32	11.38
16-24	179409	94927	84482	13.10	7.56
25-64	785672	732106	53566	57.38	58.28
65 +	249204	286202	36998	18.20	22.78
Total	**1369231**	1256211	113020	100	100
Age	**Foreign population**		**Absolute difference 2001-1991**	**Percentages**	
	1991	**2001**		**1991**	**2001**
0-15	3352	16041	12689	12.61	18.32
16-24	3455	8714	5259	13.00	9.95
25-64	18397	59783	41386	69.24	68.28
65 +	1364	3013	1649	5.13	3.44
Total	**26568**	**87551**	**60983**	100	100

Source of data: SICE- Statistics division-Municipality of Milan
NOTE: foreigners= resident foreigners

Beyond the picture provided by the Census data, we can derive further information on the trends and patterns of population changes through the Population Registers. We will particularly make reference to changes between 1990 and 2005 by taking a look at 1995 and 2000.

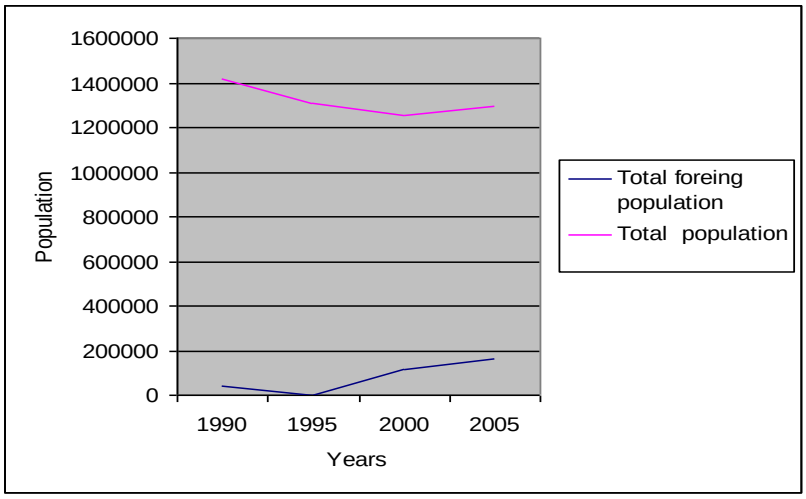
The foreign resident population has constantly increased in the past 15 years, differently from the total resident population in Milan which from 1990 onwards has overall decreased in more than 100,000 individuals, except for a slight increase between 2000 and 2005 (table 6 and figure 1). The proportion of the foreign resident population over the total population has grown from less than 3 percentage points in 1990 to more than 12% in 2005. As already shown by census data, even if foreigners represent and increasing percentage over the total population, once communities are taken singularly their presence is relatively limited since the biggest community, the Filipinos, only account for 2.05% of the total population.

Table 6: Foreign resident population over the total resident population - 31st Dec. 1990, 1995, 200 and 2005 (absolute numbers and percentage) -Municipality of Milan

	ABSOLUTE VALUES				PERCENTAGES			
	1990	**1995**	**2000**	**2005**	**1990**	**1995**	**2000**	**2005**
Total foreigners	39729	64372	117691	162782	2.77	4.93	9.04	12.43
Total residents	1432184	1306494	1301551	1308735	100	100	100	100

Source: Statistics division – Municipality of Milan, Population Register
NOTE: foreigners= resident foreigners

Figure 1: Total resident population and total resident foreigners 1990-2005 –Municipality of Milan



Source: Statistics division – Municipality of Milan, Population Register
NOTE: foreigners= only resident foreigners

Table 7 shows the growth rates between 1990 and 2005. Indeed, the resident foreign population increased by more than 300% in 15 years, whereas the total population in Milan has decreased by almost 10 points.

Table 7: Population increase from immigration between 1990 and 2005 - Municipality of Milan

	POPULATION		DIFFERENCE 2005-1990		DIFFERENCE 2005-1990 OVER THE TOTAL FOREIGN POPULATION (%**)	DIFFERENCE 2005-1990 OVER THE TOTAL POPULATION (%***)
	1990	**2005**	**Absolute values**	**% ***	**%**	**%**
Total foreigners	39729	162782	123053	309.73	309.73	8.67
Total residents	1419403	1297431	-121972	-8.59	-	-

Source: Statistics division – Municipality of Milan, Population Register
* group population in 2005- group population in 1990/ group population in 1990*100
** group population in 2005- group population in 1990/total foreign population in 1990*100
*** group population in 2005- group population in 1990/total population in 1990*100
NOTE: foreigners= resident foreigners

The distribution by sex in table 8 reveals that, for the total population, the ratio between genders appears quite balanced across the years and the female ratios have always been around 110% with a higher female component. On its side, the total foreign population has always tended to have more males than females in the years between 1990 and 2005, even though it is more balanced in 2005 and the female ratio is 98.

Table 8: Resident population by sex (absolute values and percentages, 31st Dec. 1990, 1995, 2000 and 2005) – Municipality of Milan

	TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION				ABSOLUTE DIFFERENCE 1990-2005	PERCENTAGES			
	1990	**1995**	**2000**	**2005**		**1990**	**1995**	**2000**	**2005**
Males	671065	610397	612025	618709	-52,356	46.86	46.72	47.02	47.28
Females	761119	696097	689526	690026	-71,093	53.14	53.28	52.98	52.72
Total	1432184	1306494	1301551	1308735	-123,449	100	100	100	100
Female ratio*	113.52	114.04	112.66	111.90					
	TOTAL FOREIGN RESIDENTS				**ABSOLUTE DIFFERENCE 1990-2005**	**PERCENTAGES**			
	1990	**1995**	**2000**	**2005**		**1990**	**1995**	**2000**	**2005**
Males	20.992	33,825	61,720	82,303	61,311	52.84	52.55	52.44	50.56
Females	18.737	30,547	55,971	80,479	61,742	47.16	47.45	47.56	49.44
Total	39.729	64,372	117,691	162,782	123,053	100	100	100	100
Female ratio	89.26	90.31	90.69	97.78					

Source: Statistics division – Municipality of Milan, Population Register
* ratio of female members over male members per 100
NOTE: foreigners= only resident foreigners

If we take a look at the changing patterns of the distribution by age groups of the population, which is only possible considering trends from 2000 to 2005, the widest part of the immigrant population is in the central age groups 25-64 (table 9). The youngest generation 0-15 has also been increasing from 2000 to 2005.

Table 9: Population by age groups -31st Dec. 2000 and 2005 (absolute values and percentages) – Municipality of Milan

AGE GROUPS	TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION		ABSOLUTE DIFFERENCE 2000-2005	PERCENTAGES	
	2000	**2005**		**2000**	**2005**
0-15	149410	162650	13240	11.48	12.54
16-24	95866	85018	-10848	7.37	6.55
25-64	771252	742106	-29146	59.26	57.20
65 +	285023	307657	22634	21.90	23.71
Total	1301551	1297431	-4120	100	100

AGE GROUPS	TOTAL FOREIGN RESIDENTS		ABSOLUTE DIFFERENCE 2000-2005	PERCENTAGES	
	2000	2005		2000	2005
0-15	17778	29114	11336	15.11	17.89
16-24	8511	14325	5814	7.23	8.80
25-64	86672	116414	29.742	73.64	71.52
65 +	4730	2929	-1.801	4.02	1.80
Total	117691	162782	45.091	100	100

Source: Statistics division – Municipality of Milan, Population Register
NOTE: foreigners= only resident foreigners

1.2. Size of population of the selected ethnic groups

This section aims to give a descriptive overview on the features characterizing the Filipinos, the Egyptians and the Ecuadoreans in Milan[57]. We consider their demographic characteristics, their integration in the educational system and their participation in the labour market at the most recent available year, 2005, and analyse the very recent historical trends back to 1990, by looking at changes in 1995 and 2000. The analyses are mostly based on data from the Population Registers, and are compared with the findings of the two Censuses from 1991 and 2001.

Filipinos and Egyptians have been representing 2 of the largest communities in Milan for the last 10 years, whereas Ecuadoreans are a group of a much more recent immigration wave and have been reaching a considerable size only in the last few years (table 10).

Table 10: Estimates on prevailing citizenships among foreigners from third world countries and East Europe 1996-2005 (absolute numbers, top four or five communities). Municipality of Milan

1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Egypt 10,700-12,200	Egypt 11,900-12,400	Philippines 18,400-20,200	Philippines 20,400	Philippines 23,200	Philippines 24,300	Philippines 24,500	Philippines 27,400	Philippines 26,900	Philippines 30,430
Philippines 9,900-0,900	Philippines 11,700-12,300	Egypt 14,100-14,800	Egypt 15,700	Egypt 17,600	Egypt 19,300	Egypt 20,800	Egypt 23,950	Peru 21,900	Egypt 24,190
Morocco 5,500-6,000	China 6,000-6,300	China 9,000-9,900	China 10,000	Peru 11,800	Peru 12,900	Peru 14,400	Peru 17,900	Egypt 20,700	Peru 18,280
China 5,100-5,700	Morocco 5,600-6,000	Peru 8,600-9,400	Peru 9,100	China 11,300	China 12,100	China 12,650	China 14,900	Ecuador 14,800	China 16,490
					Sri Lanka 8,900	Morocco 10,400	Ecuador 14,550	China 14,200	Ecuador 15,540

Source of data: ISMU, Milan; ISMU. 2005. *Nono rapporto sull'immigrazione straniera nella provincia di Milano.* ISMU: Milano, p. 26.
NOTE: foreigners= resident foreigners, present foreigners and illegal foreigners

The foreign population in general and the three selected groups have constantly increased over the past 15 years (table 11). The Filipinos have been accounting since 2000 for more than 15 % of all foreigners, while the Egyptian community has shown a more constant trend

[57] The groups were selected according to several criteria defined within the project LOCALMULTIDEM, principally their size, their migration waves, and their main religion.

counting always around 11-12% of the total population. Differently, the presence of Ecuadoreans has mainly grown in the last 5 years. If in 1990 this community did not count any member (and only 149 in 1995), they represent in 2005 one of the biggest community in Milan with more than 12 thousand units.

Table 11: Filipino, Egyptian, and Ecuadorean populations over the total foreign resident population - 31st Dec. 1990, 1995, 200 and 2005 (absolute numbers and percentage) - Municipality of Milan

	ABSOLUTE VALUES				PERCENTAGES			
	1990	**1995**	**2000**	**2005**	**1990**	**1995**	**2000**	**2005**
Filipinos	2,086	6,505	18,663	26,633	5.25	10.11	15.86	16.36
Egyptians	4,536	7,473	13,296	20,979	11.42	11.61	11.30	12.89
Ecuadoreans	n.a.	149	1,999	12,339	n.a.	0.23	1.70	7.58
Total foreigners	39,729	64,372	117,691	162,782	100	100	100	100

Source: Statistics division – Municipality of Milan, Population Register
NOTE: foreigners= resident foreigners

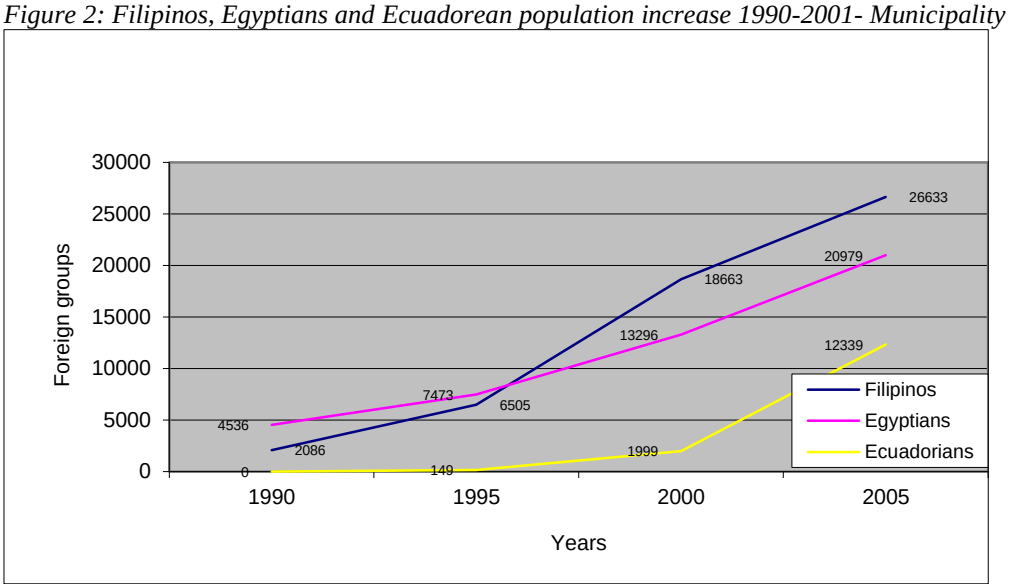
Of the three groups, the Filipino community has increased the most within the foreign community residing in Milan. On their side, the Ecuadorean community has mainly increased in the last 5 years between 2000 and 2005 (table 12 and Figure 3).

Table 12: Population increase from immigration between 1990 and 2005 - Municipality of Milan

	POPULATION		DIFFERENCE 2005-1990		DIFFERENCE 2005-1990 OVER THE TOTAL FOREIGN POPULATION (%**)	DIFFERENCE 2005-1990 OVER THE TOTAL POPULATION (%***)
	1990	**2005**	**Absolute value**	**% ***	**%**	**%**
Filipinos	2086	26633	24547	1176.75	61.79	1.73
Egyptians	4536	20979	16443	362.5	41.39	1.16
Ecuadoreans	n.d.	12339	12339	n.d.	31.06	0.87

Source: Statistics division – Municipality of Milan, Population Register
* group population in 2005- group population in 1990/ group population in 1990*100
** group population in 2005- group population in 1990/total foreign population in 1990*100
*** group population in 2005- group population in 1990/total population in 1990*100
NOTE: foreigners= resident foreigners

Figure 2: Filipinos, Egyptians and Ecuadorean population increase 1990-2001- Municipality of Milan



Source: Statistics division – Municipality of Milan, Population Register
NOTE: foreigners= only resident foreigners

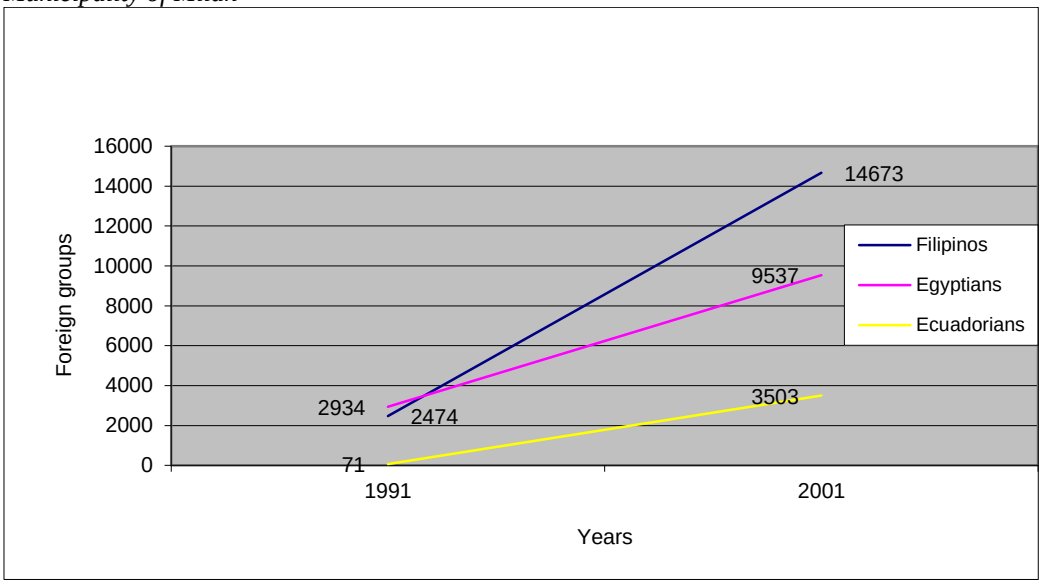
Censuses in 1991 and 2001 also show similar patterns. As it was shown in the previous section, the 1990s represent a decade of enormous growth in the foreign population in Milan. Census data confirm that, whereas the weight of single communities over the foreign population has increased for Filipinos (who passed from representing around 9 % of the foreign population to 16%) and Ecuadoreans (from around 0% to 4%), the contribution of Egyptians over the aggregate of foreigners has remained stable (table 13 and figure 3).

Table 13: Filipinos, Egyptians and Ecuadoreans over the total foreign population, 1991 and 2001 (absolute numbers and percentage) - Municipality of Milan

	ABSOLUTE VALUES		**PERCENTAGE**	
	1991	**2001**	**1991**	**2001**
Filipinos	2,474	14,673	9.31	16.76
Egyptians	2,934	9,537	11.04	10.89
Ecuadoreans	71	3,503	0.27	4.00
Total foreigners	26,568	87,551	100	100

Source: SICE Statistics division – Municipality of Milan
NOTE: foreigners= resident foreigners

Figure 3: Filipino, Egyptians and Ecuadorean population increase between 1991 and 2001 censuses - Municipality of Milan



Source: SICE Statistics division – Municipality of Milan
NOTE: foreigners= resident foreigners

By looking at the distribution of the population by sex (table 14) we have seen that, differently from the total resident population whose female ratio is equal to 111.90 in favour of females, the two components in the aggregate of foreigners who reside in Milan are balanced and, in fact, the female ratio (97.78) approaches the balanced situation of 100. Although the female and male components are equally distributed for the general foreign population, the specific ethnic groups show very different trends compared to one another. Filipinos and Egyptians are both numerous communities in Milan but they show opposing characteristics in terms of their female ratios. The Filipino community is in fact mainly composed by women (their ratio is 133.64), whereas Egyptians are for more than 70% composed by males (the female ratio is in fact 29.75). The labour market positions occupied by the two groups can partly explain these differences. As we will see in the section on labour market participation, Filipinos are mainly employed as dependent workers in households which is typically a sector occupied by women, whereas Egyptians have higher rates of autonomous work.

Ecuadoreans as well are by far represented by females, and the ratio of females over males surpasses those of the Filipinos as well (141.5). This is partly due to the fact that Ecuadoreans represent a new wave of migration in which most of the newly arrived are females whereas Filipinos, who are an older wave of migration, have already reunified their families and thus balanced the presence of sexes (see table 18 on the family composition).

Table 14: Population by sex, 31st Dec. 2005 (absolute values and percentages) – Municipality of Milan

	TOTAL POPULATION		TOTAL FOREIGN POPULATION		FILIPINOS		EGYPTIANS		ECUADOREANS	
	Abs. Values	%	Abs. Values	%	Abs. Values	%	Abs. Values	%	Abs. Values	%
Males	612,279	47.19	82,303	50.56	11,399	42.80	16,169	77.07	5,110	41.41
Females	685,152	52.1	80,479	49.44	15,234	57.20	4,810	22.93	7,229	58.59
Total	1,297,431	100	162,782	100	26,633	100	20,979	100	12,339	100
Female ratio*	111.90		97.78		133.64		29.75		141.47	

Source of data: Statistics division-Municipality of Milan
*absolute number of females over absolute number of males per 100
NOTE: foreigners= only residents foreigners

Table 15 and 16 show the changing patterns of the structure of the population by sex. Although the male and female components have a stable pattern in the intra-census decade, taken singularly, the three groups present very different characteristics. The Filipinos show a strong dominant female component in the 1990s, in 1990 it is 3 times bigger than the male component. In 2005 the two genders are however much more balanced and from 1990 when the female ratio was 275.18 the ratio in 2005 is 133.64. This pattern is similar for Ecuadoreans given that if in 1995 females were 3 times the males -even though both genders had much reduced size- in 2005 the situation is much more balanced registering a 141.47 % of female ratio. On the contrary, Egyptians show very high rates of the male composition with a rather unstable changing pattern.

Although we assist to a growing presence of males both in the Filipino and in the Ecuadorean communities, their migrations seem still linked to the employment of the women in the Italian labour market. Especially for the Filipinos, their labour force is in its majority reserved to the family care.

Table 15: Population of the three ethnic groups by sex (absolute values and percentages, 31st Dec. 1990, 1995, 2000 and 2005) – Municipality of Milan

	FILIPINOS				ABSOLUTE DIFFERENCE 1990-2005	PERCENTAGES			
	1990	1995	2000	2005		1990	1995	2000	2005
Males	556	2,373	7,659	11,399	10,843	26.65	36.48	41.04	42.80
Females	1,530	4,132	11,004	15,234	13,704	73.37	63.52	58.96	57.20
Total	2,086	6,505	18,663	26,633	24,547	100	100	100	100
Female ratio	275.18	174.13	143.67	133.64					
	EGYPTIANS				ABSOLUTE DIFFERENCE 1990-2005	PERCENTAGES			
	1990	1995	2000	2005		1990	1995	2000	2005
Males	3,340	5,125	9,794	16,169	12,829	73.63	68.58	73.66	77.07
Females	1,196	2,348	3,502	4,810	3,614	26.37	31.42	26.34	22.93
Total	4,536	7,473	13,296	20,979	16,443	100	100	100	100
Female ratio	35.81	45.81	35.76	29.75					

	ECUADOREANS				ABSOLUTE DIFFERENCE 1990-2005	PERCENTAGES			
	1990	**1995**	**2000**	**2005**		**1990**	**1995**	**2000**	**2005**
Males	n.d.	36	706	5,110	5,110	n.d.	24.16	35.32	41.41
Females	n.d.	113	1,293	7,229	7,229	n.d.	75.84	64.68	58.59
Total	n.d.	149	1999	12,339	12,339	n.d.	100	100	100
Female ratio	n.d.	313.89	183.14	141.47					

Source: Statistics division – Municipality of Milan, Population Register
*ratio of female members over male members per 100
NOTE: foreigners= only resident foreigners

Looking at the Census data we find the above pattern reinforced: except for Egyptians, the Filipinos and the Ecuadoreans show a tendency towards a rebalancing of the sexes.

Table 16: Population by sex, 1991 and 2001 (absolute values and percentages) – Municipality of Milan

	FILIPINOS		ABSOLUTE DIFFERENCE 2001-1991	PERCENTAGES	
	1991	**2001**		**1991**	**2001**
Males	838	6371	5533	33.87	43.41
Females	1636	8302	6666	66.12	56.58
Total	2474	14673	12199	100	100
Female ratio	195.23	130.31			
	Egyptians		**Absolute difference 2001-1991**	**Percentages**	
	1991	**2001**		**1991**	**2001**
Males	2080	6491	4411	70.89	67.80
Females	854	3082	2228	29.10	32.19
Total	2934	9573	6639	100	100
Female ratio	41.06	47.48			
	Ecuadoreans		**Absolute difference 2001-1991**	**Percentages**	
	1991	**2001**		**1991**	**2001**
Males	21	1459	1438	29.57	41.65
Females	50	2044	1994	70.42	58.35
Total	71	3503	3432	100	100
Female ratio	238.10	140.10			

Source of data: SICE- Statistics division-Municipality of Milan
*ratio of female members over male members per 100
NOTE: foreigners= resident foreigners

If we take a look at the distribution by age groups in table 17, as expected, the structure by age of the foreign population residing in Milan is very different from the total resident population. Whereas the total population has the highest picks in the two oldest age groups representing the 25-64 year old adults and the oldest population (65+ years), the foreign population has their highest pick in the adult population (25-64 years) and in the youngest band (0-15 years). This means that the foreign population is relatively younger than the resident population in general. Differently from the distribution by sex, if we look at the single groups, the proportions are even across the three groups. The age group with the

highest number of individuals is still for all the three groups the central one (25-64) and the second largest is the youngest (0-15). Especially for the groups of the oldest migration waves, the Filipinos and the Egyptians, a high number of individuals in the youngest generation, representing more than 20 % of their total population, can be associated with their settlement which has allowed for new births in Milan.

Table 17: Population by age groups, 31st Dec. 2005 (absolute values and percentages) – Municipality of Milan

	TOTAL POPULATION		TOTAL FOREIGN POPULATION		FILIPINOS		EGYPTIANS		ECUADOREANS	
Age groups	**Abs. Values**	**%**	**Abs. Values**	**%**	**Abs. Values**	**%**	**Abs. Values**	**%**	**Abs. Values**	**%**
0-15	162,650	12.54	29,114	17.89	5,853	21.98	4,686	22.34	2,247	18.21
16-24	85,018	6,55	14,325	8.80	1,992	7.48	1,262	6.02	1,250	10.13
25-64	742,106	57,20	116,414	71.51	18,615	69.90	14,974	71,37	8,827	71,54
65 +	307,657	23,71	2,929	1.80	173	0.65	57	0,27	15	0,12
Total	1,297,431	100	162.782	100.00	26.633	100.00	20.979	100.00	12.339	100.00

Source: Statistics division-Municipality of Milan
NOTE: foreigners= only resident foreigners

The trend shown by the age distribution is also confirmed by the typologies of families set up within each group. As table 18 shows, Filipinos' major form of family - and for Egyptians this is the second most important- is represented by a couple with children – and their percentage is higher with respect to the total immigrant population as well. On the contrary, Ecuadoreans' households are mainly composed of households in which relatives, friends and known people cohabit together indicating that, as typical for the first stages of migration where territorial mobility is high, people have a precarious situation with regard to their family situation.

Table 18: Foreign population by type of family, 2005 (percentages) - Municipality of Milan

	Alone	Alone +children	Couple	Couple + children	Relatives, friends and known people	Relatives, friends and known people + children
Filipinos	15.0	..	15.8	37.4	29.9	1.9
Egyptians	14.2	..	16.7	25.9	43.3	..
Ecuadoreans	6.0	4.0	10.0	10.0	64.0	6.0
Total	15.0	0.7	16.5	22.5	43.8	1.4

Source: ISMU2005
NOTE: foreigners= resident foreigners, present foreigners and illegal foreigners[58]

Since 2000, the structure by age has remained quite stable for the three specific groups reflecting the general population age structure. People who are in the central age groups are largely over-represented. The youngest generation (0-15) has been increasing from 2000 to 2005 for all communities except Egyptians whose proportions are constant across all age groups. All the three groups have an irrelevant size of the older population (65+).

[58] Although the table takes also in account present foreigners who are not yet enlisted on the Population Registers and the illegal component as well. It can give however an overview on major trends as to family composition.

Table 19: Population by age groups of the three selected ethnic groups -31st Dec. 2000 and 2005 (absolute values and percentages) – Municipality of Milan

AGE GROUPS	FILIPINOS		ABSOLUTE DIFFERENCE 2000-2005	PERCENTAGES	
	2000	**2005**		**2000**	**2005**
0-15	3640	5853	2213	19.50	21.98
16-24	933	1992	1059	5.00	7.48
25-64	14043	18615	4.572	75.25	69.90
65 +	47	173	126	0.25	0.65
total	18663	26633	7.970	100	100
AGE GROUPS	**EGYPTIANS**		**ABSOLUTE DIFFERENCE 2000-2005**	**PERCENTAGES**	
	2000	**2005**		**2000**	**2005**
0-15	3235	4686	1451	24.33	22.34
16-24	656	1262	606	4.93	6.02
25-64	9326	14974	5.648	70.14	71.38
65 +	79	57	-22	0.59	0.27
Total	13296	20979	7.683	100	100
AGE GROUPS	**ECUADOREANS**		**ABSOLUTE DIFFERENCE 2000-2005**	**PERCENTAGES**	
	2000	**2005**		**2000**	**2005**
0-15	278	2247	1969	13.91	18.21
16-24	247	1250	1003	12.36	10.13
25-64	1474	8827	7.353	73.74	71.54
65 +	0	15	15	0	0.12
Total	1999	12339	10.340	100	100

Source: Statistics division – Municipality of Milan, Population Register
NOTE: foreigners= only resident foreigners

The Census data show very similar patterns (see table 20). In all the three groups, the presence of people among the oldest age group is very marginal. Although the higher percentage of the population also belongs to the central age groups (25-64), central age groups proportionally decreased from 1991 to 2001 and the youngest population (0-15) proportionally increased. This tendency mainly regards the Filipino and the Egyptian communities. On its side, the youngest Ecuadorean generation has also grown but this can be better associated with the much more recent immigration trend and the fact that in 1991 Ecuadoreans still showed a very limited number of people in Milan.

Table 20: Population of the three ethnic groups by age, 1991 and 2001 (absolute values and percentages) – Municipality of Milan

AGE GROUPS	FILIPINOS		ABSOLUTE DIFFERENCE 2001-1991	PERCENTAGES	
	1991	2001		1991	2001
0-15	121	2846	2725	4.89	19.39
16-24	299	1003	704	12.08	6.83
25-64	2036	10699	8663	82.29	72.91
65 +	18	125	107	0.72	0.85
Total	2474	14673	12199	100	100
AGE GROUPS	EGYPTIANS		ABSOLUTE DIFFERENCE 2001-1991	PERCENTAGES	
	1991	2001		1991	2001
0-15	429	2537	2108	14.62	26.60
16-24	276	722	446	9.40	7.57
25-64	2181	6140	3954	74.33	64.38
65 +	48	138	90	1.63	1.44
Total	2934	9537	6603	100	100
AGE GROUPS	ECUADOREANS		ABSOLUTE DIFFERENCE 2001-1991	PERCENTAGES	
	1991	2001		1991	2001
0-15	6	737	731	8.45	21.03
16-24	17	559	542	23.94	15.95
25-64	48	2189	2141	67.60	62.48
65 +	-	18	18	-	0.51
Total	71	3503	3432	100	100

Source of data: SICE- Statistics division-Municipality of Milan
NOTE: foreigners= resident foreigners

1.3. Estimated number of undocumented migrants

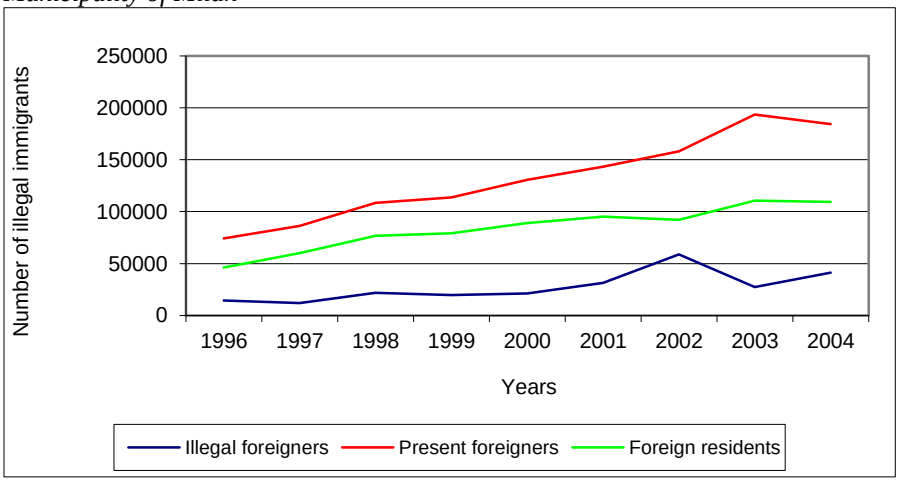
Changes shown in the demographic context regarding the foreign population from 1990 to 2005 refer to data of the Population Registers and only account for the resident foreigners. We now turn shortly our attention to the existing data on the changing trends of the wider immigrant population including foreigners who are temporarily present as well as irregular immigrants. As previously stated, it is from surveys undertaken by ISMU that we can derive the data on the most unstable part of the immigration. Estimates from ISMU surveys in table 21 illustrate that since 1998, together with a constant increase of the most regular part of the immigration in Milan -the foreigners who reside in the city- the two other components -foreigners who are temporary present and illegal foreigners- have undergone a general increase as well. The irregular fraction of the immigration has also showed an unstable flow probably due to regularization processes (figure 4).

Table 21: Estimates on foreigners from third world countries or East Europe, 1st Jan. 1998 to 2005 (values in thousands units -mean value) -Municipality of Milan

TOTAL PRESENT FOREIGNERS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Max.	76900	87600	113900	117900	135200	148100	171700	197100	189700
Min.	71700	84700	102900	109400	126300	138200	144400	189700	179000
Total irregular foreigners									
Max.	17000	13400	27400	23900	25700	36400	72400	31200	46600
Min.	11800	10500	16400	15400	16800	26500	45100	23800	36000
Total resident foreigners	46200	60000	76600	79100	89100	95100	92000	110700	109400

Source of data: ISMU, Milan
NOTE: foreigners= resident foreigners, present foreigners and illegal foreigners
*average min-max

Figure 4: Resident foreigners, present foreigners and illegal foreigners 1996-2005 (average estimates) - Municipality of Milan



Source: ISMU
NOTE: foreigners= resident foreigners, present foreigners and illegal foreigners

1.4. Size of the Muslim population

Given the increasing relevance of Muslims in the public debate and media discourse, we briefly devote our attention to foreigners coming from Muslim countries, following the definition given by the CIA World Factbook as to countries which can be identified as Muslim.[59] This indicator of course does not completely overlap with the Muslim population which is present in Milan since not all people from these countries are Muslim and, on the other side, people from countries not included in the referred list may be Muslim. This indicator may nonetheless give us a first approximate picture of the situation with respect to the presence of Muslims among foreigners in Milan. As table 22 shows, among all foreigners who reside in Milan, 24.37 are from Muslim countries. The percentage of Muslim over the total resident population in Milan is much more limited given that Muslims represent 3.06 % of the total residents in Milan. More than 50% of the population from Muslim countries is, as

[59] The definition of Muslim countries refers to the CIA WORLD FACTBOOK (countries with 50% or more Muslim population). For details on countries included in the list see the guidelines of WP2.

expected by knowing the size of groups which are present in Milan, from Egypt which is the second largest immigrant community in the city. Other countries account by far for a smaller proportion, given that Morocco, which is still among the largest communities in Milan, as table 1 showed, only accounts for 15%.

Table 22: First ten Muslim countries over the total foreign population and over the total population, 31st Dec. 2005 (percentages) -Municipality of Milan

	Total		% over the total foreign population	% over the total population
	Abs. values	%		
Egypt	***20,979***	***52.88***	***12.89***	***1.62***
Morocco	6,061	15.28	3.72	0.47
Bangladesh	2,267	5.71	1.39	0.17
Eritrea	1,988	5.01	1.22	0.15
Senegal	1,790	4.51	1.10	0.14
Tunisia	1,293	3.26	0.79	0.10
Turkey	1,019	2.57	0.63	0.08
Pakistan	832	2.10	0.51	0.06
Algeria	520	1.31	0.32	0.04
Somalia	477	1.20	0.29	0.04
Total foreigners from Muslim countries	39,674	100	24.37	3.06
Total foreigners	162,782		100	12.55
Total population	1,297,431		-	100

Source: Statistics division-Municipality of Milan
NOTE: foreigners= only resident foreigners

As the distribution by sex in table 23 displays, most of the individuals coming from Muslim countries are males, given that overall 71 % of them are men, in which, again, Egypt plays the most relevant role.

Table 23: First ten Muslim countries by sex (absolute values and percentages (31 Dec. 2005) - Municipality of Milan

	Absolute values			Percentage	
	females	males	total	females	males
Egypt	***4,810***	***16,169***	***20,979***	***22.93***	***77.07***
Morocco	2,316	3,745	6,061	38.21	61.79
Bangladesh	445	1,822	2,267	19.63	80.37
Eritrea	1,408	580	1,988	70.82	29.17
Senegal	119	1,671	1,790	6.65	93.35
Tunisia	347	946	1,293	26.84	73.16
Turkey	413	606	1,019	40.53	59.47
Pakistan	188	644	832	22.60	77.40
Algeria	124	396	520	23.85	76.15
Somalia	283	194	477	59.33	40.67
Total foreigners from Muslim countries	11,494	28,180	39,674	28.97	71.03
Total foreigners	80,479	82,303	162,782	49.44	50.56
Total population	685,152	612,279	1,297,431	52.81	47.19

Source of data: Statistics division-Municipality of Milan
NOTE: foreigners= only resident foreigners

PART 2. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

2.1. Socio-economic integration

It seems important to analyse the potential labour force represented by immigrants to have a measure of the possibilities of integration of this population in the labour market.

In general, even if statistics are not always available, rates of employment are higher among the 25-64 age group than among the youngest population. If we look at employment levels within the single groups, as table 24 shows, Filipinos are those showing the highest employment levels among the 25-64 years-old adults. Moreover, among the youngest active population Filipinos do indeed show the lowest levels of unemployment both with respect to the total foreign population and with regard to the specific communities that we analyse.

On their side, among the youngest active population (16-24 years), Ecuadoreans are the group with the highest level of unemployment.

Table 24: Population by age groups and position in the labour market, 2005 (percentages) – Municipality of Milan

AGE	Total foreign population		Filipinos		Egyptians		Ecuadoreans	
	Employed	Unempl.	Employed	Unempl.	Employed	Unempl.	Employed	Unempl.
16-24		36	n.d.	n.d.	61.1	38.9	49.9	50.1
25-64	83.8	16.2	94.6	5.4	81.4	18.6	81.6	18.4
average	73.9	26.1	n.d.	22.15	71.25	28.75	65.75	34.35

Source of data: ISMU, Milan
NOTE: foreigners= resident foreigners, present foreigners and illegal foreigners

These data are complemented by the conditions on the labour market of the three groups in 2005 (table 25). The three communities highly differ if we take a look at categories in which members are employed. More than 70% of Filipinos have, regardless of the time they are employed (thus including part time jobs as well), a regular position showing the highest rates of regular employment both compared to other groups and to the average of other macro-geographical areas. Egyptians, on their side, show higher percentages of autonomous work, again the highest compared to other groups and show high rates of people who are part of the non-active population among which most of them are housewives.[60] On the contrary, Ecuadoreans show a high percentage of unemployment among the 25-64 years-old.

[60] ISMU**.** 2005. *Nono rapporto sull'immigrazione straniera nella provincia di Milano.* ISMU: Milano.

Table 25: Condition on the labour market of Filipinos, Egyptians and Ecuadoreans, 2005 (percentages)- Municipality of Milan

	Regular employment					Irregular employment				
	Unemployment	**Not in labour force population***	**Determined-time job**	**Part-time**	**Undetermined time job. Regular working time.**	**Stable**	**Unstable**	**Contract work**	**Self-employed ****	**Total**
Asia *of which*	4.0	11.9	5.2	18.4	37.1	4.6	8.9	3.4	6.4	100.0
Filipinos	***1.9***	**3.8**	***7.5***	***36.8***	***38.7***	**--**	***2.8***	***6.6***	**1.9**	***100.0***
North Africa *of which*	8.7	15.9	6.7	6.7	33.8	6.2	3.6	0.5	17.9	100.0
Egyptians	***8.9***	**13.8**	***9.8***	***5.7***	***30.9***	***7.3***	***2.4***	**--**	**21.2**	***100.0***
Latin Am. *of which*	15.7	3.4	9.2	11.4	26.2	12.2	15.7	0.4	5.6	100.0
Ecuadoreans	***20.0***	**2**	***8.0***	***16.0***	***32.0***	***10.0***	***10.0***	**--**	**2**	***100.0***
East Europe	10.5	8.1	6.4	6.4	37.2	15.7	8.1	3.5	4.1	100.0
Other Africa	14.3	8.5	1.4	5.7	51.4	5.7	2.9	1.4	8.6	100.0

Source: ISMU**.** 2005. *Nono rapporto sull'immigrazione straniera nella provincia di Milano.* ISMU: Milano, p.64.
NOTE: foreigners= resident foreigners, present foreigners and illegal foreigners
*non active population includes students, housewives and other non-working conditions. Statistics on single categories are available at ISMU**.** 2005. *Nono rapporto sull'immigrazione straniera nella provincia di Milano.* ISMU: Milano, p. 64.
**self-employed include autonomous workers and entrepreneurs

As for the changing dynamics of the labour market participation of immigrants ISMU data in table 26 show a general increase of employment and a decrease of unemployment rates between 2000 and 2005 among the general immigrant population as well as concerning our specific groups[61].

If we only consider individuals between 25 and 64 years, the percentage of employed individuals in 2005 raised up to around 84%, more than 20 points with respect to 2000.

Filipinos is the community whose presence in the labour market remains the widest and, in 2005 almost 95% of Filipinos between 24-65 years is employed. Of course both the position on the market and the working conditions remain mainly unexplored. Among the youngest, around 40% is unemployed, probably including many young people who are still completing their studies and are also looking for a job.

The Egyptian community shows a situation which is similar to that of the total immigrant population. If among the youngest Egyptians, around 40% does not have an occupation in 2005, the employment rate has largely increased among the individuals between 25 and 64 years.

On their side, the Ecuadoreans show low levels of employment among the youngest active population, although rates of employment among the 25-64 years-old active individuals have increased in the last 5 years with very similar patterns compared to the total active foreign population.

[61] The comparison between the foreigners and the total population is available with Census data. Note that unemployment levels from ISMU data refer to non-employed and are thus calculated differently from unemployment rates referred to in the census synthesis. ISMU data do not allow in fact to distinguish between those who are unemployed by choice and those who are unemployed because they either lost their job or are looking for a first occupation (defined as 'unemployed' in strict terms).

Table 26: Population by age groups and position on the labour market, 2000-2005 (percentages)– Municipality of Milan

	% OF ACTIVE POPULATION WITH SPECIFIC LEVELS OF EMPLOYMENT	
	Total immigrant population	
	2000	**2005**
Population aged 16-24, employed (included self-employed)	n.a.	64
Population aged 16-24, unemployed	n.a.	36
Population aged 25-64, employed (included self-employed)	*61.5*	83.8
Population aged 25-64, unemployed	*38.5*	16.2
	Filipinos	
	2000	**2005**
Population aged 16-24, employed (included self-employed)	n.a.	n.d.
Population aged 16-24, unemployed	n.a.	n.d.
Population aged 25-64, employed (included self-employed)	89.6	94.6
Population aged 25-64, unemployed	10.4	5.4
	Egyptians	
	2000	**2005**
Population aged 16-24, employed (included self-employed)	n.a	61.1
Population aged 16-24, unemployed	n.a	38.9
Population aged 25-64, employed (included self-employed)	68.2	81.4
Population aged 25-64, unemployed	31.8	18.6
	Ecuadoreans	
	2000	**2005**
Population aged 16-24, employed (included self-employed)	n.a.	49.9
Population aged 16-24, unemployed	n.a.	50.1
Population aged 25-64, employed (included self-employed)	61.7	81.6
Population aged 25-64, unemployed	38.3	18.4

Sources of data: ISMU, Milan
NOTE: foreigners= resident foreigners, present foreigners and illegal foreigners

Census data allow us to compare the employment rates for the total foreign population with those on the total population during the 1990s. Whereas the employment rate increases for the total population as for the foreign population between 25 and 64, for the youngest active population it largely increases for the foreigners but decreases for the overall population.

The employment trend has not followed similar paths for the specific groups. If we take a look at the upper half of the active population, the employment rate slightly increased for the Filipinos. However Filipinos' employment among the youngest age band (16-24) dramatically decreases. Census data show that in 2001 the rate of employment among the 25-64 years-old Filipinos remains the highest both with respect to that of the immigrant population and of the general population. In parallel, their unemployment rates remain the lowest.

The youngest half of the active population shows a dramatic decrease of employment among the Ecuadoreans as well, but this is counterbalanced by the increase of more than 15 percentage points among the oldest active population. Their unemployment rates, on the other side, are higher in 2001 than in 1991.

Egyptians is the group which shows in 2001 the lowest rates of employment levels in comparison with Filipinos and Ecuadoreans, as well as the whole immigrant population. The employment levels among the 16-24 age band individuals remains constant in the intra-census decade whereas it decreases for the 25-64 age band population. Ecuadoreans show a decrease of the employment level among the youngest active population

Table 27: Population by age groups and position in the labour market, 1991 and 2001 (percentages) – Municipality of Milan

	% OF POPULATION WITH SPECIFIC LEVELS OF EMPLOYMENT	
	Total population	
	1991	**2001**
Population aged 16-24, employed (included self-employed)	35.30	31.74
Population aged 16-24, unemployed[62]	14.41	10.53
Population aged 25-64, employed (included self-employed)	64.68	68.14
Population aged 25-64, unemployed	3.95	4.59
	Total immigrant population	
	1991	**2001**
Population aged 16-24, employed (included self-employed)	9.10	42.90
Population aged 16-24, unemployed	1.50	14.13
Population aged 25-64, employed (included self-employed)	74.00	76.15
Population aged 25-64, unemployed	6.90	7.25
	Filipinos	
	1991	**2001**
Population aged 16-24, employed (included self-employed)	82.60	51.24
Population aged 16-24, unemployed	9.03	12.26
Population aged 25-64, employed (included self-employed)	87.96	90.00
Population aged 25-64, unemployed	7.5	3.63
	Egyptians	
	1991	**2001**
Population aged 16-24, employed (included self-employed)	39.13	41.68
Population aged 16-24, unemployed	15.21	17.03
Population aged 25-64, employed (included self-employed)	77.25	70.53
Population aged 25-64, unemployed	10.86	6.33

[62] We define as unemployed persons all people who have either lost their job or are looking for a first occupation.

	Ecuadoreans	
	1991	**2001**
Population aged 16-24, employed (included self-employed)	68.65	55.99
Population aged 16-24, unemployed	11.76	14.66
Population aged 25-64, employed (included self-employed)	62.50	78.52
Population aged 25-64, unemployed	4.16	9.91

Source of data: SICE- Statistics division-Municipality of Milan
NOTE: foreigners= resident foreigners

2.2. Educational participation

In this section we will look at the human capital of foreigners who reside in Milan. The usual indicator adopted to quantify this dimension is the level of education of individuals. We are mainly concerned with the central age groups (25-64 years) since this restricts the focus on the most active population. We thus consider the percentage of the population by the levels of education for specific age groups. The levels of education refer to ISCED97.

Among the three selected groups, Filipinos are those showing the highest levels of tertiary education which is also consistent with the regular employment levels that we have previously found (table 28). In terms of human capital they have higher resources compared to the two other groups, although we do not know if their level of education is equivalent to their positions occupied in the labour market. Contrarily, the group showing the lowest rate in tertiary education and the highest in the primary level, consistently with the higher levels of unemployment, are the Ecuadoreans.

Table 28: Population by educational level, 2005 (percentages) – Municipality of Milan

LEVEL OF EDUCATION	TOTAL FOREIGN POPULATION	FILIPINOS	EGYPTIANS	ECUADOREANS
Primary education	29.1	13.7	22.4	31
Secondary education	46.1	35.3	48	50.8
Tertiary education	24.8	51	29.3	18.2
Total population (%)		100	100	100
Total population (abs.value)		323	419	609

Source of data: ISMU, Milan
NOTE: foreigners= resident foreigners, present foreigners and illegal foreigners

Table 29 shows that if in 2000 only 14% had a tertiary education, in 2005 the percentage has increased by 10 points. Consistently with the growth of the highest levels of education, the percentage of people holding a primary school degree has decreased. In 2005 it is reasonable, thus, to assert that the labour force which is available on the market has, on the average, higher educational levels than before. Although the foreign labour force has a high human capital, this may still not match with the positions occupied by foreigners on the labour market who are often employed in low level working profiles.

For the three selected groups, the changing pattern is quite varied with respect to their educational levels, although, in accordance with the trends regarding the total immigrant population, the level of education has generally increased.

The Filipino community has evidently moved to a level of education which can be considered quite high with respect to the whole immigrant population. In fact from only 9% of Filipinos holding a tertiary degree in 2000, the percentage has moved to 51% in 2005. In parallel, the percentage of individuals holding a primary education has declined from 42.9 % to 13.7%. If we associate these results with the analyses on the labour market participation as previously shown, it seems that the growing level of the education has been accompanied by a wider participation on the labour market in the Filipino case.

In general the Egyptian profile has remained stable from 2000 to 2005 for all three levels of education. Whereas Egyptians in 2000 showed the highest levels of individuals with tertiary education, it only slightly increased in 2005 by 2 percentage points. On the other side, the percentage of immigrants with primary levels of education has decreased. Even though the levels of education have remained quite stable, the growth in the occupation has been proportionally higher.

Ecuadoreans as well show a quite stable pattern between 2000 and 2005 and the changing trend is similar to the total immigrant population.

Table 29: Population by age groups and levels of education, 2000-2005 (percentages) – Municipality of Milan

	% OF POPULATION WITH SPECIFIC LEVELS OF EDUCATION	
	Total immigrant population	
	2000	**2005**
Population aged 25-64 with primary or less education	38.8	29.1
Population aged 25-64 with secondary education	47.2	46.1
Population aged 25-64 with tertiary education	14.0	24.8
	Filipinos	
	2000	**2005**
Population aged 25-64 with primary or less education	42.9	13.7
Population aged 25-64 with secondary education	47.8	35.3
Population aged 25-64 with tertiary education	9.3	51.0
	Egyptians	
	2000	**2005**
Population aged 25-64 with primary or less education	26.9	22.4
Population aged 25-64 with secondary education	45.8	48.0
Population aged 25-64 with tertiary education	27.3	29.6
	Ecuadoreans	
	2000	**2005**
Population aged 25-64 with primary or less education	36.2	31.0
Population aged 25-64 with secondary education	50.4	50.8
Population aged 25-64 with tertiary education	13.4	18.2

Source of data: ISMU, Milan
NOTE: foreigners= resident foreigners, present foreigners and illegal foreigners

Census data also allow us to compare the total immigrant resident population with the total population in Italy. Except for individuals aged 25-64 holding a secondary education degree in 1991, at all levels of education the immigrant population shows higher percentages than the total population both in 1991 and in 2001.

If we take a look at the three specific ethnic groups, census data show that the levels of education have started improving already during the 1990s since, if the percentages of primary education decrease, those of secondary education increase for all the three specific groups and levels of tertiary education keep a certain constancy (except for Ecuadoreans). The improvement in the levels of education is certainly true for the Filipinos, who show lower levels of primary education in 2001 and higher levels of both secondary and third education. This holds true also for the Egyptians. In general, Egyptians show a very high educational profile and they have the highest levels in tertiary education. In 2001 their levels of tertiary education are close to the percentage for the total immigrant population which in turn, surpasses by 2 percentage points the level of the total population (22.32 vs 20.19). On their side, Ecuadoreans increase the secondary education levels but both their primary and tertiary levels decrease.

Table 30: Population by age bands and levels of education 1991 and 2001 censuses – Municipality of Milan

	% OF POPULATION WITH SPECIFIC LEVELS OF EDUCATION	
	Total population	
	1991	**2001**
Population aged 25-64 with primary or less education	11.25	10.99
Population aged 25-64 with secondary education	60.17	59.86
Population aged 25-64 with tertiary education	21.74	20.19
	Total immigrant population	
	1991	**2001**
Population aged 25-64 with primary or less education	14.58	13.49
Population aged 25-64 with secondary education	57	64.08
Population aged 25-64 with tertiary education	28.36	22.42
	Filipinos	
	1991	**2001**
Population aged 25-64 with primary or less education	16.12	11.59
Population aged 25-64 with secondary education	67.87	71.33
Population aged 25-64 with tertiary education	16.01	17.06
	Egyptians	
	1991	**2001**
Population aged 25-64 with primary or less education	13.80	11.48
Population aged 25-64 with secondary education	63.59	68.01
Population aged 25-64 with tertiary education	22.60	22.32
	Ecuadoreans	
	1991	**2001**
Population aged 25-64 with primary or less education	25	14.29
Population aged 25-64 with secondary education	58.33	72.27
Population aged 25-64 with tertiary education	16.66	13.43

Source of data: SICE- Statistics division-Municipality of Milan; NOTE: foreigners= resident foreigners

Table 31 gives us a picture on the delay that foreign students have when attending the secondary school. The percentage of students with a delay reaches almost 50% during the first three years of the secondary school and it is even higher in the upper secondary school since more than 70% of students who do not hold an Italian citizenship have a delay in their studies.

Table 31: Foreign students delay by school year, 2005/2006 -first and second level of secondary schools, 'scuole medie' and 'scuole superiori'- (absolute values and percentage) - Municipality of Milan

			delay	
School year (first level)	**Total students**	**Total foreign students**	**Absolute values**	**%**
1	n.d.	1,491	558	37.42
2	n.d.	1,475	662	44.88
3	n.d.	1,653	889	53.78
Total	30,416	4,619 (15.19%)	2,109	45.66
School year (second level)				
1	n.d.	1975	1426	72.2
2	n.d.	1251	938	74.98
3	n.d.	1031	754	73.13
4	n.d.	664	510	76.81
5	n.d.	411	297	72.26
Total	60,612	5,332 (8.80%)	3925	73.61

Source: ISMU, Milan
NOTE: foreigners are all non-Italian citizens

2.3. Residential segregation

Milan is divided in 9 areas, and table 32 shows how resident foreigners are distributed among them. Although data refer to the end of 2004, the table clearly shows that they are not equally distributed on the territory of the city. Foreigners at the end of 2004 are concentrated in two areas, the second district in which more than 15 % of all foreigners reside, and the ninth.

The three ethnic groups show different distributions. The Filipinos are in fact concentrated in the first three zones which also include the city centre, whereas Egyptians and Ecuadoreans are respectively concentrated in the ninth and the second.

Table 32: Population by area of decentralization, 31st Dec 2004 (absolute values and percentages) Municipality of Milan

	FILIPINOS		EGYPTIANS		ECUADOREANS		TOTAL FOREIGNERS		TOTAL POPULATION	
	Abs. v.	%	Abs. v.	%	Abs. v.	%	Abs. v.	%	Abs. v.	%
1	1,961	2.02	287	0.30	424	0.44	10,250	10.56	97,060	7.47
2	4,432	3.29	2,572	1.91	1,659	1.23	21,656	16.08	134,695	10.37
3	2,961	2.16	1,477	1.08	1,083	0.79	14,670	10.68	137,365	10.57
4	2,730	1.82	2,247	1.50	1,221	0.82	15,999	10.69	149,699	11.52
5	2,164	1.81	2,023	1.70	974	0.82	12,211	10.24	119,292	9.18
6	2,107	1.40	2,111	1.41	960	0.64	13,146	8.75	150,188	11.56
7	2,815	1.65	2,466	1.45	1,157	0.68	17,061	10.00	170,560	13.13
8	2,270	1.29	1,809	1.03	1,335	0.76	17,186	9.77	175,865	13.53
9	2,612	1.59	3,526	2.14	1,692	1.03	20,946	12.72	164,724	12.68
Total	24,052	1.85	18,518	1.43	10,505	0.81	143,125	11.01	1,299,448	100

Source of data: Statistics division-Municipality of Milan
NOTE: foreigners= only resident foreigners

CONCLUSIONS

Although data were collected from different sources and were not always easily to compare, we have tried to give an overall picture of the present situation as well as the changing patterns since 1990 onwards on some characteristics of the immigrant population in Milan, specifically of Filipinos, Egyptians and Ecuadoreans.

Between 1990 and 2005 the foreign population generally tended to grow and at the end of 2005 foreign residents represent 12.55 % of the total resident population in Milan with a major presence of Filipinos who is the biggest group in Milan, counting 16.3 % of the total foreign population.

The observed changes in the demographic structures by age and sex seem to suggest a situation of progressive settlement of the foreign population given the gradual balancing of sex proportions and the proportional growth of the youngest age bands. For our specific groups, this trend is especially clear for Filipinos. Given that they belong to the oldest wave of migration, a certain settlement was expected. However, although Egyptians are also part of an old wave of migration, this group does not show similar changing patterns, especially in relation to the sex proportions. The family composition in 2005 also confirms that Filipinos seem to be the group which, among the three, is the best settled, given the presence of a high number of couples with children.

Further reference to the employment rates and educational levels suggest that Filipinos occupy a better socio-economic position with respect to Egyptians and Ecuadoreans. Ever since the beginning of the nineties, Filipinos have in fact showed the highest employment rates which have additionally increased from the 1990s up to 2005.

Moreover, the educational levels have mainly increased for the Filipinos both in the secondary and tertiary levels and in 2005 they show the highest proportion of population aged 25-64 with a tertiary education.

Overall, considering the demographic structure, their employment and educational levels as well as related changing patterns, Filipinos seem to be indeed the group which is the best integrated socio-economically among the three groups we have examined.

VI. CITY REPORT ZURICH[63]

NATIONAL/ETHNIC GROUPS STUDIED:

1. Italian
2. Ex-Yugoslavian (Kosovo)
3. Turkish

INTRODUCTION

The aim of this report is to give a descriptive overview of the immigrant population in Zurich, its structure and its changes from 1990 to 2005. Indeed, in the last 15 years Switzerland in general and Zurich in particular, has witnessed some major changes in the composition of its immigrant population. These changes can be traced back not only to new immigration waves due to changes in the global migration system, but also and mainly to the changes in immigration policies in these years. The first major changes are the bilateral agreements between Switzerland and the European Union and the free movement of persons as well as the abolition of the guest-worker status. These changes had an important impact on the status of immigrants from the European Union and on the condition for immigrants from non-European countries. Conditions of entry, stay and work have become more restrictive for non-European immigrants.

Since the beginning of the 19th century, the region of Zurich has always been a region of immigration. The expansion of the construction sector attracted many workers from France, Germany and Italy, but also from the rural regions of the country. The City of Zurich, before WWII had already a high percentage of immigrant population (about 34% of the population had foreign background). At that time, the most important community was the German one, but the Italians were the most visible community as they were concentrated in a specific area. The exceptional economic situation in Switzerland just after WWII led to a new wave of massive immigration to the City. The most important populations were the Italians, Spaniards, Portuguese and Turks. Zurich is still a city with a high percentage of immigrants (around 20% in 2005). But the composition of the immigrant population changed in the last 20 years. It is less homogeneous today than after WWII when immigrants from the same country of origin came massively.

Thus in this report we describe the immigrant population of Zurich over the last 20 years and look at its evolution over that time period. We look at its structure in terms of age and gender, as well as at its situation in the labour market and in the educational system. We focus mainly on three ethnic groups: Italians, Kosovars and Turks. These groups have been selected according to different criteria: they come from different waves of immigration (Italians came with the first waves of immigration to Switzerland, whereas Turks and Kosovars immigrated later), have a different religious background and immigrated for different reasons (as guest workers for the Italians and as refugees for Turks and Kosovars).

The definition of immigrant used in this report is based on citizenship. Indeed, in Switzerland is considered as immigrant any person not holding Swiss citizenship. This has several consequences on the data that will be presented here. First, we cannot distinguish between

[63] This report has been produced by Nina Eggert, Marco Giugni and Miruna Morariu, researchers in the Swiss LOCALMULTIDEM team.

first, second and third generation of immigrants in this report. The population registers do not allow it. Indeed, as soon as a foreigner obtains the Swiss citizenship s/he is considered as Swiss and it becomes difficult to trace back his/her origins. The second one is that we have no valid estimation about the size and composition of the Kosovar population. Indeed, Kosovars came first as guest workers and then as refugees and were at that time (end of 1990s) registered as Yugoslavians. Later on, the registered citizenship changed into Former-Yugoslavia. The population register in Zurich does not record the ethnic origin but only the citizenship. We thus use in this report data on Ex-Yugoslavians and on immigrants from Serbia-Montenegro when available. Kosovars are registered as Ex-Yugoslavians until 2000 and from 2000 as Serbia-Montenegro, but only for the Federal Census. The city of Zurich still registers Kosovars as Ex-Yugoslavians. Data on Ex-Yugoslavians in the Federal Census include immigrants from: Yugoslavia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Serbia-Montenegro and Slovenia.

The main source for data on population is the Statistical Office of the City of Zurich, which is based on the population register. The Zurich population register contains all registered inhabitants without any distinction in terms of nationality and permit of stay (thus, it includes also refugees and asylum seekers). But only legal immigrants are registered. Data on employment, education and unemployment come from the Federal Census in 1990 and 2000, from the Swiss Federal Office of Statistics (OFS). The data of both sources are comparable, with few differences due to collection periods (31 of December for the Statistical Office for the City of Zurich and end of November for the Federal Census). Data on population for 1990 comes from the Federal Census.

We first present data on the population structure according to age, gender and origin as well as data on the spatial distribution of the immigrant population in Switzerland. Then, we present data on educational levels according to the origin of immigrants focusing on the three above-mentioned groups. Then we look at school segregation in the City. The third part of the report deals with employment and unemployment within the three ethnic groups and finally, we will briefly look at the distribution of Muslims in two groups: Turks and Ex-Yugoslavians.

PART 1. DEMOGRAPHY AND MIGRATION

1.1. Size of the migrant population

The share of the immigrant population in the city of Zurich is 30% in 2005. In 15 years (from 1990 to 2005) there has been a growth of 25% (table 1). Concerning the distribution of the three studied groups, ex-Yugoslavians in 2005 represent the most numerous population between our three groups. They represent 6% of the total population, followed by Italians (4%) and lastly by Turks (1.4%).

Table 1: Percentage of immigrants of the total population

	1990	1995	2000	2005
Immigrants	24.26	28.12	29.19	30.23
Italians	6.28	5.62	4.53	3.88
Ex Yugoslavians	3.98	6.70	6.99	5.88
Turks	1.39	1.60	1.60	1.38
Total city population	365,043	360,826	360,980	366,809

In 1990 the situation was different because Italians were more numerous (6%), followed by ex-Yugoslavians (4%) and as in 2005, Turks (1.4%). The increase in immigrant population between 1990 and 2005 was of 25% and the increase in population due to immigration is 6%, which implies that more than 6% of the total population in 2005 results from the immigration of the last 15 years. From Table 2, we see that in 2005, among immigrants the dominant age category is the 25-64 years old (69%), with numerous young (15%) and with few people aged more than 65 years old (6%). In 1990, this configuration was almost the same, i.e. high representation of young between 0-24 and with the main age category being 25-64 and very few older people (3.7%).

Next we look at the percentage of foreign-born immigrants, the non-EU immigrants and refugees and asylum seekers within the immigrant population. Table 2 shows the percentage of foreign born immigrants, of immigrants from non EU/EAA countries origin and of refugees and asylum seekers within the immigrant population in Zurich between 1990 and 2005.

Table 2: Percentage of foreign born, non EU/EAA immigrants and refugees within immigrant population

	SHARE OF FOREIGN BORN				SHARE OF NON-EEA			
Year	**0-15**	**16-24**	**25-64**	**65+**	**0-15**	**16-24**	**25-64**	**65+**
1990	34.16	70.32	95.61	85.25	42.25	38.38	35.43	13.65
1995	36.75	74.47	94.45	91.13	59.01	51.41	41.89	16.31
2000	30.75	78.65	93.41	87.85	66.57	58.02	45.41	18.29
2005	24.00	81.77	93.37	97.02	62.64	53.52	43.04	18.34

	SHARE OF REFUGEES				SHARE OF ASYLUM SEEKERS			
Year	**0-15**	**16-24**	**25-64**	**65+**	**0-15**	**16-24**	**25-64**	**65+**
1990	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d
1995	7.01	5.47	4.70	5.17	3.35	4.14	3.39	0.17
2000	11.31	4.65	5.08	3.11	4.19	5.37	2.09	0.51
2005	8.45	4.48	3.06	2.62	0.82	2.75	0.96	0.14

Source: Statistik Stadt Zürich, Bevölkerungsstatistik (BVS), except for 1990: Federal Census, OFS

The figures about foreign born within immigrants can give us an estimation of the population of second generation immigrants within the foreign population in Zurich, i.e. the population not holding Swiss citizenship. The figures on foreign born immigrants remain stable over the

15 years: the highest share of foreign born can be found in the older cohort. In 2005 nearly all registered immigrants over 65 years were born outside Switzerland. On the other hand, the share of foreign-born immigrants between 0 and 15 years old is decreasing over the same time period. Over 30% of immigrants within this cohort were born abroad in 1990, while there are a little bit more than 20% in 2005. Nevertheless, in general, the percentage of foreign-born immigrants remains stable over the 15 years: 80% of the immigrants in Zurich was born in another country. If we look at the second column of table 2, i.e. the share of non-EU immigrants in Switzerland, we see that the percentage of non-EU immigrants is increasing in Zurich. The data for 1990 and 1995 concerns the EU with 10 and from 2000 the EU-25. The third and fourth columns show the share of refugees and asylum seekers in the immigrant population. Data on refugees and asylum seekers are not available for 1990.

The share of refugees in the immigrant population has increased in 2000 and decreased in 2005. In the late 1990s, many refugees came to Switzerland from Former-Yugoslavia but with a temporary permit. Many of them went back to their homeland, both voluntarily and forcefully. Thus, the number of refugees decreased in 2005 at its lowest level since 1995. The share of asylum seekers in the immigrant population also decreased during this period. This can also be related to asylum policy, which, as in many other European countries, became more and more restrictive over the past ten years.

1.2. Size of population of the selected ethnic groups

Next we examine in more details the three groups we focus on, Italians, ex-Yugoslavians and Turks. In 2005, they represent respectively, 12.8%, 19.4% and 4.5% of the immigrant population in the city of Zurich.

Table 3: Immigrant population in Zurich according to origin, gender and age, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005

1990	**ITALIANS**				**EX-YUGOSLAVIANS**				**TURKS**				**IMMIGRANTS**				**WHOLE POPULATION**			
	% Male	**% Female**	**Total**	**%**	**% Male**	**% Female**	**Total**	**%**	**% Male**	**% Female**	**Total**	**%**	**% Male**	**% Female**	**Total**	**%**	**% Male**	**% Female**	**Total**	**%**
0-15 years	51.4	48.6	3759	16.40	52.5	47.5	2834	19.49	51.8	48.2	1239	24.48	51.4	48.6	13637	15.40	51.3	48.7	40376	11.1
16-24 years	53.6	46.4	3705	16.16	57.5	42.5	1984	13.64	59.2	40.8	922	18.21	56.0	44.0	13624	15.39	52.5	47.5	44230	12.1
25-64- years	60.5	39.5	14362	62.65	60.0	40.0	9634	66.25	67.2	32.8	2858	56.46	61.3	38.7	58011	65.51	50.4	49.6	209790	57.5
65 +	45.4	54.6	1099	4.79	51.1	48.9	90	0.62	58.1	41.9	43	0.85	41.0	59.0	3275	3.70	35.9	64.1	70647	19.3
Total	57.2	42.8	22925	100	58.1	41.9	14542	100	61.9	38.1	5062	100	58.2	41.8	88547	100	47.9	52.1	365043	100
1995	**Italians**				**Ex-Yugoslavians**				**Turks**				**Immigrants**				**Whole Population**			
	% Male	**% Female**	**Total**	**%**	**% Male**	**% Female**	**Total**	**%**	**% Male**	**% Female**	**Total**	**%**	**% Male**	**% Female**	**Total**	**%**	**% Male**	**% Female**	**Total**	**%**
0-15 years	51.3	48.7	3078	15.17	52.8	47.2	6373	26.35	51.4	48.6	1655	28.64	51.6	48.4	18505	18.24	56.2	43.8	46219	12.8
16-24 years	54.6	45.4	2738	13.49	53.2	46.8	4117	17.02	50.5	49.5	980	16.96	51.7	48.3	14070	13.87	50.9	49.1	37894	10.5
25-64- years	58.7	41.3	13114	64.63	53.5	46.5	13334	55.13	59.8	40.2	3075	53.22	57.3	42.7	64851	63.91	50.3	49.7	207946	57.6
65 +	47.3	52.7	1360	6.70	41.7	58.3	362	1.50	45.5	54.5	68	1.18	42.1	57.9	4039	3.98	36.0	64.0	68767	19.1
Total	56.1	43.9	20290	100	53.1	46.9	24186	100	55.6	44.4	5778	100	54.9	45.1	101465	100	47.7	52.3	360826	100

Source: Statistik Stadt Zürich, Bevölkerungsstatistik (BVS)

2000	ITALIANS				EX-YUGOSLAVIANS				TURKS				IMMIGRANTS				WHOLE POPULATION			
	% Male	% Female	Total	%	% Male	% Female	Total	%	% Male	% Female	Total	%	% Male	% Female	Total	%	% Male	% Female	Total	%
0-15 years	53.3	46.7	2163	13.2	52.3	47.7	6929	27.5	51.0	49.0	1 547	26.7	52.0	48.0	18953	18.0	51.7	48.3	45827	12.6
16-24 years	63.2	36.8	1433	8.8	52.0	48.0	3688	14.6	53.6	46.4	881	15.2	52.0	48.0	12335	11.7	49.9	50.1	38398	10.7
25-64- years	59.0	41.0	10973	67.1	52.0	48.0	14049	55.7	57.0	43.0	3 248	56.1	55.4	44.6	69011	65.5	50.9	49.1	211137	58.5
65 +	49.6	50.4	1785	10.9	47.9	52.1	565	2.2	53.1	46.9	113	2.0	46.3	53.7	5105	4.8	36.4	63.6	65618	18.2
Total	57.6	42.4	16354	100	52.0	48.0	25231	100	54.8	45.2	5 789	100	53.9	46.1	105404	100	48.3	51.7	360980	100
2005	**Italians**				**Ex-Yugoslavians**				**Turks**				**Immigrants**				**Whole Population**			
	% Male	% Female	Total	%	% Male	% Female	Total	%	% Male	% Female	Total	%	% Male	% Female	Total	%	% Male	% Female	Total	%
0-15 years	53.8	46.2	1557	10.9	51.2	48.8	5 270	24.4	50.5	49.5	1 016	20.1	51.3	48.7	17036	15.4	51.4	48.6	46306	12.7
16-24 years	64.1	35.9	974	6.8	49.6	50.4	2 633	12.2	54.6	45.4	655	13.0	52.8	47.2	10840	9.8	49.7	50.3	36505	10.0
25-64- years	60.2	39.8	9364	65.8	51.4	48.6	12881	59.8	58.9	41.1	3 219	63.8	54.9	45.1	76386	68.9	51.4	48.6	221661	60.4
65 +	50.9	49.1	2346	16.5	47.0	53.0	768	3.6	50.3	49.7	157	3.1	47.9	52.1	6630	5.9	37.4	62.6	62335	16.9
Total	58.2	41.8	14241	100	10997	10 555	21552	100	56.4	43.6	5 047	100	53.7	46.3	110892	100	48.9	51.1	366809	100

Table 3 shows the distribution of the three groups studied as well as the whole immigrant population according to age category and gender. Ex-Yugoslavians are the most numerous group. This population is structured as follows. The main age category is the one of 25-64 years old, which represents more than half of this population, then young people from 0 to 15 years old (24.4%) and very few people aged more than 65 years old (3.6%). Italians, even though more than 65% of them are aged 25-64, they are more than 16% to be more than 65 years old. Turks follow, as ex-Yugoslavians, the general trend of immigrants, i.e. mainly youngsters from 0 to 15 (20.1%) and few aged people of more than 65 (3.1%). We can notice that for all groups the dominant age category is the 25-64 years old, which forms the active population. This also applies to the immigrant population in general.

Looking at the evolution between 1990 and 2005, we see that the Italian population decreases by 37.9% (Table 4) whereas Ex-Yugoslavians grow by 48.2% (Table 5). In contrast, the Turkish population remains quite stable over the 15 years with an increase of 0.3% (Table 6).

Table 4: Evolution in percentage and in absolute numbers of Italians between 1990 and 2005

AGE	**1990**	**2005**	**1990-2005**
	Abs. values	**Abs. values**	**% change**
0-15 years	3759	1557	-58.6
16-24 years	3705	974	-73.7
25-64 years	14362	9364	-34.8
65 +	1099	2346	1.1
Total	22925	14241	-37.9

If we look specifically at the decrease of Italians, we see that it is constant over the years. Between 1990 and 1995 there is a decrease of 11.5%, of 19.4% between 1995 and 2000 and of 12.9% between 2000 and 2005. The decrease concerns particularly Italians between 16-24 years old. The distribution according to gender among Italians is in favour of men.

Table 5: Evolution in % and in absolute number of ex-Yugoslavians between 1990 and 2005

AGE	**1990**	**2005**	**1990-2005**
	Abs. values	**Abs. values**	**% change**
0-15 years	2834	5270	85.9
16-24 years	1984	2633	32.7
25-64 years	9634	12881	33.7
65 +	90	768	753.3
Total	14542	21552	48.2

The flow of Ex-Yugoslavians has taken place between 1990 and 1995 with a growth of 66.3%. Then Ex-Yugoslavian population decreases slightly (-10.9%) between 1995 and 2005. In 1990 Ex-Yugoslavian population was for more than 58% constituted by men. In 2005 the gender difference was more balanced: 51% of males.

Table 6: Evolution in % and in absolute number of Turks between 1990 and 2005

AGE	1990	2005	1990-2005
	Abs. values	Abs. values	% change
0-15 years	1239	1016	-18
16-24 years	922	655	-28.9
25-64 years	2858	3219	12.6
65 +	43	157	265.1
Total	5062	5047	-0.3

In 15 years the Turkish population remained quite stable (–0.3%) (table 6). The youngest age category (0-24) has decreased and especially people aged more than 65 have strongly increased (almost 4 times more than in 1990). This evolution can be divided in many phases: a major flow of the Turkish population between 1990 and 1995 (+14.1%), then a more stable period (+0.2%) between 1995 and 2000, and finally a decrease of more than 12% between 2000 and 2005. Looking more in detail at this decrease, we see that especially young people from 0-24 years old have decreased. This decrease may be related to naturalization. Indeed, in 2005, 10% of naturalized foreigners in Switzerland were from Turkish origin. This is the second highest after Italians and immigrants from Serbia-Montenegro, respectively 12% and 22% of all naturalizations (Federal Office for Migration). Indeed, even if Switzerland has no automatic acquisition of citizenship for second-generation immigrants, the time spent in Switzerland between the age of 10 and 20 counts double for the required time of residence. Thus, access to citizenship is more favourable for young individuals of immigrant origin.

Table 7: Serbia-Montenegro population in Zurich according to gender and age, 2000 and 2005

AGE	2000				2005			
	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female	Total	%
0-15 years	2 236	2 118	4 354	28.36	1 706	1 631	3 337	26.29
16-24 years	1 180	1 097	2 277	14.83	765	826	1 591	12.54
25-64- years	4 438	3 918	8 356	54.42	3 835	3 489	7 324	57.71
65 +	193	175	368	2.39	222	217	439	3.46
Total	8 047	7 308	15 355	100	6 528	6 163	12 691	100

Figures concerning the Serbia Montenegro population can give us more accurate information about Kosovars, because we estimate that 40% of the Serbia-Montenegro population in the city of Zurich is Kosovar (estimation based on first screening of the Zurich population register). Therefore, in 2005, this population represents 11.4% of the immigrant population. If we compare the structure of the Ex-Yugoslavian population to the one of Serbia Montenegro, we note that they are similar, i.e. the dominant age group is the 25-64, followed by 0-15 years old and with very few people aged more than 65, and so in almost the same proportion.

In Table 7 we notice that there is a decrease in the population from Serbia Montenegro (-17.3%). The decrease is particularly visible in the young age categories (0-24), especially the 16-24 years old (-30.1%). This might be explained by returns to the homeland country.

1.3. Estimated number of undocumented migrants

The data described so far gives us an overview of the immigrant population in the City of Zurich. But some caution is in order here. The data available on immigration in Switzerland are only on registered immigrants. The restrictions implemented in the past ten years on the entry and work permits for non-European immigrants have produced an increase of illegal immigration. Nevertheless, official population registers do not take into account this population which, according to estimation[64], ranges between 90,000 and 100,000 in Switzerland, between 19,000 and 20,000 in the canton of Zurich and of 9,000 in the Zurich agglomeration.[65] Thus a large part of the immigrant population is left out from official data on immigration.

1.4. Size of the Muslim population

The last section of part 1 focuses on religion and, especially, on Islam given the importance it has taken in the public debate in the past few years. We will first look at the share of Turks and ex-Yugoslavian within the Muslim community in Switzerland, and then to the percentage of Muslims within Turks and ex-Yugoslavians in Zurich.

Table 8 shows the Muslim population in Switzerland as imputed by origin for 1990 and 2000.

The percentage of Muslims increased in Zurich from 2.5 to 5.8%. In 1990 most of the Muslims were from the Former-Yugoslavia, but in 2000 the most important Muslim community is the Turk.

[64] The research institute GFS.BERNE, mandated by the Federal Office for Migration (ODM), estimated the number of illegal immigrants in Switzerland. The final report was published in 2005 by 6 research institutes that interviewed 60 experts in different domains in 6 cantons, including Zurich and Geneva. The estimation of these experts has been extrapolated to the national level. The estimation is based on six case studies. Data were collected following the Delphi method. Experts from different fields were interviewed (immigrant's organizations, health organizations, hospitals, NGOs, social organizations, cantonal administration, local administrations).

[65] See: Longchamp, Claude, Monia Aebersold, Bianca Rousselot and Silvia Ratelband-Pally (2005). *Sans-papiers en Suisse: c'est le marché de l'emploi qui est determinant, non pas la politique d'asile*. Final report mandated by the Federal Office for Migration. Berne: Gfs.berne.

Table 8: Muslim population by nationality, 1990 and 2000

NATIONALITY	1990		2000	
	Abs. val	%	Abs. val.	%
Turks	2 982	32.1	10 166	48.7
Ex-Yugoslavians	3 656	39.3	4 029	19.3
Other	2 658	28.6	6 693	32.0
Total	9 296	100	20 888	100
Within total population		2.5		5.8

Source: Federal census 1990, 2000 OFS

Table 9 shows the percentage of Muslims among Turks and Ex-Yugoslavians.[66] About 70% of the Turkish community in Zurich is Muslim, while the share of Muslims increased for the Ex-Yugoslavians from 20% in 1990 to 40% in 2000.

Table 9: Proportion of Muslims within ethnic groups, 1990, 2000

GROUP	1990	2000
Turks	72.2	69.6
Ex-Yugoslavians	20.5	40.3

Source: Federal Census 1990, 2000, OFS

PART 2. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

2.1. Socio-economic integration

This section deals with the integration of immigrants in general and of Italians, Ex-Yugoslavians and Turks (and of immigrants from Serbia-Montenegro when available) in particular, in the labour market. We focus first on employment and then on unemployment. Table 10 shows the level of employment and self-employment according to origin and age category for 1990 and 2000.

In general the number of employed is higher among immigrants than in the total population, in 1990. In 2000 there is a decrease of employed within the total population but even more for immigrants except for Italians, whose level of employment remains stable. If in 1990 the level of employment is higher for immigrants than for the total population, in 2000 the number of employed within the immigrant population and within the total population is converging. Looking at self-employment, we see that there are less self-employed immigrants as compared to the total population, and the trend does not change between 1990 and 2000.

Taking the different ethnic groups separately, we notice that the level of employment remained higher than that of the total population in 1990 as well as in 2000. Their level of self-employment is lower than that of the total population but higher than the level of self-employment of the other ethnic groups. In 2000 we observe a decrease of the share of employed within the Ex-Yugoslavian and Turkish populations. Self-employment remains low for these groups, even if the share of self-employed within the Turkish population increased

[66] The Federal Census asks about religious affiliation. Figures are based on self-identification.

in 2000 as compared to 1990.

Table 10: Employed and self-employed population by age band and origin, 1990-2000

1990	ITALIANS		EX-YUGOSLAVIAN		SERBIA-MONTENEGRO		TURKS		IMMIGRANTS		TOTAL POPULATION	
	16-24	25-64	16-24	25-64	16-24	25-64	16-24	25-64	16-24	25-64	16-24	25-64
Employed	73.9	74.5	71.1	79.8	n.a	n.d.	72.6	74.3	70.6	76.8	63.2	68.2
Non active	22.0	15.6	23.7	12.5	n.d.	n.d.	21.2	14.7	24.6	13.5	31.9	19.6
n.r	3.5	5.0	5.	6.3	n.d.	n.d.	5.9	7.5	4.4	5.6	4.3	4.9
Self-employed	0.6	4.9	0.1	1.4	n.d.	n.d.	0.3	3.5	0.4	4.1	0.6	7.2
Total	100	100	100	100	n.d.	n.d.	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	3705	14362	1984	9634	n.d.	n.d.	922	2858	13624	58011	44230	209790
2000												
Employed	70.3	62.8	58.3	57.4	58.6	59.2	52.9	50.6	55.3	62.2	57.4	62.6
Non active	23.2	22.3	30.4	26.0	25.8	22.4	34.7	31.2	33.6	21.8	34.0	19.8
n.r	6.0	9.2	10.0	13.8	13.6	15.3	10.3	12.6	10.0	11.7	7.7	9.4
Self-employed	0.5	5.7	1.3	2.8	2.0	3.1	2.1	5.6	1.1	4.3	0.9	8.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1490	11189	3681	14018	1762	7805	887	3240	12475	69981	38492	212910

Source: Federal census 1990, 2000, OFS

The figures on employment and self-employment give only a partial indication of the integration of immigrants in the labour market. To get a more complete picture next we look at the level of unemployment within these populations. Table 11 shows the percentage of unemployment according to origin and age category for 1990 and 2000.

Unemployment has increased dramatically in Switzerland between 1990 and 2000. Indeed, Switzerland witnessed a major change in its labour market over these years. Until the 1990s unemployment remained low and stable. Increase in unemployment was mainly conjectural. Thus after short periods of increase the unemployment level soon turned back to its previous level. In the 1990s unemployment rose dramatically in Switzerland and from that period became structural. Unsurprisingly, immigrants were much more vulnerable to the rise of unemployment than the Swiss.

The census data show that the percentage of unemployed within the total population was situated around 2% in 1990. Furthermore, the percentage of unemployed was more or less similar for the 16-24 age cohort than for the 25-64 one. In 2000, not only did the percentage of unemployed increase, but we can notice a new trend. Unemployment is much higher for the 16-24 age cohort (7%) than for the 25-64 age cohort (less than 5%).

In 1990, the difference in unemployment between immigrants, the total population, and the Swiss population is almost inexistent. The only exception is the Turkish population, who display in 1990 a high percentage of unemployment.

The figures for 2000 show the vulnerability of immigrants in the labour market. The percentage of unemployed in the three ethnic groups is much higher than that of the total population. The share of unemployed within Ex-Yugoslavians, Turks and immigrants from Serbia-Montenegro is even higher than the percentage of unemployed within the whole immigrant population. Only Italians show a lower unemployment rate than the total immigrant population.

To conclude, unemployment is higher among immigrants than in the total population. But some ethnic groups are less discriminated in the labour market than others. Young immigrants, especially from Turkish and Ex-Yugoslavian origin face a higher level of discrimination.

Table 11: Percentage of population unemployed by age and origin 1990 and 2000

1990	**16-24**	**25-64**
Italians	2.1	1.2
Ex-Yugoslavians	2.0	2.0
Serbia-Montenegro	n.d.	n.d.
Turks	5.1	9.4
Immigrants	1.8	1.9
Swiss	1.9	1.8
TOTAL POPULATION	1.9	1.8
2000	**16-24**	**25-64**
Italians	6.0	5.7
Ex-Yugoslavians	11.1	9.8
Serbia-Montenegro	11.4	9.9
Turks	13.9	14.0
Immigrants	8.9	7.6
Swiss	3.1	3.5
TOTAL POPULATION	4.94	4.8

Source: Federal census 1990, 2000, OFS

2.2. Educational participation

Now we turn to the educational levels of the different ethnic groups selected in Zurich and compare them to the educational levels of the general immigrant population as well as to the total Zurich population.

Table 12 shows the highest educational level according to origin and age category for 1990 and 2000. Generally speaking, the share of immigrants with primary or less education is much higher than that of the total population in 1990 as well as in 2000, even if in 2000 the difference has decreased. Nevertheless, figures for 2000 are to be taken with caution, as the non-response rate is much higher in 2000 than in 1990, but we can still draw the general trend

from these figures. Looking at all levels of education we see that for the immigrant population in 1990 most of the immigrants have the primary level as their highest attained educational level (52.7%), while the highest educational level in the total population is the secondary level (49.3%). This remains the general trend for 2000 even though the differences between immigrants and the total population seem to decrease.

Looking at the different ethnic groups, the table shows that over the 10 years period the level of education of the ethnic groups has increased. The share of people with primary or less education as their highest attained level has diminished for Italians, Ex-Yugoslavians and Turks. Looking at tertiary education, we can see that the percentage within all immigrant groups has increased in 2000, especially for Italians. Indeed, in 1990 less than 4% of this population had a tertiary education, whereas in 2000 the percentage goes up to 10%. Thus, generally, these figures suggest an increase in the educational level of immigrants over 10 years, even if the differences with the total population remain important.

Table 12: Highest educational level (25-64 age cohort)

1990	ITALIANS	EX-YUGOSLAVIAN	SERBIA-MONTENEGRO	TURKS	IMMIGRANTS	TOTAL POPULATION
Primary or less education	61.4	70.0	n.d.	63.6	52.7	27.3
Secondary education	32.8	20.2	n.d.	29.5	31.3	49.6
Tertiary education	3.8	6.6	n.d.	5.6	12.5	17.8
Other	0.7	0.5	n.d.	0.6	0.6	0.6
n.r.	1.3	2.7	n.d.	0.7	2.9	4.7
Total	100	100	n.d.	100	100	100
N	14362	9634	n.d.	2858	58011	209790
2000						
Primary or less education	48.8	56.6	50.9	48.1	39.0	21.4
Secondary education	29.7	14.8	19.1	23.1	22.6	40.8
Tertiary education	10.2	8.8	6.9	7.6	23.7	30.1
n.r.	11.3	19.8	23.1	21.2	14.7	7.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	11189	14018	8356	3240	69981	212910

Source: Federal Census, OFS

School segregation is a second aspect of integration in the educational system of immigrants, i.e. the distribution of immigrants in different schools. Table 13 shows the two highest and the two lowest primary schools in terms of percentage of immigrants for 1995, 2000 and 2005. Data for 1990 is not available. The figures concern only public schools. Data for private schools were not available at the time the data was collected.

The schools with the highest and the lowest percentage of immigrants remain the same from 1995 and 2000, and the differences in percentages of immigrants are important. Indeed, the share of immigrant pupils ranges from 0 to 80%. Furthermore, the distributions show a rather high dispersion. Thus, these figures suggest important school segregation in Zurich, where immigrant pupils are not distributed homogeneously.

Table 13: Two highest and two lowest primary schools in terms of percentage of immigrants

1995	**SCHOOL**	**%**	**STD. DEVIATION**
Two lowest primary schools in terms of percentage of immigrants	Hochschulen Lindenhof	0.0 4.8	23.45
Two highest primary schools in terms of percentage of immigrants	Werd Langstrasse	72.0 72.6	
2000			
Two lowest primary schools in terms of percentage of immigrants	Hochschulen Lindenhof	0.0 0.0	23.89
Two highest primary schools in terms of percentage of immigrants	Werd Langstrasse	83.6 82.0	
2005			
Two lowest primary schools in terms of percentage of immigrants	Hochschulen Lindenhof	0.0 13.1	19.39
Two highest primary schools in terms of percentage of immigrants	Werd Langstrasse	84.0 84.4	

Source: Statistik Stadt Zürich / Schul- und Sportdepartement der Stadt Zürich

The data on education shows a general trend toward ascending mobility for immigrants from 1990 to 2000 and an important segregation in the distribution of immigrant pupils among schools.

2.3. Residential segregation

Table 14 gives the percentage of immigrants for the two lowest and the two highest districts in Zurich in terms of immigrant population. Once again we do not see any dramatic change over the 15 years period: the districts with the highest and the lowest percentage of immigrants remain the same districts. Furthermore, Kreis 4 and 5, the districts where immigrants from the post-WWII immigration wave settled, remain the districts with the highest share of immigrants. However, a minor decrease in the immigrant population can be noticed in 2005 in Kreis 5.

Table 14: Two highest and two lowest city districts in terms of percentage of immigrants in Zurich, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005

1990	**DISTRICT**	**PERCENTAGE**	**STD. DEVIATION**
Two lowest city districts in terms of percentage of immigrants	Kreis 2 Kreis 7	17.34 16.86	8.74
Two highest city districts in terms of percentage of immigrants	Kreis 4 Kreis 5	41.23 44.78	
Source: Federal Census 1990, OFS			
1995			
Two lowest city districts in terms of percentage of immigrants	Kreis 2 Kreis 7	20.82 18.28	9.68
Two highest city districts in terms of percentage of immigrants	Kreis 3 Kreis 4	46.17 48.83	
2000			
Two lowest city districts in terms of percentage of immigrants	Kreis 1 Kreis 7	20.62 18.25	8.33
Two highest city districts in terms of percentage of immigrants	Kreis 4 Kreis 5	43.56 42.21	
2005			
Two lowest city districts in terms of percentage of immigrants	Kreis 2 Kreis 7	23.80 20.96	6.78
Two highest city districts in terms of percentage of immigrants	Kreis 4 Kreis 5	42.52 36.38	

Source: Statistik Stadt Zürich, (BVS)

CONCLUSIONS

In this report we have given a descriptive overview of the immigrant population in Zurich between 1990 and 2005. We looked at the distribution of the population according to the origin, focusing on Italians, Turks, and Ex-Yugoslavians, and according to age and gender. We saw that the population of the first immigration wave, such as Italians decreased in the last years, while new immigrant groups came to Zurich. Then we looked at levels of education and employment within immigrants and the three ethnic groups and compared them to the whole population of Zurich. Data on education showed an ascending mobility of immigrants in the educational system, especially for Italians, but that there are still noteworthy differences between immigrants and the total population. We noticed an opposed trend concerning unemployment. Indeed, immigrants are more exposed to unemployment than the total population, even if, once again, Italians are better integrated in the labour market than immigrants from the more recent immigration wave.

Generally, these data show that there are differences between immigrants and the total population, but also between ethnic groups. Specifically, Italians are better integrated in the educational system and in the labour market than Turks and Ex-Yugoslavians.

VII. CITY REPORT GENEVA[67]

NATIONAL/ETHNIC GROUPS STUDIED:

1. Italians
2. Kosovars
3. Ex-Yugoslavians

INTRODUCTION

This report gives a general overview of the immigrant population in Geneva, more precisely in the six communes that form the territorial unit of the study: Geneva City, Carouge, Lancy, Meyrin, Onex and Vernier. These communes have a particularly high percentage of immigrants. We show indicators of the population's distribution and composition by age and gender, residential segregation, education, employment and unemployment, social welfare and religion in these six communes.

The data concern immigrant population in general, with a focus on two particular ethnic groups: Italians and Kosovars. When data for Kosovars are not available, we use data regarding ex-Yugoslavia, which includes Kosovars[68].

We base our analysis on data available for four points in time (1990, 1995, 2000 and 2005) that come from the database of the Statistical Office of the Canton of Geneva (OCSTAT), based on the population register of the Cantonal Office of Population (OCP), and (for 1990 and 2000) from the federal census[69], which takes place every 10 years in Switzerland.

The definition of immigrant used in this report is based on the criteria of foreign nationality. If the citizenship is not Swiss, the person is considered as an immigrant. Concerning dual nationals, in Switzerland once a person is naturalized s/he is considered in the database as Swiss. Therefore, our figures for nationals include both Swiss, dual nationals and naturalized immigrants.

An important remark has to be made regarding the validity of the data. There is a gap between the data coming from the federal census and those coming from the population register of the cantonal office of population. This gap might be explained by the fact that every inhabitant of Switzerland receives at home a form to fill in for the federal census, but although sending it back to the authorities is compulsory, there is usually no control. Therefore, one might expect that the figures from the administrative register of population would me more complete and include all the people inventoried in the federal census. This is not systematically the case, as for instance in 2000 the number of people of foreign nationality from the federal census is

[67] This report has been produced by Nina Eggert, Marco Giugni and Miruna Morariu, researchers in the Swiss LOCALMULTIDEM team.
[68] 1990 population data from OCO/OCSTAT, 1990 and 2000 education and employment data from the Federal census, OFS.
[69] Federal office of statistics (OFS).

higher than the number registered in the cantonal register, because asylum seekers (N permits) were not counted in the administrative register, while they were inventoried in the census. Another complementary explanation could be that the federal census takes place at the beginning of December, while the statistics of the population register are done at the end of December.

The report has five main sections, in addition to this introduction: a section on population and immigration divided by age, gender and nationality for 1990, 1995, 2000 and 2005 (tables 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5) and its composition (table 6, 7, and 8), a section on residential segregation (table 10 and 11), a section on the level of education in 1990 and 2000 (tables 12, 13), a section on the labour market (tables 14 and 15) and the social welfare (tables 16 and 17), a section on religion and in particular on the share of Muslims in the ethnic groups studied (table 18), and a concluding section that summarizes the main characteristics of immigrants in the six communes and particularly our two ethnic groups (Italians and Kosovars). Our analysis focuses mainly on changes over time as a way to better understand the present situation.

PART 1. DEMOGRAPHY AND MIGRATION

1.1. Size of migrant population

In this first part we deal with the general distribution of the population of the six communes considered. One important remark has to be made regarding how we will proceed for our analysis. The way of counting statistically immigrant population varies between years. This is due to the change of legislation regarding permits for foreigners and to the statistical method to count them accordingly. For instance, asylum seekers (N permits[70]) are not registered in the cantonal office of population except in 2005. In tables 1, 2 and 4 we subtracted the N permits from 2005 figures in order to have comparable data between years.

A second remark concerns the availability of data regarding Kosovars. In 1990, no Kosovars were statistically registered because in 1990 Yugoslavia still existed as a state and consequently Kosovar did not exist yet as a statistical category. This is why for 1990 we have data on the population of former-Yugoslavia as a whole, which include Kosovars.

We start with the structure of the immigrant population in general and then we get a more detailed look at the two groups studied. Before examining the present situation in table 2, we consider the evolution of the percentage of immigrants in general in the six communes over the total population (table 1).

Table 1: Percentage of immigrants of the total population

	1990	**1995**	**2000**	**2005**
Immigrants	39.8	42.13	41.86	42.44
Italians	8.5	7.62	6.55	5.52
Kosovars	NA	0.07	1.18	1.32
N	273835	283145	286112	298229

Source: OCP/OCSTAT – Statistique cantonale de la population

[70] Cantonal register and statistics include N permits since 2001.

Table 2: Immigrant population in the communes of Geneva City, Carouge, Meyrin, Lancy, Onex and Vernier, according to origin, gender and age in 1990, 1995, 2000 and 2005

1990	**ITALIANS**				**EX-YUGOSLAVIANS**				**IMMIGRANTS**				**SWISS**			**TOTAL POPULATION**		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**	**%**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**%**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**%**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
0-15 years	1875	1765	3640	15.6	209	199	408	23.7	10005	9473	19478	17.8	10960	10723	21683	20965	20196	41161
16-24 years	1511	1321	2832	12.1	100	85	185	10.8	6157	6422	12579	11.5	9716	10408	20124	15873	16830	32703
25-64 years	8818	6321	15139	64.8	688	381	1069	62.1	39496	31091	70587	64.8	39309	51361	90670	78805	82452	161257
65 +	790	967	1757	7.5	29	29	58	3.4	2707	3767	6474	5.9	11340	20900	32240	14047	24667	38714
Total	12994	10374	23368	100	1026	694	1720	100	58365	50753	109118	100	71325	93392	164717	129690	144145	273835
1995	**ITALIANS**				**KOSOVARS**				**IMMIGRANTS**				**SWISS**			**TOTAL POPULATION**		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**	**%**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**%**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**%**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
0-15 years	1583	1434	3017	14.0	30	23	53	26.6	11395	10734	22129	18.6	11786	11623	23409	23181	22357	45538
16-24 years	1138	883	2021	9.4	56	7	63	31.7	6612	6773	13385	11.2	8433	9229	17662	15045	16002	31047
25-64 years	8145	5974	14119	65.4	62	21	83	41.7	41035	34935	75970	63.7	39573	50091	89664	80608	85026	165634
65 +	1160	1262	2422	11.2	0	0	0	-	3403	4402	7805	6.5	11834	21287	33121	15237	25689	40926
Total	12026	9553	21579	100	148	51	199	100	62445	56844	119289	100	71626	92230	163856	134071	149074	283145

Source: OCP/OCSTAT – Statistique cantonale de la population

2000	ITALIANS				KOSOVARS				IMMIGRANTS				SWISS			TOTAL POPULATION		
	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-15 years	1180	1046	2226	11.9	730	672	1402	41.5	10973	10411	21384	17.9	12700	12515	25215	23673	22926	46599
16-24 years	728	477	1205	6.4	222	221	443	13.1	6344	5987	12331	10.3	7947	9122	17069	14291	15109	29400
25-64 years	6977	5051	12028	64.2	900	615	1515	44.9	40300	36286	76586	63.9	41156	49470	90626	81456	85756	167212
65 +	1611	1671	3282	17.5	5	11	16	0.5	4309	5169	9478	7.9	12184	21239	33423	16493	26408	42901
Total	10496	8245	18741	100	1857	1519	3376	100	61926	57853	119779	100	73987	92346	166333	135913	150199	286112
2005	**ITALIANS**				**KOSOVARS**				**IMMIGRANTS**				**SWISS**			**TOTAL POPULATION**		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**	**%**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**%**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**%**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
0-15 years	807	713	1520	9.2	735	728	1463	37.1	10619	9963	20582	16.3	13808	13256	27064	24403	23197	47600
16-24 years	621	401	1022	6.2	296	316	612	15.6	6230	5968	12198	9.6	8227	9299	17526	14442	15261	29703
25-64 years	5675	4079	9754	59.3	1037	788	1825	46.4	42869	39563	82432	65.1	43022	50205	93227	85861	89741	175602
65 +	2151	2010	4161	25.3	17	20	37	0.9	5352	6011	11363	9.0	12617	21346	33963	17968	27356	45324
Total	9254	7203	16457	100	2085	1852	3937	100	65070	61505	126575	100	77674	94106	171780	142674	155555	298229

Source: OCP/OCSTAT – Statistique cantonale de la population

We see in table 1 that in 2005 the immigrant population in the communes of Geneva City, Carouge, Lancy, Meyrin, Onex and Vernier represents more than 42% of the total population. This is a high percentage compared to the one of immigrants in Switzerland, which is 21.9%[71] of the resident population. It also appears that this large share has remained relatively stable since 1990.

The percentage of Italians decreases over the 4 years, while the opposite occurs for the Kosovars. We can tentatively conclude that these two populations follow a different trend. We will discuss this in more detail below.

Generally speaking, the growth of the total population between 1990 and 2005 is of 8.9%. The increase of the Swiss population is of 4.3%, while the one of immigrants is of 16%. Consequently, the impact of the immigrant population's growth on the total population's increase is more meaningful to explain this change than the growth of the Swiss population. In fact, the increase in population due to immigration is of 6.4%. This implies that 6.4% of the total population in 2005 resulted from the immigration of the last 15 years.

Looking at table 2, we see that this rise in the number of immigrants has mainly taken place between 1990 and 1995 (+9.3%) as well as between 2000 and 2005 (+5.7%), while 1995 and 2000 have not witnessed a strong flow of immigrants (+0.4%).

Next, always referring to table 2, we look at the age structure of the immigrant population in 2005. The trend of the immigrant population is a high representation of the 25-64 years old age category (65.1%), which is the active population, with numerous youngsters (0-15=16.3%) and with few people aged more than 65 (9%). The order in terms of representation of age categories has remained constant over the years.

Concerning gender, it is relevant to mention that in the Swiss population, there are more women than men, while it is exactly the other way around in the immigrant population. Men are far more numerous among immigrants, and this is confirmed if we look at the specific ethnic groups (Italians and Kosovars). But the gap between men and women becomes smaller over time (1990-2005) (table 2).

1.2. Size of population of the selected ethnic groups

Concerning the structure in 2005 of the two ethnic groups, we notice that Italians and Kosovars represent respectively 13% and 3.1% of the immigrant population. Thus, Italians are 4 times more numerous than Kosovars, and they are older as well. In fact, 25.3% of Italians are more than 65 years old, as compared to less than 1% of Kosovars. If we consider the young population, we see that more than 37% of Kosovars are aged between 0 and 15, as compared to only a bit more than 9% of Italians. However, for all the groups the main age category is the 25-64, which is the active population.

We now look whether our two groups follow the trend of the immigrant population in general. We can say that being composed mostly by active population (age groups 25-64=65.1%) with

[71] Source, OFS 2005.

many youngsters (16.3%) and few old people (9%), Kosovars follow the general trend in 2005 (table 2). By contrast, the Italian population displays a trend opposite to the one of the general immigrant population, even though the active population of 25-64 is the main age group.

Next we look at the evolution of the Italian and Kosovar populations (tables 3 and 4). There is a decrease in the Italian population of 29.6% between 1990 and 2005. This decrease concerns mainly young people, in particular the age category 16-24 (-64%). And population aged of 65 or more have more than doubled in 15 years. We can infer that this increase is not new arrival of people of more than 65 years old but people who arrived in Switzerland before. We might add that the drop in Italian population, is probably due to departure of Italians (back to their homeland of origin) because the decrease concerns all "young" age categories from 0-64 years and more particularly the 0-24 years old (Table 3).

Table 3: Evolution of Italian population between 1990 and 2005

	1990	**2005**	**1990-2005**
	Abs. values	**Abs. values**	**% change**
0-15 years	3640	1520	-58.2
16-24 years	2832	1022	-64
25-64 years	15139	9754	-35.6
65 +	1757	4161	136.8
Total	23368	16457	-29.6

Source : OCP/OCSTAT – Statistique cantonale de la population

Concerning the Kosovars, we compare 1995 to 2005 to see the evolution during these 10 years as in 1990 Kosovars were not statistically registered. The Kosovar population raised more than 17 times between 1995 and 2000 as a result of a strong inflow of people has taken place in this period, principally because of the war in 1998. The figures for the Kosovar population show that in 1995 this population was formed mainly by men. The gender gap is high: men are 3 times more numerous than women in 1995 (148 versus 51) (table 2). In 2005, the gap still exists, but it is reduced (2085 versus 1852) (table 2). Moreover, no Kosovar aged of more than 65 years old has been registered in 1995. We can assume that in 1995 the population was mainly composed by men workers aged between 25 and 64 who have come to Switzerland for economic reasons, as the conflict in Kosovo started after 1995.

Table 4: Evolution in number of Kosovars between 1995 and 2005

	1995	**2005**
0-15 years	53	1463
16-24 years	63	612
25-64 years	83	1825
65 +	0	37
Total	199	3937

Source: OCP/OCSTAT – Statistique cantonale de la population

The age category 0-15 rose of almost 29 times in 10 years, and every other age category has risen as well during this period (almost 10 times more for the 16-24 and 23 times more for the 25-64). We assume that there has been a large immigration wave during these 10 years (1995-2005).

However, we should take into account the fact that, if we look at the absolute numbers, this growth should be nuanced as they show that there were not many Kosovars in 1995. This is even more significant if we consider the age category of more than 65 years old. There was no Kosovar aged more than 65 in 1995 and there were 37 individuals 10 years later (table 4).

To summarize the analysis of the two ethnic groups in terms of age, we can say that Kosovars are a young population (more than half of them are between 0 and 24 years old). We can deduce that these are mostly families with more than two people. On the contrary, the Italian population, which displays the opposite trend, is an older population. Another observation concern N[72] and F permits[73], which are temporary permits. Italians who represent one of the first wave of immigration that came to Switzerland starting from around 1950. There is no F or N permit for Italians in 2005. By contrast, we remark N permits (3.1%) and F permits (9%) holders among Kosovars, which means that the flow still continues for them and that this is a more recent immigration wave (table 5).

Table 5: Number of Kosovars holders of N and F permits in 2005

	N PERMITS			F PERMITS		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
0-15 years	24	22	46	76	75	151
16-24 years	15	6	21	29	24	53
25-64 years	30	27	57	69	85	154
65 +	1	1	2	2	7	9
Total	70	56	126	176	191	367

Source: OCP/OCSTAT – Statistique cantonale de la population
Note: N=128475

In order to give a more accurate picture of the composition of the immigrant population in our six communes, we can look at table 6, which shows the distinction between the foreign-born population, non-EU/EAA immigrants, EU/EAA immigrants and asylum seekers in 2005.

Table 6: Percentage of non EU/EAA, EU/EAA immigrants and asylum seekers in 2005[74]

2005	**NON EU/EAA**		**EU/EAA**		**ASYLUM SEEKERS (N AND F PERMITS)**	
	Abs. values	**%**	**Abs. values**	**%**	**Abs. values**	**%**
0-15 years	8869	19.1	12099	14.7	1010	27
16-24 years	5872	12.7	6786	8.3	741	19.8
25-64 years	29931	64.5	53539	65.2	1893	50.6
65 +	1712	3.7	9667	11.8	96	2.6
Total	46384	100.0	82091	100.0	3740	100

Source: OCP/OCSTAT – Statistique cantonale de la population

[72] Permit for asylum seekers waiting an administrative answer.
[73] Temporary stay permit accorded to those who did not receive asylum but who cannot return to their homeland for the moment (political reasons for instance).
[74] Figures from the cantonal register that encompass all immigrants in the 6 communes, including asylum seekers.

In table 6 we see that the dominant age group is the 25-64, with respectively 65.2% for EU/EAA citizens and 64.5% for non-EU/EAA citizens. Among non-EU/EAA, people of more than 65 years old are in a minority position, with 3.7%. The age category of 25-64 is the active population that generally forms by the workforce.

Concerning temporary permits (N and F) and refugees in 2005, we see the composition of the new arrivals. About half (50,6%) of the temporary permits are attributed to the 25-64 age category, followed by the category 0-15 (27%), probably due to family resettlement (reunification). Less than 3% concern people of more than 65 years old. The number of admitted refugees for the entire canton of Geneva is 1321[75].

More generally, if we consider table 7 we notice that, among the total immigrants in 2005, almost 64 % are citizens of EU/EAA country, as compared to only 36.1% non-citizens of EU/EAA. Concerning age, it appears that EU/EAA immigrants are more numerous in the older age category of more than 65 years old and the non-EU/EAA immigrants are by contrast much younger.

Table 7: Percentage of non-EU/EAA, EU/EAA immigrants in 2005 in terms of total immigrant population

2005	**TOTAL OF IMMIGRANTS**	**NON EU/EAA**	**EU/EAA**	**TOTAL**
	Abs. value	**% of total immigrants**		
0-15 years	20968	42.3	57.7	100
16-24 years	12658	46.4	53.6	100
25-64 years	83470	35.9	64.1	100
65 +	11379	15.0	85.0	100
Total	128475	36.1	63.9	100

Source: OCP/OCSTAT – Statistique cantonale de la population

Next we focus on the distinction between first and second generation of immigrants for data available in 2000 (tables 8 and 9). Table 8 shows that, among immigrants born in Switzerland, more than 62% are between 0 and 15 years old and that very few are more than 65 years old (2.1%). By contrast, foreign-born immigrants are more numerous in the 25-64 age category (73%) and the less represented age category is the 0-15 years old (7.1%).

[75] Source : Office Fédéral des migrations (ODM), Registre Central des Etrangers (RCE), Service de la Statistique. This total encompasses settled refugees and residence permit holders.

Table 8: Birth location of immigrants in 2000

2000	BORN IN SWITZERLAND		FOREIGN BORN		NO INDICATION		TOTAL	
	Abs. number	%	Abs. number	%	Abs. number	%	Abs. number	%
0-15 years	13'448	62.5	6266	7.1	2021	16.9	21'735	100
16-24 years	2'482	11.5	8992	10.2	1334	11.2	12'808	100
25-64 years	5'134	23.9	64486	73.0	8200	68.8	77'820	100
65 +	453	2.1	8619	9.7	372	3.1	9'444	100
Total	21'517	100	88363	100	11927	100	121'807	100

Source: Federal Census 2000, OFS

More generally, in table 9 we see that first generation of immigrants are the most represented in our six communes. More than 17% of immigrants were born in Switzerland and are of foreign nationality, as a result of the *jus sanguinis* rule practiced in Switzerland. This percentage represents the second generation of immigrants. They are less numerous than foreigners born abroad (72.5%), who form the first generation of immigrants.

Table 9: Birth location of immigrants in 2000 in terms of total immigrant population

2000	BORN IN SWITZERLAND	FOREIGN BORN	NO INDICATION	TOTAL
	% of tot. immigrants			
0-15 years	61.9	28.8	9.3	100
16-24 years	19.4	70.2	10.4	100
25-64 years	6.6	82.9	10.5	100
65 +	4.8	91.3	3.9	100
Total	17.7	72.5	9.8	100

Source: Federal Census 2000, OFS

We should stress that illegal immigrants are not includes in our figures, as they are not officially registered. The number of undocumented migrants is estimated between 8'000 and 12'000 in the canton of Geneva in 2004. This number represents about 11% of the total illegal population in Switzerland[76]. Thus, this report does not provide a picture of all immigrants in the canton of Geneva, as the illegal immigrants are missing. But we can have a rough idea of their characteristics from the study conducted by the Institut gfs.berne. This study considers as an

[76] The "Office Fédéral des Migrations" charged the research Institut gfs.berne to estimate the number of illegal immigrants in Switzerland. The final report published in 2005 brings together 6 research offices that interviewed 60 experts in different domains in Zurich, Bâle-Ville, Thurgovie, Geneva, Vaud and Tessin. The estimation of these local experts has been extrapolated to the national level. Referring to this work we count 90'000 to 100'000 illegal immigrants in Switzerland.

undocumented immigrant a foreigner that resides for more than one month in Switzerland without regular permit of stay and who does not have the firm intention to leave the country. In the final report[77] are described the main characteristics of illegal immigrants. They are mostly between 20 and 40 years old and have a paid job. According to the same study, the high proportion of undocumented immigrants is found in cantons where the income is particularly high and/or in places where many immigrants live.

1.4. Size of the Muslim population

Finally, we examine the share of the Muslim population in our six communes (Table 9). In the federal census there is a question regarding religion. The figures above are based on the answers to this question. According to these figures, the increase of the Muslim population is of 118% between 1990 and 2000.

Table 9: Percentage of Muslim population by nationality in 1990 and 2000

	1990			**2000**		
	Muslim population	**Total population**	**% of total population**	**Muslim population**	**Total population**	**% of total population**
Swiss	1129	163195	0.69	4061	164961	2.46
Italians	26	23019	0.11	99	18798	0.53
Former-Yugoslavians	650	2076	31.31	4323	7736	55.88
Other immigrants	4895	84485	5.79	6126	95273	6.43
Total immigrants	5571	109580	5.08	10548	121807	8.66
Total	6700	272775	2.45	14609	286768	5.09

Source: Federal census of 1990 and 2000, OFS.

Among the Swiss population, 0.7% is Muslims in 1990. There is more than three times more Swiss of Muslim confession in 2000 than in 1990. This is probably due in part to religious conversions and mixed weddings, but mainly to the naturalization of the second generation of immigrants of Muslim confession.

Figures for Italians are interesting because we did not expect to find such a high share of Muslims among Italians. Again, this could be due mixed weddings, religious conversions or former migration to Italy of Muslims who came afterwards to Switzerland. As expected, the percentage of Muslims among former-Yugoslavians is about 56% in 2000.

The number of Muslims among immigrants nearly doubled between 1990 and 2000 (+89.34%), and that of Swiss grew of more than three times in these ten years (+ 259.7%).

[77] Longchamp, Claude, Monia Aebersold, Bianca Rousselot and Silvia Ratelband-Pally (2005). *Sans-papiers en Suisse: c'est le marché de l'emploi qui est determinant, non pas la politique d'asile*. Final report mandated by the Federal Office for Migration. Berne: Gfs.bern

PART2. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

2.1. Socio-economic integration and welfare

Next we consider the percentage of employed and self-employed in 1990 and 2000 (table 10). Among the 16-24 years old, more immigrants than Swiss work, both in 1990 and 2000. Among immigrants, more than 64% of both Italians and former-Yugoslavians are employed. This means that they have to find a job quite soon in comparison to Swiss people and therefore they have a shorter period of studies.

Table 10: Percentage of employed and self-employed 16-24 and 25-64 cohort in 1990 and 2000 (%)

16-24 COHORT	1990	2000	25-64 COHORT	1990	2000
Swiss	54.6	49.9	**Swiss**	75.03	75.66
Immigrants	59.89	57.18	**Immigrants**	80.46	76.55
Italians	64.58	59.34	**Italians**	77.05	72.14
Former-Yugoslavians	69.12	57.92	**Former-Yugoslavians**	93.26	65.4
Total population	56.65	52.97	**Total population**	77.41	76.06

Source: Federal census, 1990, 2000, OFS.

Between 1990 and 2000, 16-24 years old people who are employed decrease slightly (-15.9%). This seems to be due to the education that becomes longer for the whole population, including immigrants. Within the same age category, Italians display the strongest decrease (nearly 61%). On the other end, former-Yugoslavians are employed 4 times more than in 1990. All the other ethnic groups decrease, together with level of employment of the total population (unclear). Within the 25-64 age category, more immigrants than Swiss work. But in 2000 the difference is really small. In 1990, almost every former-Yugoslavian works. If we consider the period from 1990 to 2000, all categories grow in terms of persons employed, except from Italians, who display a decrease of 25,6%. The highest score is again that of former-Yugoslavians (+134.9%, a shift from less than 1000 in 1990 to 2342 in 2000 in absolute numbers). But in 2000 the number of former-Yugoslavians employed or self-employed fall to 65.4%.

Table 11: Percentage of unemployed 16-24 and 25-64 cohort in 1990 and 2000 (%)

16-24 COHORT	1990	2000	25-64 COHORT	1990	2000
Swiss	4.39	4.77	**Swiss**	3.04	4.75
Immigrants	5.94	7.74	**Immigrants**	16.96	6.43
Italians	4.87	5.64	**Italians**	2.33	4.42
Former-Yugoslavians	12.43	11.56	**Former-Yugoslavians**	5.14	11.62
Total population	4.98	6.02	**Total population**	3.3	5.52

Source: Federal census, 1990, 2000, OFS.

In terms of unemployment rates (table 11), the percentage of unemployed immigrants is higher than that of Swiss for the 16-24 age category, and the gap between immigrants and Swiss unemployed is higher in 2000 than in 1990. If we compare the two groups studied, we notice that the highest rate of unemployed is among former-Yugoslavians, who have nearly 3 times more unemployed than Italians and Swiss. This difference remains in 2000.

Concerning the 25-64 age cohort, we immediately see an important difference in the percentage of unemployment between Swiss and immigrants. There are nearly 6 times more unemployed among immigrants than among Swiss in 1990. The two percentages are becoming closer in 2000. The level of unemployment of Italians is lower than that of Swiss, both in 1990 and 2000. Former-Yugoslavians are 11.6% to be unemployed in 2000, which represents nearly the twice more than immigrants in general and nearly three times more than Italians.

Generally speaking, unemployment has witnessed a strong increase, as we see that for every ethnic group unemployment has increased (+73.12% for the total population). This could be explained by the local economic situation. However, when unemployment rise, immigrants are more exposed to this risk, because they generally have a lower level of qualification, they often have less qualified jobs with lower pay and have large families.

After this brief analysis of the situation on the labour market, we can have a look at the social welfare in our six communes (table 12). In Switzerland, social policy is under the responsibility of the cantons for the application of legislation, but the federal law defines it. In Geneva, the social welfare is under the responsibility of the « Hospice Général », a public body that the canton has charged to deliver social welfare to the population of the canton. Twenty-two decentralized centres called "Centres d'action sociale et de santé" (CASS) have been created for that purpose. Their statistics count all case files taken in charge, independently of the duration of assistance. The following figures concern the welfare situation in which financial aid was asked. The data comes from the annual statistics of the Hospice Général, which counts all people that have benefited from public assistance in those years. In 2005, 4.4% of the total population are at the benefice of social welfare.

Table 12: Figures for the six units: Geneva City, Carouge, Lancy, Meyrin, Onex and Vernier in 1990, 2000 and 2005 (absolute numbers)

	1990	**2000**	**2005**
Social welfare* (total number of beneficiaries)	2728	8560	13217
Swiss people	1040	2367	3819
Immigrants	627	2321	3532
Italians	NA	211	256
Kosovars	NA	53	50

Source: Hospice Général, 2006

* This amount includes all individual cases but the lines after represent the number of files (not individuals).

We should stress that the location of assistance does not necessary correspond to the address of residence of the beneficiaries, but depends on which geographical sector has been attributed to them. Certain files of assistance have been centralized so that they cannot be attached to another commune. This is the case for instance for 28% of folders in 1990, 9% in 2000 and 6.3% in 2005. Moreover, certain people can be followed by a CASS and be resident in another. However, these situations are not very common. We should just keep in mind that locations covered by the "Centre d'action sociale et de santé" change through periods and that in 1990 one center could cover many communes. Only categories such as like Swiss and foreigners (immigrants in the table) were registered in 1990, not nationalities.

The number of people who benefit from public welfare display a considerably growth of 384,5% between 1990 and 2005. The first line of the table represents all individual cases that the CASS have faced. At a closer look, if we take the number of households that benefit of public assistance (a household includes many individuals), we see that the distinction between Swiss and foreigners is significant here. Swiss households have been more dependent on public aid in 1990 than foreign households, but the gap is reducing over time. We see that in 1990 there were 1.66 more files of assistance for Swiss households than files of immigrants, while in 2005 there are only 1.08 more files for Swiss than immigrants. But we have to take these figures with some caution, as these are the number of files and not of individuals.

Concerning more specifically our two groups, financial aid goes more to Italians than Kosovars, as shown in the table for 2000 and 2005 (these nationalities are available for these 2 years). We could assume that this is linked to the immigration wave, more precisely to the time spent in Switzerland.

Another indicator of welfare assistance is available and it is called RMCAS (« Revenu minimum cantonal pour les chômeurs en fin de droit ») and concerns unemployed who no longer are eligible to unemployment benefits. This right entered into force on the 1st of January 1995. This allocation did not exist in 1990, and in 2000 the statistics did not count people regarding the nationality. Table 13 summarizes the information for 2005.

Table 13: Number of beneficiaries of the RMCAS in 2005

	NUMBER OF PEOPLE
Swiss people	574
Immigrants	346
Italians	31
Ex-Yugoslavia	11
Total of beneficiaries of RMCAS	920

Source: Hospice Général, 2006
Note: N immigrants 2005=128475

Looking at the table, we can say that 0.3% of the immigrants no longer get unemployment benefits (long-term unemployed) and receive the RMCAS. The percentage is 0.2 for Italians and of 0.1 for former-Yugoslavians. This represents a marginal part of the total population.

2.2. Educational participation

Table 14 shows the highest level of education of immigrants in general, Italians, former-Yugoslavians, and Swiss in 1990 and 2000. The data come from the federal census and do not include a distinct category for Kosovars, so we take all former-Yugoslavians. In 1990, the highest level of education of 54.3 % of the immigrant population was primary or less, as compared to 22.70% for the Swiss. Concerning the tertiary specialization, the percentage of Swiss specialized was nearly 24% and only of 18.1% for immigrants.

Table 14: Highest education level in percentage (%) in 1990 and 2000 (25-64 years old cohort)

1990	**IMMIGRANTS**	**ITALIANS**	**FORMER-YUGOSLAVIANS**	**SWISS**
Primary or less education	54.3	59.2	57.8	22.7
Secondary education	23.8	29.7	24.3	49.4
Tertiary education	18.1	8.8	15.5	23.9
Other	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3
n.r	2.5	1.1	1.1	2.7
	100	100	100	100
N	70474	14847	1276	89428
2000				
Primary or less education	33.1	41.0	40.6	15.8
Secondary education	19.2	31.1	17.6	44.4
Tertiary education	22.4	13.8	11.2	33.3
n.r	25.3	14.1	30.6	6.5
	100	100	100	100
N	77820	12052	3780	89569

Source: Federal census 1990, 2000, OFS.

In 2000, the ranking remains as it was in 1990, but the gap between immigrants and Swiss becomes smaller during these 10 years. If we look at the difference in the level of higher education between 1990 and 2000, we observe that, for all the categories of immigrants whose highest level of education was primary or less, the latter has decreased of more than 32% for immigrants in general, and of 30% for Swiss (table 15). This means that the level of education is improving. This is also the case for the secondary level (-11.07 for immigrants, -15.04% for

Italians). Specialization is improving as well, as we see that the tertiary level has increased in all the groups considered. The situation is different for former-Yugoslavians, where the share of the population with primary or less as highest education is increasing. The same holds for the secondary level, while regarding the tertiary level former-Yugoslavians follow the general trend.

If we compare Italians and former-Yugoslavians, we see that they have quite a similar level of education regarding primary education both in 1990 and in 2000. Concerning tertiary education, in 1990 former-Yugoslavians are more numerous to be specialized (15.5%) than Italians (8.8%). But in 2000 Italians have reduced the gap and the trend reverses slightly (13.8% for Italians versus 11.2% for former-Yugoslavians).

Table 15: Evolution in level of higher education between 1990 and 2000 (% change)

	IMMIGRANTS			**ITALIANS**			**FORMER-YUGOSLAVIANS**			**SWISS**		
	1990	**2000**	**% change**	**1990**	**2000**	**% change**	**1990**	**2000**	**% change**	**1990**	**2000**	**% change**
Primary or less education	38260	25734	-32.74	8783	4946	-0.4	738	1535	107.9	20311	14217	-30.0
Secondary education	16793	14933	-11.07	4414	3750	-15.04	310	664	114.19	44140	39756	-9.93
Tertiary education	12771	17446	36.6	1308	1667	27.45	198	422	113.1	21435	29871	39.36

2.3.Residential segregation

Next we provide a more detailed picture of how immigrants are distributed over the territory. For that purpose, we first consider the percentage of immigrants in each commune (table 16). From that, we will be able to determine the two highest and two lowest city districts in terms of percentage of immigrants (Table 17). Table 10 shows that the immigrant population is rather homogenously distributed in the six communes and that the average percentage of immigrants is high and increases slightly to reach 40.7% in 2005.

Table 16: Percentage of immigrants per commune studied in 1990, 1995, 2000 and 2005

	1990	**1995**	**2000**	**2005**
Geneva City	41.91	43.67	43.14	44.21
Carouge	36.02	37.09	37.15	37.24
Lancy	30.36	33.25	33.79	35.57
Meyrin	41.92	45.81	43.43	44.30
Onex	30.88	35.01	35.90	36.04
Vernier	40.73	44.80	46.30	46.77
Mean	36.97	39.94	39.95	40.69

Source: OCP/OCSTAT – Statistique cantonale de la population

As we see in table 17, the distribution of the immigrant population over the six communes remains stable between years. However, it is important to stress that the communes we chose for our study have been sorted along the criteria of a high presence of immigrants. This is why the territory seems to be so homogenous. Thus, there is a selection bias in our sample. Of course, in Geneva we could not speak of real residential segregation and presence of ghettos in the suburbs, but if we would take into account the whole territory of the canton of Geneva, we certainly would not find the same standard deviation.

Table 17: Two highest and two lowest city districts in terms of percentage of immigrants in 1990, 1995, 2000 and 2005

1990	**DISTRICT**	**%**	**STD. DEVIATION**
Two lowest city districts in terms of percentage of immigrants	Onex Carouge	30.88 36.02	5.38
Two highest city districts in terms of percentage of immigrants	Meyrin Geneva City	41.92 41.91	
1995			
Two lowest city districts in terms of percentage of immigrants	Lancy Onex	33.25 35.01	5.46
Two highest city districts in terms of percentage of immigrants	Meyrin Vernier	45.81 44.8	
2000			
Two lowest city districts in terms of percentage of immigrants	Lancy Onex	33.79 35.90	5.00
Two highest city districts in terms of percentage of immigrants	Vernier Meyrin	46.30 43.43	
2005			
Two lowest city districts in terms of percentage of immigrants	Lancy Onex	35.57 36.04	4.94
Two highest city districts in terms of percentage of immigrants	Vernier Meyrin	46.77 44.30	

Source: OCP/OCSTAT – Statistique cantonale de la population

We also notice that city districts that are part of the two highest in terms of percentage of immigrants are systematically the ones that are situated in the suburbs. But, as mentioned earlier, we cannot speak of real residential segregation, as the local housing policy tries to mix social categories into the same building.

CONCLUSIONS

In 2005, the immigrant population in the communes of Geneva City, Carouge, Lancy, Meyrin, Onex and Vernier represent more than 42% of the total population. In these communes, there are more Italians than Kosovars. The Italian population is an old population, as we see a strong decrease of youngsters and an important share of more than 65 years old. The By contrast, the Kosovar population is a young population with many youngsters and follows the trend of the immigrant population in these communes. For all the groups the main age category that stands out is the 25-64, which is the active population. Regarding gender, there are more men than women among the immigrant population in general and among the two ethnic groups.

Among immigrants in general, there are more citizens from EU/EAA than non-EU/EAA and the first generation of immigrants (born abroad) is more represented than the second generation (born in Switzerland). Generally speaking, non-EU/EAA citizens are younger than UE/EAA citizens.

Concerning the distribution of immigrants over the six units, the territory is homogeneously occupied, but this is mainly because we chose the different units so as to have those with the highest number of immigrants.

Finally, there are more immigrants whose highest level of education is primary or less than Swiss, but generally speaking the education is improving for all the groups, except for former-Yugoslavians.