

**SEEMIG Local Strategy for enhancing migration
data production and utilization
(Proposal for developing a local strategy data enhancement and utilization
on migration, labour market and human capital processes)**

Autonomous Province of Trento, Italy



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<http://www.seemig.eu/downloads/outputs/SEEMIGLocalStrategyItaly.pdf>

1. INTRODUCTION

This document identifies a set of local strategies aimed at improving the production and use of statistics on migration data, and is part of the SEEMIG project.

The document summarizes the information and ideas that emerged during the project activities and the meetings that took place in Trento with different local actors. It describes, in particular, five occasions for debate.

The first was the *Training* organized in Trento with the aim of familiarizing local stakeholders with currently available statistics on migration, demographic processes and the labor market, of evaluating accessibility to these data, the degree of use and the margins of improvement, particularly in light of the need expressed by the actors to have updated information and data not only at the national level but also at the provincial level.

The second occasion was the *foresight exercise* organized in Trento, which involved people from different professional backgrounds and with different personal stories, to urge them to imagine what would be the future of Trentino in relation to migration and the labor market. Experts, decision makers, and representatives of the civil society and of Italian and foreign associations discussed and identified the key factors that, according to each of their judgments, would be crucial in influencing the future of Trentino in relation to immigration, its socio-demographics, and the labor market.

The third opportunity for discussion was the *Master class*, which brought together national and local stakeholders with the aim of analyzing the recommendations and the Plan for Action elaborated within the SEEMIG project. The document in question offers an analysis of the main sources of official data on the phenomenon of migration in Italy and proposes a series of actions to be put in place during the next five years to ensure a better and increasingly rich and integrated production of statistics not only in relation to the dimension of the contents but also with respect to the territorial dimension.

The fourth opportunity was conducted in the form of a *focus group*: participants, starting with the most updated data on foreign employment in Italy, discussed the topic of the economic citizenship of immigrants, examining both the impact of the long economic crisis and the ways in which the recession is affecting both the need for recourse to immigrant work and the prospects of integrating foreigners into the Italian labor market.

Finally, the fifth opportunity was a meeting conducted to identify and formulate local strategies to improve data collection on migration and their use in the Province of Trento. This final meeting took the form of a *round table* that brought together provincial stakeholders coming from strategic contexts for the issues at stake: from the future of the second generations to the integration of migrants into the labor market and to the vocational training of foreigners, to name just a few.

All the afore-mentioned encounters were united by a common element: the recognition that, faced with socio-demographic phenomena of great scale such as those that are currently affecting the Province of Trento and in the context of a constant and rapid evolution, a consistent and attentive monitoring of official statistics is highly necessary, as a way to provide useful insights to manage the ongoing social transformations and orient local policies and interventions. In recent years, many steps have already been taken with particular reference to the production of data, to the methods and tools for the dissemination of the statistical information produced, and to the analysis of the data gathered. At a provincial level, we should mention the more than ten-years long activities of the Immigration Information Centre (CINFORMI) of the Autonomous Province of Trento, which publishes an annual report on immigration in Trentino. In addition to that, detailed statistics and data processing elaborated by the Statistical Service of the Autonomous Province of Trento and by the Office of Studies and Statistics of the City of Trento are also at the disposal of people interested in such issues; finally, the Observatory for the Labor Market of the Autonomous Province of Trento edits each year a section on immigration and the labor market within the annual relation on employment in the Province of Trento.

Despite the quality and consistency of the data gathered by these sources, some problematic aspects still require further examination, in particular those that represent limitations to new knowledge needs. Suffice it to mention, for example, problems concerning second generations, that are crucial in the medium to long term period, but also the fact that to quantify the presence of regular foreigners it is not sufficient to consider the data on residence permits, not even biographical data, but it is necessary to use multiple sources and to intensify communication and exchange among institutions that collect data and produce statistics. These limits can be found more generally at the national level, and therefore do not represent a peculiarity of the Province of Trento, but they certainly have a serious local impact. This problem emerges clearly when examining the topic of foreign employment at the provincial level: ISTAT's Survey on the Work Force does not always provide a solid analysis of this issue.

2. BACKGROUND

In recent decades, the territory of the Province of Trento has been affected by socio-demographic changes, which have also involved the labor market.

During the last thirty years, without considering certain periods with a negative trend, employment in the Province of Trento has grown with a simultaneous substantial decline in unemployment. This has been favored, among different demographic and economic factors that result in employment growth, by the increase in the resident population present on the territory, which was pulled from the 1990s onwards particularly by the phenomenon of migration, and by the growing rate of labor market participation of women (Speziali, 2013).

If we concentrate on the situation since the early 2000s, it must be said that the local labor market has experienced a condition of almost full employment. Due to the lack of availability of local labor, the contribution of foreigners has maintained a growing trend, which was essential to respond to the needs of the market and to cover jobs that had not been occupied by locals. The contribution of foreign workers was especially important in the case of the harvest activities in agriculture (about two out of three recruitments each year in this area relate to foreigners) and of activities relating to the care and assistance of the elderly (about 90% of recruitment involves foreigners).

Coming to the latest trends, it should be noted that the negative signals that had first emerged at the end of 2011 in the local labor market manifested themselves again in 2012 and particularly in the first half of 2013. The increase of unemployment, including long-term and especially the unemployment of young people (and foreigners), and the sharp decline in demand for commercial work are just a few indicators of the current difficulties that the local labor market is traversing (Speziali, 2013). The growing number of short-term jobs and a significant presence of foreigners in sectors that have so far been mostly affected by the crisis (for example, construction, mining of porphyry) have produced a negative impact on foreign labor, especially in the case of men. The consequences of the economic recession at the local level currently represent one of the central topics that are publicly discussed, and were one of the crucial aspects addressed during the foresight exercise in Trento.

In any case, Trentino still maintains a better position with respect to the rest of the country. The ISTAT data referring to 2012 indicate that the unemployment rate in Trentino (6%) is about half of the national one; the problem of youth unemployment, however, is a very unsettled issue in Trentino and has become more and more serious over the past two years. Trentino is experiencing a worsening of the situation, which is less impactful if compared to the rest of Italy (in Trentino youth unemployment reaches 20.5%, while in Italy it reaches 35.3%). The specificity of the Trentino economic system of production and the policies that the Province has put in place to contrast the crisis have in part limited the negative impact of the recession (Employment Agency – Observatory of the Labor Market, 2013)

From the demographic perspective, the changes of the last years have highlighted, both for Trentino and for the rest of Italy, very important phenomena such as the already mentioned increase in migration, the rising life expectancy, and the ageing of the population. In the decade 2001-2011, the population living in Trentino has grown by about 10%, as a result of the increase of the local and migratory components. In

the short term, while on the national level studies have registered a decrease in fecundity, in the province of Trento the TFT (the average number of children per woman) has increased in the last years or it has remained stable. Even the natural balance (the difference between births and deaths) of 2013 is positive (confirming a trend already in place since the second half of the 1990s) and is mentioned by ISTAT as an exception with respect to the national level, together with the province of Bolzano and the Campania Region. At the national level, the population increase was 4%, and it was exclusively determined by an increase in the foreign migratory component (Autonomous Province of Trento – Statistical Service, 2013).

Particularly in relation to immigration, we should point out that in the last twenty years the presence of foreigners in Trentino (as in Italy) have shifted from a numerically marginal aspect to a widespread and deeply rooted social phenomenon (Ambrosini, Boccagni and Piovesan, 2013). With approximately 48,700 residents, the foreign population of 2012 is about 30 times larger than that of the late 1980s, and now represents about 9% of the total resident population (higher than the national average, around 7%). Since the mid-1990s onwards, immigration from Eastern Europe has prevailed in Trentino, while the African component (particularly from the Maghreb) has shown a consistent decrease.

With the beginning of the economic recession, the number of foreign residents, although positive, has been systematically lower than that of the previous decade. The dynamic of growth has therefore greatly slowed down, especially with respect to new migratory flows from abroad. From this point of view the Trentino case aligns itself to the national trend (where rates of the increase in immigration for working reasons appear even more modest with a corresponding increase in emigration flows of Italian citizens). The slowdown of new flows must be read in tandem with the signals of settlement of foreign citizens: the number of births with foreign citizenship (which now reach about a fifth of the population of infants in Trentino), the increasing incidence of non-EU foreigners holding a residence permit of long duration (the 60% of non-EU residents in the province), school participation (pupils with non Italian citizenship make up 11.5% of the school population in Trentino), the number of acquisitions of Italian citizenship (in constant growth in recent years, especially when it comes to acquisitions by naturalization) (Ambrosini, Boccagni and Piovesan, 2013).

3. MAIN PROBLEMS/CHALLENGES RELATED TO THE MIGRATORY PHENOMENON IN THE PROVINCE OF TRENTO

From discussions of the foresight exercise, the migratory phenomenon in the provincial territory appears to be increasingly an internal process tightly related to the local society. It is, in other words, a consolidated phenomenon with an established number of citizens coming from a broad range of foreign countries. These foreign citizens are different from the natives, especially if we consider their legal status and living conditions, but are nonetheless oriented toward – and this is particularly the case of the second generations – an identification with the receiving society and its lifestyles. This situation – characterized by the stability and "normalization" of the presence of foreigners on the provincial territory - is not immune from problems and ambivalences. Critical aspects have already emerged but the foresight exercise has made it possible to detect the concerns before they worsen in the medium to long period; problems may indeed aggravate if they are handled with little foresight and if the general economic situation remains unfavorable.

Foreigners are already paying a high tribute to the effects of the crisis: they are massively incorporated into market niches (manufacturing and construction) that have been mostly affected by the unfavorable economic situation and into jobs that have become even more precarious. According to ISTAT data, the unemployment of foreign citizens increased of 1,200 units in 2012, and the unemployment rate reached 15% (Ambrosini, Boccagni and Piovesan, 2013). The male component has been mostly affected by the crisis, due to the loss of jobs in manufacturing and in construction. Despite the fact that some data suggest a substantial stability of the labor market structure, which had taken shape in Trentino in the pre-crisis period (more than three out of four employments in agriculture, one out of three in the industry,

one out of four in services were covered by immigrant workers in 2012), the economic situation of immigrants has worsened in the last years. For these reasons, it is desirable to continue to systematically monitor the different indicators relating to the integration of foreigners in the local labor market, and to analyze the data on mobility, on people registered in the job center, on the beneficiaries of the passive policies of the Province and of the income guarantee (all these issues were at the center of a round table organized in 2009 by the Autonomous Province of Trento to monitor the impact of the crisis on the foreign population). The data collected and elaborated by the round table highlight precisely the following situation: at the end of 2013, foreigners represented the 20% of registered members of the lists of mobility (with a strong over-representation in the construction industry). On the same date, approximately 15,400 foreign workers (mainly from the tertiary sector) were registered members of the job center, 34% of the total. Finally, between 30/09/2012 and 28/2/2014, 49% of more than 15,400 claims for access to a guarantee income, submitted via APAPI, could be brought back to foreigners.

Immigrants are also more vulnerable from the social, economic and educational point of view: they are overexposed to explicit marginalization risks, even in a relatively advanced welfare and inclusive context such as that of Trentino (Ambrosini, Boccagni and Piovesan, 2013). The comparative analysis of income, with respect to the City of Trento, is a useful indicator in this regard: if the average income in Trento amounts to 23,875 Euros, the average income of Italians reaches 24,900 Euros, while that of immigrants reaches just 11,900 Euros.

Another crucial point in the process of inclusion of the foreign population refers to the health sector. The first element highlighted by the Annual Report on Immigration in Trentino (Ambrosini, Boccagni and Piovesan, 2013) is the importance "in negative" of the social determinants of health, that is to say the negative influence of the prevalently unfavorable socio-economic conditions for foreign workers that contribute to deteriorate their health in the long run. Multiple factors – bad housing and working conditions but also the assimilation of lifestyles that are considered "at risk" in the receiving society (smoking, nutrition, etc.) together with the physiological aging process – are pushing an important part of the foreign adult population from a healthy migrant effect towards the risk of an "exhausted migrant" effect. There is also a widespread consensus, in studies on the topic, that, if compared to Italians, migrants have an average lower rate in the use of hospitals, also because of the different age structure; even their access to health prevention measures is lower, particularly as a result of their socio-economic precarity and lesser knowledge with respect to the organization of the system of health services; finally, given the fact that they already occupy a marginal position in relation to the provision of all non-essential or urgent services, it is also highly probable that they will pay more than locals the measures of "selective restructuring" of the health services, which have been associated to the economic crisis and the policies of containment of public expenditure (Fondazione ISMU, 2013).

The data collected by the Provincial Health Agency regarding the hospital discharge of foreigners confirm that a great part of the hospital admissions occurs in relation to the reproductive age of women. In recent years, the number of foreigners in the hospital population has been increasing together with their growing demographic consistency. At the same time, access to the emergency room, which has always been relatively high, remains on constant levels – and has even been decreasing - from 2010 onwards. There is a particularly evident and delicate indicator of the vulnerability of foreigners with respect to health issues, in particular if we consider the female component: the strong over-representation of voluntary abortion among foreign women in the Province of Trento as well as in the rest of the country (the abortion rate of foreign women is on average 3-4 times higher than that of Italian women). Recourse to the IVG in Trentino is a phenomenon deeply differentiated in relation to citizenship. A noticeable decline has been registered in recent years in the Italian female population, but not in the foreign one, at least if we consider absolute values. This one, like all the other aspects related to the health of the population, requires a constant monitoring. Without considering the problems arising at the moment of their first access and the important initiatives of orientation and mediation that have been put in place in the health facilities in Trentino, it is possible to say that the *health* problems of migrants are also primarily social. Much of the problems that relate to the health inclusion of foreigners depends less on their being

migrants (or belonging to a specific “ethnic group”) and more on their prevailing economic and social conditions.

With particular reference to **foreign minors**, two central issues should be mentioned here: their learning processes and educational careers. As documented both at the European and national level, there is still a significant performance gap between students of foreign origin and local peers, which may promote social exclusion and have a negative impact on their employment careers. This trend is still to be evaluated – at least in Italy, since the number of immigrant children steadily active in the labor market is still limited (Azzolini et al., 2013; Ismu 2013). Foreign students are very often in a situation of school delay (that is to say, they are enrolled in classes lower than their age); they further record lower promotion rates if compared to their local peers, and are less likely to enroll in a high school. With reference to the most serious inequality between local and foreign students – school delay – suffice it to recall that data for the 2012/2013 school year show that in Trentino 58% of delayed students enrolled at a secondary school are foreigners, while delayed Italian students make up 17.5%. If it is true that there is evidence of a less serious situation for foreigners born in Italy, the education gap between locals and foreigners still remains extremely problematic, not only as a result of inequality phenomena that can be related to the migratory path, but also as a consequence of socio-economic disadvantaged trajectories among immigrant families compared to the Italian ones (Azzolini et al., 2013). For these reasons, investment in educational policies capable of improving the quality of education appears to be crucial in the coming years, as a way to pursue a wider social inclusion of young foreigners. It is evident that the planning of these interventions requires robust updated databases that will provide detailed analyses from a longitudinal angle.

To summarize, there are some areas that require greater attention and monitoring when we speak of foreign population. These are policy areas which are deeply intertwined and point to the more general theme of inclusion and integration of foreign citizens as well as to the question of social inequalities (opportunity inequalities in the labor market, educational inequalities in access to services, etc.). For these reasons, we have decided to focus the proposals outlined in this document to 3 key-sectors: the working sector, the education and training sector, and the health sector, integrating them into the broader framework of social inclusion.

4. KEY-PROBLEMS IN THE DATA SYSTEM

During the roundtable discussion, some specific problems have emerged in relation to the production of statistical information on the migratory phenomenon and other related issues. Indeed, despite the fact that participants have recognized that, over time, a good level of collection, dissemination, and analysis of the data has been gradually reached, they have also expressed the awareness that, in the face of such a rapidly changing phenomenon - migration in Trentino and its maturation -, some information needs still remain unsatisfied.

With specific reference to the issues/challenges identified in the previous paragraph, it is therefore possible to reconstruct the framework of those problems that local stakeholders believe to be crucial in the production of statistical data on immigration in the province of Trento.

Regarding the labor market, the problematic issues considered are of statistical order as well as related to the management of administrative data. First of all, when it comes to data on foreigners (stocks and flows of workers, mobility, etc.), there are some lacks with respect to the implementation of the temporal and territorial dimension: this means that one cannot have currently access to quarterly and sub-provincial data on the foreign component.

Moreover, when it comes to data on hiring, there is no coordination at the national level, and this results in the impossibility to compare data coming from the different Italian territorial contexts; if it is true that at the level of the province of Trento, it is possible to have very detailed and up-to-date information on

the local level, these data cannot be compared to the national ones. If these problems are resolved, it will then be easier to integrate the national and the international levels.

At the moment the ISTAT sample survey on labor force is the only investigation on the territory that provides a more or less precise reflection of the reality of foreigners in the provincial labor market. Yet, as widely discussed also during the Training and the Master class, a limit of the RFL relates to the representativeness of the sample of the foreign population, which results in the lack of available predictions at a higher level of territorial disaggregation.

Another thorny issue has to do with the exchange of communication among databases, and therefore with ability of the various administrative bodies concerned to dialogue with each other. In the case of provincial projects that require the confluence of multiple subjects, for instance, it is not always easy to have databases that “talk” to each other, and the coordination of actors operating in different fields is not always easy. One should consider, for example, projects addressed to specific categories of the foreign population, such as young people and women who are active in the care sector: beyond the little information one can infer from the labor force survey, it is not currently possible to outline a detailed overview of these components. Some data (one might think for instance to housework), are collected by the INPS but not diffused or communicated. Other data from INPS, such as those relating to income support for foreigners, layoffs, mobility, the duration of unemployment, are still missing.

More in general, an aspect on which it is crucial to continue to invest is that of the dissemination of statistical culture among all administrative bodies: the offices that handle information systems and process data do not always have the appropriate competence to do so; they differ greatly in terms of operational capacity, and have a different sensitivity towards the statistical function; their ability to use the system of information collected in archives for statistical purposes also varies. This hinders the achievement of a common quality standard, and it is therefore necessary to spread the knowledge of quantitative tools and to work to improve the correspondence of the information gathered with the real information needs of the administrations.

With regard to **second generations**, in particular to their inclusion in the provincial school system and school careers, one of the thorniest issues is the existence of composite databases that are managed by different actors: there are many inconsistencies in the data level (for example, between an individual's years of permanence in Italy and his/her school career). These problems emerged during provincial surveys that focused on "inter-ethnic classes and social capital" and on "foreign students and inequalities in school careers "; the institute that conducted these investigations had to reckon with the constraints posed by privacy, and therefore with the fact that in the data provided by the administration, individuals were not identified through their tax code or their name and surname, but through a non-unique code.

In addition to that, one should remember that research on second generations, which had started around issues relating to the integration of very young people in the education system, is now turning towards the world of young people and the school-to-work transition. This evolution has been determined by the demographic ageing of the juvenile population of immigrant origin, along with the quantitative growth of the phenomenon through reunions. Precisely the theme of the transition of young foreigners from education to the labor market and the question of the level of inclusion in the Trentino system are elements that should be monitored and analyzed and that the provincial administration is planning to take into consideration in the next years. For these reasons, the quantification and detailed description of the target population is crucial, along with an analysis of the social mobility of young people of immigrant origin. The obstacles in this case are already evident: the City registry offices are currently experiencing difficulties in providing cross-cultural data on the resident population that include age and citizenship.¹ In

¹ This element represents a problematic point with respect to the health of foreign citizens: as highlighted during the Master class, the population is used to collect the denominators of rates and indicators and often, as in the case of foreigners ' health indicators, the results differ with respect to age/nationality. For this reason, it is important to work to get a more detailed analysis of information collected when intersecting data (e.g. citizenship and age).

the case of a longitudinal survey sample, it should be pointed out that, as long as young people are completing compulsory education, access to information would be easier; problems may arise in following subjects who are out of school: indeed, it is very difficult to "intercept" young foreigners outside the school context and trace their paths of entry and integration into the labor market or their possible exit from the provincial territory.

More in general, as these few examples show, monitoring a set of variables on the foreign presence in the province (in the labor market, in schools, etc.) is still a very difficult task; this, moreover, is an activity that should be done by the Commissioner of the Government of the Province of Trento.² This organism requires statistical data on foreign population for two reasons: the drafting of an annual report on its activities and the monitoring of migration to facilitate the work of the territorial Immigration Council. In particular, one encounters difficulties at the level of information about the number of EU-citizens in each municipality at the end of each year. Starting with the monitoring, the goal would be to get to the reading and reasoned analysis of the data, to which all members of the territorial Council should contribute, as required by the Ministry of Interior. What we would like to stress here is that this monitoring and the analysis deriving from it would represent a crucial element for national decision makers, since they constitute the only tool through which one can communicate to the central level what happens at the territorial level.

² The territorial Immigration Council is a collegial body chaired by the Commissioner of the Government; it is composed by representatives of the competent local administrations of the State, the Region, the local authorities, the Chamber of Commerce, local bodies that assist immigrants, workers' organizations, employers and foreign workers. The territorial Council is responsible for the monitoring on a provincial level of the presence of foreigners and the local capacity to absorb migratory flows. Through cooperation with other local actors, it promotes integration initiatives, formulates proposals to the Department for Civil Liberties and Immigration aimed at solving local problems related to the migratory phenomenon.

Overview table:

<p>Key-issues/Challenges</p>	<p>Promote the exchange of databases on education and work</p> <p>Promote the statistical culture of the administration</p> <p>Promote the awareness of policy makers with respect to the importance of monitoring (educational) interventions</p>	<p>Integrate administrative data and implement steps for the disaggregation of data to observe the phenomenon of foreign presence in the labor market</p>	<p>Monitor the foreign population between 15-38 years and the transition school-to-work (discrimination risk, blocked social mobility, etc.)</p>	<p>Monitor and analyze a set of variables relating to foreign population to give an account of what is happening at the provincial and national level</p>
<p>Proposed activities to face the challenges</p>	<p>Integration of the existing databases, particularly that of INPS</p> <p>Actions of policy awareness at the political level on the importance of the management and collection of data</p> <p>Promotion of the statistical culture with educational interventions in schools for the public administration and “ad hoc” political actions for the long period</p>	<p>Meetings to coordinate action at the regional level to solicit interventions at the national level</p>	<p>Sample of longitudinal analysis</p>	<p>Meetings at the level of the territorial Council for Immigration</p>
<p>Level of intervention (provincial/municipal statistical offices, national statistical institutes, etc.)</p>	<p>Provincial statistical offices and other offices</p> <p>The statistical office of the province was set up with the intent to</p>	<p>National level (both for the statistical data and the administrative ones)</p> <p>Local level to promote the</p>	<p>Provincial level: CINFORMI, PAT, Statistical Office of the Municipality of Trento and Statistical Service PAT</p>	<p>Provincial and national level</p>

	integrate and collect data at the local level; it should therefore coordinate the whole statistics at the provincial level	dialogue among bodies (INPS in primis)		
Relevant Stakeholders (statistical offices, administrations, etc.)	Labor Agency and Observatory for the Labor Market, municipal office for studies and statistics	Ministry of Labor, ISTAT, Statistical Service PAT	Autonomous Province of Trento, City of Trento, CIFORMI, PAT, Immigrant Associations (for the identification of subjects to be interviewed)	Commissioner of the Government of the Autonomous Province of Trento, PAT, territorial Council (trade unions, etc.)
Political authorities relevant for the project's approval	Autonomous Province of Trento and ISTAT	Ministry of Labor, Commission of State and Region	Council of the Autonomous Province of Trento on proposal of the Councilship for health and social solidarity	Ministry of Interior
Possible earlier attempts to face the problem	At the moment INPS assigns qualitative standards for the collection of data to the province when a project is started up with funds coming from the EU and the province or from private subjects. With reference to the INPS guidelines, the province can put in place limitations to the projects. The project "Young Guarantee" and the networks of services are starting to work in a more coordinated way	Administrative data: some attempts in the past at the regional level, but some regions have not been able to provide data on the start-ups Some regions organize periodical meetings to share data (on hiring, etc.)	Earlier studies on foreign students and their educational careers	No attempt
Expected results of the proposed activities in the short period (2/3 years)	Improvement of data collection on immigrants	One could think of developing similar analyses to the ones that are currently being conducted with ISTAT	Monitoring of the situation of a sample of young foreigners; this project has already been	In September 2014: organization of the monitoring; meeting to promote the awareness on the challenges produced by the

		<p>data on employment in order to improve the possibilities to compare data and make a comparison on the national level available</p> <p>ISTAT has already given its availability to the provision of more disaggregated data</p>	started up	migratory phenomenon in the province
Expected results of the proposed activities on the long term (6/8 years)	They depend on the ways in which the central level and the administrative databases will organize in order to coordinate themselves; at the moment they are disconnected		A study has been made operative with the collaboration of immigrant associations	Making the monitoring operative
Potential risks and proposed solutions to overcome them (economic sustainability, etc.)	<p>Lack of will and initiative at the political level and at the level of the bodies that are involved in the collection and management of data. Lack of will to communicate among themselves and share data</p> <p>To overcome the first problem, best practices, policy awareness initiatives, etc. To overcome the second risk, SPOT projects and ad hoc initiatives should be put in place to further dialogue</p>		Privacy problem. Recourse to a legal “loophole.” One may think of asking the consent of people who accept to participate to the study when they register themselves at local offices (for instance CINFORMI)	The key-factor is represented by the level of involvement of the different actors that are part of the territorial Council. The risk is that they may show little interest and collaboration
Connection with national/European/transnational policies				Connection with the policies of the Ministry of Interior

Viability and financial sustainability	Potentially economic sustainability is not a problem. The management of the data is at the basis of different projects and can therefore be applied to different budgets	Potentially economic sustainability is not a problem. The activities can be realized with the resources that are already available	Potentially economic sustainability is not a problem. The budget that would be used is that of the CINFORMI	Action at no cost. One could use FEI Funds
Implementation of the monitoring (who would be charged of monitoring the activity in the future?)	Statistical Service of the Autonomous Province of Trento	Statistical Service of the Autonomous Province of Trento (for the management of databases)	CINFORMI	Ministry of Interior
Work in progress (are there similar actions that have already been planned but have not been implemented yet?)	Open DATA, on the basis of an existing directive which promotes the online publication of all data collected by public administrations	Multi-regional statistics (informal intervention)	No work in progress There is a draft of the document that CINFORMI will submit to the provincial Council with the description of the actions and a steering document drafted by the Commission for the Study of Intercultural Education and Citizenship	The monitoring of data has already been implemented and the territorial Council has been renovated

5. SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

For each of the problematic aspects identified in the previous paragraph, it is important to clarify the strategic steps to be taken to face the challenge represented by these problems, their impact on the medium and long term, the potential risks in the resolution of the challenges, and the sequence of actions to be implemented.

With respect to the **labor market**, the problems detected (both of statistical nature and related to the management of administrative data) require first and foremost a specific action targeted toward national coordination and capable of improving communication among the different structures and bodies. From the peripheral levels a request for collaboration must reach the central level, so that the statistical and administrative data collected at the regional and provincial level (e.g. those on start-ups) can be periodically shared and be used at the national level. The Ministry of Labor represents the crucial junction. The central action of sharing regional and provincial data would not require additional resources, since this could be achieved with the material that is already available.

Regarding the related aspect of the exchange of databases, the actions to be taken at the provincial and national level should provide rules on the ability to monitor territorial projects in a standardized manner; in this way, the managing body would be able to communicate the results achieved through the various projects.

Concerning the **second generations**, one could imagine to develop a longitudinal survey on the transitions from school to work. The survey would follow year after year the youth component in the province (with a particular attention toward the foreign population), in order to reconstruct in retrospect the paths of education, training, and integration into the provincial labor market. This would offer a useful support that could be used by local policy makers interested in studying the levels of inclusion of the Trentino system and the possible presence of discrimination and segregation. A problematic aspect of the survey is represented by the construction of the sample of young people to be involved. If we privilege the municipal level, it is currently complex and problematic to solve the disconnection between Census and demographic data and therefore to calculate and get detailed information on this population (for example if we cross the age-related variable and that relating to citizenship). The City of Trent would not be able to follow a panel and would therefore have to outsource the sample extraction. The experience of the IPRASE might, however, constitute an important point of reference; for a project on school orientation, it indeed carried out a survey on a sample of about 3,500 students living in the Province of Trento and being in transition (from elementary school to the secondary school, and from the latter to post-diploma training and employment).

If the construction of the panel is hardly feasible, one could think of engaging in the project local immigrant associations and identifying through them the young people to interview. Here, however, the risk would be to introduce a high effect of distortion on the selection of the people concerned. Even the issue of privacy may constitute a potential risk, since there are no univocal and totally anonymous codes to identify the subjects: in this regard, one might think of asking people to consent to be contacted for the survey during their access to provincial branches (for example, CINFORMI). A document relating to the activities directed to second generation members, which will be submitted to the provincial Council, is already being drafted; it is reasonable to expect that in the medium term the survey on the transition school-to-work will be implemented and that in the long run this study will be institutionalized.

With reference to the monitoring and reading of a set of variables on foreign presence, as proposed by the Commissioner of the Government of the Province of Trento, the organization of this activity has been already planned by autumn 2014. There are two main aspects that can have an effect on this activity. The first refers to the availability of members of the territorial Council to produce a reading of statistical information collected by the Commission, and thus to their level of awareness regarding the importance of this activity, which also refers more in general to their awareness of the importance of the migratory phenomenon and of the challenges produced by it. The second one is related to the difficulty of collecting data, in particular those on EU-citizens residing at the municipal level: Cities find it very difficult to provide data on residents by 31.12, since some registry entries in real time are not successful (after assessment of usual residence); in addition to that, in the personal data extractions, one normally finds only the birthplace, the prevailing citizenship and the last variation of residence, without the indication of other possible address changes and citizenships.

ANNEX 1: Stakeholder events, scholarly analyses and policy documents used to develop the strategy proposal.

<p>The SEEMIG strategy proposal has been developed using/referring to the following stakeholder events, scholarly analyses and policy documents, detailed SEEMIG analyses:</p>
<p>SEEMIG STAKEHOLDER EVENTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Training – March, 11 2014, Department of Sociology of the University of Trento, ISTAT, Observatory of the Labor Market of the Autonomous Province of Trento, Clinical Epidemiology Service of the Provincial Agency for Sanitary Services, Statistical Service of the Autonomous Province of Trento, Studies and Statistics Office of the City of Trento ✓ Foresight Exercise – January, 17 2014, Councillorship for Youth Policies of the Town of Brentonico, Councillorship for Social Policies of the Community of the Non Valley, Councillorship for Social Policies of the Community of the Lagarina Valley, Cultural Association Albanian Women “Teuta”, Association Moldova-Italy “Arcobaleno”, Trentino Association for the Welcoming of Foreigners, Astalli Center, Information Center for Immigration of the Autonomous Province of Trento, CGIL, Council of the Autonomous Province of Trento, Città Aperta Cooperative, Department of Economy and Management of the University of Trento, Department of Sociology of the University of Trento, FIM CISL, Observatory of the Labor Market of the Autonomous Province of Trento, Presidency of the Community of the Lakes Valley, Clinical Epidemiology Service of the Provincial Agency for Sanitary Services, Employment Service of the Autonomous Province of Trento, Statistical Service of the Autonomous Province of Trento, Studies and Statistics Office of the City of Trento ✓ Master Class – April, 16 2014, Registry Office of the Town of Rovereto, Observatory of the Labor Market of the Autonomous Province of Trento, Clinical Epidemiology Service of the Provincial Agency for Sanitary Services, Service for Infancy and Elementary Education of the Autonomous Province of Trento, Statistical Service of the Autonomous Province of Trento, Studies and Statistics Office of the City of Trento ✓ Focus Group – April, 29 2014, Center for Studies and Research IDOS, CGIL, Città Aperta Cooperative, FIM CISL, ISTAT, Observatory of the Labor Market of the Autonomous Province of Trento, Veneto Employment ✓ Local Roundtable – June 17, 2014, Employment Agency of the Autonomous Province of Trento, Information Center for immigration of the Autonomous Province of Trento, Commissioner of the Government of the Autonomous Province of Trento, IPRASE Trentino, Observatory of the Labor Market of the Autonomous Province of Trento, Employment Service of the Autonomous Province of Trento, Statistical Service of the Autonomous Province of Trento, Studies and Statistics Office of the City of Trento
<p>REFERENCED SCHOLARLY ANALYSES AND POLICY DOCUMENTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Migration Strategy (if it exists) • National Population Strategy (if it exists) • National Labour Market Strategy (if it exists) • IOM Migration Profile (if it exists) • Local Development Strategy (if it exists)

- ✓ Ambrosini M., Boccagni P. and Piovesan S. (2013), *L'immigrazione in Trentino. Rapporto annuale 2013*, Trento, Cinformi – Provincia autonoma di Trento, www.cinformi.it.
- ✓ Fondazione ISMU (2013), *Diciannovesimo Rapporto sulle migrazioni*, Milano, FrancoAngeli.
- ✓ Servizio Statistica della Provincia autonoma di Trento (2013), *Quadro socio-economico del Trentino attraverso un insieme di indicatori*, www.statistica.provincia.tn.it
- ✓ Speciali I. (2013), *La dinamica strutturale del mercato del lavoro in provincia di Trento e l'alternarsi dei cicli nei trenta anni*. In Agenzia del Lavoro – Osservatorio mercato del lavoro, *XXVIII Rapporto sull'occupazione in provincia di Trento*, Milano, FrancoAngeli.

DETAILED SEEMIG ANALYSES (*pick the relevant items*)

SEEMIG project outputs are available under <http://seemig.eu/index.php/downloads-project-outputs>:

- Conceptual framework for modelling longer term migratory, labour market and human capital processes
- ✓ Dynamic historical analysis of migratory, labour market and human capital processes – country report for *Italy*
- Dynamic historical analysis of migratory, labour market and human capital processes - synthesis report
- ✓ Analysis of existing migratory data production systems and data sources – country report for *Italy*, local chapter on the province of Trento
- ✓ Action Plan to improve and enhance the migratory data production system and data sources in *Italy*
- Analysis of existing migratory data production systems and data sources – synthesis report
- Surveying emigration - report on the first stage of the pilot study in Hungary and Serbia
- Comparative analysis of existing major population projections
- Population projections and forecasts in Hungary and Slovakia
- Foresight synthesis report
- ✓ Developing future scenarios of demographic, migratory and labour market processes – National Foresight Report in Italy