

Immigration to Molise: presences, and social and occupational aspects

by Renato Marinaro and Franco Pittau

1. Molise in the current national immigration context

Molise has the smallest population (319,000) of all Italian regions, after Valle d'Aosta, and the smallest number of resident foreigners (8,929 registered as residents by 31 December 2010, and 9,000 estimated by the Dossier Statistico Immigrazione a year later), a mere 0.2% of the total immigrant population (5,011,000). The foreign percentage of its resident population is considerably lower than the national average. It has nevertheless grown to 2.85—1 out of 36 residents—because it reflects an ongoing stable integration process. The growth of the foreign population has partially helped to make up for the demographic decline of native Italians, as it has at the national level. Above all, foreign immigrants have provided assistance to the elderly part of the population.

Since the phenomenon of human mobility is one of the manifestations of globalization, although not the most significant one, Molise could hardly have remained unaffected by it, although in a measure commensurate with its limited incidence on the national GDP, the lower income of its residents, the scarce opportunities offered by its job market, and also its geographic position off the main migratory routes. In such a context, immigration is not interesting for its size, as it is in other regions, but for other reasons.

Notably, it is a well-known fact that studies on the reception and integration of immigrants mostly deal with urban contexts. We know, however, that for years there has been an ongoing move away from province capitals towards the smaller agglomerates, even including distant ones. These are not mere satellites or dormitory neighborhoods of the larger towns. They offer job opportunities themselves, for example in agriculture or services to families. Under this respect, Molise, too, is an interesting case study. Many of the towns in the region have less than 1,000 inhabitants, and their population is declining further. Besides Campobasso and Isernia, there are only eight other urban centers with over five thousand inhabitants: Termoli, Venafro, Bojano, Campomarino, Larino, Montenero di Bisaccia, Riccia and Guglionesi. Molise thus offers an opportunity to study small-scale migration and highlight aspects, processes, dialectics and strategies that are not observable in large urban realities. A case in point is the different degree of accessibility to the real estate market in small urban centers and agricultural areas.

Another aspect that deserves consideration is the great fluidity of the seasonal cycles of the local economy—the tomato, fruit and olive harvests, and activities connected to commerce and the tourist and hotel sector along the coasts.

The current slowing down of Italy's growth rate—with lapses into outright recession in 2008-2009 and 2012—is affecting migratory flows. Still, immigration has not stopped and is destined to increase in the future. It is needed to ensure assistance for an aging population, to make up for a negative demographic trend, and to fill in gaps in the work force in several sectors.

2. The main statistics on foreign immigration

This section is divided into two sub-sections, because in 2010 the usual statistics on immigration were available, notably those on residence permits and residents, whereas the results of the 15th Census, carried out in 2011, are not available yet.

a) The situation at the end of 2010

In the 2002-2010 period, foreign immigration into Molise doubled, whereas it almost trebled at the national level. By 31 December 2010, the province of Campobasso had a foreign immigrant population of 6,511 (mostly in Lower Molise, where foreign immigrants are becoming a significant presence, both in numbers and socially), the province of Isernia a population of 2,418. The total foreign permanent residents in Molise are thus 8,929, not including foreigners who have acquired Italian citizenship (146 in 2010). The increase, split between births and new immigration, was of 802 in 2009 and 818 in 2010. The new immigrants came to look for work or join family members. These figures also include the children of foreign immigrants born in Italy, 110 in 2009, 116 in 2010. There are thus slightly less than a thousand second-generation immigrants in the region.

The number of women is high among them—56.8% vs. a national average of 51.8%. They are drawn by the many work opportunities in the sector of caregiving for the ill and the elderly in a region that has one of the highest population aging rates in Italy.

MOLISE. Demographic indicators based on the overall and foreign population, 2010.

Molise – Demographic indicators 2010-2050			
Year	Average age		% of foreigners on the total population
	Total population	Foreign population	
2010	44.7	34.6	2.5
2020	47.0	36.0	2.8
2050	51.0	42.0	3.0

Source: Dossier Statistico Immigrazione Caritas/Migrantes. Based on ISTAT data.

The Istat statistics relative to 2010 highlight the younger age of the foreign population, 34.6 on average, vs. 44.7 among the total population of the region. In Molise, both the average age of foreign immigrants and that of the overall population are higher than the national average; still, between the two there is a difference of 10 years. The percentage of minors among foreign immigrants is 18.9%, among the whole resident population 15.4%. The percentages of individuals aged 65 or more are, respectively, 2.5% and 21.9%. The percentage of foreigners in the population aged 0 to 17 is 3.4%, 4.9% in the 18-39 bracket, 2.4% in the 40-64 bracket, and only 0.3% in the 65 or older bracket.¹

68.8% of immigrants come from Europe (15.4 percentage points more than the national average). The percentages of immigrants from other continents are lower than the national average: 15.9% from Africa, 8.9% from Asia, 6.3% from the Americas. Only 0.1% come from Oceania.

A breakdown by states of provenance helps to gain a sense of the hierarchy of immigrant collectivities: Romania 3,112, Morocco 1,121, Albania 766, Poland 638, Ukraine 474, India 345, China 271, Tunisia 140, Macedonia 139, Bulgaria 132, Moldavia 128, Argentina 101. All the other collectivities number less than 100 members. Over the last few years, the Rumanian community has taken the lead, surpassing the Moroccan one.

This breakdown by state of origin only partly matches the situation at the national level. It shows a clear preeminence of Eastern Europe, and a polycentrism for the rest, with an especially significant presence of Moroccans and Albanians. The Chinese contingent, which is much involved in commerce, is outnumbered by the Indian one, whose members have found fruitful employment in agriculture, a sector in which Macedonians and Tunisians are also appreciated.

b) Update to 31 December 2011

The *Dossier Statistico Immigrazione* has updated its estimate of foreign presence in Molise, establishing that as of 31 December 2011 a total of 9,000 foreigners resided in Molise—essentially the same as the previous year—or 0.2% of the estimated 5 million 41 thousand at the national level.

As we mentioned above, we are still waiting for the results of the 2011 census. All we have is disaggregated statistics on non-EC foreign residents based on the archive of temporary residence permits of the Ministry of Interior as of 31 December 2011. It is these statistics we discuss here, with the caveat that the archive of temporary residence permits does not fully coincide with that of permanent residents.

At the end of 2011, there were 4,554 non-EC citizens with residence permits, 10.2% more than a year before. 72.9% were in the province of Campobasso, 27.1% in that of Isernia.

Among non-EC immigrants, there was a substantial balance between the sexes, with a slight prevalence of women (51.0%). 31.9% were aged 30 to 44; 23.6% 18 to 29; 22.2% were minors; 17.4% were aged 45 to

¹Istat, *Indicatori demografici. Anno 2010*. Communication of 24 January 2011, www.istat.it and www.demo.istat.it.

59; the remaining 4.7% were older than 60 (a decidedly lower percentage than among Italians). 53.6% were unmarried, 44.2% married.

Not counting non-EC citizens with long-term work permits (2,361), the prevalent motivation for short-term stays was work (55.8%), followed by family reasons (31.8%). Among other motivations, 5.4% were political or humanitarian refugees. Almost all of these were registered in the province of Campobasso and remarkably increased following the North African refugee emergency. 2.0% came to study, and 5.0% for various other reasons.

3. Social indicators

The percentage of children of immigrants in schools in Molise has been on the increase. While still far behind the national average—3.6% vs. 8.4%—it is higher than the southern average (2.6%). The numbers of foreign students have gone up from 746 in the 2006-2007 school year to 1,632 in 2011-2012 (+119%). Percentages are higher in primary school (33.6% of foreign students, 4.2% of the total), followed by high school (27.3%, 2.9% of the total), junior high school (21.9%, 4.0% of the total) and kindergarten/pre-school (17.2%, 3.7% of the total). 79.2% of these students go to schools in the province of Campobasso. 17.7% were born in Molise. The breakdown by nationality basically matches that for adult residents, although with different percentages: Rumanians (34% of foreign students), Moroccans (15%), Albanians (11%), Ukrainians (4%), and Poles (3%).

The obtaining of Italian citizenship by foreigners is of special importance in the integration process. Only in 10% of the 190 cases recorded by the Ministry of the Interior in 2009—which do not include foreigners born in Italy who turned eighteen in that year—is citizenship obtained thanks to long-time residency.

The most frequent claim to citizenship is marriage to Italian citizens, which account for almost a tenth of the total number of marriages of foreigners (7.2% of the 1098 marriages celebrated in 2010). When marriages are mixed, age and education barriers are much more easily broken. Evidently diversity exerts a special attraction, or one party or the other regards such differences as less decisive. If it was not for the obstacle of religion, mixed marriages with Muslim women would probably be more frequent. Mixed marriages pose more difficulties, but are also more promising, because when they are crowned with success they prove that differences can be fruitful, and this is true not only of differences between individuals, but also of those between peoples, cultures, religions and countries.

Criminal behavior is observable among immigrants as well as natives, but statistics prove that is not as common as widespread prejudice would have it. From 2005 to 2008, foreign population increased by 72.0%, while reports of crimes committed by foreign immigrants (including illegal crimes) have decreased by 25.7%. Reports of crimes committed by Rumanians, who account for about a third of foreign residents, increased much less than those of crimes committed by Italians (87.0% vs. 377.6%). Reports against Moroccans decreased by 10.1%, while the numbers of resident Moroccans increased by 26.3%. Reports against Albanians decreased by 15.0% simultaneously with a 12.2% increase of the resident Albanian population. The most frequently reported crimes committed by foreign citizens in 2008 were violent crimes (22.2%, out of which 1.0% were sexual aggressions) and property crimes (21.3%). Other notable reported crimes were drug-related (5.2%) and crimes against things (4.4%). Between 2005 and 2008, reports of all types of crimes committed by immigrants decreased, except for violent crimes (53.8%).

Remittances sent abroad by money transfers from Molise in the course of 2011 amounted to € 10,758,000 (39.4% of this was sent by Rumanians). There was thus a very slight growth, 0.4%, compared to the previous year, but it was far behind the average growth rate of the Italian South (11.9%) and of Italy as a whole (12.5%). The trend was different in 2008. Remittances amounted to € 10,247,000, an 18% increase compared to 2007, more than the southern and national average. The trend in remittance flows is influenced by the situation in the country of destination, the situation in the host country, and the degree of integration of the subject sending the money. These three factors need to be taken into account to assess the situation in the region. In the immigrants' country of origin, their remittances are mainly spent to support the family, renovate the home, send the children to school, and pay for health care. They are still only rarely used for entrepreneurial investments or local development projects, for which remittances could act as a driver.²

²Lorenzo Luatti, *Il valore delle rimesse in fase di recessione economica*, in Caritas/Migrantes, *Dossier Statistico Immigrazione 2010*, Edizioni Idos, Roma, October 2010, pp. 301-308.

As to religious affiliation, according to the estimate of the *Dossier Statistico Immigrazione 2010* by Caritas e Migrantes, 64.4% of foreign residents in the region are Christian (40.7% Orthodox, 19.6% Catholic, 4.4% Protestant or of other churches), 25.3% Muslim, and the remaining 14.6% of other religions or non-believers (4.7% Oriental religions, 0.2% traditional religions, 1.4% of other confessions or not disaggregated, 3.9% atheists and agnostics).

4. Job statistics

a) Subordinate workers

According to Inail figures, individuals born abroad who in 2011 worked officially in Molise for at least one day were 10,485 (12,0% of the regional total), 74.6% in the province of Campobasso. Having the highest percentage among Italian regions of citizens residing abroad, Molise has witnessed high returning migration. Thus, if we do not count workers born in Switzerland and Germany, traditional destinations of Molisians, the first five collectivities are Rumanians (26.1%), followed by Albanians, Moroccans, Bulgarians and Poles, with percentages ranging from 5 to 3%.

After a decline in 2010, workers born abroad have increased again, more than in 2009. Hiring has increased, but so have dismissals, the total balance being negative, with individuals expelled from the job market surpassing newly hired workers by 101 units. This means that the crisis, besides reducing occupational dynamism, has favored less permanent hiring. The most affected sectors are the industry, with a sharp reduction in the exportation of textiles and clothes (-31.8%) and, in a lesser measure (-6.8%), the chemical industry (Bancad'Italia, *L'economia del Molise*, no.16, June 2012).

46.6% of the foreign workforce is employed in the service sector, 34.1% in the industry, and 16.1% in agriculture (88.6% of which in the province of Campobasso). 70.7% of the businesses they are employed in are micro-companies (1 to 9 employees).

Women account for 43.3% of employed foreigners (2.2% more than the southern average), with a slight prevalence in the province of Isernia compared to that of Campobasso (respectively, 46.1% and 42.3%). The occupational crisis has affected women less than men, many of whom were employed in the declining construction sector.

The following data provide a picture of the distribution of immigrant workers by sector:

- Many immigrants are employed in agriculture, 16.1% of employed immigrants (the national average is 8.5%).
- Many are employed in the industry, 34.1% (the national average being 29.6%), due to the importance of the construction industry, which accounts for more than half of the industrial sector (above the national average of 13.0%). Before the crisis, the construction industry provided most job opportunities for immigrants in both provinces.
- There is a prevalence of employment of immigrants in services, although less than the national average, 46.6% vs. 57.0%, with a concentration in the tourist and hotel sector.

In both of the provinces of Molise, immigrants have mainly found employment in hotels and restaurants, commerce, family caregiving, and industry and agriculture, in this order. The areas where the highest concentrations of foreign workers is reported are Campobasso (especially the urban area) and Termoli on the coast.

A recent book examines the services provided by immigrant women to Molisan families. Its intent is to bring their valuable contribution out into the light, highlight the hardship they endure, and invite us to reflect on our relationships with the elderly and how we treat them. The conclusion is that immigrants who are forced to leave their family and lavish their affection on somebody else pay a bitter price for their relatively high standard of living.³

b) Entrepreneurs

Immigrant workers in Molise have made their presence quite felt in the free-lance sector over the last decade. Their business initiative can be regarded as a positive indication of integration, as it indicates their readiness to place their stakes on their professional capabilities and the economic resources offered by the

³Giuliana Bagnoli, *Sto in Molise e sto tranquilla*, Cosmo Iannone Editore, Isernia 2009.

host area. Immigrants' entrepreneurial dynamism has been high even in the recent crisis years. However, although it is still growing, contrary to the negative trend of the entrepreneurial activities of native Italians, a certain slowdown can be observed. In 2011, registered foreign entrepreneurs in Molise rose to 274, 11.8% of whom worked in the crafts sector. In 2010 226 were registered, and 184 in 2009. Thus, there was an increase of over 20% in the last two years. However, a comparison with other areas indicates that Molise (like Basilicata) has one of the lowest percentages of immigrant entrepreneurs among Italian regions, less than 1%, or three times less than the national average. A growth of entrepreneurship among immigrants would thus be desirable.

Of all immigrants involved in entrepreneurial activities, over half (57.7%) are company owners, 26.5 % are administrators, and 13.7% are partners. Most are Moroccan (49.6%, vs. 16% of Rumanians and 12.8% of Chinese) working in the province of Isernia. 30.7% of foreign entrepreneurs are women. All of 53.4% of these are business owners. While Moroccans are mainly involved in the commercial sector, Chinese entrepreneurs are active both in commerce and in the hotel and restaurant sector. East European immigrants prefer the construction sector.

5. Immigration and integration

Although it is hard to agree on a definition of "integration" of immigrants, arguably there is positive integration when immigrants are satisfied with their insertion in the new context and a fruitful exchange with the local population, based on mutual acceptance, has been established.

Being essentially a subjective experience of immigrants, integration can only be assessed by qualitative investigations. It is also true, however, that it is influenced by a number of objective factors, which, as a whole, can be regarded as determining an area's potential for more or less satisfactory integration. These factors include housing, jobs, having one's family along, some welfare services, schooling for children, the possibility of gaining citizenship. An immigrant may not feel integrated even under ideal conditions, but statistic indicators cannot measure such existential reactions, which only qualitative investigations can detect.

The Consiglio Nazionale dell'Economia e del Lavoro annually publishes a report entitled *Indici di integrazione degli immigrati in Italia*, which measures the potential for integration of individual regions and provinces in Italy. Their 8th Report (February 2012) is based, on the one hand, on three indexes— attractiveness of an area, social integration, and employment, in their turn, a synthesis of five statistical indicators measuring individual factors influencing integration—on the other, on an overall or synthetic index of an area's potential for integration, subdivided into five degrees (highest, high, average, low, lowest).

No region or province in Italy occupies the highest or lowest bracket. This indicates that in Italy the conditions for integration are neither excellent nor extremely unfavorable, and that public decision-makers should hence make a further commitment not only to improve the situation, but also to prevent it from getting worse.

The indicators that the CNEL regards as most significant in the measurement of an area's potential for integration suggest that Molise has a low potential for integration, as does the Italian South as a whole, whereas the Northeast and the Center place themselves in the high bracket.

Taking a more detailed look at individual integration indexes, we will find that Molise occupies:

- the highest bracket as regards availability of housing;
- the high bracket as regards female employment;
- the middle bracket as regards the percentage of high school students and job opportunities;
- the low bracket as regards the percentage of minors among resident foreigners, migratory receptivity, duration of residence, naturalization (based on the number of immigrants who acquired Italian citizenship through at least 10 years of legal and continuous permanence in the country), the capacity to start a family (which measures the percentage of families where the head of the family is a foreigner out of the total of families with at least one foreign member), and the employment of immigrant workers;
- in the minimum bracket as regards the percentage of foreigners over the whole population, their density (the average number of foreigners per square kilometer), inclusion in a family (measured as the

percentage of families with at least one foreign member out of the total of resident families), per capita income, and the percentage of free-lance workers.

There are only small differences between the provinces of Campobasso and Isernia, which usually occupy the same brackets. Both are in the middle bracket as regards their overall potential for integration, but Isernia is in the high bracket for social integration and access to jobs, Campobasso in the middle one.

These results differ partially from those of the previous Report (July 2010), where Molise as a whole placed itself in the middle bracket as regards its potential for integration, and placed itself differently as regards certain indicators, and the differences between the two provinces). However, it is not only the data that vary from one report to the next, but also the indicators taken into account for the assessment.

The different potential for the integration of immigrants can be measured not only by indexes comparing the situation of immigrants in different areas, but also by a differential index measuring how immigrants are treated compared to Italians in a given area, and ascertaining if they are being offered the same opportunities.

This was the approach taken by the previous Report, in which—paradoxically—the regions assigned the highest potential for integration in the subsequent Report made lower placements and vice versa. For example, Emilia Romagna drops down from its 1st place in the absolute grading to the 12th in the differential one, and Sardinia jumps up from the 20th to the 4th.

Molise goes up from the 10th place in the absolute grading to the 4th in the differential one, with overall satisfactory evaluations. Still, the CNEL reports should be regarded as an incitement to local institutions to increase their potential for integration, on the one hand and, on the other, increase the equality of treatment of Italian and immigrants.

6. The emergency of 2011: The reception of migratory flows from North Africa

The year 2011 witnessed an exceptional inflow of citizens of North African countries. To cope with it, the Italian government declared a state of humanitarian emergency over the whole national territory. The National Civil Protection Service was called upon to manage the reception of immigrants and distribute them equally among the regions of Italian regions.

In Molise, first assistance was offered in the tent camp of Campochiaro. This camp, managed by the Civil Protection Services with the collaboration of 20 volunteer associations, was established in April 2011. By September 2011, when it was closed down, about 1,200 immigrants, mostly males from Tunisia, had gone through it. These were then moved to other facilities within the region or in other Italian regions.

For the second phase of reception, instead, nine facilities were offered in as many towns in the province of Campobasso. These were mostly managed by social organizations, in one case by a town government, and in another by a private institution. The towns were Jelsi, Colle d'Anchiseo, Vinchiaturro, Ferrazzano, Campobasso, San Martino in Pensilis, Civitacampomariano, Petacciato, and Sepino. Unaccompanied minors were hosted in the facilities in Campolieto, CastellinosulBiferno, Gambatesa and S. Maria del Molise.

The second-phase reception facilities set up by the Caritas diocesan charitable institutions of Molise offered, along with room and board, mediation services, legal and psychological assistance, and educational and entertainment activities. Other facilities, such as residences and bungalows, which were not originally conceived for hosting immigrants, limited themselves to taking care of hygiene and giving the immigrants € 2.50 a day for their personal expenses. The state granted these facilities from 12 to 18 euros a day per guest. The regional government charged the Campobasso association "Dalla parte degli ultimi" with providing services to individuals, including interpreting and linguistic and cultural mediation, legal assistance, alphabetization and teaching the Italian language, providing food supplies, accompanying immigrants to local services, etc.

This form of emergency action did not always manage to avoid segregation and the temporariness of immigrants' stays. The immigrants' insecurity regarding their asylum applications did not favor their occupational and sociocultural integration. It is likely that many immigrants became illegal residents or made dangerous and often unsuccessful attempts to return home. The solution should be sought in a more stable legislative context and a model for integrated assistance like that which is being provided to 15 single mothers with minor children by the diocesan Caritas of Termoli-Larino for the town government of Termoli, in collaboration with the town government of Ururi. This assistance is being provided in the framework of the "Sistema di protezione per richiedenti asilo e rifugiati" (SPRAR), funded by the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

7. Conclusions: Reinforcing migratory policies and building awareness

Cohabitation with citizens of other countries is possible, but we need to invest in it. In this awareness, in 2008 the Regional Council of Molise approved guidelines for a regional program for actions and initiatives in favor of immigrants. This document prioritizes social inclusion, removing of cultural barriers, protection of individuals' dignity, support and sharing. It proposes a series of actions to guarantee non-EC citizens access to social, health and educational services by continuously operating Information and Orientation booths in local agencies (Ambiti Territoriali). The regional authorities placed special emphasis on social and school integration of foreign students and their families, intercultural education, promoting, informing and bringing up-to-date through guides, leaflets, brochures, events, seminars and meetings, and prevention and social and employment assistance for victims of slave trade, violence or exploitation.

A positive example is that of the action undertaken by the consortium of the towns of Lower Molise, in collaboration with the Ministry of Work and Social Solidarity and the Province of Campobasso, to reinvigorate the house rental market. It involves offering incentives to landlords and subsidies to disadvantaged families through the establishment of a center for social and lodging services ("Centro servizi socio-abitativi," CeSA) managing a solidarity fund ("Fondo di garanzia solidale").⁴

The action of public institutions needs to be complemented with a far-reaching awareness-building action among the population to promote social solidarity. In 2010, confronted with the dramatic events in North Africa and the migratory flows that followed them, we realized that in times of crisis the capability for hospitality can hardly be taken for granted. The regional government of Molise showed its willingness to cooperate by offering the base camp of the Civil Protection Agency at Campochiaro in the province of Campobasso, with a capacity of 300 people. The camp, inaugurated in October 2008, was a well-equipped facility where refugees were housed for a short period of time before moving on to various accommodations made available by mayors. Part of the Molisan population disagreed with this action and would rather have had these people moved elsewhere.

Regarding the recent migratory flows from North Africa or, more in general, the migratory phenomenon as a whole, as a fit conclusion we would like to quote the reflections of the archbishop, Monsignor Giancarlo Bregantini:

An emergency legislation should be created to grant immigrants an extraordinary residence permit. The law on employment should be revised, and we should all stand together, because no one has easy solutions to offer. We should set up accommodations in small rural towns to house immigrants in small groups. They would repopulate our towns, as happened in 1500-1600. This could be the winning strategy, and it is the only solution I see.⁵

MOLISE: Magnitudes of foreign contingents (31 December 2012)			
	Citizenship	v.a.	%
<i>Non-EU residents</i> (31 December 2011)	Morocco	1,123	24.7
	Albania	798	17.5
	Ukraine	479	10.5
	India	401	8.8
	China	243	5.3

⁴<http://www.unionebassobiferno.cb.it>, 5 aprile 2011.

⁵<http://www.loccidentale.it>, 5 aprile 2001.

	Kosovo	157	3.4
	Moldova	141	3.1
	Tunisia	130	2.9
	Brazil	110	2.4
	Dominican Republic	88	1.9
	Macedonia	62	1.4
	Somalia	54	1.2
	Argentina	54	1.2
	Cuba	49	1.1
	Venezuela	49	1.1
	<i>Other countries</i>	<i>616</i>	<i>13.5</i>
	Total	4,554	100.0
<i>EU Residents (31 December 2010)</i>	Rumania	3,112	70.9
	Poland	638	14.5
	Bulgaria	132	3.0
	Germany	80	1.8
	<i>Other EU countries</i>	<i>426</i>	<i>9.7</i>
	Total	4,388	100.0

Source: Dossier Statistico Immigrazione Caritas e Migrantes. Based on Unioncamere and Cna data.

MOLISE: Foreign business owners (21 October 2011)		
	v.a.	%
Morocco	136	49.6
Rumania	44	16.1
China	35	12.8

Ukraine	7	2.6
Albania	6	2.2
Poland	6	2.2
India	4	1.5
Venezuela	4	1.5
Russia	3	1.1
Pakistan	3	1.1
Bulgaria	2	0.7
Lithuania	2	0.7
Argentina	2	0.7
Dominican Republic	2	0.7
Tunisia	2	0.7
Bangladesh	1	0.4
Cuba	1	0.4
Ivory Coast	1	0.4
Czech Republic	1	0.4
Former Yugoslavia	1	0.4
Other countries	11	4.0
TOTAL	274	100.0

Source: Dossier Statistico Immigrazione Caritas e Migrantes. Based on various sources.

MOLISE:Workers born abroad insured with INAIL as of 31 Dec. 2011					
Area of birth	v.a.	%	Country of birth	v.a.	%
EU 15	1,866	17.8	Rumania	2,739	26.1

EU new 12	3,650	34.8	Switzerland	1,091	10.4
East-central Europe	1,125	10.7	Germany	1,059	10.1
Other European countries	1,099	10.5	Albania	545	5.2
EUROPE	7,740	73.8	Morocco	452	4.3
North Africa	615	5.9	Bulgaria	376	3.6
West Africa	124	1.2	Poland	364	3.5
East Africa	38	0.4	United Kingdom	307	2.9
South Africa	16	0.2	Canada	301	2.9
NORTH AFRICA	793	7.6	Venezuela	280	2.7
West Asia	16	0.2	Ukraine	263	2.5
East-central Asia	444	4.2	India	257	2.5
East Asia	139	1.3	France	244	2.3
ASIA	599	5.7	Argentina	195	1.9
North America	447	4.3	Belgium	190	1.8
South America	750	7.2	United States	146	1.4
AMERICA	1,197	11.4	Bangladesh	118	1.1
OCEANIA	84	0.8	People's Republic of China	108	1.0
n.d.	72	0.7	Serbia and Montenegro	100	1.0
TOTAL	10,485	100.0	Tunisia	100	1.0
			<i>Other countries</i>	<i>1,250</i>	<i>11.9</i>
			TOTAL	10,485	100.0

Source: Dossier Statistico Immigrazione Caritas e Migrantes. Based on INAIL data.

