

PART 4. FLOWS AND THE EU

Italy



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Italy

1. Migration flows in the past.¹

Emigration has been part of Italy's history almost since unification in 1861. Unlike the United States (in 1776), France (in 1789) and Britain (in 1681), Italy didn't really experience a "bourgeois revolution". Even in the mid 19th Century, Italy was marginally engaged in industrial capitalism while some regions (in the south and in northeast) were almost entirely excluded from the economic process of change. Unlike other European countries, most Italian citizens were in farming and employed on large landed properties. With the emergence of New World economies, masses of Italian farmers left the country between the mid 19th century and the First World War to seek fortune abroad in more advanced industrialized European countries and in the Americas. Typically, the emigrants' level of qualification was low and the driver of emigration was extreme poverty. In turn, stronger economic conditions and the lack of skilled workers in the receiving countries allowed many of the Italian migrants to attain economic and social status much higher than they could reach in Italy. This brought about a chain-migration process, generated by family and friendship networks further and increasing the migration volume.

However, "elite migrants" including noblemen, professionals and scholars were forced to leave Italy because of economic or political reasons. The Italian economy may have been streamlined and improved with the emigration of excess unskilled labor, but it came with a cost — the loss of persons with high qualifications and entrepreneurial skills. That said, it is likely these same persons may not have met with the same success had they remained in Italy.

The modern "brain drain" from Italy was precipitated by the political and racial persecutions of the fascist regime of the early 20th century. Voluntary migrations of unqualified workers had started to decrease with the rise of the world economy crisis that reach its peak in 1929. Many receiving countries restricted immigration to reduce growing unemployment (see, e.g., Segall, 1993) and many emigrants were forced to return to Italy. However, at the same time, the fascist regime brought to power in 1922 in Italy practiced repression of all opposition, beginning with intellectuals. Beginning then in the early 1920s, scholars left Italy to avoid fascist policies. The outward flow of Italian intellectuals reached its peak in 1938, with the introduction of laws targeted against Jewish persons. Historically, Italy's Jewish community represented a significant share of the Italian intellectuals. Most of the Italian physicists were linked with the Jewish community and they left the country when they were expelled from the Italian universities. The role of Fermi² and his school in the development of the atomic physics and its applications in United States is the obvious example (see, e.g. Laura Fermi, 1970).

2. Migration Flows After the Second World War

After the end of the Second World War, the Italian academic system was left suffering from the lack of qualified human resources. Intellectuals had left under the fascist regime. This was followed by another drain of Italian scientists and engineers after the war. Although a

¹ This paper was prepared by S. Avveduto and M.C. Brandi for CNR-IRPPS for the project *The Brain Drain - Emigration Flows of Qualified Scientists*

² Fermi himself was not Hebrew, but his wife and many of his coworkers were.

study of flows of voluntary migration of indeterminate numbers of university professors and intellectuals (who worked under the fascist regime) has not been carried out in depth, there is evidence of the drain of Italian scientific and engineering human resources). For example, a research institute on development of new weapon systems of the Argentine army contracted at least 65 Italian engineers and technicians along with many German specialists (Potash and Rodriguez, 1999).

Emigration flows of Italian intellectuals continued after the end of World War II until the 1970s when outflow slowed somewhat. Although this flow has not been thoroughly documented, it can be said, in general, emigration flows both in direction of Central and Northern Europe and non-European countries (mainly the United States, Canada and Australia) continued for some twenty five years after the end of the war. The outward flow did decline in relation with the improvement and growth of the Italian economy. Skilled persons continued to leave Italy but considerably below the levels seen around World War II.

A key factor behind the drop in Italian skilled migration was the rapid development of the Italian university and public research system which began in the early 1950s. In the decade between 1959 and 1969 alone, the public budget for scientific research increased from 55 billion to 422 billion Lire. During the same period, Italy became one of the most active financial partners of international research institutions; public companies (mainly in the oil and chemicals sector) increased their research budget by 161% (Berlinguer, 1970). The Italian “economic miracle” of the 1960s was led by mature industrial sectors such as automotive, steel, basic chemistry and textile industries. This in turn shackled the development of a diverse labor market demand for skills. As a result, the university and public research sector never reached the budget levels of other OECD countries and skilled emigration flow continues to today.

Switzerland attracted a significant share of emigrating Italian professionals in the 1960s. In 1966 alone, some 2,000 Italian engineers and 540 Italian physicians obtained Swiss nationality. These figures are probably somewhat low — they come from the archives of the Swiss Army and are limited to men assuming the Swiss nationality after a very long staying (of order of decades) in Switzerland as annual immigrants (OECD, 1973). The flow of Italian scientists, technicians and engineers to North America was also active. Between 1963 and 1967, 222 engineers, 223 physicians and 183 natural scientists moved from Italy to the United States and 137 Italian scholars, 107 engineers and 34 physicians moved to Canada (OECD, 1973). Though these are relatively small figures, they represent a significant share of the Italian human resources for science and technology, given the limited number of Italian scientists and technicians in these years (in 1970, only 6 per 10,000 inhabitants, while in the same year they were 29 per 10,000 in the UK, 26 per 10,000 in the Netherlands, and 22 per 10,000 in Sweden, (Berlinguer, 1970)).

3. The Current Situation

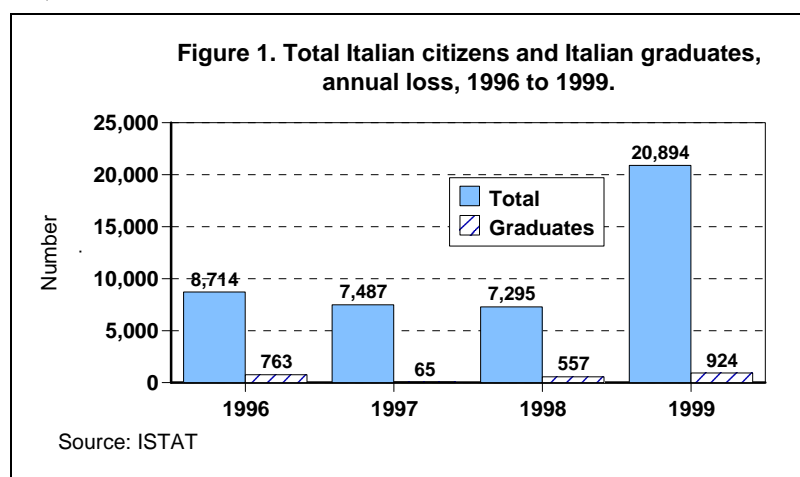
There are a few databases on Italian skilled migrations. Fortunately, over the last decade, the phenomenon of the brain drain from Italy received growing political attention. CENSIS (2002) carried out a survey on a sample of 1996 researchers working abroad; 511 useful responses were received. The authors admit the limitations of the results — it is not possible to evaluate the significance of the sample given that the actual universe is unknown. The results of the survey reveal non-homogeneous opinions concerning the respondents’ experiences

abroad and their intentions to return to Italy, but the reasons for departure appear similar for the most of the sample: difficulty in the access to and progression in a career in the Italian scientific environment. Similar results were obtained by an earlier survey of the Italian Association of Research Doctors and Graduated Students (ADI, 2001).

To our knowledge, the only quantitative study on the brain drain from Italy during the last decade is the one by Becker, Ichino and Peri (2001). This study considered Italian graduates taken off the City Registry because of a move abroad and those registered in the same databases coming from abroad between 1990 and 1998. They compared these figures with the total population of Italian graduates and with the total flows of Italian emigrants returning home from abroad in the same period. The analyses revealed the number of Italian graduates leaving the country is increasing in absolute number, as a percentage of the number of Italian citizen graduating yearly and as a percentage of the total Italian emigrants in the same year.

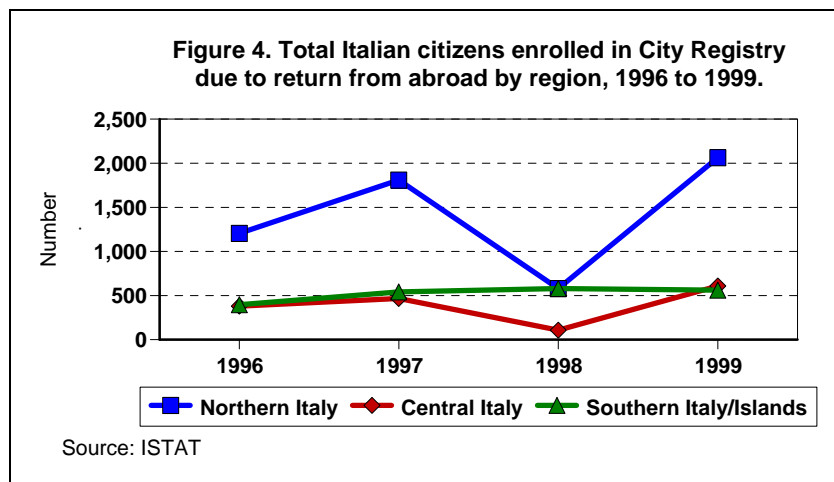
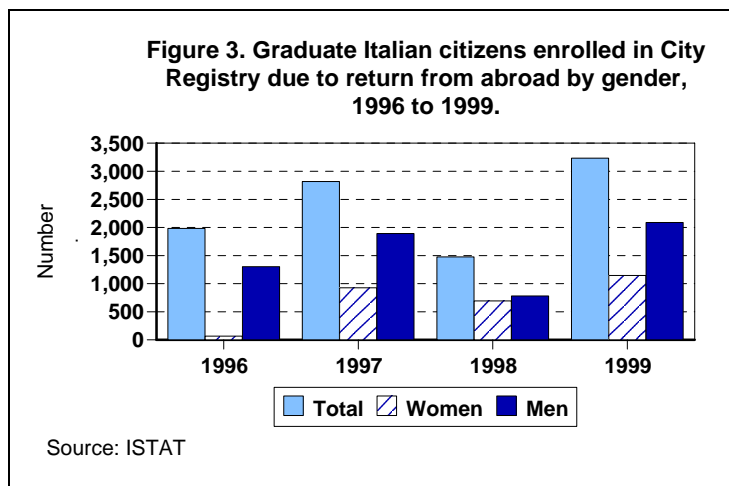
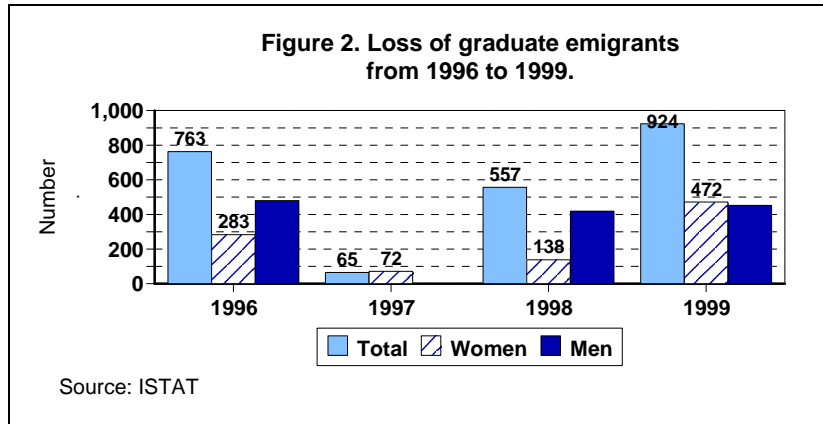
The main problem in measuring the Italian brain drain is the evaluation of the actual dimension of the phenomenon. Useful data are available from annual abstracts compiled by the Italian Institute of Statistics (ISTAT) from the information recovered by the Italian City Registries concerning Italian citizens cancelled from the “Population Registry” of their hometowns due to a move abroad or enrolled in these Registries arriving from abroad. The database is disaggregated by level of education and by sex. Unfortunately, it does not record the profession of the migrant or the country receiving the migrant. Another limitation is the database does not contain all people moving abroad for shorter periods (up to a few years), the people who do not typically cancel their hometown Registry given their shorter-term mobility. The ISTAT data are therefore to considered to be under representative of actual flows.

The ISTAT database can be used to examine the flows of skilled migrants during the recent available years (1996, 1997, 1998, 1999). The data reveals that although the net flow of Italian skilled migration (i.e. the number of Italian graduates returning Italy from abroad minus the number of Italian graduate emigrants) is fluctuating from year to year; it is always negative (Figure 1).

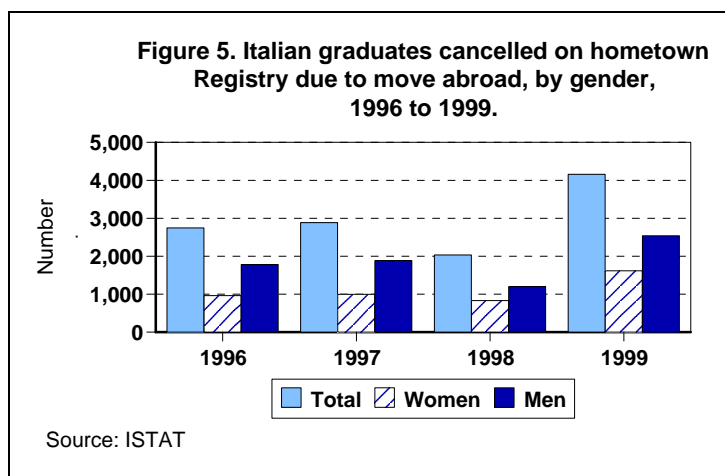


Furthermore, during the last available year (1999), we note a significant increase in the net loss of Italian graduates, as well as of the whole number Italian emigrants. As a result of this, Italy suffered a total net loss of more than 2,300 graduates during the 1996-1999 period.

We also have to consider that the yearly number of returning graduate Italian citizens (persons registering in the Registry of an Italian city returning from abroad, Figures 2, 3 and 4; Annex Tables A1, A2 and A3) more than likely also includes retired persons. This is the case for the returning population overall. The actual net loss of graduates for the Italian innovation system could thus be significantly higher than the previously reported figure. Unfortunately, the lack of information concerning the ages of the graduates included in the return flows does not allow for quantification of this phenomenon.

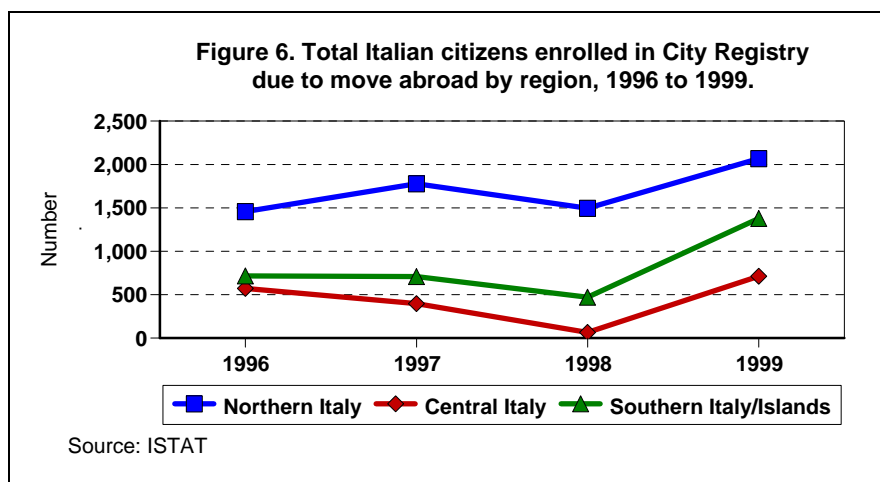


Considering only the absolute number of Italian graduates emigrating abroad yearly during the reference period, we see that it is growing (but for 1997) and reached the maximum of over 4,000 people in 1999 (Figure 5; Annex Tables A4, A5 and A6).



On average, about 3,000 Italian graduates left the country yearly. Men led the emigration flow – usually twice as many as women. However, women’s component is at a more regular pace than that of men.

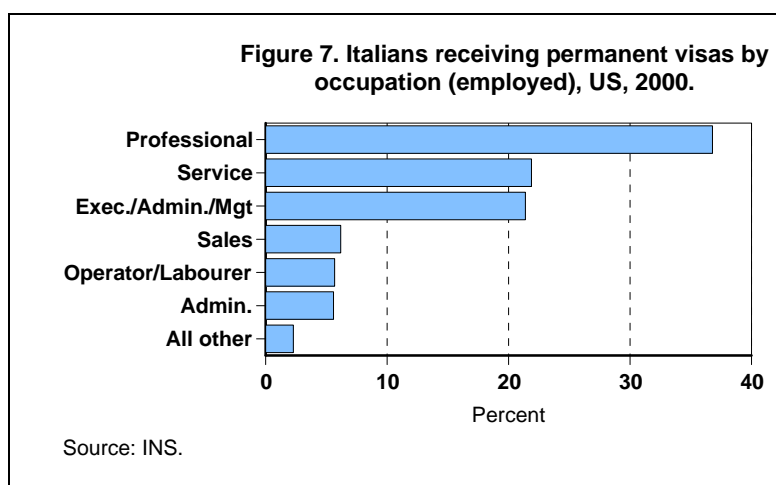
Considering the share by region of origin of the graduate emigrants fluxes in the reference period, we notice significant variations, though the Northern component remains predominant. However, in the last available year, there is a very strong increase of the Southern component (Figure 6).



Another source of information on Italian emigrants are the data sources and records of the receiving countries that typically collect some information on temporary and permanent skilled immigrants such as country of origin and skill levels. However, our experience shows that the United States’ *Immigration and Naturalization Service* (INS) is one of few agencies that make these data readily available.

Data on Italian immigrants in the US (Immigration and Naturalization Service) tell us that 2,489 Italian citizens received a permanent “immigrant” visa the US during the year 2000. Surprisingly, most of them (1,845 people) were not classified as “employed” and were thus, housewives, students, retired people, etc. (most probably admitted as immigrants because of family reunification). Inside the 644 people classified as “employed”, the dominant class is

by far that of “professionals and technicians” (237 people), followed by that of “service employees” (141), managers and other executive peoples (138). Few people were employed in low-level commercial jobs, clerks and the farmers (Figure 7, Annex Tables A7, A8 and A9)³.



In the same year, 681 professionals were admitted in the US under a temporary visa (H-1B), while another 499 had their temporary status visas renewed. Within this group, the most frequent classes are the “informatics experts” (115 new visa and 95 renewals) and engineers, architects and geologists (111 new and 80 renewed visa). A significant number of skilled Italian immigrants (96 new visa and 66 renewals) are classified in the “educational” group, including also the university professors, and in the category of “administrative specialists” (77 and 51, respectively). All the other categories include a few tens of people at maximum.

Data such as these of the US immigration services are scarce and limited (e.g. level of education nor the exact job during the Italian person’s stay in the United States) yet they can be a useful indicator with regards to informing on the fields of science as well as the most common occupations taken up by Italians going to the US, either for a short duration or longer term⁴. For example, the most common occupations for the Italian immigrants in recent times are typically those of managers and technicians.

A last source of data concerning the Italian emigrants is the “Registry of Italian Living Abroad (AIRE). This Registry is in principle organized as the Italian City Registry and is owned by the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Data, concerning birth date, sex, civil status, place of residence, formation, job of Italians living abroad are collected by Italian Consulates in this database: it thus could give a very valuable picture of the stock of Italian immigrants in a given country at a given time, but not of the evaluation of related fluxes (as all Italian Registries). However, though a significant tax reduction is foreseen for Italian officially registered as “living abroad”, only a few of the Italian emigrants register in AIRE, since it is not mandatory. The related figures are thus severely under evaluated. Even more serious problems arise by the eventual lack of information concerning the death or the move in a different country of the Italian migrants to the Italian Consulate. A number of further technical problems in the surveys affect the AIRE and this database is not reliable if it is not “calibrated” with other data (Becker et al., 2001). Because of these reasons, an in depth revision of AIRE is in

³ See also the country report on the United States provided under Part 6.

⁴ The H-1B visa is needed both to participate to a few days business meeting or scientific conference and for a research or teaching activity up to 6-years long. Furthermore, it is very common to use the H-1B visa as first step for obtaining an “immigrant” permanent visa: this is for instance the case for many PhD students.

progress. We thus decided to exclude this database from the present study.

4. Inflow qualified immigration in Italy

In the last decades, a number of studies on immigration in Italy have been carried out (e.g., Todisco, 1997). However, no regular surveys on the education and profession of immigrants to Italy are carried out. This is partly a consequence of Italian law that has not considered these parameters for the access procedure or focused on programs to attract skilled immigration. Case studies of the phenomenon are rare. A survey was conducted on foreign residents registered in Rome City Registry and the results suggest there are a number of immigrants with high qualifications and their representation among the ‘immigrants’ to Rome are considerable and yet these people are often over qualified for their job (Brandi, 2001). Data is not yet sufficient to consider the loss of Italian graduates generated by the emigration with the compensation of immigration. There is no clear evidence of Italian immigration policy and its role in supporting a possible ‘brain gain’ in the future.

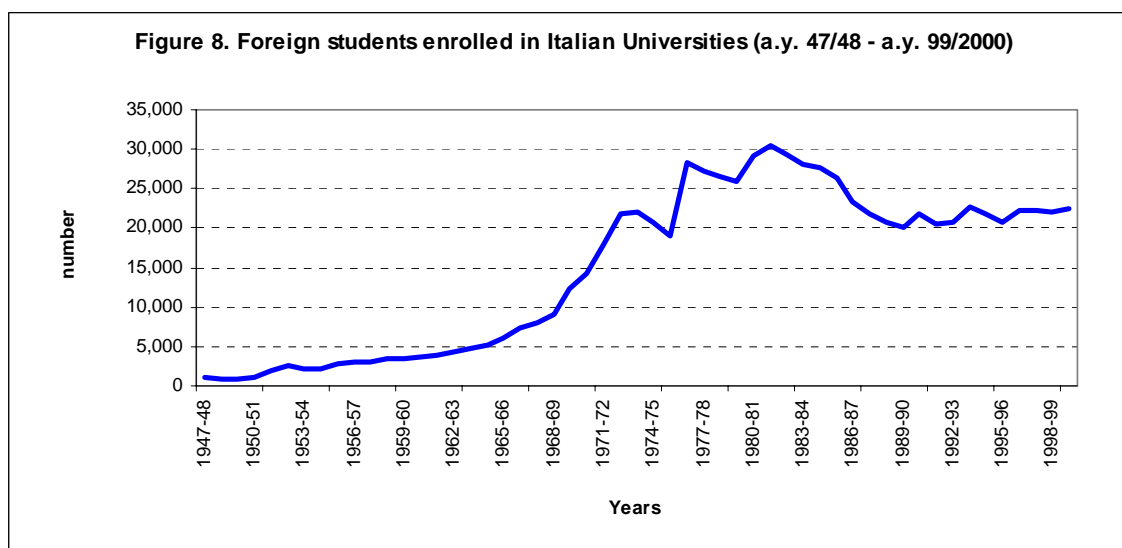
Data on qualified immigration in Italy is limited to the number of foreign students enrolled in Italian universities and the yearly number of foreigners obtaining a degree from an Italian university. It is trivial that these two figures are strongly correlated, since the trend of the foreign graduates in the Italian university obviously follows the one of the foreign students in the previous years (see, e.g. Avveduto and Brandi, 2002).

To have a clear picture of the presence of foreign students in Italian universities it is necessary to concentrate on regular enrolments to university courses and not to consider the number of students that come for short periods (summer courses, courses for foreigners, etc.) although the phenomenon is increasing and may be quite interesting for other considerations.

The presence of foreign students, as compared to the entire stock of university students, is in Italy rather low. It became significant in the early 1950s but has had a remarkable development only in the 1960s when the fellowships programme of the Foreign Affairs Ministry (MAE) increased greatly. In the academic year 1959-60, the MAE awarded 342 fellowships and five years later, 1,910.

According to a study on foreign students flows in Italy (Cammelli, 1991), the highest peak of foreign students coming from Mediterranean countries was reached in the first half of the 1960s, and although this share has always been high, the quota of European Union students has progressively increased.

It is possible to distinguish clearly the evolution of foreign students flows in Italian Universities. After the postwar period most, if not all, students were Italian, and from the early 60’s until academic year 1973-74 a constant increase in the number of foreign enrolments has been noticed in our country. After a slight decrease in the following two years the number of foreign students started to increase from 1976-77 to 1981-82, when the maximum peak was reached with over 30,000, 3.0% of total university students. Since then a continuous decline has to be registered and the minimum number of foreign students has been reached in 1991-92 (20,478 students), the same level as 20 years before. In the last decade both the number (21,000-22,000) and the relative share of foreign students remained constant (1.3%-1.4%) (Figure 8).



Two specific studies (Cammelli, 1991 and Todisco, 1997) have analysed both reasons and modalities of this evolution. According to their results the initial growth of foreign students is due to a specific policy that motivated the enrolment, while the decline can be linked to a restrictive immigration policy that took place later. In 1981-82 the Ministry for education specified a maximum number of foreign students to be admitted and made the decline more relevant. At the same time the economic and political conditions of sending countries have of course influenced the flows.

The situation of foreign students in Italy has been marked, since the early 70's, by the strong presence of Greek students, that become in some years 70% of all foreign students, and never ranked below 43%. In more than 30 years (1954-87) over 15,000 Greek student graduated in Italy (Cammelli, 1991). A number of concurrent reasons kept this number so high, starting from the political situation of Greece at that time, to the difficulty for Greek students to access courses in their universities, particularly for some disciplines such as medicine, and of course to geographical proximity.

A strong political influence on students flows has to be marked also for students coming from Middle East and specifically from Israel, Jordan, Lebanon and Iran. According to Todisco (1997), an important portion of foreign students has been in the past years made by US students, their presence has been relatively considerable since the 1950s to reach the highest level in academic year 1978-79, to decline since then regularly (1700 at the end of the 1970s, less than 700 in the 1980s). Also for these students, the change in some home regulations concerning the degrees acquired abroad (particularly in medicine) has contributed to the decline in students' number in Italian universities.

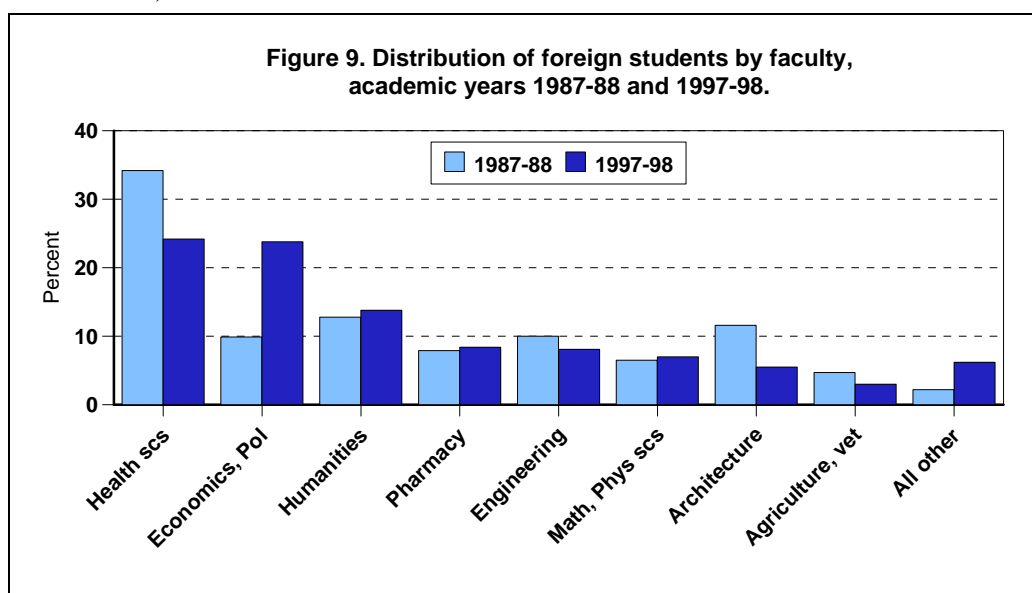
The last decade has been characterized in Italy by significant changes in the organization and structure of the higher education system. Policies have been set up to reach a higher level of decentralization and autonomy. Significant changes in immigration policies also took place.

The long experimental period since the reform of 1989 brought to a more diversified higher education system that offers a more varied set of opportunities to qualify other than the traditional 4-5 years degree course. The new organization, based on three levels of university courses (a first degree after 3 years that can be followed by 2 years for specialization and 3 for PhD) introduces also the credit system in accordance with the European standards.

In the same period the number of universities has grown and a regulation of access took place replacing the previous system of free access without any *numerous clauses*, if not for medical faculties.

The laws concerning immigration have at the same time become more restrictive. It is quite surprising to notice that in this period of great change the number of foreign students in Italian universities remained quite constant. In the decade from academic year 1990-91 to 1999-00 (last data available) a very slight growth trend occurred (Annex Table A10).

The relevant change to be noticed concerned the choice of the field of study done by foreign students. Until 1987-88, most foreign students were enrolled in medicine 34%, architecture 11.6% engineering 10% and humanities 18.6%. Since 1990-91 the decline in enrolment in medicine and architecture is constant, probably due to the restrictive access policies particularly severe for these two overcrowded faculties; the number of enrolments is relevantly growing for law (from 3.1% in 1987-88, to 11.3% in 1997-98), and for humanities (Figure 9, Annex Table A11).



It is not easy to explain this trend: the training offered in this field is necessarily strongly linked to the Italian structure of the law system and therefore it seems not easy to spend in the international labour market; besides, also in Italy this kind of qualification offers very limited work opportunities due to the ‘oversupply’ of new graduates far beyond the labour market demand. The survey carried out periodically by the National Statistics Institute shows that Italian students who graduated in this field have, 3 years after graduation, the highest unemployment rate (ISTAT, 1998). We may therefore assume that a considerable share of foreign students may be more interested in making a study experience in our country rather than acquire an easily useful competence. As the number of foreign families resident in Italy has increased during the same years, the trend could also be explained assuming that a second generation of ‘foreign students’ has been enrolled in Italian universities, following the same trend already mentioned in the case of Germany. Actually this is not the case as, in the same time period, the composition of nationalities of the students stock has not significantly changed, and most of all it does not at all coincide with the main nationalities represented in the whole migrants stock.

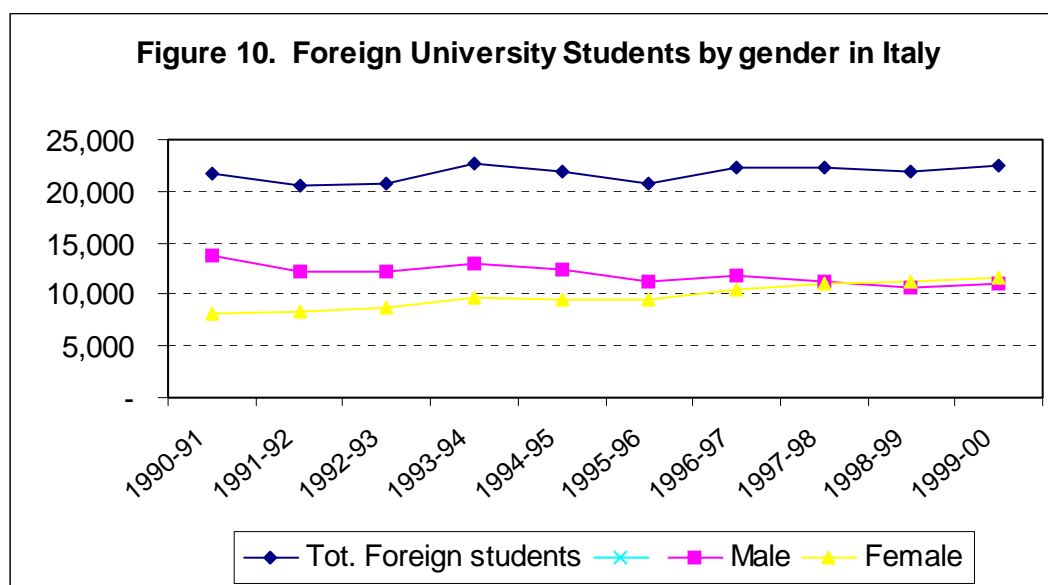
Some new nationalities (such as Cameroon) have actually added to those that have always

been present in Italy, but as in the past, the Greek share is the predominant one, one third to one quarter of all foreign students are Greek, and therefore influence strongly the whole stock. The most relevant changes in the composition are to be found in the progressive decline of the number of students coming from Middle East, Jordania, Lebanon, Iran (Avveduto, Brandi, 2002), and the rise in those coming from Albania and the nations that were once part of the Federal Republic of Jugoslavia (Annex Table A12).

In the same time period, the share of German students has constantly decreased and in the academic year 1999-00, they accounted for one third students enrolled in 1987-88. One reason of this decrease can be found in the easier mobility of students within EU, that can enrol in their nations and attend semester or and entire academic year in another country, without loosing the benefits of being enrolled in their home university.

The data on enrolment of foreign students by field of study are available only for a limited number of years and until 1996-97 as since 1998-99 the surveys on higher education are carried out by the Ministry of Education and Research (MIUR) and not by the National Statistics Institute (ISTAT) as before. This change led to some differences in the presentation of data⁵, and specifically for our interest, the data on field of study by nationality of foreign students are no longer available. Comparing the last available figures (1996-97) to those of 1993-94 it is quite clear that the shift of enrolments from the medical field and architecture to law and humanities mainly due to the choices of Greek, Albania and Middle East students, confirming our previous analysis (Annex Table A13).

Two more aspects are noteworthy: the gender distribution and the enrolment trend in new short courses (Figure 10). The incidence of female students on the total is very high and it has been constantly increasing until, in academic year 1998-99 reached more than 50%. This increase is in line with the general increase in female participation to higher education in Italy as well as in many other countries even in those where it was negligible until few years ago.



The second interesting aspect is the relevant increase in foreign students' enrolment in short

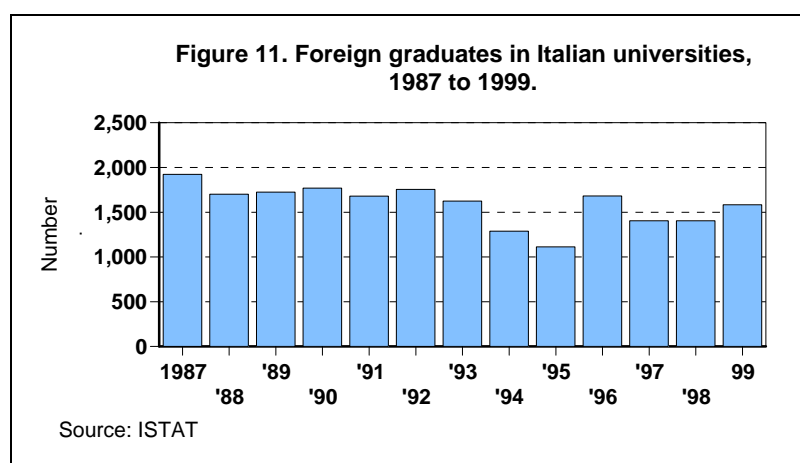
⁵ ISTAT used to collect data referring to 31 December, while MIUR refers to 31 July. For this reason a decrease in enrolments can be found for the academic year 1997-98 compared to 1996-97, which has been absorbed in the following years.

university courses since 1993-94, when the reform of the university system assigns a higher relevance and diffusion to these courses. In that academic year the number of foreign students almost triples compared to the previous year, from 600 to 1,700 new enrolments.

The country of origin of students enrolled to short term courses (first diploma) is rather different from that one of those enrolled in long term ones (second degree) (Annex Table A14). The 11 main country of origin of foreign students (in decreasing order of relevance: Greece, Albania, Yugoslavia, Switzerland, Germany, Israel, Iran, Cameroon, Lebanon, US and Jordania) make in 1999-2000 63.2% of the total of foreign students, but make only 43.6% of those enrolled in short term courses. Greek students, that still are over 35% of those enrolled in second degree courses, are only 10% of those enrolled in degree ones. This data may be an indicator of the partial success of the reform that makes Italian university more diversified and possibly more attractive.

The new immigration regulations, recently approved by the Parliament, risk to seriously interfere and obstacle the development of this process. The possibility of obtaining a visa for study reasons is has to undergo now a very heavy bureaucratic practice quite differently from what is happening in many countries that tend to ease the access of qualified human resources potentially very useful for the host country. The new regulations set up by the Ministry for Education and Research makes enrolling to an Italian University as a foreign student, quite more difficult then before, as a number of financial guarantees are requested, and the good knowledge of Italian language has been set up as a pre-requisite for entering university.

Figure 11 shows the annual number of foreign graduates in Italian university declining between 1987 and 1996. Despite a limited re-ascent in recent years, it remains below the 1987 level (Annex Tables A15, A16, A17).



A limitation of this data is there is no data concerning the share of foreign graduates in Italian universities who decide to pursue their professions in Italy. It could be supposed, for instance, that Greek graduates representing the majority of the foreign graduates from the Italian universities and usually studying here because of the restrictions in the access in Greek universities, typically return to Greece to pursue their careers. The measurement of the contribution of foreign researchers in Italian public research institutions is addressed in Part 7 — Striking a New Path, *A Pilot Survey of Foreign Researchers in Italian Research Bodies*.

5. Conclusions

Available data sets do not allow for clear conclusions on aspects of Italian skilled emigrations. In particular, data does not provide enough evidence of brain-drain or brain-gain for Italy. However, the data do provide sketches of emerging trends.

First, it is evident that the number of Italian graduates leaving the country each year for a period of time bringing about a cancellation on their hometown Registry is rising and each year is greater than the number of Italian graduates returning from abroad. On average, assuming that all Italian graduates coming back from abroad became active in the national innovation system, for the years analysed, Italy lost about 750 graduates per year. Second, data from the United States immigration files provide evidence that Italian professionals immigrating to the United States tend to be important in new technologies such as information technology. If we also take into account incoming foreign researchers in Italy which remains low, we are led to a picture of increasing intellectual emigration from Italy which in turn represents a net loss for the Italian innovation system. The supply of qualified scientists and engineers in Italy may be further affected by cuts in budgets and barriers within Italian universities and public research institutions for hiring of highly skilled professionals.

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7. Annex of Tables

Table A1. Male Italian citizens enrolled in City Registry due to return from abroad by region, 1996 to 1999.

Table A2. Female Italian citizens enrolled in City Registry due to return from abroad by region, 1996 to 1999.

Table A3. Total Italian citizens enrolled in City Registry due to return from abroad by region, 1996 to 1999.

Table A4. Male Italian citizens cancelled from hometown Registry who went abroad by source region in Italy, 1996 to 1999.

Table A5. Female Italian citizens cancelled from hometown Registry who went abroad by source region in Italy, 1996 to 1999.

Table A6. Male Italian citizens cancelled from hometown Registry who went abroad by source region in Italy, 1996 to 1999.

Table A7. Italian immigrants admitted to the United States by major occupation group, 2000.

Table A8. Italian non-immigrants on initial H-1B permits in the United States by major occupation group, 2000.

Table A9. Italian non-immigrants on continuing H-1B permits in the United States by major occupation group, 2000.

Table A10. Total university students and foreign university students by gender and academic year, Italy, 1990-91 to 1999-00.

Table A11. Foreign university students by faculty, Italy, selected years.

Table A12. The main countries of origin of foreign students enrolled in university, Italy, 1997-98 to 1999-00.

Table A13. Foreign students by faculty and country of origin, Italy, 1996-97.

Table A14. Foreign students enrolled to the ISCED 5 level courses in Italian universities, 1998-99 and 1999-00.

Table A15. Main countries of origin of foreign graduates in Italy, 1987 to 1999.

Table A16. Main countries of origin of female foreign graduates in Italy, 1987 to 1999.

Table A17. Main countries of origin of male foreign graduates in Italy, 1987 to 1999.

	1996		1997		1998		1999	
	Total	Grads	Total	Grads	Total	Grads	Total	Grads
Piemonte	971	205	1,000	239	973	146	1,115	140
Valle d'Aosta	25	7	27	3	18	1	22	5
Lombardia	1593	189	2,216	503	1,991	137	2,267	639
Trentino-Alto Adige	311	57	352	57	348	6	349	76
Bolzano-Bozen	194	39	209	43	181	1	182	48
Trento	117	18	143	14	167	5	167	28
Veneto	1077	150	1,090	143	1,082	9	1,173	176
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	536	67	568	76	556	6	489	59
Liguria	537	44	490	106	502	7	604	135
Emilia-Romagna	670	123	761	158	701	21	848	155
Toscana	578	89	575	91	544	14	691	114
Umbria	161	21	165	34	161	7	146	23
Marche	325	34	327	53	320	11	334	42
Lazio	1046	85	1,086	110	1,123	19	1,171	199
Abruzzo	426	22	434	38	430	23	442	38
Molise	155	9	127	9	139	10	142	9
Campania	1095	41	1,077	88	988	57	1,113	71
Puglia	1163	51	1,313	67	1,211	85	1,366	73
Basilicata	198	3	192	3	177	14	198	6
Calabria	706	22	651	27	664	39	733	28
Sicilia	1838	67	1,727	70	1,677	149	1,756	82
Sardegna	411	16	371	18	424	21	410	18
ITALY	13,822	1,302	14,549	1,893	14,029	782	15,369	2,088
<i>Northwest region</i>	<i>3,126</i>	<i>445</i>	<i>3,733</i>	<i>851</i>	<i>3,484</i>	<i>291</i>	<i>4,008</i>	<i>919</i>
<i>Northeast region</i>	<i>2,594</i>	<i>397</i>	<i>2,771</i>	<i>434</i>	<i>2,687</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>2,859</i>	<i>466</i>
<i>Central region</i>	<i>2,110</i>	<i>229</i>	<i>2,153</i>	<i>288</i>	<i>2,148</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>2,342</i>	<i>378</i>
<i>Southern region</i>	<i>3,743</i>	<i>148</i>	<i>3,794</i>	<i>232</i>	<i>3,609</i>	<i>228</i>	<i>3,994</i>	<i>225</i>
<i>Main Italian islands</i>	<i>2,249</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>2,098</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>2,101</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>2,166</i>	<i>100</i>

Source: ISTAT.

	1996		1997		1998		1999	
	Total	Grads	Total	Grads	Total	Grads	Total	Grads
Piemonte	583	77	589	63	649	62	763	69
Valle d'Aosta	19	2	25	4	14	-	14	1
Lombardia	1,024	85	1,321	184	1,338	113	1,470	297
Trentino-Alto Adige	208	18	180	18	194	7	209	27
Bolzano-Bozen	80	9	85	8	86	-	90	13
Trento	128	9	95	10	108	7	119	14
Veneto	802	69	838	85	883	15	843	93
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	381	32	376	40	347	9	398	46
Liguria	286	16	288	53	317	8	383	57
Emilia-Romagna	454	65	569	78	542	33	588	89
Toscana	472	69	453	72	422	18	456	73
Umbria	113	17	119	18	124	11	108	16
Marche	219	16	225	21	228	10	241	27
Lazio	777	49	846	69	842	18	860	115
Abruzzo	339	14	306	26	346	31	319	23
Molise	148	3	113	6	116	10	113	7
Campania	874	32	803	51	728	57	744	33
Puglia	887	42	946	41	876	71	950	37
Basilicata	127	3	147	6	138	17	152	6
Calabria	615	15	600	17	583	56	585	35
Sicilia	1,435	46	1,462	63	1,348	140	1,434	70
Sardegna	213	11	237	11	263	8	263	25
ITALY	9,976	681	10,443	926	10,298	694	10,893	1,146
<i>Northwest region</i>	<i>1,912</i>	<i>180</i>	<i>2,223</i>	<i>304</i>	<i>2,318</i>	<i>183</i>	<i>2,630</i>	<i>424</i>
<i>Northeast region</i>	<i>1,845</i>	<i>184</i>	<i>1,963</i>	<i>221</i>	<i>1,966</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>2,038</i>	<i>255</i>
<i>Central region</i>	<i>1,581</i>	<i>151</i>	<i>1,643</i>	<i>180</i>	<i>1,616</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>1,665</i>	<i>231</i>
<i>Southern region</i>	<i>2,990</i>	<i>109</i>	<i>2,915</i>	<i>147</i>	<i>2,787</i>	<i>242</i>	<i>2,863</i>	<i>141</i>
<i>Main Italian islands</i>	<i>1,648</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>1,699</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>1,611</i>	<i>148</i>	<i>1,697</i>	<i>95</i>

Source: ISTAT.

	1996		1997		1998		1999	
	Total	Grads	Total	Grads	Total	Grads	Total	Grads
Piemonte	1,554	282	1,589	302	1,622	208	1,878	209
Valle d'Aosta	44	9	52	7	32	1	36	6
Lombardia	2,617	274	3,537	687	3,329	250	3,737	936
Trentino-Alto Adige	519	75	532	75	542	13	558	103
Bolzano-Bozen	274	48	294	51	267	1	272	61
Trento	245	27	238	24	275	12	286	42
Veneto	1,879	219	1,928	228	1,965	24	2,016	269
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	917	99	944	116	903	15	887	105
Liguria	823	60	778	159	819	15	987	192
Emilia-Romagna	1,124	188	1,330	236	1,243	54	1,436	244
Toscana	1,050	158	1,028	163	966	32	1,147	187
Umbria	274	38	284	52	285	18	254	39
Marche	544	50	552	74	548	21	575	69
Lazio	1,823	134	1,932	179	1,965	37	2,031	314
Abruzzo	765	36	740	64	776	54	761	61
Molise	303	12	240	15	255	20	255	16
Campania	1,969	73	1,880	139	1,716	114	1,857	104
Puglia	2,050	93	2,259	108	2,087	156	2,316	110
Basilicata	325	6	339	9	315	31	350	12
Calabria	1,321	37	1,251	44	1,247	95	1,318	63
Sicilia	3,273	113	3,189	133	3,025	289	3,190	152
Sardegna	624	27	608	29	687	29	673	43
ITALY	23,798	1,983	24,992	2,819	24,327	1,476	26,262	3,234
<i>Northwest region</i>	<i>5,038</i>	<i>625</i>	<i>5,956</i>	<i>1,155</i>	<i>5,802</i>	<i>474</i>	<i>6,638</i>	<i>1,343</i>
<i>Northeast region</i>	<i>4,439</i>	<i>581</i>	<i>4,734</i>	<i>655</i>	<i>4,653</i>	<i>106</i>	<i>4,897</i>	<i>721</i>
<i>Central region</i>	<i>3,691</i>	<i>380</i>	<i>3,796</i>	<i>468</i>	<i>3,764</i>	<i>108</i>	<i>4,007</i>	<i>609</i>
<i>Southern region</i>	<i>6,733</i>	<i>257</i>	<i>6,709</i>	<i>379</i>	<i>6,396</i>	<i>470</i>	<i>6,857</i>	<i>366</i>
<i>Main Italian islands</i>	<i>3,897</i>	<i>140</i>	<i>3,797</i>	<i>162</i>	<i>3,712</i>	<i>318</i>	<i>3,863</i>	<i>195</i>

Source: ISTAT.

Table A4. Male Italian citizens cancelled from hometown Registry who went abroad by source region in Italy, 1996 to 1999.

Region of origin	1996		1997		1998		1999	
	Total	Grads	Total	Grads	Total	Grads	Total	Grads
Piemonte	1,414	309	1,461	289	1,322	150	1,473	132
Valle d'Aosta	30	6	43	8	41	-	49	4
Lombardia	2,360	289	2,527	396	2,726	762	3,082	528
Trentino-Alto Adige	472	42	473	54	387	5	444	64
Bolzano-Bozen	347	33	305	27	273	-	296	33
Trento	125	9	168	27	114	5	148	31
Veneto	997	148	1,009	137	990	5	1,112	148
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	484	52	555	63	521	12	574	96
Liguria	661	45	729	142	392	7	810	146
Emilia-Romagna	779	114	839	126	805	10	961	171
Toscana	613	81	817	113	632	15	719	122
Umbria	134	16	117	17	136	1	168	23
Marche	244	22	374	58	320	3	297	53
Lazio	2,638	228	604	68	1,235	9	1,714	240
Abruzzo	321	26	260	22	300	8	346	32
Molise	183	7	162	6	140	2	176	8
Campania	1,274	71	1,547	78	1,293	20	2,506	112
Puglia	1,704	87	2,227	69	1,948	36	3,041	155
Basilicata	210	14	301	6	276	7	349	8
Calabria	1,262	37	1,501	32	1,590	48	3,753	188
Sicilia	3,837	161	3,717	161	3,515	91	5,471	244
Sardegna	431	27	647	41	619	10	1,261	66
ITALY	20,048	1,782	19,910	1,886	19,188	1,201	28,306	2,540
<i>Northwest region</i>	<i>4,465</i>	<i>649</i>	<i>4,760</i>	<i>835</i>	<i>4,481</i>	<i>919</i>	<i>5,414</i>	<i>810</i>
<i>Northeast region</i>	<i>2,732</i>	<i>356</i>	<i>2,876</i>	<i>380</i>	<i>2,703</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>3,091</i>	<i>479</i>
<i>Central region</i>	<i>3,629</i>	<i>347</i>	<i>1,912</i>	<i>256</i>	<i>2,323</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>2,898</i>	<i>438</i>
<i>Southern region</i>	<i>4,954</i>	<i>242</i>	<i>5,998</i>	<i>213</i>	<i>5,547</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>10,171</i>	<i>503</i>
<i>Main Italian islands</i>	<i>4,268</i>	<i>188</i>	<i>4,364</i>	<i>202</i>	<i>4,134</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>6,732</i>	<i>310</i>

Source: ISTAT.

Table A5. Female Italian citizens cancelled from hometown Registry because of abroad by Italian region of origin, 1996 to 1999.

Region of origin	1996		1997		1998		1999	
	Total	Grads	Total	Grads	Total	Grads	Total	Grads
Piemonte	735	100	746	103	768	82	971	86
Valle d'Aosta	17	2	20	2	26	1	23	2
Lombardia	1,227	118	1,387	164	1,664	414	2,000	252
Trentino-Alto Adige	199	20	287	33	268	5	343	53
Bolzano-Bozen	132	14	176	18	180	1	239	32
Trento	67	6	111	15	88	4	104	21
Veneto	639	85	664	83	635	4	780	97
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	342	51	376	29	369	13	458	78
Liguria	342	21	401	60	263	7	522	78
Emilia-Romagna	493	55	557	89	570	19	682	132
Toscana	365	52	542	83	435	15	486	85
Umbria	75	16	62	9	86	2	117	19
Marche	167	24	198	23	192	11	201	29
Lazio	1,565	133	370	27	828	10	1,130	141
Abruzzo	195	19	174	15	195	16	248	30
Molise	132	6	120	8	105	10	149	4
Campania	902	47	1,015	40	821	31	1,502	79
Puglia	1,089	48	1,403	53	1,257	40	1,979	109
Basilicata	116	5	161	6	167	5	182	6
Calabria	828	17	997	19	985	66	2,471	118
Sicilia	2,757	124	2,674	121	2,428	78	3,783	158
Sardegna	279	21	415	31	372	3	823	62
ITALY	12,464	964	12,569	998	12,434	832	18,850	1,618
<i>Northwest region</i>	<i>2,321</i>	<i>241</i>	<i>2,554</i>	<i>329</i>	<i>2,721</i>	<i>504</i>	<i>3,516</i>	<i>418</i>
<i>Northeast region</i>	<i>1,673</i>	<i>211</i>	<i>1,884</i>	<i>234</i>	<i>1,842</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>2,263</i>	<i>360</i>
<i>Central region</i>	<i>2,172</i>	<i>225</i>	<i>1,172</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>1,541</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>1,934</i>	<i>274</i>
<i>Southern region</i>	<i>3,262</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>3,870</i>	<i>141</i>	<i>3,530</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>6,531</i>	<i>346</i>
<i>Main Italian islands</i>	<i>3,036</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>3,089</i>	<i>152</i>	<i>2,800</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>4,606</i>	<i>220</i>

Source: ISTAT.

Table A6. Total Italian citizens cancelled on hometown Registry due to move abroad, by region, 1996 to 1999.

Region of origin	1996		1997		1998		1999	
	Total	Grads	Total	Grads	Total	Grads	Total	Grads
Piemonte	2,149	409	2,207	392	2,090	232	2,444	218
Valle d'Aosta	47	8	63	10	67	1	72	6
Lombardia	3,587	407	3,914	560	4,390	1,176	5,082	780
Trentino-Alto Adige	671	62	760	87	655	10	787	117
Bolzano-Bozen	479	47	481	45	453	1	535	65
Trento	192	15	279	42	202	9	252	52
Veneto	1,636	233	1,673	220	1,625	9	1,892	245
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	826	103	931	92	890	25	1,032	174
Liguria	1,003	66	1,130	202	655	14	1,332	224
Emilia-Romagna	1,272	169	1,396	215	1,375	29	1,643	303
Toscana	978	133	1,359	196	1,067	30	1,205	207
Umbria	209	32	179	26	222	3	285	42
Marche	411	46	572	81	512	14	498	82
Lazio	4,203	361	974	95	2,063	19	2,844	381
Abruzzo	516	45	434	37	495	24	594	62
Molise	315	13	282	14	245	12	325	12
Campania	2,176	118	2,562	118	2,114	51	4,008	191
Puglia	2,793	135	3,630	122	3,205	76	5,020	264
Basilicata	326	19	462	12	443	12	531	14
Calabria	2,090	54	2,498	51	2,575	114	6,224	306
Sicilia	6,594	285	6,391	282	5,943	169	9,254	402
Sardegna	710	48	1,062	72	991	13	2,084	128
ITALY	32,512	2,746	32,479	2,884	31,622	2,033	47,156	4,158
<i>Northwest region</i>	<i>6,786</i>	<i>890</i>	<i>7314</i>	<i>1,164</i>	<i>7,202</i>	<i>1,423</i>	<i>8,930</i>	<i>1,228</i>
<i>Northeast region</i>	<i>4,405</i>	<i>567</i>	<i>4760</i>	<i>614</i>	<i>4,545</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>5,354</i>	<i>839</i>
<i>Central region</i>	<i>5,801</i>	<i>572</i>	<i>3084</i>	<i>398</i>	<i>3,864</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>4,832</i>	<i>712</i>
<i>Southern region</i>	<i>8,216</i>	<i>384</i>	<i>9868</i>	<i>354</i>	<i>9,077</i>	<i>289</i>	<i>16,702</i>	<i>849</i>
<i>Main Italian islands</i>	<i>7,304</i>	<i>333</i>	<i>7453</i>	<i>354</i>	<i>6,934</i>	<i>182</i>	<i>11,338</i>	<i>530</i>

Soure: ISTAT.

Table A7. Italian immigrants admitted in the United States by major occupation group, 2000.		
	Fiscal year 2000	
Total	2,489	
Occupation identified	644	100.0%
Specialty and technical	237	36.8%
Executive, administrative and management	138	21.4%
Sales	40	6.2%
Administrative support	36	5.6%
Precision production, craft and repair	11	1.7%
Operator, fabricator and laborer	37	5.7%
Farming, forestry and fishing	4	0.6%
Service	141	21.9%
No occupation and/or not reported	1,845	
Source: INS, 2002.		
Note: the figures include homemakers, students, unemployed or retired persons and all others not reported.		

Table A8. Italian non-immigrants on initial H-1B permits in the United States by major occupation group, 2000.

	Fiscal year 2000	
Total	681	
Occupation identified	666	100.0%
Computer-related	115	17.3%
Fashion model	7	1.1%
Managers and officials not elsewhere included	49	7.4%
Professional, technical and managerial	37	5.6%
Administrative specialisations	77	11.6%
Architecture, engineering and surveying	111	16.7%
Art	18	2.7%
Education	96	14.4%
Entertainment and recreation	8	1.2%
Law and jurisprudence	19	2.9%
Life sciences	37	5.6%
Mathematics and physical sciences	31	4.7%
Medicine and health	23	3.5%
Museum, library and archival sciences	3	0.5%
Religion and theology	1	0.2%
Social sciences	29	4.4%
Writing	5	0.8%
Not identified	15	

Source: INS, 2002.

Note: the figures include homemakers, students, unemployed or retired persons and all others not reported.

Table A9. Italian non-immigrants on continuing H-1B permits in the United States by major occupation, 2000.		
	Fiscal year 2000	
Total	499	
Occupation identified	491	100.0%
Computer-related	95	19.3%
Fashion model	5	1.0%
Managers and officials not elsewhere included	33	6.7%
Professional, technical and managerial	17	3.5%
Administrative specialisations	51	10.4%
Architecture, engineering and surveying	80	16.3%
Art	21	4.3%
Education	66	13.4%
Entertainment and recreation	3	0.6%
Law and jurisprudence	6	1.2%
Life sciences	32	6.5%
Mathematics and physical sciences	13	2.6%
Medicine and health	32	6.5%
Museum, library and archival sciences	3	0.6%
Religion and theology	1	0.2%
Social sciences	27	5.5%
Writing	6	1.2%
Not identified	8	
Source: INS, 2002.		

Table A10. Total university students and foreign university students by gender, 1990-91 to 1999-2000

Academic years	Foreign enrolled in University degree	Female	% female	Total Students enrolled in University degree	Female	% female	Foreign enrolled in level University degree
1990-91	21,778	8,063	37.0	1,381,361	683,855	49.5	-
1991-92	20,513	8,344	40.7	1,474,719	734,128	49.8	-
1992-93	20,811	8,660	41.6	1,518,874	772,082	50.8	349
1993-94	22,618	9,706	42.9	1,575,358	802,061	50.9	534
1994-95	21,859	9,521	43.6	1,601,873	833,164	52.0	363
1995-96	20,707	9,475	45.8	1,617,140	853,126	52.8	513
1996-97	22,342	10,500	47.0	1,694,433	912,794	53.9	660
1997-98	22,292	10,991	49.3	1,668,715	910,068	54.5	1,718
1998-99	21,973	11,237	51.1	1,590,752	881,959	55.4	1,115
1999-2000	22,575	11,621	51.5	1,560,342	871,215	55.8	1,091
<i>Source: Istat, years 90/97, Miur years 98/2000.</i>							

Faculty	1987-88	%	1990-91	%	1993-94	%	1997-1998	%
Mathematics, Physics and Natural Science	1,426	6.5	1,403	6.4	1,500	6.6	1,557	7.0
Pharmacy	1,718	7.9	1,458	6.7	1,570	6.9	1,876	8.4
Health science	7,457	34.2	6,105	28.0	5,842	25.8	5,392	24.2
Engineering	2,175	10.0	2,000	9.2	2,020	8.9	1,814	8.1
Architecture	2,534	11.6	2,009	9.2	1,599	7.1	1,223	5.5
Agriculture science	469	2.2	321	1.5	294	1.3	296	1.3
Veterinary	564	2.6	477	2.2	367	1.6	372	1.7
Economics	975	4.5	1,695	7.8	1,757	7.8	1,855	8.3
Politics Science	504	2.3	833	3.8	955	4.2	935	4.2
Law	685	3.1	1,260	5.8	1,906	8.4	2,520	11.3
Humanities science	1,871	8.6	2,384	10.9	2,621	11.6	2,607	11.7
Education science	924	4.2	872	4.0	670	3.0	472	2.1
Other faculty	475	2.2	969	4.4	1,517	6.7	1,373	6.2
Total	21,777	100.0	21,786	100.0	22,618	100.0	22,292	100.0
<i>Source: Istat.</i>								

Table A12. The main countries of origin of the foreign students enrolled in Italian University												
	Total											
Countries	1987-88	1988-89	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00
Greece	34.3	35.1	24.9	25.2	25.9	29.0	31.8	33.0	36.0	41.5	38.8	35.4
Germany	8.3	8.2	7.3	7.2	6.8	6.6	5.5	5.9	4.6	3.5	2.2	2.8
Switzerland	3.1	3.3	5.8	5.8	6.6	6.6	6.4	5.7	4.6	3.9	4.1	3.1
Former Yugoslavia	1.3	1.6	2.5	3.7	4.0	4.2	3.9	4.3	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.7
Albania	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.9	1.7	1.9	2.5	3.4	5.5	7.2	9.1
Iran	11.8	11.4	8.3	7.3	6.6	5.1	4.3	3.7	3.2	2.8	2.3	1.8
Israel	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.3	4.1	4.1	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.2	2.7
Jordan	5.1	5.4	3.4	2.8	2.8	2.0	2.2	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.6
Lyban	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.2
USA	2.8	2.3	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Camerun	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	3.0	1.6
Other	25.6	24.7	37.3	37.9	37.4	36.4	36.0	36.1	34.0	26.8	29.8	34.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total v.a.	21,777	20,682	21,788	20,513	20,811	22,618	21,859	20,707	22,342	22,292	21,973	22,575
	Female											
	1987-88	1988-89	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00
Greece	33.3	34.4	36.5	21.9	22.7	24.8	27.6	29.6	33.5	38.5	35.7	31.9
Germany	15.9	14.9	8.9	11.0	10.3	9.5	8.1	8.4	6.5	4.9	4.6	3.9
Switzerland	5.2	6.2	11.3	7.4	8.4	8.1	7.8	6.3	5.3	4.3	4.4	3.2
Former Yugoslavia	2.4	2.7	3.6	5.3	5.8	5.6	5.8	6.0	8.1	8.1	7.5	8.7
Albania	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.4	2.0	2.6	3.5	5.7	7.7	9.8
Iran	9.0	9.1	5.3	5.6	4.7	4.0	3.3	2.9	2.5	2.3	1.9	1.5
Israel	1.6	1.8	6.2	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1
Jordan	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Lyban	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
USA	3.7	3.2	5.4	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.1	1.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
Camerun	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.2	2.1
Other	27.6	26.4	21.9	43.3	42.0	41.4	41.2	40.2	36.9	31.3	33.6	36.8

Table A13. Foreign students by faculty and country of origin, Italy, 1996-97.															
Academic year 1996-97															
Country	Total		Mathematics, Physics and Natural Science	Pharmacy	Health science	Engineering	Architecture	Agriculture science	Veterinary	Economics	Politics Science	Law	Humanities science	Education science	Other
Greece	8,040	100.0	8.4	9.8	40.0	8.4	5.1	1.7	1.5	3.7	1.1	11.1	5.0	1.4	2.8
Germany	1,034	100.0	5.5	1.7	20.7	2.7	9.3	0.6	4.5	6.5	4.4	6.4	22.1	4.2	11.5
Switzerland	1,026	100.0	12.1	2.5	9.9	3.6	2.4	1.3	0.9	8.9	9.6	13.5	24.2	3.6	7.4
Iran	712	100.0	5.2	25.8	33.8	8.3	12.6	1.7	0.0	2.1	1.7	1.1	3.8	1.4	2.4
Former Jugo	1,318	100.0	13.2	2.7	6.5	7.8	4.2	0.7	0.3	14.1	6.1	3.2	28.5	2.5	10.2
Israel	813	100.0	2.0	19.9	24.7	2.3	11.9	0.0	7.4	1.0	0.7	26.7	1.1	0.4	1.8
Albania	757	100.0	2.6	1.4	29.8	1.4	3.3	0.0	2.6	18.1	2.6	23.6	10.7	0.5	3.1
Jordan	274	100.0	7.4	8.4	24.8	8.9	6.1	1.6	1.7	7.2	4.0	10.1	11.9	2.3	5.6
Lyban	358	100.0	5.0	17.9	31.8	19.0	15.6	0.8	0.3	2.2	2.2	0.6	2.8	0.3	1.4
USA	419	100.0	2.6	1.4	29.8	1.4	3.3	0.0	2.6	18.1	2.6	23.6	10.7	0.5	3.1
Total	22,342	100.0	7.4	8.4	24.8	8.9	6.1	1.6	1.7	7.2	4.0	10.1	11.9	2.3	5.6

Source: Istat.

Table A14. Foreign students enrolled to the 5 ISCED level courses in Italian Universities				
Country	1998/99		1999/2000	
	Total	F	Total	F
Greece	14.7	10.7	13.4	10.0
Germany	3.0	3.4	2.7	2.8
Switzerland	5.6	5.0	3.3	3.8
Former Yugoslavia	7.4	6.8	8.5	8.2
Albania	5.3	5.1	6.1	4.8
Iran	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.3
Israel	1.0	0.2	0.9	0.7
Jordan	0.9	0.2	1.1	0.5
Lyban	1.0	0.0	1.2	0.2
USA	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5
Camerum	4.8	4.2	4.9	4.1
Other	54.1	62.8	56.4	63.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Source: Miur.</i>				

Country	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997/19	1999
Greece	754	646	626	628	530	491	487	298	235	312	348	461
Iran	159	151	179	199	171	185	154	108	114	79	79	51
Jordan	112	108	94	93	84	80	60	38	46	45	41	26
Israel	106	94	99	85	94	80	117	99	106	106	85	97
Germany	76	67	122	117	128	146	133	98	60	130	72	85
USA	77	64	71	50	52	51	37	15	22	46	20	24
Switzerland	57	91	46	65	56	61	89	48	54	142	87	61
Lebanon	47	50	46	67	78	55	45	39	31	43	30	46
Venezuela	44	24	12	19	16	18	16	7	8	14	6	10
Fed. of Nigeria	44	34	33	30	33	39	20	19	21	13	9	8
France	41	26	34	17	23	32	44	19	36	45	43	42
Jugoslavia (1)	15	16	19	17	22	21	22	20	33	37	33	28
Romania	10	3	6	7	12	23	11	12	30	32	22	25
San Marino	8	19	23	33	32	34	32	27	28	49	36	46
Total	1,550	1,393	1,410	1,427	1,331	1,316	1,267	847	824	1,093	911	1,010
Other Countries	373	309	315	343	349	440	357	441	289	589	493	573
General Total	1,923	1,702	1,725	1,770	1,680	1,756	1,624	1,288	1,113	1,682	1,404	1,583
(1) Serbia and Montenegro												
Source: Based on ISTAT data, "Statistiche dell'Istruzione Universitaria "												

Country	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997/98	1999
Greece	219	191	187	185	141	144	130	120	89	128	133	199
Iran	28	26	34	31	43	39	38	32	31	29	24	14
Jordan	0	2	5	1	1	2	3	0	0	3	3	2
Israel	14	9	20	10	4	9	13	11	5	11	8	7
Germany	42	37	64	64	69	81	70	61	39	68	50	62
USA	28	21	20	17	15	18	13	7	9	21	7	15
Switzerland	21	40	18	31	26	22	41	24	28	65	46	26
Lebanon	4	3	4	1	9	5	3	3	4	4	4	5
Venezuela	18	7	4	9	6	3	10	6	7	6	4	7
Fed. of Nigeria	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	5	3	2	1	1
France	27	16	20	8	20	20	27	8	21	25	32	27
Jugoslavia (1)	7	8	7	12	10	11	15	12	20	26	20	14
Romania	4	0	3	6	8	16	6	6	13	23	18	19
San Marino	2	6	11	12	9	16	21	15	14	28	18	26
Total	417	367	398	388	363	388	391	310	283	439	368	424
Other countries	121	100	102	115	112	158	127	193	122	259	232	326
Grand total	538	467	500	503	475	546	518	503	405	698	600	750
(1) Serbia and Montenegro												
Source: Elaboration from Istat data, "Statistiche dell'Istruzione Universitaria "												

Country	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997/98	1999
Greece	535	455	439	443	389	347	357	178	146	184	215	262
Iran	131	125	145	168	128	146	116	76	83	50	55	37
Jordan	112	106	89	92	83	78	57	38	46	42	38	24
Israel	92	85	79	75	90	71	104	88	101	95	77	90
Germany	34	30	58	53	59	65	63	37	21	62	22	23
USA	49	43	51	33	37	33	24	8	13	25	13	9
Switzerland	36	51	28	34	30	39	48	24	26	77	41	35
Lebanon	43	47	42	66	69	50	42	36	27	39	26	41
Venezuela	26	17	8	10	10	15	6	1	1	8	2	3
Fed. of Nigeria	41	33	32	29	31	37	19	14	18	11	8	7
France	14	10	14	9	3	12	17	11	15	20	11	15
Jugoslavia (1)	8	8	12	5	12	10	7	8	13	11	13	14
Romania	6	3	3	1	4	7	5	6	17	9	4	6
San Marino	6	13	12	21	23	18	11	12	14	21	18	20
Total	1,133	1,026	1,012	1,039	968	928	876	537	541	654	543	586
Other countries	252	209	213	228	237	282	230	248	167	330	261	247
Grand total	1,385	1,235	1,225	1,267	1,205	1,210	1,106	785	708	984	804	833
(1) Serbia and Montenegro												
Source: Elaboration from Istat data, "Statistiche dell'Istruzione Universitaria "												