



Migrant access to social security and healthcare in Italy: policies and practices

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Index

Executive summary	3
Introduction: objectives, methodology and definitions	5
Overview of the national social security system and how it applies to third-country nationals	8
National rules on access to social security by third-country nationals	23
Administrative practices that affect third-country nationals' access to social security	29
External dimension of social security	31
Case studies	48
Statistics on social security payments related to migration	51
Key findings	61
Bibliography	62
Statistical Annex	68

Executive Summary

This study on migrant access to social security, including healthcare was approved by the European Migration Network (EMN) Steering Board as part of the EMN Work Programme 2013. Social security systems, including access to healthcare, constitute one of the most powerful tools to reduce poverty and inequality and to promote social inclusion and dignity. By providing security for individuals against specific social risks, including unemployment, sickness and invalidity, social security systems aim to enhance productivity, increasing employability and supporting sustainable economic growth. While EU Member States share a common commitment to ensuring the well-being of their populations through effective social security systems, their rules on who is entitled to social security and healthcare, which benefits are granted and under what conditions vary significantly. In Italy, all people who work in the country are compulsorily insured with the social security system, which is financed by insurance contributions, as well as, state resources and national and local public funds.

The overall objective of the study is to map the policies and administrative practices in place in Italy that shape access to social security, including healthcare, for third-country workers and their families. Therefore, the study will not take into account third-country nationals who are irregular immigrants, visitors or beneficiaries of international protection.

In section 1, the specific objectives of the study are outlined, as well as, the methodology and definitions that will be used to carry out the analysis. Section 2 provides an initial overview of third-country nationals' access to social security benefits in Italy. This section presents the main characteristics and functions of the National Social Security Institute (INPS), the Italian Workers Compensation Authority (INAIL) and the National Health Service (SSN), which are the competent bodies who are responsible for dispensing the benefits which are the scope of this study.

In sections 3 and 4, the study presents a more detailed analysis of the Italian eligibility rules and the administrative practices that affect access to social security by third-country nationals. These sections provide a special focus on benefits relative to the following specific areas of social security, which are considered particularly relevant to third-country nationals: healthcare, sickness cash benefits, maternity and paternity benefits, old-age pensions and benefits, family benefits, unemployment and guaranteed minimum resources. In particular, section 3 contains a focus exportability of social security benefits in case of return to the country of origin or transfer of residence to another Member State.

Section 5 of the study focuses on the external dimension of the coordination of social security with third countries, which is administered by means of bilateral social security agreements. Italy has concluded a considerable number of such agreements, and table 5.1 presents a comprehensive overview of the 20 bilateral conventions initiated to date.

Section 6 presents a set of three case studies whose purpose is to better understand and depict third-country nationals' eligibility to and enjoyment of specific social security benefits in Italy. Specifically, cases regard immigrants who have been living in Italy for different periods of time and who are holders different types of permits (long-term and fixed-term residence permits). The cases focus specifically on access to the following social security benefits: family allowance, guaranteed minimum resources, invalidity and sickness benefits, unemployment and maternity benefits.

Section 7 presents a statistical overview of existing data (from sources, such as Eurostat, INPS and Unicredit foundation) on social security payments to migrant workers (both autonomous workers and employees, with a focus on care sector workers) in Italy. Exact data on take-up by migrants of

the various social security payments by nationality is not available, and, therefore, this study analyses available statistical data from a comprehensive viewpoint in order to comprehend the extent of immigrant take-up of social security.

The final chapter of the study will serve to summarize the key findings encountered by the national report. A series of annexes will follow, presenting further sources in relation to migration and welfare, as well as, ulterior statistics and insights.

In synthesis, this new EMN Italy report serves to complete existing documentation on immigrant access to social security by providing a picture of the Italian situation founded on data and written on the basis of a common European framework. In this way, the report helps make the Italian and EU contexts more easily comparable while pursuing the ongoing commitment of conveying information with scientific precision and a straightforward style.

1. Introduction: objectives, methodology and definitions

1.1 Objectives

The Italian Social Security System and access to healthcare are fundamental tools of inclusion, as they provide effective protection against unemployment, accidents at work, sickness and invalidity. Single Member States, on the basis of their own history and national peculiarities, have elaborated a specific social security system. The objective of this study by EMN Italy is to assess migrants' placement within these measures. For these reasons, this Report – although focused on the Italian context – is functional to the elaboration of a synthesis study by the European Commission, based on a comparison between Member States.

In countries where immigration is a recent phenomenon, only few aspects of the relationship between third-country nationals and social security are known, namely the fact that third-country workers pay very high social security contributions every year, while having limited access to retirement. We should not limit ourselves to consider only the most reassuring aspects of this phenomenon, because in the future the number of third-country national retirees will increase. Moreover, we should take into consideration the issue of new restrictive laws, from the point of view of third-country nationals; for example, the increase in the years required to receive the old age pension which, together with the decision to practically suspend any new bilateral agreement with countries of origin, will have a strong negative impact on third-country national workers. Concretely, this may result in the impossibility for many to obtain, by summing up insurance accrued in Italy and the country of origin, the minimum contribution requirement necessary to be able to enjoy receive pensions.

Since the number of third-country nationals who decide to settle permanently in Italy¹ is constantly increasing, addressing important aspects of social policies that effect them becomes essential.

The target audience of these insights is composed of::

- politicians, who are the ones that decide on possible reforms of legislation and policies for third-country nationals;
- local administrators, who have the responsibility to welcome and integrate immigrants into the Italian territory;
- representatives of associations and the social world (also those run by immigrants), who are key players in the provision of basic care services;
- researchers in the field, due to the limited amount of research which has been conducted so far – not so much on the social security system, but rather on the role of third-country nationals within such system.

Hopefully, the dissemination of this report will contribute to fill the gaps identified so far in Italy.

The specific objectives of this study are:

- to outline the national legislation on access to social security;
- to analyze the norms and practices governing third-country nationals' access to social security benefits;
- to examine the contents of the bilateral agreements on social security signed with third countries;

¹ ISTAT, *La popolazione legale del 15° Censimento della popolazione*. Cfr. <http://www.istat.it/it/archivio/77877>.

- to elaborate available statistical data relating to welfare and immigration.

1.2 Definitions

In order to provide a comparative analysis of the various social security systems in the EU, we've made reference to the terminology used by the Mutual Information System on Social Protection (MISSOC)², edited by the European Commission. This information system offers detailed, reliable and updated information on the social security systems of European countries, available in English, French and German.

In particular, our report has adopted the list of the 11 main sectors of social security as outlined in the MISSOC:

- Health Care;
- Cash sickness benefits;
- Maternity and paternity benefits;
- Disability benefits;
- Old-age benefits and pensions;
- Survivors' benefits;
- Benefits for accidents at work and occupational diseases;
- Family benefits;
- Unemployment;
- Minimum resources;
- Long-term assistance.

Section 2 of this report provides a framework of each of these sectors of social security, while Sections 3 and 4 focus only on those sectors considered of particular interest by the European Commission for the purposes of this study.

The terminology of the social security sector, compared to the juridical one commonly used for immigration and asylum issues, contains many specific terms which will be defined in order to facilitate the reader's understanding. In general, for terms related to the scope of employment, we have made extensive reference to Eurostat terminology, especially to comment on the statistical reference data. The *EMN Glossary on Asylum and Migration*³, promoted by the European Commission and now in its second edition (January 2012) was particularly useful. This glossary, in addition to containing definitions of various terms shared at the European level, also includes useful entries with regard to employment. The *Glossary of Statistical Terms*⁴ edited by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) was also relevant.

1.3 Methodology

The Ministry of Interior has entrusted IDOS-Study and Research Centre to compile this report. IDOS has been able to build upon its experience in preparing and editing, in the recent past, four *Reports on Immigrant Workers in the Social Security Archives* on behalf and with the collaboration of the Italian Social Security Institute (INPS)⁵. The pre-existent, fruitful collaboration between IDOS and the National Insurance Institute for Accidents at Work (INAIL) was also very valuable. Content editing was provided by several external experts, also through the creation of a referee committee. An employee of a patronage institute developed the case studies contained in Section 6

² <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=858&langId=en>

³ http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/european_migration_network/glossary/index_a_en.htm

⁴ <http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/about.asp>

⁵ www.inps.it/portale/default.aspx?sID=0%3b&lastMenu=7090&iMenu=1.

(patronage institutes, competent in the field of social security, are protection bodies that have no equivalent in other Member States). Moreover, some institutions (like INPS and UNAR – the National Office against Racial Discrimination) have provided their advice on the elaboration of this text.

In the context of the Second Annual Meeting of the national EMN network, held in Rome on the 9th of December, a conference entitled “What does the future hold for immigrant access to social security? The national framework and bilateral conventions” was organized⁶. In this occasion, the initial findings of this report were presented. The conference concluded with a round table on the prospective for immigrants’ access to social security.

The main data on third-country national workers has been taken from the archives of INPS (regarding pension benefits, temporary cash benefits during employment and assistance benefits) and INAIL (regarding cash benefits related to accidents at work and occupational diseases). In particular, the methodology used for data and information gathering and elaboration was the following:

1. We conducted a review of the existing literature on the subject, which was sparse and mainly attributable to the journals of patronage and social assistance institutes (as previously mentioned, patronage institutes are welfare bodies consisting of trade unions and/or worker’s associations financed by the government of which there is no equivalent in other Member States).

2. To find the difference in treatment between third-country nationals and Italian citizens we referred to legal journals, the website of the Italian Association for Legal Studies on Immigration (ASGI), a few monographs⁷ and the information provided by UNAR, the National Office Against Racial Discrimination of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers⁸.

3. Very useful were also the summary reports created by the same social security institutions (in particular INPS and INAIL) which have been published on their respective websites (www.inps.it, www.inail.it) or in short information manuals suitable for wide dissemination.

4. Two pilot-researches by IDOS have also been used: one concerning accidents at work⁹ and the other concerning social security¹⁰.

5. The statistics concerning benefits for accidents at work provided by INAIL are broken down by all the countries of origin, whereas benefits and pensions provided by INPS make a distinction between EU citizens, on the one hand (Italians and citizens of other Member States, considered altogether), and all third-country citizens on the other hand (not always broken down by all the countries of origin). However, this distribution based on country of origin makes it difficult to accurately compare EU immigrants, third-country immigrants and Italians, in order to find the true differences in treatment. This limit also characterizes the book *Immigrant workers in Italy* published by the Ministry of Labor (Rome, July 2013, now in its third edition) which is, however, quite detailed.

Despite these limitations, and in view of the lack of attention devoted to social security issues so far as compared to other subjects related to immigration, this report prepared by EMN Italy should be able to provide a significant contribution to knowledge and exert a strong impulse to elicit specific insights.

⁶ See www.emnitaly.it/index.php/en/events/46-2nd-annual-meeting-of-emn-italy-s-national-network.

⁷ See, for example, A. Guariso, *Senza distinzioni. Quattro anni di contrasto alle discriminazioni istituzionali nel Nord Italia*, Associazione Avvocati per niente Onlus, Milan 2012. See www.asgi.it/public/parser_download/save/senza_distinzioni_cop_som.pdf.

⁸ UNAR - IDOS, *2013 Statistical Dossier on Immigration*, IDOS Editions, Rome 2013.

⁹ Istituto Italiano di Medicina Sociale, edited by F. Pittau and A. Spagnolo, *Immigrati a rischio infortunistico in Italia*, IIMS, Rome 2003

¹⁰ *Il processo di pensionamento degli immigrati a Roma e in Italia*, in Chamber of Commerce - Caritas Rome, *Osservatorio Romano sulle Migrazioni. Terzo Rapporto*, IDOS Editions, Rome 2007, pp. 228-238

2. Overview of the national social security system and how it applies to third-country nationals

Significant variations exist in the organisation and financing of social security systems in EU Member States, which include different combinations of contributory and non-contributory social security schemes. Contributory social security schemes are financed by national insurance contributions paid by employers and employees, whereas non-contributory social security schemes are financed from general tax revenue. While no common policy (nor common standards) in respect of social security exist in the EU, the European Commission's Mutual Information System on Social Security (MISSOC), provides a common way of categorising the variety of social security benefits and programmes that exist at Member State level. This section provides an overview of the Italian national social security system, the range of social security benefits (including the relative eligibility rules) and their capacity to address the challenges presented by immigration.

2.1. Overview of social security benefits and programmes and their financing mechanisms

According to Italian law, all workers who perform a remunerated activity in the country are compulsorily insured with the social security system, which is financed by insurance contributions paid by employers and workers (both employed and self-employed), as well as by state resources and – for welfare benefits – by national and local public funds.

The National Social Security Institute (INPS) is the most important Italian social security institution, which ensures almost all of the employees of the private sector and recently also those of the public sector, while other institutions are in charge of other workers (like journalists, doctors, lawyers and other professional categories).

INPS's main activity consists in the dispensing and payment of various types of pensions and benefits. The first ones (which can be either pensions or other kind of benefits) are contributory social security arrangements, (i.e. based on the contributions paid by the workers), while the second ones are non-contributory social arrangements, paid by the State or the local authorities.

INPS does not only provide for pensions, but also for the payment of all income support measures (for instance, unemployment, disease, maternity, ordinary redundancy fund, severance pay) as well as measures to support low-earning and/or large families (like family allowances, maternity and family benefits granted by the municipalities).

INAIL (the National Insurance Institution for Accidents at Work) is the worker's compensation authority, funded solely by the contributions of employers, which provides protection to workers from any kind of damage resulting from work related accidents, death and occupational diseases. INAIL provides temporary benefits, permanent pensions (in case of permanent disability) and death grants.

Social security institutions and the funds they manage are subject to the supervision of the Government, which appoints the members of the board of directors.

The National Health System is also part of the social security system. It is funded through general tax revenue (with some differences regarding third-country citizens who are not employed in an activity subject to compulsory insurance), and managed at the regional level.

Here is an overview of the benefits provided by the Italian social security system, which will be analyzed in more detail in the next chapters.

a) Pensions and other social security benefits paid by INPS

Pensions may be of various kinds:

- disability;
- ordinary invalidity;

- old age;
- survivors;
- social allowance (called social pension until 1996).

Non-pension benefits provided by INPS are:

Non-agricultural unemployment benefits: granted to employees who have ceased employment in sectors other than agriculture (with implementation of law no. 92/2012 this was renamed ASPI or Social Insurance for Employment).

Agricultural unemployment benefit: granted to workers in agriculture who are registered in a special list of agricultural workers.

Mobility allowance: granted to certain categories of laid-off workers, terminated by companies in financial difficulty, in order to provide them with compensation in lieu of salary, while waiting for their re-insertion in the labor market.

Ordinary redundancy fund (CIG): granted to workers in order to integrate or substitute their salary in the event of serious labor surplus situations which could lead companies to mass layoffs.

Severance pay fund: managed by INPS in order to pay the workers' severance pay (TFR) and the salary of the last three months in lieu of the employer, in the event of the latter's insolvency.

Family allowance: granted to all employees who are compulsory insured with the social security system, whose total income is below a certain level annually established by law.

Family allowance (Municipalities): granted by municipalities, but paid by INPS, to support the families income, in addition to any other family allowance.

Sickness benefits: granted to workers in case of a pathological event resulting in a temporary inability to work.

Maternity and paternity benefits: paid to working mothers and, in special cases, to working fathers, in the case of birth, adoption or entrustment of legal guardianship of a minor.

Parental and breastfeeding leave: paid permits granted to mothers and fathers to assist their children, even if adopted or entrusted.

Assistance to the disabled: economic benefits granted to citizens (not necessarily employed) suffering from a debilitating disease, and paid permits granted to severely handicapped workers and their family members, in order to help the treatment and care of the handicapped.

Tuberculosis allowances: granted to patients with tuberculosis, even if not insured with INPS, and to their family members (spouse, children, brothers, sisters, parents).

Thermal cures: treatment granted to prevent, delay or remove a state of disability.

Allowance for Marriage Leave: extraordinary paid leave of 8 days granted to both spouses on the occasion of their marriage, to be used within 30 days after the date of the event.

Maternity allowances: a contributory social security benefit when granted by the State, and a non-contributory one when granted by the Municipalities, even if paid by INPS.

Application for pension may only be submitted electronically either directly online, through the web portal www.inps.it, by phone or through patronage institutions and intermediary Agencies of INPS – by using their online services. A medical certificate testifying disability or invalidity must accompany the application.

b) Insurance against accidents at work and occupational diseases paid by INAIL

Articles 4, 32, 35 and 41 of the Italian Constitution guarantee all citizens the right to health in the workplace. Health and safety at work are therefore a fundamental right, and in case of an accident at work or an occupational disease, the Italian Constitution guarantees the right to adequate means to meet the needs of the worker's life. From this constitutional principle arise the rules providing for the compulsory insurance coverage for the injured or ill worker, which is managed by the Italian Workers Compensation Authority (INAIL). The basic standards are laid down in the "Consolidated text of provisions for compulsory insurance against accidents at work and occupational diseases" (D.P.R. 1124 of 1965), the Legislative Decree no. 38/2000 and other special laws (for domestic

workers, radiologists, etc.). The latest regulatory changes that occurred during the '90s have recognized that the worker not only has the right to compensation for the damage suffered, but also to see his/her mental and physical integrity fully restored (including bodily injury). INAIL, therefore, has been given the role to protect the health and safety of the worker.

All employees who carry out manual labour, involving in activities undertaken with the use of machines or equipment are insured. The development of the market and of the jurisprudence (which have been recognized and adopted by the Italian legislators) have required the extension of INAIL compulsory insurance to cover almost all production and service activities, with very few exceptions. Also worthy of notice is the fact that workers are protected by INAIL even if their employer has not paid his contributory obligations. The possibility to request an allowance expires after 3 years, although the period of limitation is interrupted during the payment of the allowance itself.

An accident at the workplace is an event which affects a worker due to a violent cause during work causing an injury, which leads to death, a permanent disability to work or a temporary total disability requiring the worker to take sick leave for more than three days. The violent cause of an accident is in most cases, of a traumatic nature, (i.e. it is rapid, takes place in short period of time and is able to overcome the resistance of the human organism) but can also be caused by other sources: thermal, electrical, psychical, microbial, viral or stress related. The term “during the course of work” is to be understood as all conditions, including the environmental ones, in which the productive activity is carried out, that could put at the risk of the worker’s physical or mental health.

During an employment relationship, the risk (both specific and generic) is always covered by the social insurance, unless the injury is caused by willful misconduct of the worker. According to the jurisprudence in force, an accident at work is not only the one caused by a specific risk (that is, a risk to which is personally subjected the insured worker, due to the specificity of the activity carried out), but also the accident caused both by an “environmental risk” (i.e., an inherent risk in the workplace environment caused by the limited space, the activities carried out by all the other workers, the presence of dangerous machinery and other causes) and the so called “generic aggravated risk” that is a risk to which everyone is subjected, but that is aggravated by the work activity.

INAIL coverage include accidents occurring on the way to or from the workplace, only if the journey was occasioned by and closely connected with the person's work. Any accident occurred during unnecessary changes to the journey (i.e. not connected with the person’s work) will not be reimbursed, with the exception of variations due to force majeure, essential and impelling needs or for the fulfillment of an obligation subject to prosecution.

The insured employee is obliged to give immediate notice of any accident to his/her employer. Any employee who fails to comply with this obligation forfeits the right to temporary economic indemnity for the days prior to that in which the employer had been informed of the accident.

The employer is obliged to report to INAIL and to Police authorities all accidents occurring in the workplace and/or because of the work done, regardless of any assessment on the applicability of the law for compensation – with the exception of accidents requiring 3 days for recovery. The accident report must be submitted within two days from the date on which the employer became aware of the accident, or within 24 hours from the accident itself, if it caused the death of the employee or if the hospitalized employee is in danger of death.

c) Benefits provided for by the National Health Service

Benefits provided for by the National Health Service (SSN) include:

- services provided by a general practitioner outside a hospital (at the patient’s home or at the medical center);

- Specialized pediatric, obstetric and gynecological care;
- Any specialized care (including dental care) in public and private structures that have contracts with the National Health Service;
- Hospitalization (including childbirth) in public hospitals, clinics, and private institutions subsidized by the SSN;
- Medicine and pharmaceutical products prescribed by a general practitioner or a specialist who is employed in or accredited by the SSN.

The National Health Service is administered on a regional basis (Regional Health Services) and is funded by taxes paid by all residents. Third Country Nationals are obliged to pay a special contribution in case there are not insured either as workers or persons present for humanitarian causes. Self-employed, employed and seasonal workers, unemployed and dependents, as well as refugees, asylum seekers and residents for humanitarian reasons or subsidiary protection are required to register with the SSN. Other categories, like exchange students, may register with the SSN on a voluntary basis, by paying a lump sum contribution. Irregular immigrants are eligible for free inpatient and outpatient care services, essential and/or continuing care for illnesses and injuries as well as the insertion in programs of preventive medicine through the STP card (*Stranieri Temporaneamente Presenti* – Temporarily Resident Foreigners).

Table 2.1. Overview of the national social security system presented in the MISSOC national guides as it applies to third-country nationals (benefits and programmes available, financing mechanisms and accessibility).

'Branch' of social security	Benefits and programmes included in each branch <i>(rows to be added if required)</i>	Financing mechanisms <i>(contributory/ non-contributory/ mixed)</i>	Accessibility by third-country nationals <i>(please list the categories of third-country nationals that are eligible, where possible making use of the categories specified above)</i>
I. Healthcare	<p><u>Healthcare</u> includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - services provided by a general practitioner outside a hospital (at the patient's home or at the medical center); - Specialized pediatric, obstetric and gynecological care; - Any specialized care (including dental care) in public and private structures that have contracts with the National Health Service (SNN). - Hospitalization (including childbirth) in public hospitals, clinics, and private institutions subsidized by the SSN; - medicine and pharmaceutical products prescribed by a general practitioner or a specialist who is employed in or accredited by the SSN. 	<p>The National Health Service is administered on a regional basis (Regional Health Services) and is funded by taxes paid by all residents.</p> <p>Third Country Nationals are obliged to pay a special contribution in case there are not insured either as workers or persons present for humanitarian causes.</p>	<p>Self-employed, employed and seasonal workers, unemployed and dependents, as well as refugees, asylum seekers and residents for humanitarian reasons or subsidiary protection are required to register with the SSN.</p> <p>Other categories, like exchange students, may register with the SSN on a voluntary basis, by paying a lump sum contribution.</p> <p>Irregular immigrants are eligible for free inpatient and outpatient care services, essential and/or continuing care for illnesses and injuries as well as the insertion in programs of preventive medicine through the STP card (<i>Stranieri Temporaneamente Presenti</i> – Temporarily Resident Foreigners).</p>
II. Sickness cash benefits	<p><u>Sickness cash benefits</u></p> <p>Compensation payment is paid to workers starting from the fourth day of illness and for a maximum of 180 days per calendar year.</p>	<p>The Italian social security system is funded through the contributions paid by employers, employees and self employed workers, as well as through general tax</p>	<p>All foreign workers are insured as employee or self-employed worker.</p>

		revenue.	
III. Maternity and paternity benefits	<p><u>Maternity and paternity benefits</u></p> <p>Employed women are entitled to a maternity benefit at 80% of their average salary in the last 12 months before the leave period. The benefit is paid for 2 months before the expected date of birth and for three months after childbirth.</p> <p>Both parents are entitled to a total period of up to 11 months paid leave (even simultaneously, if they wish) until the child is 8 years old (even if the child is residing abroad). The benefits are equal to 30% of the insured's earnings, for a maximum period of 6 months before the child is age 3, and can be paid to either parent. After 6 months, the benefit is paid only if the applicant parent's income is not higher than 2.5 times the minimum retirement pension.</p>	The Italian social security system is funded through the contributions paid by employers, employees and self employed workers, as well as through general tax revenue.	All foreign workers are insured as employee or self-employed worker.
IV. Invalidity benefits	<p><u>Invalidity benefits:</u></p> <p>Invalidity allowance. This allowance can benefit all insured workers who have accrued 5 years of contributions (3 of which in the 5 years prior to the application date) whose working capacity is permanently reduced by more than 2/3. The ordinary invalidity allowance does not require the termination of employment. This allowance is paid for a maximum of 3 years, but it may be extended for other 3 year periods.</p> <p>Incapacity pension. This pension is given to any insured disabled worker who has been assessed with a total and permanent incapacity to carry out a work, due to infirmity or physical/mental impairment. Entitlement is conditional upon a</p>	The Italian social security system is funded through the contributions paid by employers, employees and self employed workers, as well as through general tax revenue.	<p>Third-country workers are eligible for the ordinary invalidity allowance, with the exception of those holding a residence permit for seasonal work.</p> <p>Third-country workers are eligible for the ordinary disability pension, with the exception of those holding a residence permit for seasonal work.</p>

	<p>minimum of 5 years of contributions (3 of which must have been accrued in the last 5 years prior to the application date) as well as on the absence of any other forms of income. In addition, workers who are unable to move around or perform the most basic activities of daily life without constant assistance can apply for a constant attendance supplement. However, this allowance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is not due in case of admission to health-care or assistance institutions funded by the public administration; • cannot be drawn at the same time as the corresponding allowance paid by INAIL to disabled workers in the form of constant personal assistance; • is reduced for those workers who already receive the same allowance paid by other mandatory insurances or social assistance, in a sum corresponding to the amount of the benefit itself • is not reversible to survivors. 		
<p>V. Old-age pensions and benefits</p>	<p><u>Old-age pensions and benefits</u></p> <p>All employed, self-employed and professional workers are covered against the loss of working capacity due to old age, and are entitled either to the old-age or early pension on the basis of certain qualifying age requirements (e.g.: 66 years of age by 2018). The old age pension must amount to at least 1.5 times the current social security check; the early pension shall be granted only if the worker has accrued 10 years of contributions, alongside a minimum pension amount of at least 2.8 times the current social security check.</p>	<p>The Italian social security system is funded through the contributions paid by employers, employees and self employed workers, as well as through general tax revenue.</p>	<p>All foreign workers are insured as employee or self-employed worker.</p> <p>Seasonal workers are entitled to transfer their contributions to the social security institution of their country of origin which has an agreement with Italy as regards social security (without prejudice to the possibility of reconstructing their tax status in the case of a subsequent entry).</p> <p>As far as repatriated workers are concerned, the requisites to have access to old-age benefits are</p>

	<p><u>Social allowance</u></p> <p>Social allowance (called social pension until 1996) is provided to citizens in financial need (age requirement: completion of 65 years and three months). Entitlement is based on the personal income for unmarried citizens, and on the joint income for married citizens. Welfare benefits are granted on a temporary basis. The benefits do not carry over to surviving family members and are not exportable outside of Italy. A stay abroad of the recipient, for a period exceeding 30 days, will result in the suspension of the check until his/her return to Italy.</p>	<p>Social allowance is a social security payment that is completely independent from the payment of contributions, and is funded through general tax revenue.</p>	<p>distinct and they differ with respect to the contributory and non contributory schemes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the first case, third-country nationals hired after the 1st of January 1999, can receive the old age pension (as calculated with the contributory system) in case they repatriate when they turn 66 years old if they have accrued the necessary requirements (therefore, also if they have less than 20 years of contributions). • In the second case, third-country nationals hired before the 1st of January 1999, can receive the old age pension (as calculated with the non-contributory or mixed system) in case they repatriate when they turn 66 years old only if they have accrued 20 years of contributions. <p>Italian and EU-citizens, third-country nationals holding the EC long-term residence permit and third-country citizens granted “refugee” or “subsidiary protection” status and their respective family members who are reunited are entitled all to social allowance when they meet the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The age requirement established by norms currently in force (starting the first of January 2013, the age requirement of 65 years has now become 65 years and three months). • To currently and effectively reside in Italy. • To lack income or possess an income inferior
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			to the limits established by the law. Social allowance also covers family members.
VI. Survivors' benefits	<p><u>Survivors' benefits</u></p> <p>Direct Survivor's pension is paid to the family members of the deceased contributor: the spouse; children who, at the time of the death, are minors, students or disabled; parents who, at the time of death, are 66 years of age or older, have no pension and are dependent on the deceased. If the spouse, children or parents of the deceased are not eligible for the survivor's pension, it is paid to unmarried brothers and sisters who, at the time of death, are disabled, without direct or indirect pension and dependent on the deceased. However if the deceased has no spouse, children or parents, unmarried siblings are not eligible for the survivor's pension. The quota of the direct survivors' pension is equal to 60% for the surviving spouse, 20% for each child and 15% for the other cases. The sum of all quotas cannot exceed 100% of the direct pension of the deceased. The amount of the survivor pension can be reduced from 25 to 50% if the beneficiary's income is above a certain level.</p>	The Italian social security system is funded through the contributions paid by employers, employees and self employed workers, as well as through general tax revenue.	All entitled foreign workers insured as employees or self-employed workers.
VII. Benefits in respect of accidents at work and occupational diseases	<p><u>Benefits with respect to accidents at work and occupational diseases</u></p> <p>INAIL is responsible for the following medical care, cash benefits and supplementary benefits:</p>	These benefits are financed entirely through the contributions paid by employers.	All foreign workers insured as employee or self-employed worker are insured with INAIL against physical and economic damage resulting from accidents at work and occupational diseases. Since 2000, this insurance was extended to people

	<p>Health-Medical care:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prostheses and medical appliances; - Spa treatments (hydrotherapy and mud baths) and health stays; - Medical examinations and certificates issued by medical practitioners; - Outpatient treatment jointly administered with the Regions. <p>Cash benefits include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Daily allowance for total temporary disability¹¹; - Permanent disability pension; - Compensation for permanent physical and/or mental impairment (the so-called “biological damage”)¹²; - Direct annuity supplement, guaranteed during the rehabilitation period; - Transitional compensation for silicosis and asbestosis; - Survivor’s pension; - Death grant; - Monthly personal assistance allowance; - Special survivor’s allowance, granted to survivors of the beneficiary of the permanent disability pension even if the 		<p>employed in the care industry (family helpers and caregivers). Based on the principle of automatic payment of benefits, insured workers are entitled to benefits from INAIL even if the employer has not properly insured them and/or has not paid insurance premiums (the insurance company will pursue the employer for the unpaid contributions and the cost of the insurance paid).</p>
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¹¹ A daily indemnity paid to the worker in cases of absolute disability resulting in an absence from work for more than three days, aimed to compensate the worker for the economic loss caused by abstention from work. Calculation of the indemnity: 60% of the average daily remuneration - calculated on the basis of the total remuneration in the 15 days prior to the accident or the occupational disease – for the first 90 days, and 75% from the 91st day onwards (even in the case of non-continuous periods). The indemnity is paid from the 4th day subsequent to the date of the accident. Law no. 15/63 requires the employer to pay the worker the entire remuneration for the day on which the accident occurred, and 60% of the same remuneration for the subsequent 3 days.

¹² In the case of a permanent disability, the compensation is paid as follows:

- compensation in capital, for workers with a degree of impairment between 6% and 15%, regardless of their income;
- compensation in income, for workers with a degree of impairment between 16% and 100%.

The compensation in income consists both in a lump-sum compensation for the biological damage, calculated according to specific tables (impairments and compensation tables), and another compensation for the financial consequences due to the disability, calculated on the basis of the worker’s remuneration and other specific tables (the so-called “Table of Coefficients”).

	<p>beneficiary's death did not occur at work.</p> <p>Supplementary welfare-based benefits include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An unemployability pension, granted to disabled workers who have lost all capacity for work due to a severe degree of disability; - An end of year bonus, granted to disabled with an assessed degree of disability from 80% to 100%. 		
VIII. Family benefits	<p><u>Family benefits</u></p> <p>Employed persons, pensioners and those receiving social security benefits deriving from paid employment, are entitled to receive a check for the family unit.</p> <p>The family unit is considered to include the applicant, a non divorced or separated spouse, children under the age of 18 (or without age limit if disabled), nieces and nephews under the age of 18, if dependent on a direct ascendant. In order to determine the means of the family unit, the total family taxable income, including deductible expenses and tax deductions, must be considered.</p>	<p>The Italian social security system is funded through the contributions paid by employers, employees and self employed workers, as well as through general tax revenue.</p>	<p>Foreign workers whose family members are residing in Italy. If the family members are residing abroad, the benefits are paid only if the family members are residing in those countries which have signed a bilateral agreement on social security with Italy which provides for family benefits (Cape Verde, Croatia, the former Republic of Yugoslavia, Monaco, San Marino, Switzerland and Tunisia). This also applies to foreign citizens from other countries who are regularly residing in Italy and have accrued social security contributions in at least two contracting States.</p> <p>Family members of workers who have been recognized refugee status and who are not residing in Italy are eligible for family benefits.</p> <p>For seasonal workers, instead of the contribution for family benefits, the employer must pay an equal amount based on specific terms and conditions to the National Institute of Social Security (INPS).</p> <p>Family benefits provided by municipalities are granted to Italian and EU citizens who are residents</p>

			in Italy, to third country nationals who have EU long-term residence and to beneficiaries of international protection and their family members who are not EU citizens and who possess the right to stay or the permanent right to stay.
IX. Unemployment benefits	<p><u>Types of unemployment benefits:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Non agricultural unemployment benefits (paid for a period of 240 days to people under 50). This can be extended to a maximum of 360 days for persons over the age of 50. The amount of the benefit is equal to 40% of the person's pay in the three months preceding the cessation of employment, within the limits of a maximum gross monthly amount fixed by law. This has been substituted by ASPI starting the 1st of January 2013, a monthly benefit of a duration proportional to age. - Agricultural unemployment benefits are destined to agricultural workers who are registered in the relevant lists, have a total of two years experience and have worked at least 102 days of work in the past 2 years. - Mobility allowance. In certain conditions, a mobility allowance may be paid to laid-off workers of businesses in difficulty. It guarantees the worker a compensation which substitutes salary and favours reinsertion in the labour market. - Ordinary redundancy pay. This is authorized by the local provincial committees and paid by the <i>Cassa Integrazione Guadagni ordinaria</i>. It allowance is intended for laborers, employees and managers of industrial enterprises when they are affected by a reduction or cessation of activity for temporary market conditions or temporary difficulties for which neither the management nor the workers are responsible. - Extraordinary redundancy pay. This allowance is authorized by decree of the Ministry of Labour, is intended to preserve the income of laborers and employees of industrial enterprises which have ceased operations for restructuring, 	The Italian social security system is funded through the contributions paid by employers, employees and self employed workers, as well as through general tax revenue.	Unemployment benefits are paid to all employees, with the exception of seasonal workers. Foreign workers, with the exception of seasonal workers, are also eligible for mobility allowance and ordinary redundancy pay, under the same conditions as Italians employed in the same companies.

	re-organization, conversion, or due to a business crisis, bankruptcy, preventive composition or compulsory liquidation. The amount of the ordinary and extraordinary redundancy pay is 80% of the total salary the worker would have been entitled to for the hours of work not worked.		
X. Guaranteed minimum resources	<p><u>Guaranteed minimum resources</u>¹³</p> <p>These benefits are granted by local authorities, which help individuals who are deemed to be in need of socio-economic support, depending on the available budget.</p>	Depending on the available budgetary resources of local authorities	Residence (sometimes even for many years) in the region or municipality that is granting the benefit is required; the case law, however, has criticized this policy
XI. Long-term care benefits	<p><u>Long-term care benefits</u></p> <p>Long-term care benefits provided by the national social security system are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - redeployment allowance; disability, blind, deaf-dumb pensions; - constant attendance allowance, in addition to the pension, if the beneficiary is in need of constant attendance in order to perform his/her daily life activities. <p>These benefits are granted on the basis of the economic and health conditions of the assisted and are provided regardless of the fact that he/she may already have been granted an invalidity allowance or a disability pension in order to perform their daily life activities and functions.</p> <p>There is also provision for benefits contributing to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the purchase of prostheses or other necessary medical equipment; - the purchase or adaptation of private means of 	Welfare-based social benefits financed through general tax revenue	By law, these benefits are granted to TCNs holders of an EU long-term residence permit and, according to jurisprudence, also to those with a yearly permit. Also eligible for these benefits are TCNs holders of a residence permit for asylum or subsidiary protection.

¹³ The Social Card financed by INPS could also fall into this category. This is a purchasing card for families in economic difficulties, which law no. 147/2003 has extended to third-country nationals with a long term residence permit.

	<p>transport;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the purchase of tools which make it possible to carry out a self-employed activity. <p>The Social Security systems of INPS and INAIL also provide analogous benefits (covering the risks tied to long-term personal assistance and care) that cannot be accumulated with other assistance benefits.</p>		
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Source: EMN Italy *Migrant Access to Social Security and Healthcare in Italy: Policies and Practice*, IDOS Rome 2014.

2.2 Link between policies in relation to social security and to immigration

The first organic law on immigration approved in Italy (law no. 40/1998) established a complete equivalence between Italians and immigrants, both in the field of social security and social assistance. Due to the alternation in the government of more restrictive political parties, however, over the years this law was changed several times, until its equivalence was reduced only to third-country nationals holding an EC long-term residence permit, a position which was later deemed unconstitutional. These differences show that not all policymakers share the principle that migration policies and social welfare should evolve together.

Another sign of the insufficient consideration with regard to the welfare requirements of third-country nationals is the fact that the contribution requirement for the attainment of the retirement pension has been recently raised to 20 years for all workers although many countries of origin of immigrants are not tied to Italy through bilateral agreements which allow for the totalization of contributions.

Formally, this 20 year contribution requirement is not necessarily discriminatory against immigrants, but in fact is unduly burdensome for foreign workers, who usually have quite a fragmented career and are often forced to return home prematurely, due to loss of their jobs or the non-renewal of their residence permit. If we add to this the fact that Italy is no longer signing new bilateral agreements for social inclusion (with the exception of the agreement signed with Israel in 2014) it is clear that Italy's policies on immigration are still insufficient as regards the protection of the social security rights of immigrants. This situation will be even worse if the immigrants, who returned to their country of origin, will not be able to obtain a part of their pension once they turn 66 anymore, on the basis of the few contributions paid while in Italy, which - although insufficient to build up an autonomous pension by themselves - would at least entitle the retiree to receive pension commensurate with the amount of contributions paid.

2.3. Recent changes

The most recent changes in social security policies concern the reform of the pension system, which affects all workers, including immigrants. Since January 1st 2012, any contribution paid by a worker after December 31st, 2011 is calculated with a contribution-based system (that is, on the basis of contributions paid throughout their time of working, and no longer on the average pay received in the last few years of employment). The retirement age is fixed at 66 years for all male employees and self-employed and for women who work in the public sector. In 2018, this requirement (66 years) will also apply to women who work in the private sector (starting January 1st 2012, the retirement age became 62 for employees and 63 and six months for self-employed women). As mentioned previously, both men and women will need to have at least 20 years of contributions.

Furthermore, since January 1st 2012, the reform has introduced the early retirement pension, according to which a worker may retire early in when he/she has 41 years and one month of contributions (for women) and 42 years and one month (for men). Age requirements, in addition to being linked to life expectancy (3 months during 2013), will be increased by 1 month both for 2013 and 2014.

Old-age and early retirement pensions are paid from the first day of the month once the vesting requirements are met, but the worker must cease any employment activity (income from self-employment is still allowed).

The pension will be reduced for those workers who choose early retirement before the age of 62, unless the years of contributions derive exclusively from actual work, including periods of maternity leave, military service, accident, sickness or ordinary redundancy fund.

Retirement will be flexible between the age of 62 and 70, with the application of new actuarial coefficients of the accrued contributions.

During 2012 and 2013, the inflation adjustment will be suspended for those pensions which exceeded 1.402 euro in 2011. This suspension has been confirmed also for 2014, but only for those pensions exceeding 3,000 euro.

3. National rules on access to social security by third-country nationals

Any third-country citizen working in Italy is subject to the Italian legislation on social security, on the basis of the territoriality principle for the compulsory insurance. Immigrant workers residing in Italy, employed with either open-ended or temporary contracts, are subject to the same legislation on social security and compulsory insurance as Italian workers, and are treated equally.

In order to qualify for social security benefits like contributory pensions (old-age, disability, invalidity and survivors), unemployment (unemployment benefit, mobility allowance and ordinary redundancy fund), family support (family allowance, maternity leave, parental leave, sick child leave) and health (health-care, sickness cash benefits), foreign citizens also must be insured (it is the employer's obligation to pay contributions).

Seasonal workers benefit instead of only a few forms of insurance (pensions, accidents at work, sickness and maternity). In their case, the payments made by their employers for family allowances and unemployment do not provide any personal benefit to the worker, but are directly paid to the National Fund for Migration Policies, where they contribute to finance social and welfare measures in favor of all immigrants (with the Italian Finance Act of 2003, that Fund has been incorporated into the National Fund for Social policies).

The self-employed pay their contributions directly to the INPS, at their own expense, based on their income reported for tax purposes. On the other hand, a significant part of the contributions due by an employee is paid by the employer.

This chapter presents an in-depth analysis of the conditions that apply in the case of third-country nationals in order to qualify for the benefits that fall under the following specific MISSOC 'branches' of social security: I. Healthcare; II. Sickness cash benefits; III. Maternity and paternity benefits; V. Old-age pensions and benefits; VIII. Family benefits; IX. Unemployment; X. Guaranteed minimum resources.

Health-care for third-country nationals (MISSOC I)

Registration in the National Health Service may occur:

- *Compulsorily.* For self-employed, employed and seasonal workers, for the unemployed and for their dependent family members, with equal rights and obligations between Italian citizens and third-country nationals; the same applies for asylum seekers and those temporarily residing for adoption or fostering. The registration is valid for the entire duration of the residence permit. Upon expiration of the permit, either the new application must be documented, or the renewed permit must be shown.
- *Voluntarily.* Any third-country national holding a residence permit valid for more than 3 months, who does not fall into the above categories, can register on a voluntary basis by paying a voluntary lump-sum contribution, which extends health-care coverage to dependent family members (alternatively, one can take out a private insurance policy). In case of students and *au pairs*, dependents family members are not covered, but the lump-sum contribution is reduced.
- *As irregular immigrants.* In general, any third-country national who is not enrolled in the National Health Service and receives health care must pay the tariffs set by the regions and autonomous provinces (since the health service was requested on a voluntary basis), except as provided for by international agreements signed by Italy in the field of health-care. However,

undocumented third-country nationals irregularly residing in Italy without economic means have access to urgent medical care. They are granted urgent inpatient and outpatient care as well as the necessary assistance in case of illness and injury, including placement in preventive medicine programs to safeguard individual and collective health. Medical prescriptions and the registration of any medical assistance provided to irregular third-country nationals are issued by using the specific Regional “STP” code (“Straniero temporaneamente presente” or “Temporarily present foreign citizen”). Access to public health facilities by the undocumented third-country national without a residence permit, however, «will not be reported to the authorities, except in cases where a medical report is mandatory, on equal terms with the Italian citizen»¹⁴. The medical report is mandatory, for example, if the health service is required in relation to a criminal offense (i.e., injuries caused by a weapon). Foreign women who are irregularly residing in Italy are guaranteed social protection for pregnancy and maternity, on equal terms with Italian women. During pregnancy and for sixth months after the childbirth, expulsion cannot be carried out against the mother and her cohabiting husband (Constitutional Court decision no. 376/2000): in these cases, a special residence permit for medical treatment is issued. Foreign minors who are irregularly residing in Italy have access to healthcare, international disease prevention and treatment of infectious diseases.

- *As temporarily present due to medical treatment.* Entering Italy for medical treatment requires a declaration by the Italian health care facility which agrees to perform the treatment itself. In addition, the foreign patient must prove to be able to provide full payment for his/her treatment. The entry is valid also for a companion and expires at the end of the treatment (the permit may be renewed for the entire duration of therapy). These conditions are not required in the context of humanitarian programs.

Social Security Coverage for Immigrant workers (MISSOC II, III, V, VIII, IX)

For the principle of equal treatment for Italian and foreign workers, which was transposed into Italian Law with the ratification of the ILO Convention no. 175 of 1973 (art. 2, par. 2 of the Legislative Decree no. 286 of July 25th, 1998), immigrant workers are treated with the same provisions as Italian workers as regards their conditions of employment (pay, dismissal), those benefits which are not directly related to the employment itself (housing, family allowances, etc.), trade union rights and – at the time of their retirement – pension benefits.

The Italian law, in addition to the retribution, provides for several benefits to support the family, including family allowance checks (art. 6, law no. 153/1988) which are paid also to third-country workers for their family members residing in Italy and - if a bilateral agreement on social security that foresees the reciprocal treatment on the matter is in force between Italy and the worker's country of origin - even to those family members who are still living in their home country.

Social Assistance (MISSOC V, X, XI)

Access to non-contributory social assistance benefits by third-country nationals has been established by art. 41 of the Legislative Decree no. 286/1998 (T.U.I. or “Consolidated Text on Immigration”). When it came into force, this law stipulated that any third-country national holding a residence card or a residence permit valid for at least one year (including their dependent minors in Italy) had to be treated the same way as Italian citizens with regards to access to contributory and non-contributory social security benefits. Law no. 338 of 2000, however, limited that provision only to foreign citizens holding a residence card and their dependent minors. This restriction was deemed unconstitutional by the Constitutional Court, so that now, to obtain this or other welfare benefits, it is sufficient to have a residence permit, valid for at least 1 year.

¹⁴ Art. 35, par. 5. Leg. Decree no. 286 of July 25 1998.

3.1. The minimum residence period and social security benefits

In general, the necessary requirement to receive social security benefits is the enrollment of the worker to the mandatory social security insurance, which may have immediate effect in terms of benefits paid (like health coverage, for example) or it may require a certain amount of contributions paid in the past in order to obtain welfare benefits of other kind (like maternity, unemployment, etc.) The conditions laid down by the Italian legislation apply both to third-country and Italian citizens.

3.2. Exportable benefits upon return to the country of origin.

In general, for both third-country and Italian citizens, pensions (with the exception of welfare benefits) and accident insurance benefits are exportable abroad and benefits related to illness, maternity, unemployment and ordinary redundancy are not.

More specifically, while social security provisions for third-country workers living in Italy, as we have seen, are the same ones that apply to the generality of workers, in the case of repatriation, this happens only when the worker already accrued the right to receive a pension or if that right was obtained by aggregating the contribution periods in the two countries, based on an international agreement. Otherwise, certain restrictions apply. Previously, according to a norm which has now been abolished, the foreign worker who returned to a country that did not sign a bilateral agreement on Social security with Italy, had the right to receive a settlement of his pension contributions, increased by 5% per year, provided that he/she was not already entitled to receive an Italian pension. However, the worker who returns to a country of origin which is not covered by a bilateral agreement is entitled to receive a quota of his/her pension even in case he/she has not matured the necessary requirements upon turning 66 years old in certain cases.

Currently, to obtain the right to an aggregation of social security contributions, bilateral agreements between Italy and the countries of origin of foreign workers must be in force. These agreements, in fact, are intended to ensure that workers receive the same treatment that each contracting state accords to its citizens; in particular, as regards pension, the agreements allow the aggregation of insurance periods paid in the contracting states in order for a worker to be entitled to receive a pension, in case that right was not accrued autonomously.

In case of intra-EU mobility, the first important changes regarding social security were enforced on June 1st 2003, when the European Union (as well as Iceland, Norway, Liechtenstein and Switzerland), adopted the Council Regulation (EC) no. 859/2003 extended the provisions of Regulations no. 1408/71 and no. 574/72 on social security to nationals of third countries who reside legally in the territory of each Member State, as well as to their family members and survivors. As it is known, these Regulations aim to facilitate the freedom of movement for workers guaranteed by article 48 of the Treaty of Rome (now article 39), avoiding the loss of pension rights or the impossibility to acquire them.

Regulation no. 1408/1971 was later abrogated and substituted by Regulation no. 883/2004 of the 29th of April 2004 (implemented in all Member States through entry into force of Regulation CE no. 987/2009 on the 1st of March 2010) which takes further steps towards a better coordination and simplification of community legislation on social security. With respect to the previous one, the main novelty of the new Regulation is that it applies not only to EU workers but to all EU citizens who reside or have resided in one or more EU member states without taking into account the reason for their stay abroad (be it for work, study, etc.). Moreover, Regulation no. 883/2004, which initially applied only to EU citizens, refugees and stateless persons resident in the EU, was extended to third-country nationals legally resident in the EU through Regulation no. 1231/2010. According to article 1 of Regulation no. 1231/2010, Regulation no. 883/2004 applies to nationals of third countries who are not already covered by those provisions solely on the ground of their nationality (as well as, to members of their families and to their survivors) provided that: 1. they are legally resident in the territory of a Member State and 2. that they are in a situation which is not confined in all respects within a single Member State. The second condition stresses the fact that provisions are

not applicable in the situation of a third country national who has links only with a third country and a single Member State. Moreover, Regulation no. 883/2004 was later broadened by the provisions of Regulation no. 465/2012 which, to cite some examples, introduces new aspects regarding cross-border autonomous and posted workers.

It is important to consider that Regulation no. 883/2004 contains specific provisions for each branch of social security: sickness and maternity benefits; invalidity benefits; old-age benefits; survivor benefits; benefits in respect of accidents at work and occupational diseases; death grants; unemployment benefits; family benefits. The Regulation recognizes the principle of totalization of contributions according to which the worker is entitled to the sum of the total amount of benefits accrued in the different member States in which he/she resided and/or worked as employee or self-employed worker. According to this principle, pension benefits are accrued by aggregating all the periods of work performed by the worker in the member states (based on the national legislation of each member state) and determining the amount in proportion to the contributions paid in each country.

This legislation includes the entire field of employees (including public employees, who are enrolled in a special social security scheme) and self-employed (including the social security schemes for freelancers).

From a geographic point of view, the Regulation applies to all Member States of the European Union, as well as in third countries with which specific agreements have been signed (such as Norway, Liechtenstein, Iceland and Switzerland). The only exceptions are Denmark and the UK, who only apply Regulation no. 883/2004 to citizens of the EU (plus Norway, Liechtenstein, Iceland and Switzerland), while the UK applies old regulation no. 1408/1971 to third country nationals.

The basic principles of the above mentioned Regulation no. 883/2004 are similar to those that regulate bilateral agreements on social security, they are following:

- *Equality of Treatment.* Article 12 of the Regulation prevents all prejudice, direct or indirect, based on nationality in application of national laws relative to social security.
- *Equality of treatment specifically regarding benefits income and events.* According to article 5 of the Regulation, the principle of equal treatment is reinforced because every benefit accrued or event occurred in one Member State must be considered by another Member state as if it occurred in its own territory.
- *Uniqueness of the Legislation Applicable:* The worker is subject to the legislation of a single Member State at a time. This avoids any jurisdictional dispute in the case of workers who move to other Member States, and avoided dual compulsory insurance. The Regulation establishes that, generally, the worker is subject to the legislation of the state in which he/she works.
- *Totalization.* All periods of insurance, autonomous or dependent labour accrued in one member state must be considered when calculating the benefits to which the worker is entitled.
- *Exportability.* Benefits are exportable, regardless of whether or not the beneficiary resides in the State where the debtor institute is located. However, there are some exceptions regarding special non-contributory benefits (such as, social allowance)
- *The rule against overlapping benefits.* According to article 10 of the Regulation, it is not possible to accrue multiple benefits of the same type (from different member states) during the same mandatory insurance period.

The application of Regulation no. 883/2004 to third-country nationals, does not entitle them to enter, stay or reside in a Member State, or to have access to its labour market, with the exception of

moving to another state for work purposes, which is permitted to third-country nationals holding an EC long-term residence permit (as stated in Point number 10 of the “whereas” section of Regulation no. 1231/2010). However, Directive no. 109/2003 of 25 November 2003 concerning the status of third-country nationals who are long-term residents (implemented in Italy with the Legislative Decree no. 3/2007) grants the right to stay in a Member State other than that which conferred the status of long-term resident, for periods longer than three months, and in particular for employment or self-employed activities, for study and training as well as for other purposes.

3.3. Minimum employment period requested

Both for Italian and third-country nationals, the minimum contribution periods attached to different benefits are the following:

- old-age pension: 20 years;
- mobility and invalidity pension: 5 years (of which 3 years worked during the last 5 years);
- unemployment: contribution requirements vary according to the various sectors.

3.4. Migration-specific conditions

In order to be covered under the Italian social security system, a residence permit for work reasons valid for 1 or 2 years (or less, in the case of seasonal workers) is required. The work permit is implicit for the spouse who obtains a residence permit for family reunification or an EC long-term residence. The actual enrolment to the Italian social security system occurs with the payment of the first contribution. When the social security contribution, although due, is not paid by the employer, the benefits are not affected if requested by the worker within the period of limitation (3 years).

3.5. Other conditions

A certain period of residence is required for benefits provided by the municipalities, but this requirement was deemed to be discriminatory against immigrants. In any case, the jurisprudence succeeded in overcoming these limits.

Regarding contribution-based benefits, the national social security system affects all Italian and third-country workers. Having access to certain benefits does not depend on the nationality of the applicant, but rather on his/her sector of employment or necessary requirements established by legislation on social security. As we have already noted, certain benefits are exportable abroad, while others require residence in Italy.

Guaranteeing equivalency between Italian and third-country nationals regarding access to social assistance benefits (such as disability and social allowances, exemptions, etc.) is fundamental for its crucial impact on the future of foreign workers. As we have seen, the relevant legislation is contained in article 41 of the Legislative Decree no. 286/98 (Consolidated Text on Immigration), which was based on the principle of equality concerning access to benefits between Italian citizens and third-country nationals holding a valid residence permit, and Law no. 388/2000, limited that equivalence only to holders of a residence card (“Carta di soggiorno”). Nevertheless, the jurisprudence is becoming increasingly inclined to extend the category of beneficiaries of social assistance benefits to include third-country nationals in possession of a residence permit valid only for 1 or 2 years.

For an overview of the requirements for healthcare, sickness cash benefits, maternity and paternity benefits, old-age pensions and benefits, family benefits, unemployment and guaranteed minimum resources, please see the following table.

ITALY. Synoptic table of the requirements for the access of third-country nationals to the main social security benefits

Benefits	<i>Requirements</i>			
	Residence	Exportability	Employment period	Migration conditions
<i>Healthcare</i>	Yes	Under certain conditions and times	No	Third-country nationals can be insured as workers or as foreigners legally residing in Italy, on the basis of bilateral conventions
<i>Sickness cash benefits</i>	Yes	No	Yes	Self employed, employees or seasonal workers
<i>Maternity and paternity benefits</i>	Yes	No	Yes	Self employed and non-seasonal employees
<i>Old-age pensions and benefits</i>	No	Yes	Yes	Self employed, employees or seasonal employees
<i>Family benefits</i>	Yes	No. Family members living abroad are considered only in case of bilateral agreements	Yes	Full equality, if the family resides in Italy, otherwise in case of bilateral agreements, legal residence in Italy while subject to the legislation of at least two member states and in the case of refugees.
<i>Unemployment</i>	Yes	No ¹⁵	Yes	Non-seasonal employees
<i>Guaranteed minimum resources</i>	Yes	No	No	Long-term residents and – according to jurisprudence – also those holding a residence permit valid for 1 or 2 years

SOURCE: EMN Italy, Migrant Access to Social Security and Healthcare in Italy: Policies and Practice, IDOS, Rome, 2014

¹⁵ In the case of short stays abroad and under certain conditions, it is possible to maintain the right to unemployment.

4. Administrative practices that affect third-country nationals' access to social security

4.1. Discretionary cases

In the different Member States discretionary conditions may be applied to the administrative procedures that determine the eligibility and access of third-country nationals to social security benefits. In Italy, social security rights are determined by law; for this reason, the administration has no discretionary powers on the matter. In order to avoid abuses, both Italian and third-country citizens may be required to provide additional supporting documentation (such as the certificate of existence, the certificate of residence and the income certificate to obtain certain benefits).

4.2. Factors that are taken into account

As mentioned before, the administration has no discretionary powers and must decide on the basis of objective conditions relating to the applicant. Decisions are always adopted on the basis of official documents (registry office or tax administration). The doubtful cases, such as those relating to temporary movements abroad, have been clarified by several explanatory circulars by INPS, as well as by the jurisprudence. In extraordinary cases, the competent judge is called to deliberate.

4.3. Circulars or guidelines relative to discretionary cases

Sometimes, dispositions contained in certain circulars are emitted as a result of judgments about specific aspects related to social security and welfare laws, such as the recent case of an issue addressed by the Court of Bologna concerning the entitlement to the INPS social security allowance for third-country national long term residents with a large family (with at least three minor children) relating to the period before the entry into force of Law no. 97/2013.

In this case, the judgment of the Labour Court of Bologna no. 1093/2013 of the 20th of December 2013 recognized a Moroccan citizen who was a long-term resident the right to receive the INPS family allowance for large families (with at least three minor children) starting from 2011. This request was originally rejected by the municipality of residence because the claimant was not a citizen of Italy or another EU Member State, pursuant to art. 65 of Law no. 448/1998.

In particular, the court found that the changes introduced by Law no. 97/2013 have expressly extended the benefit to third-country nationals who are long-term residents, as well as to family members of EU citizens holders of a temporary or permanent residence permit. All the more so, because the third-country national who is long-term resident is entitled to this benefit as a result of the direct application of the provisions of the European Directive no. 109/2003 and thanks to the guarantees established in the field of social welfare and equality of treatment.

INPS has issued two important circulars on the matter¹⁶, thanks to this and other previous rulings (the judgment of the Labour Court of Varese of September 11th, 2013; the judgment of the Labour Court of Cuneo of September 23rd, 2013; the judgments no. 404-405-506 of the Labour Court of Verona of October 10th, 2013; the judgment of the Court of Rome of October 21st, 2013; the judgment of the Labour court of Turin of October 23rd, 2013¹⁷; the judgment of the Labour Court of Monza of October 23rd, 2013).

¹⁶ <http://www.inps.it/bussola/VisualizzaDoc.aspx?sVirtualURL=/Circolari/Circolare%20numero%204%20del%2015-01-2014.htm&iDDalPortale=&iDLink=-1> (INPS Circular no.4/2014);
<http://www.inps.it/bussola/VisualizzaDoc.aspx?sVirtualURL=/Circolari/Circolare%20numero%205%20del%2015-01-2014.htm&iDDalPortale=&iDLink=-1> (INPS Circular no. 5/2014).

¹⁷ For further information on the subject, see: www.asgi.it/home_asgi.php?n=2934&l=it;
www.asgi.it/home_asgi.php?n=3045&l=it.

INPS Circular no. 4/2014 of the 15th of January 2014 extends the right of entitlement to family allowances for large families (with at least three minor children) to third-country nationals who are long-term residents. In addition, INPS Circular no. 5/2014 of the 15th of January 2014 identifies the family members of Italian and EU citizens, as well as of third-country nationals who are long-term residents, who have the right of entitlement to family allowances for large families (with at least three minor children) paid by the municipality (art. 65 of Law no. 448/98).

This circular reiterates that family members of Italian and EU citizens, as well as of third-country nationals holders of a temporary or permanent residence permit, can apply for welfare benefits, if they meet the additional requirements of the law.

Essentially, according to recent jurisprudence and in the light of European legislation on the matter and the changes introduced by Law no. 97/2013, INPS has therefore issued circulars addressed to local branches, notifying them that access to specific welfare benefits has been extended also to third-country nationals.

4.4. Link between access to social security and other administrative procedures.

In 2013, the period of stay granted to a worker who has lost his/her job in order to find a new job, was extended to 12 months. This period is further renewed if the worker is entitled to benefits that support income of longer duration (such as the mobility allowance, for example), or to a pension or an allowance that exceeds a minimum income foreseen by current legislation.

4.5. Means of support

Italian social security institutions have taken steps to translate the main points of the Regulations governing the entitlement to social assistance benefits. In addition, the same institutions make use of linguistic and cultural mediators to facilitate access to their offices and are constantly funding projects to support social organizations that carry out awareness-raising initiatives on this matter.

However, the main difference between Italy and the other countries is the creation, in the postwar period, of patronage and social assistance institutes. These institutes, which are funded with a share of social security contributions paid by the workers, provide free assistance to workers and their family members for the management of the administrative paperwork necessary to obtain social security benefits during both the administrative and the judicial phase. They consist of a network of thousands of operators and hundreds of offices, managed by trade unions and other workers' associations, which has helped to spread the knowledge of social security rights and facilitated the attainment of benefits.

5. External dimension of social security

Social security coordination with third countries is dealt with by means of bilateral social security agreements made between Member States and third countries. While each Member State is free to conclude their own bilateral agreements, the Commission has recently issued a Communication on "The External Dimension of EU Social Security Coordination" (COM(2012)153 of 30.3.2012), encouraging greater cooperation between Member States in the field of social security coordination with third countries. There is also an EU approach to social security coordination contained in provisions of agreements made between the EU, its Member States and certain third countries. In this section, information on the external dimension of Italian social security policy will be presented.

5.1. Bilateral agreements on social security

In order to protect the circulation of its workers abroad, Italy – which, until the '70s was a country of emigration – has signed several bilateral agreements on social security, under which the party States commit themselves to implement, within their respective territories, a social security system that protects all migrant citizens from the other contracting country on a non discriminatory basis. In order to be effectively implemented, these agreements must be ratified by a law of the Italian Parliament, unlike what happens in the case of EU Regulations on social security which – once approved – are directly applicable by the Member States, due to the primacy of Community Law. Bilateral agreements, therefore, aim to ensure equal treatment of workers and retirees who move from one country to another, as well as to coordinate the laws of the contracting States and to equate the national territories so that migration in itself will not lead to the loss of pension rights, or prevent their accrual.

The main principles of the bilateral conventions are as follows:

- Equality of treatment of citizens of the contracting countries;
- Compulsory insurance based on the territory (application of the law of the State in which the work is carried out);
- Aggregation of insurance periods (i.e., the accumulation of contributions paid in the two countries), avoiding the overlapping of two contributory insurances for the same period.
- a minimum contribution/contributory is required in order to be eligible for the Agreements;
- exportability of benefits accrued in the State of residence;
- possibility of being permitted to contribute voluntarily, even after previous aggregation of the insurance periods accrued in the two countries.

In the past, the main objective of Bilateral Agreements signed by Italy was to protect Italian emigrants in those countries where Italian presence was particularly strong (in Europe, America and Australia). The first bilateral Agreement was in fact the one signed between Italy and France on April 15th 1904, which introduced the equality of treatment for accidents at work, inspired by the numerous trade agreements already signed by Italy. The agreement between Italy and Germany of July 31st 1912, in addition to dealing with issues related to protection against work accidents, also provided for the preservation of pension rights and the possibility, in case of repatriation, of a partial reimbursement of the contributions. The evolution of the national legislation on social insurance and the efforts of the International Labour Organization (ILO) ensured a better social security coverage. In fact, the agreements signed by Italy with the Serbian-Croatian-Slovenian Kingdom (July 20th 1925) and France (August 13th 1932) had positive effects. After World War II, when the migratory phenomenon resumed, Italy signed new agreements which contained more provisions, especially regarding eligibility and exportability of social security benefits. Finally,

pursuant to art. 51 of the Treaty of Rome of 1957 establishing the European Economic Community, on January 1st 1959 the Regulations on social security arrangements applicable to migrant workers from member States of the Community entered into force. Over the course of the years these Regulations were partially emended, and in 2003 they included third-country workers in their provisions. During the 80's, when Italy changed from a country of emigration into a country of immigration, new agreements were signed with the main countries of origin of the migration flows (like Cape Verde and Tunisia), while with other countries negotiations remained at the level of preliminary agreements, or at the most were signed but never ratified (like in the case of Morocco). The economic burden of these agreements, in fact, dissuaded Italy to sign other agreements and not to ratify some already signed.

Italian lawmakers have adopted different strategies regarding the guarantee of the rights to social security benefits for third-country national workers. Initially, the immigrant had the opportunity to transfer the contributions to his country in case of return, even if he/she didn't obtain pension rights yet (Law no. 335/1995 and the Legislative Decree on Immigration no. 286/1998). In total, 6,734 applications have been accepted, 1,490 have been refused and 340 have not been determined¹⁸. Subsequently, in the case of return to the country of origin without having obtained pension rights, Law no. 189/2002 removed the possibility to transfer contributions, while it allowed both men and women to obtain a pension at 65 years of age, even on the basis of a career which did not provide for the minimum contribution necessary to accrue the right to a pension (obviously, with a benefit commensurate to the amount of contributions paid).

With the entry into force of the so called "Fornero reform" (Law no. 213 of December 22nd 2011), the retirement age was raised to 66 years with a minimum of 20 years of contribution. However, as previously mentioned, third-country workers insured after 1996 who returned to their country of origin before having accrued the new minimum [mandatory] contribution now have the possibility of obtaining a pro-rata calculated benefit at the age of 66 (however, no benefit would be granted to survivors in case of death of the insured worker before the age of 66)¹⁹.

Therefore, those immigrant workers who wish to return to their country of origin before having accrued pension rights according to Italian law will be able to obtain the aggregation of social security contributions paid in Italy with those paid in their country only if an existing agreement allows it. If no such agreement is in force, any worker who decides to return to his/her country of origin will maintain those social security rights already accrued, but will only be able to enjoy them after reaching the retirement age and having satisfied the minimum years of contribution according to the current Italian law. If all these requisites are not satisfied, foreign citizens aged 66 or over – regardless of their gender – may apply for the quota of the pension (pro-rata) which corresponds to their reduced contributions. After the entry into force of Law no. 189/2002, foreign workers who return to their countries of origin and therefore cease their employment in Italy, are not longer able to obtain the reimbursement of their contributions paid in Italy.

It so happens that, currently, a certain number of people might be forced to return to their countries of origin without being able to receive (for themselves or their dependents) a benefit for the contributions paid over the years. Not everyone is aware of the possibility of applying for a pro-rata when they turn 66 while living abroad, and, even those who do know about this possibility, may not know how to apply for it.

So far, Italy has signed and ratified bilateral agreements on social security with the following States:

- Argentina (since January 1st, 1984)
- Australia (since October 1st, 2000)
- Brazil (since August 5th, 1977)

¹⁸ M. Signorini, P. Bonifazi, "Liquidazione dei contributi INPS ai cittadini extracomunitari rimpatriati", in INPS-IDOS, *Regolarità, normalità, tutela. Il Rapporto su immigrati e previdenza negli archivi Inps*, Rome, 2010, pp. 183-190.

¹⁹ G. Aronica, F. Candida, A. Fucilitti, "I diritti previdenziali dei lavoratori non comunitari in caso di rimpatrio", Caritas-Migrantes, *Dossier Statistico Immigrazione 2012*, Edizioni IDOS, Rome, 2012, pp. 288-289.

- Canada (since January 1st, 1979)
- Cape Verde (since November 1st, 1983)
- Israel (since February 6th, 2014)
- Jersey (since May 1st, 1958)
- Principality of Monaco (since October 1st, 1985)
- Republics of the former Yugoslavia: Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia-FYROM, Serbia, Montenegro, Kosovo (since January 1st, 1961)
- Republic of San Marino (since January 1st, 1961)
- United States (since January 1st, 1961; additional agreement of January 1st, 1986)
- Tunisia (since June 1st, 1987)
- Uruguay (since June 1st, 1985)
- Vatican – Holy See (since January 1st, 2004)
- Venezuela (since November 1st, 1991).

These bilateral agreements usually protect only citizens of the Contracting States. However, in the case of Argentina, Canada, San Marino, United States, Uruguay and Venezuela, the agreements stipulate that one does not need to be a citizen of one of the Contracting States, but it is sufficient to have been subject to the social security administrations in both countries.

With the exception of the agreement signed between Italy and Argentina, public workers insured with specific social security bodies are not included in bilateral agreements (EC Regulations, on the contrary, also include these employees).

These agreements also protect retirees, family members and survivors of workers (and retirees), irrespective of nationality, but only as regards their rights coming from the insured worker or pensioner, as for example in the case of survivors' pensions.

Benefits paid on the basis of the bilateral agreements are explicitly mentioned in each agreement, and are related to the following areas of insurance:

- Old-age, survivors, invalidity;
- Accidents at work and occupational diseases;
- Family allowances;
- Sickness and maternity;
- Unemployment.

The aggregation of insurance periods (especially for pensions but also for other benefits) allows to add various periods of contribution paid in the contracting States to reach the minimum requirements established by national laws. It is actually a fictitious amount because it does not imply any mutual relationship between the insurance of one State and that of the other. The amount of the pension is determined by each country according to its own system of calculation and in proportion to the insurance periods completed under the national legislation (the pro-rata system). For the aggregation, all kinds of contributions are valid: mandatory (employment or self-employment), imputed (military service, sickness, maternity, ordinary redundancy fund, unemployment, tuberculosis, mobility), voluntary, and others (redemption of the period of university education, omitted contributions and contributions for an activity carried out in foreign countries with no agreement in force).

Some bilateral agreements allow the aggregation of contributions with third countries provided that they are bound, in turn, to social security agreements both with Italy and the other contracting State. This is the case of the so called multiple aggregation, which is provided for in the agreements signed with Argentina, Cape Verde, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay and Tunisia. Only the agreement with Argentina allows the aggregation of contributions with any other State, as long as it has an agreement with one of the interested parties (either Argentina or Italy) and as long as the applicant is an Italian or an Argentinean citizen.

The following institutions have the responsibility to implement the measures provided for by the bilateral agreements:

- INPS (Italian Social Security Institute) for pensions, family allowances, sickness and maternity of employed or self-employed workers, as well as workers insured with special funds managed by INPS for the pensions of company executives;
- Ministry of Health and Regions, for sickness and maternity assistance;
- INAIL (National Insurance Institute for Accidents at Work) for insurances against accidents at work and occupational diseases;
- other insurance institutions for certain professional categories (for example, journalists, lawyers and other freelance professionals).

5.2 Characteristics of the agreements:

i) Options allowing workers from third-countries to work in Italy while remaining subject to the social security legislation of the sending state. On the basis of the territoriality principle for the compulsory insurance, the workers are subject to the social security legislation of the State where they are working, even if their residence is in another State. This avoids the duplication of insurance periods.

There are exceptions for certain categories of workers: traveling personnel, frontier workers and posted workers (i.e. workers employed in one State but sent by their employers, on a temporary basis, to carry out their work in another State with which an agreement is in place). Specific measures are provided for the following categories:

- seafarers: seafarers working abroad on board of a vessel flying the flag of a contracting State are insured in that state, even if they live in another state;
- international transport workers: employees of companies that carry out international transport services by road, rail, air or inland waterway are insured in the contracting State where the company is registered (with the exception of employees of branches or agencies of companies located in the other contracting States, or those who work primarily in their country of residence);
- public employees: public employees are insured in the country of the administration where they had been hired.
- people who are serving in the armed forces (or the alternative civil service): subject to the legislation of the country where the armed forces are located.
- staff of Diplomatic missions or Consular offices: usually insured in the country where they had been hired (i.e., the country in charge of the diplomatic mission itself); if they are nationals of the contracting State, either of destination or origin, they may opt for the insurance coverage offered by that state.

ii) Guarantee of equal treatment in the system of the host state in respect of particular benefits. The bilateral agreements ensure equality of treatment but only for the insurance sectors that fall under their provisions. There restrictions regard non-contributory social assistance benefits (which are recognized to foreign citizens under certain conditions and only during their stay in Italy), health-care benefits (recognized in Italy but not exportable, unless specifically provided for by the bilateral agreements) and the recognition of children living abroad for the evaluation of family payments.

iii) Exportability of social security benefits. Third-country workers (either employed or self-employed) are entitled to the same pension benefits as Italian employees and, once their pension right is acquired, they may demand payment upon return to their country of origin or any other State. Non-contributory benefits, however, are not exportable. As regards pensions paid abroad, in

order to avoid double taxation, several agreements provide for the imposition of the tax only in the country of residence.

iv) Further provisions for a better coordination of social security systems. To facilitate the management of pensions for residents abroad, pursuant to EC Regulations and bilateral agreements, INPS has selected a number of branch offices considered particularly suited for a direct connection with the institutions of the contracting states. Therefore, since October 1st, 2003, foreign institutions need to submit the applications for invalidity, old-age and survivors' pensions to the competent branch offices (see table 5.1) .

5.3. Extent of usage of social security agreements

There is no specific archive that gathers the applications for social security benefits related to bilateral agreements signed by Italy and third-countries. Data on third-country nationals who have obtained a pension is available, but there is no distinction between pensions obtained by aggregating pension contributions in both the contracting countries, or only by means of contributions paid in Italy.

5.4. Payment of social security benefits to Italian citizens living in States with which no bilateral agreement has been reached.

We must make a distinction between pensions (which are about 400,000, including those paid in both countries with and without an agreement with Italy on social security) and other social security benefits.

The payment abroad of contributory pensions is allowed²⁰

Contributory pensions (i.e., based on contributions paid by the worker) are paid even in countries that have not signed with Italy a bilateral agreement on social security. At the time of moving to a foreign country, applicants who want to receive their pension directly in that foreign country (since the pension could also be paid in Italy), must submit their application online.

The retiree can choose to have his pension paid by means of a transfer directly to his/her bank account (either in euro or local currency), or to collect it in cash at a local bank which receives the transfer on behalf of the retiree. If local conditions do not permit any of the above mentioned payment methods, INPS may authorize the bank to prepare and send a non-negotiable cashier's check or other guaranteed payment methods. The pension can also be collected by a person delegated by the retiree. Starting from February 1st 2012, the payment of INPS pensions abroad is carried out by Citibank, to which the retiree must periodically send a life certificate.

Payment is normally in Euro, unless there are different provisions in the foreign country concerned. The frequency of payment is the same that applies to pensions paid in Italy: monthly, if the amount is more than 60 euro; biannual, if the amount is higher than 5 and less than 60 euro; yearly, if less than 5 euro.

The tax treatment of pensions is regulated by several agreements signed by Italy in order to avoid double taxation: the person concerned must apply for an exemption from Italian taxation, so that his/her pension will be taxed in the foreign country (to a much lesser extent).

Italy's 2007 Budget Law extended to retirees residing abroad the right to obtain family tax deductions (if their income does not exceed a certain level and if they are not benefiting from the same kind of deductions abroad), by submitting original documentation produced by the Italian consulate, with apostille.

²⁰ S. Ponticelli, "Il pagamento delle prestazioni ai residenti all'estero", in Fondazione Migrantes, *Rapporto Italiani nel Mondo 2012*, Edizioni IDOS, Roma, 2012, pp. 267-275

The payment abroad of non-contributory pensions is not allowed

The social allowance (which replaced what was once called “social pension” and is based on age and income rather than contributions paid the worker) and other welfare benefits (such as, for example, allowances and pensions in favor of the blind, deaf and disabled people) cannot be exported, and whoever leaves Italy (except for brief periods that do not interrupt the residence) loses the right to receive them.

Temporary social security benefits

Being temporary benefits based on circumstances which took place in Italy and subject to certain controls, these benefits cannot be exported. However, there are differences depending whether or not the country to which the worker moves has signed an agreement on social security with Italy which provides for the same treatment in the different territories (for sickness and unemployment benefits).

Table 5.1 ITALY. Summary Table: bilateral agreements concerning social security (2013)

Country	Entitled beneficiaries	Old-age pension requisites	Benefits provided	Italian pension	Multiple Totalization	Competent INPS office
Argentina (January 1 st 1984)	All workers who, regardless of their nationality, are or have been subject to the legislation of one or both contracting States, including their family members and survivors.	In Italy: 66 years for men and basically 65 years for women, with 20 years of contributions. In Argentina: 65 years for men and 60 years for women with 30 years of contributions	In Italy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invalidity, old age and survivors (employees and self-employed) • Accidents at work and occupational diseases • Sickness and maternity • Tuberculosis • Family allowances • Special insurance schemes (National institute for the social security of professional sports players and entertainment workers (Enpals), ex Inpdai and Inpgi) In Argentina: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invalidity, old age and survivors • Health-care and assistance (social services) • Accidents at work and occupational diseases • Family allowances 	The minimum insurance period required is 52 weekly contributions. However, the contribution required for the income support for pensioners (<i>integrazione al trattamento minimo</i>) varies depending on the residence: if residing in Italy, to receive an Italian pension; if residing in Argentina, 10 years of contributions paid in Italy.	Aggregation of contributions is provided for those Countries that have a social security agreement with Italy, Chile and Peru. The Italo-Argentinian convention provides for the aggregation contributions also to be extended to third Countries that have signed social security agreements with only Italy or only with Argentina.	Venice
Australia (October 1 st 2000)	All workers who, regardless of their nationality, can prove to have been residence in Australia during	In Italy: 66 years for men and basically 65 years for women, with 20 years of contributions.	In Italy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for invalidity, old age and survivors (employees and self-employed) • for unemployment • for family members of the 	The minimum insurance period required is 52 weekly contributions. For the old-age	No	Ancona

	certain time periods between ages 16 and 65 as well as periods of contributions paid in Italy, and also their family members and survivors.	In Australia: 65 years of age (for women, there is a gradual increase of the retirement age, from 60 to 65 years, starting from July 1995) and 10 years of residence after the 16 th year of age (of which at least 5 should be consecutive).	<p>pensioner</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for special insurance schemes (Enpals, ex Inpdai and Inpgi) <p>In Australia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old-age and invalidity • Orphans of both parents • Additional and supplementary benefits for dependent minors • Personal assistance to the incapacitated spouse • Death • Increase for dependent children 	pension a minimum of 780 contributions are required in Italy. The contribution required for the income support for pensioner varies depending on the residence: if residing in Italy, to receive an Italian pension; if residing in Australia, 10 years of contributions paid in Italy.		
Brazil (August 5 th 1977)	All Italian and Brazilian workers and their family members and survivors	In Italy: 66 years for men and basically 65 years for women, with 20 years of contributions In Brazil: 65 years for men and 60 years for women with 60 months of contributions (without interruptions, which resulted in the loss of insurance status)	<p>In Italy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invalidity, old age and survivors (employees and self-employed) • Accidents at work and occupational diseases • Tuberculosis • Special insurance schemes (Enpals, ex Inpdai and Inpgi) <p>In Brazil:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old-age, invalidity and death • Medical care and for temporary or permanent incapacity to work • Accidents at work and 	The minimum insurance period required is 1 week. The contribution required for the income support for pensioner varies depending on the residence: if residing in Italy, to receive an Italian pension; if residing in Brazil, 10 years of contributions paid in Italy.	No	Forli

			occupational diseases			
Canada (January 1 st 1979)	All workers who, regardless of their nationality, are or have been subject to the legislation of one or both contracting States, and their family members and survivors.	In Italy: 66 years for men and basically 65 years for women, with 20 years of contributions In Canada: 65 years for men and women. For residents in Canada, both the Canadian citizenship and a residency of at least 10 years in the Country, after turning 18, are mandatory; for non Canadian Residents, both the Canadian citizenship and a residency of at least 20 years in the Country, after turning 18, are mandatory.	In Italy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invalidity, old age and survivors (employees and self-employed) • Accidents at work and occupational diseases • Tuberculosis • Special insurance schemes (Enpals, ex Inpdai and Inpgi) In Canada: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefits of the Quebec pension system • Benefits of the Old-Age Security Act In Quebec: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefits of the Quebec pension system 	The minimum insurance period required is 53 weeks. The contribution required for the income support for pensioner varies depending on the residence: if residing in Italy, 10 years of contributions paid in Italy (subject to the application of the more favorable law in the case of receiving an Italian pension); if residing in Canada: 10 years of contributions paid in Italy.	No	L'Aquila (for Canada) – Campobasso (for Quebec)
Cape Verde (November 1 st 1983)	All citizens of the one of the two contracting States, who are or have been subject to the legislation of one or both	In Italy: 66 years for men and basically 65 years for women, with 20 years of contributions In Cape Verde: 65	In Italy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invalidity, old-age, survivors (for employees and self-employed workers) • Accidents at work and occupational diseases 	The minimum insurance period required is 52 weeks. The contribution required for the income support	Yes, with France, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden	Perugia

	States, and their family members and survivors	years for men and 60 years for women with 3 years of contributions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sickness and maternity • Tuberculosis • Family allowances • Special insurance schemes (Enpals, ex Inpdai and Inpgi) <p>In Cape Verde:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invalidity, old age and survivors • Accidents at work and occupational diseases • Sickness • Family allowances 	for pensioner varies depending on the residence: if residing in Italy, to receive an Italian pension; if residing in Cape Verde, 10 years of contributions paid in Italy		
<p>Croatia (November 1st 2003) *** Croatia became part of the EU on the 1st of July 2013: therefore regulations (EC) no. 883/2004 and no. 987/2009 have now substituted this bilateral agreement</p>	All citizens of the two contracting States who are or have been subject to the legislation of one or both States, and their family members and survivors	<p>In Italy: 66 years for men and basically 65 years for women, with 20 years of contributions In Croatia: 65 years for men, and 60 years for women, with 15 years of contributions</p>	<p>In Italy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invalidity, old age and survivors (employees and self-employed) • Accidents at work and occupational diseases • Sickness, maternity and tuberculosis • Non-voluntary unemployment • Family allowances • Special insurance schemes (Enpals, ex Inpdai and Inpgi) <p>In Croatia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invalidity, old-age and survivors • Accidents at work and occupational diseases • Health insurance and medical care • Family allowances • Unemployment 	<p>The minimum insurance period required is 52 weeks. The contribution required for the income support for pensioner varies depending on the residence: if residing in Italy, to receive an Italian pension; if residing in Croatia, the Italian income support is not exportable.</p>	Yes, with Austria, Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Canada and Quebec, Denmark, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Norway, The Netherlands, United Kingdom and North Ireland, Sweden, Slovenia, Switzerland, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	Trieste
Israel	All Italian and	In Italy: 66 years	In Italy:		No	

(February 6 th 2014)	Israeli citizens, refugees and stateless persons insured in both states (for Italy, also other EU citizens).	for men and basically 65 years for women, with 20 years of contributions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invalidity pension • Old age and survivors pension In Israel: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invalidity pension • Old age and survivors pension 			
Jersey (May 1 st 1958)	All citizens insured in both States.	In Italy: 66 years for men and basically 65 years for women, with 20 years of contributions In Jersey: 65 years for men and 60 years for women with contributions equal to a predetermined amount.	In Italy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invalidity, old age and survivors • Accidents at work and occupational diseases • Sickness and maternity • Tuberculosis • Special insurance schemes for specific categories of workers (public service staff in the following sectors: transportation, communications and tax service companies, seafarers). In Jersey: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment • sickness • for widows and orphans • old-age, death and childbirth • Accidents at work and occupational diseases 	The minimum insurance period required for the aggregation of contributions is 1 week. The contribution required for the income support for pensioner varies depending on the residence: if residing in Italy, 10 years of contributions paid in Italy; if residing in Jersey, 10 years of contributions paid in Italy.	No	Perugia
Principality of Monaco (October 1 st 1985)	All Italian and Monacan citizens subject to the legislation of the two contracting States and their family members	In Italy: 66 years for men and basically 65 years for women, with 20 years of contributions In the Principality	In Italy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invalidity, old age and survivors • Accidents at work and occupational diseases • Sickness and maternity • Tuberculosis 	The minimum insurance period required is 53 weeks of contributions. The contribution required for the	No	Imperia

	and survivors. Stateless persons and refugees.	of Monaco: 65 years for men and women with 10 years of contributions (of which at least 60 months of continuous work)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family allowances • Special insurance schemes (Enpals, ex Inpdai and Inpgi) In the Principality of Monaco: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special insurance schemes of social services • Old-age (employees) not including the “uniform age pension” • per maternità, malattia, invalidità e morte • Accidents at work and occupational diseases • Family allowances • Unemployment 	income support for pensioner varies depending on the residence: if residing in Italy, to receive an Italian pension; if residing in the Principality of Monaco, 10 years of contributions paid in Italy		
Former Yugoslav Republics: Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia, Serbia, Montenegro and Kosovo (January 1 st 1961)	All citizens insured in the contracting States and their family members and survivors	In Italy: 66 years for men and basically 65 years for women, with 20 years of contributions In the former Yugoslav Republics: 60 years for men and 55 years for women with 20 years of contributions	In Italy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invalidity, old age and survivors • Accidents at work and occupational diseases • Sickness and maternity • Tuberculosis • Family allowances • Unemployment • Special insurance schemes (Enpals, ex Inpdai and Inpgi) In the former Yugoslav Republics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social insurances • Family allowances • Temporary Unemployment (laborers and employees) 	The minimum insurance period required is 1 week. The contribution required for the income support for pensioner varies depending on the residence: if residing in Italy, to receive an Italian pension; if residing in the former Yugoslav Republics, 10 years of contributions paid in Italy	No	Trieste
Republic of San	All citizens	In Italy: 66 years	In Italy:	The minimum	Yes	Rimini

<p>Marino (January 1st 1961)</p>	<p>insured in the two contracting States and their family members and survivors</p>	<p>for men and basically 65 years for women, with 20 years of contributions In the Republic of San Marino: 60 years for men and women with 15 years of contributions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invalidity, old age and survivors • Accidents at work and occupational diseases • Sickness and maternity • Unemployment • Family allowances • Death allowance <p>In the Republic of San Marino:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invalidity, old age and survivors • Accidents at work and occupational diseases • Sickness and maternity • Unemployment • Family allowances • Death allowance 	<p>insurance period required is 52 weeks. The contribution required for the income support for pensioner varies depending on the residence: if residing in Italy, to receive an Italian pension; if residing in the Republic of San Marino, 10 years of contributions paid in Italy)</p>		
<p>United States (January 1st 1961; additional agreement of January 1st 1986)</p>	<p>All workers who have been insured in one or both the contracting States and their family members and survivors</p>	<p>In Italy: 66 years for men and basically 65 years for women, with 20 years of contributions In the United States: 65 years for men and women with 1 trimester of contributions for every year from 21 to 62 years of age</p>	<p>In Italy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invalidity, old age and survivors • Special insurance schemes (Enpals, ex Inpdai and Inpgi) <p>In the United States:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old-age, invalidity and survivors 	<p>The minimum insurance period required is 52 weeks. The contribution required for the income support for pensioner varies depending on the residence: if residing in Italy, to receive an Italian pension; if residing in the United States, 10 years of contributions paid in Italy</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Palermo</p>

<p>Tunisia (June 1st, 1987)</p>	<p>All citizens of the two contracting States, who are or have been subject to the legislation of one or both States, and their family members and survivors</p>	<p>In Italy: 66 years for men and basically 65 years for women, with 20 years of contribution In Tunisia: 60 years for men and women with 10 years of contributions after the 1st of April 1961</p>	<p>In Italy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invalidity, old age and survivors (employees and self-employed) • Accidents at work and occupational diseases • Sickness and maternity • Tuberculosis • Family allowances • Special insurance schemes (Enpals, ex Inpdai and Inpgi) <p>In Tunisia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old-age, invalidity and survivors (non-farm workers) • Accidents at work and occupational diseases • Sickness and maternity • Family allowances • For farm-workers and fishermen • Self-employed professionals 	<p>The minimum insurance period required is 52 weeks. The contribution required for the income support for pensioner varies depending on the residence: if residing in Italy, to receive an Italian pension; if residing in Tunisia, 10 years of contributions paid in Italy</p>	<p>Yes, with Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Spain and The Netherlands</p>	<p>Palermo</p>
<p>Uruguay (June 1st, 1985)</p>	<p>All workers subject to the legislation of one or both the two contracting States and their family members and survivors</p>	<p>In Italy: 66 years for men and basically 65 years for women, with 20 years of contributions In Uruguay: 60 years for men and women with 35 years of contributions (15 years of contributions with</p>	<p>In Italy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invalidity, old age and survivors (employees and self-employed) • Accidents at work and occupational diseases • Sickness and maternity • Tuberculosis • Non-voluntary Unemployment • Family allowances <p>In Uruguay:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old-age, invalidity and 	<p>The minimum insurance period required is 1 week. The contribution required for the income support for pensioner varies depending on the residence: if residing in Italy, to receive an Italian</p>	<p>Yes, with Argentina, Brazil and Spain</p>	<p>Potenza</p>

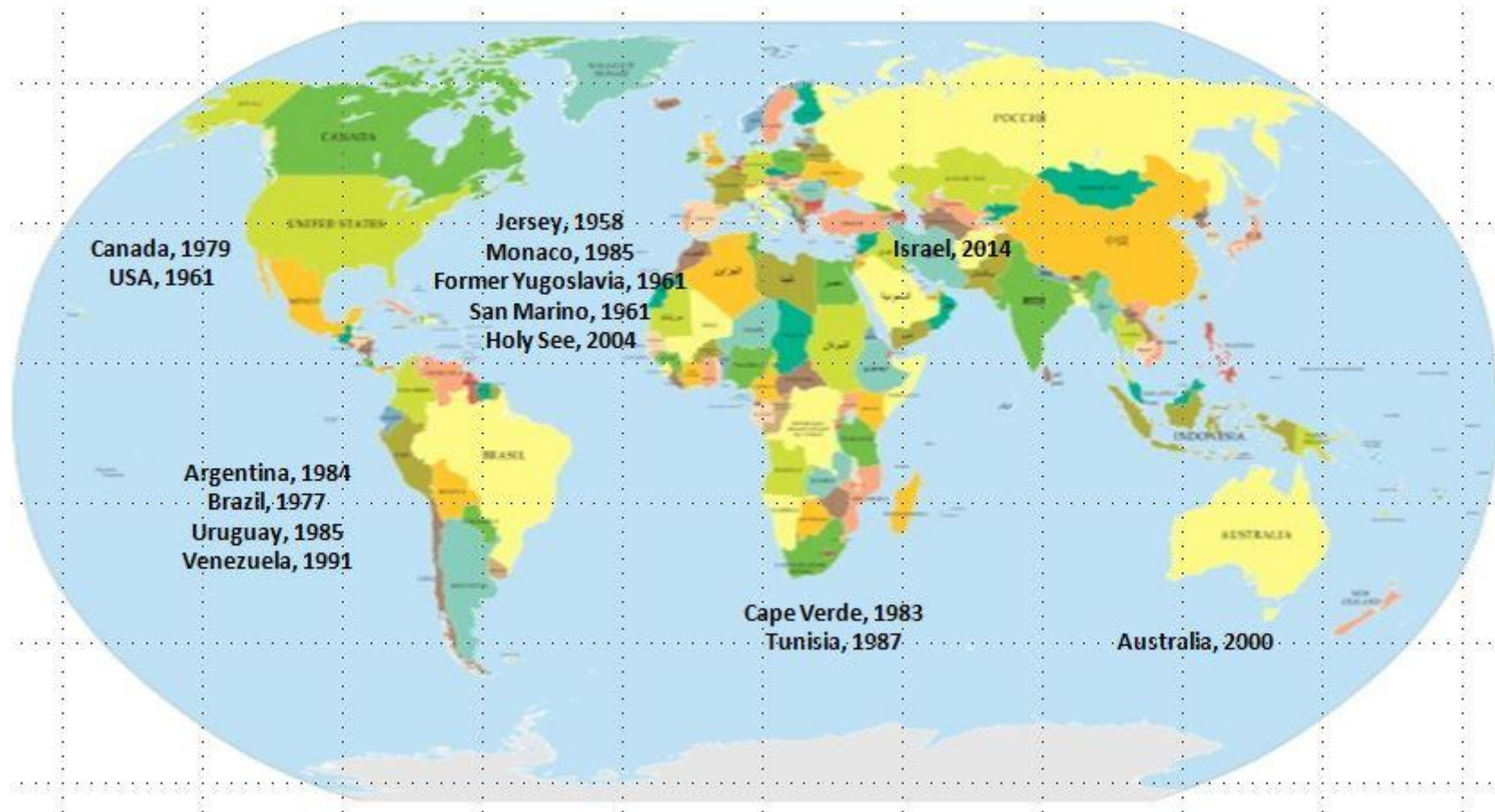
		70 years of age)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> death Sickness, maternity and common accidents Accidents at work and occupational diseases Unemployment Family allowances 	pension; if residing in Uruguay, 10 years of contributions paid in Italy.		
Vatican City (January 1 st , 2004)	All citizens of the two contracting States who, regardless of their nationality, are or have been subject to the legislation of one or both States, and their family members and survivors.	In Italy: 66 years for men and basically 65 years for women, with 20 years of contributions In Vatican City: 60 years for men and women with 20 years of contributions	<p>In Italy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invalidity, old age and survivors (employees and self-employed) Accidents at work and occupational diseases Family allowances Special insurance schemes (Enpals, ex Inpdai and Inpgi) <p>In Vatican:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Old age, invalidity and survivors Accidents at work and occupational diseases Family allowances 	The minimum insurance period required is 52 weeks. The contribution required for the income support for pensioner varies depending on the residence: if residing in Italy, 10 years of contributions paid in Italy; if residing in the Vatican City, 10 years of contributions paid in Italy	Yes, only with EU Member States	Rome Flaminio
Venezuela (November 1 st , 1991)	All citizens of the two contracting States who, regardless of their nationality, are or have been subject to the legislation of one or both States, and their family members and	In Italy: 66 years for men and basically 65 years for women, with 20 years of contributions In Venezuela: 60 years for men and 55 years for women with 750 weeks of	<p>In Italy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invalidity, old age and survivors Accidents at work and occupational diseases Sickness and maternity, limited to economic performance Special insurance schemes (Enpals, ex Inpdai and Inpgi) 	The minimum insurance period required is 52 weeks. The contribution required for the income support for pensioner varies depending on the residence: if residing in	No	Bari

	survivors.	contributions	In Venezuela: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary invalidity • partial or total invalidity • old-age and survivors • Death allowance 	Italy, 10 years of contributions paid in Italy; if residing in Venezuela, 10 years of contributions paid in Italy		
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NB: Based on the new Law no. 214/2011, repatriated foreign workers who fall within the contributory system (first employment in Italy after January 1st, 1996) are entitled to a retirement pension at the age of 66, modified for life expectancy trends. The exception to the minimum contribution requirement does not apply to foreign workers who are entitled to the old age pension with the retributive or mixed system (i.e.: if their first work in Italy started before January 1st 1996): the pension shall be granted only in case of at least 20 years of contribution and an age of 66, both for men and women (www.inps.it).

SOURCE: Martinelli B., Geromin L. (edited by), Le convenzioni internazionali di sicurezza sociale, Inas-Cisl, Rome, 2012 and later updates.

ITALY. Map of bilateral social security agreements (2014)



Source: EMN Italy, Migrant Access to Social Security and Healthcare in Italy: Policies and Practice

6. Case-studies²¹

In order to better understand the entitlements and access to social security by third-country nationals arriving for the first time, the decision making procedure was described for each of the case-studies below, concentrating on whether the social security claims made by the third-country nationals concerned in Italy would ultimately be successful.

Case-study 1: Tho and Lien, a married couple holding Vietnamese citizenship, aged 28 and 30, moved to Italy 10 years ago. They hold long-term residence permits. Tho has worked in a car manufacturing company for the last 8 years, paying obligatory insurance contributions throughout this time. Lien has worked as a chef in the restaurant of a large hotel, also paying obligatory insurance contributions, for the last 2 years. Tho and Lien are expecting the birth of their first child in 6 weeks' time. Last week, the car manufacturing company where Tho works announced that they were making him redundant. Faced with the loss of Tho's income at a time when Lien would need to take time off work, following the birth of their child, Tho decided to apply for unemployment benefits while Lien applied for maternity benefits.

Tho and Lien are both entitled to the requested benefits

*Tho: The right to unemployment benefits (ASPI) is granted after two years go by from the first contribution payment to unemployment insurance (the reference period is calculated backwards, starting from the first day on which the worker becomes unemployed). At least one year of contribution payment to unemployment insurance is needed, in the two years preceding the beginning of the period of unemployment. The application must be submitted within the period of two months starting from the date of the compensation period (which is generally on the eighth day following the end date of last employment).

*Lien: Maternity leave is a period of compulsory leave from work granted to the worker during the period of pregnancy and childbirth. During the mandatory absence period from work, the employee receives an economic compensation in lieu of salary. The leave is granted to female employees insured with INPS (National Institute of Social Security) who have an ongoing employment relationship at the starting date of such leave. It involves a period of compulsory maternity leave, which includes:

- before giving birth:

- 2 months prior to the expected date of delivery (with a certain degree of flexibility) and the day of birth.
- periods of early mandatory maternity leave ordered by the local health authority (for high-risk pregnancies) or the Territorial Directorate of Labour (for work duties or activities which cannot be performed due to pregnancy)

- after childbirth:

- 3 months after childbirth (with a certain degree of flexibility) plus, if the birth occurred after the due date, the days between the due date and the actual date. In the case of delivery before the due date (early or premature birth), 3 months after giving birth plus the days between the actual date and the due date.
- extended periods of mandatory maternity leave ordered by the Territorial Directorate of Labour (For activities/duties physically impossible or irreconcilable with the postnatal period)

²¹ This chapter was entrusted to Maria Marta Farfan and Luca Geromin (INAS-CISL).

As a rule, the compensation is paid in advance by the employer in the regular paycheck and then the employer is reimbursed by INPS. The request for maternity leave must be submitted electronically either through the INPS website, the Integrated Contact Center or the Trade Unions. The application must be submitted electronically before the beginning of the maternity leave, and in any case no later than one year from the end of the compensation period, in order to enjoy the right to benefits guaranteed by law.

The workers are required to provide the date of birth of the child as well as their own personal information within 30 days of birth, via one of the modes listed above.

Case study 2: Jasmine is a single parent, aged 29, holding Filipino citizenship, who moved to Italy 2 and a half years ago. She has a 2-year old child (also holding Filipino citizenship) that lives with her and another child aged five that lives in the Philippines with Jasmine's mother. She holds a temporary/salaried worker residence permit that has been renewed once. Jasmine has worked as a nurse in a residential day-care unit in Italy for 2 and a half years. She sends a small amount of money every month to the Philippines to help support her daughter. Last month, Jasmine's employer announced significant cuts in staff salaries in response to budget reductions. Faced with a significantly reduced income, Jasmine has moved into a hostel as she can no longer afford to rent private accommodation. She has also been forced to halve the amount of money she sends to her family in the Philippines every month. She has decided to apply for family benefits and guaranteed minimum resources.

Jasmine is only entitled to the family benefits and only for one child.

Jasmine: is entitled to the family benefits, concretely the check for the family unit, - under certain conditions - only for the child who lives with her in Italy, while she cannot receive the check for the child living abroad, as there is no bilateral agreement on social security between Italy and the Philippines. The purpose of the family check is to offer support to the families of salaried employees (and other employees who have the mandatory Italian general insurance) with a total income below the annual income limits set by law. The right to receive the check shall begin on the first day of the pay period or on the day of payment of social security benefits (this must naturally be the payment for which a complementary provision of the family check is foreseen) if the necessary conditions of entitlement exist (e.g.: marriage, birth of children). The check ceases to be paid on the date on which those conditions no longer exist (e.g.: the child reaches legal adulthood). The allowance is paid by the employer on behalf of INPS, to the employees, at the time of payment of wages.

In Italy existing legislation does not provide for guaranteed minimum income. At the regional or municipal levels, there are cases in which rent aid can be requested.

Case study 3: Senghor is a high-skilled worker from Senegal. He arrived in Italy six years ago with a temporary residence permit arranged through the IT company that employed him. Senghor is single and does not have children, but has recently succeeded in bringing his elderly mother to the country on the basis of family reunification. Aged 80, his mother is entirely dependent on Senghor's income. Last week, Senghor suffered an accident at work that left him incapable of carrying out the work for which he was employed for a period of 3 years. He decided to apply for invalidity benefits, sickness benefits and family benefits.

Senghor is entitled to various social security benefits, as opposed to his mother.

Senghor: if he meets the requirements for the recognition of the accident at work (violent cause, during work, suddenness, etc.), Senghor is entitled to a total temporary indemnity for the entire period he is unable to work until his recovery. The benefits are anticipated by the employer or directly compensated by Inail, depending on the type of work. The period of absence - in general - is not counted toward the "grace period" (*the period after which the employer no longer guarantees the post*). If permanent disability is caused by the accident at work, this could be compensated by Inail depending to its seriousness. If the permanent disability is ascertained to be less than 6%, the workers are not entitled to any benefits; from 6% to 16% the workers are entitled to "lump-sum" compensation, based on their sex, qualification and age of at the time of the accident. If the permanent disability is over 16%, the workers are entitled to a direct annuity consisting of two parts (one regarding the biological damage and the other one for the economic consequences of the impairment). This annuity may be revised, over the course of time, in case of aggravation or improvement of the worker's conditions. This revision is either ordered by Inail ("active revision") or requested by the worker ("passive revision") within certain deadlines. After the accident, the insured worker is also entitled to health and rehabilitation benefits.

On the contrary, Senghor's mother does not qualify for family benefits or the social pension. With regard to access to health care, she must voluntarily enroll in the National Health Service (SSN) by paying the fee, otherwise she will have to take out private insurance.

7. Statistics on social security payments related to migration

7.1 Statistics on third-country nationals employed, unemployed and inactive by national group

a) Labour Force Survey data: employment, unemployment and inactivity

Social security benefits largely depend on the contributions paid during the employee's working life; for this reason, it is appropriate to analyze the relevant data on the inclusion of immigrants in the labor market in 2012, as recorded by the Labour Force Survey.

Due to the economic crisis, the employment rate of third-country workers has decreased to 58.5% - a higher rate compared to Italian workers (56.4%) but lower than EU workers (65.3%) who usually enjoy greater protection in times of crisis. In 2008, the employment rate was 2 points higher for Italian and third-country workers and 4 points higher for EU workers.

In contrast, the unemployment rate has increased (10% for Italians, 12.6% for EU workers and 21.3% for third-country workers, a rate that is more than twice that of Italian workers).

The inactivity rate affects four out of ten Italian people of working age (43%), and more than three out of ten for EU workers (31.0%) and of third-country workers (36.0%). In all three cases, the highest unemployment rates are found among women.

Immigrants under the age of 14 are 826,579 and account for 10.1% of all residents of this age group (8,513,222) of whom 7,650,643 are Italians. Third-country nationals immigrants alone account for 7.9%.

In contrast, immigrants over the age of 65 are only 106,850 (of whom 75,379 are third-country nationals) and account for 0.9% of all residents of this age group (12,300,934) of whom 12,194,084 are Italians.

Employment rate

EU. Employment rate (2008-2012)

	2012		2008
Nationals	64.5 %	(69.8% M – 52.2% F)	65.9%
EU citizens	67.7 %	(74.5% M – 61.3% F)	69.7%
Third-country nationals	53.7 %	(63.0% M – 41.7% F)	59.2%

SOURCE: EMN Italy. Elaborations on Eurostat data

ITALY. Employment rate (2008-2012)

	2012		2008
Nationals	56.4%	(66.0% M – 46.7% F)	58.1%
EU citizens	65.3%	(73.8% M – 59.4% F)	69.5%
Third-country nationals	58.5%	(70.7% M – 46.4% F)	66.2%

SOURCE: EMN Italy. Elaborations on Eurostat data

ITALY. Difference in employment rates in percentage points (2012)

Nationals vs. EU citizens	- 8,9 %
Nationals vs. third country nationals	- 2,1%
EU citizens vs. third country nationals	+ 6,8%

SOURCE: EMN Italy. Elaborations on Eurostat data

Unemployment rate

EU Unemployment rate (2008-2012)

	2012		2008
Nationals	10.0%	(10.0% M – 10.0% F)	6.7%
EU citizens	12.6%	(12.0% M – 13.3% F)	8.5%
Third-country nationals	21.3%	(21.1% M – 21.6% F)	15.3%

SOURCE: EMN Italy. Elaborations on Eurostat data

ITALY. Unemployment rate (2008-2012)

	2012		2008
Nationals	10.5%	(9.7% M – 11.5% F)	6.7%
EU citizens	13.3%	(12.3% M – 14.2% F)	7.6%
Third-country nationals	14.5%	(12.9% M – 16.8% F)	8.8%

SOURCE: EMN Italy. Elaborations on Eurostat data

ITALY. Differences in unemployment rates in percentage points (2012)

Nationals vs. EU citizens	- 2.8%
Nationals vs. third country nationals	- 4.0%
EU citizens vs. third country nationals	- 1.2%

Inactivity rate

EU Inactivity rate 15-64 years (2008-2012)

	2012		2008
Nationals	43%	(36% M – 50% F)	43%
EU citizens	31%	(25% M – 36% F)	39%
Third-country nationals	36%	(25% M – 47% F)	46%

SOURCE: EMN ITALY. Elaborations on Eurostat data

ITALY. Inactivity rate 15-64 years (2008-2012)

	2012		2008
Nationals	31.7%	(26.9% M – 47.3% F)	37.7%
EU citizens	24.6%	(15.8% M – 30.8% F)	24.8%
Third-country nationals	31.6%	(18.8% M – 44.3% F)	27.4%

SOURCE: EMN ITALY. Elaborations on Eurostat data

ITALY. Differences in inactivity rates 15-64 years in percentage points (2012)

Nationals vs. EU citizens	+ 7.1%
Nationals vs. third country nationals	+ 0.1%
EU citizens vs. third country nationals	- 7.0%

SOURCE: EMN ITALY. Elaborations on Eurostat data

ITALY. Age class between 0-14. Percentage of total population (2012)

	Total	Percentage of total pop.
Nationals	7,650,643	13.0%
EU citizens	185,862	0.31%
Third-country nationals	676, 717	1.12%
Total 0-14 years	8,513,222	100.0%

SOURCE: EMN ITALY. Elaborations on Eurostat data

ITALY. Age class over 65 years. Percentage of total population (2012)

	Total	Percentage of total pop.
Nationals	12,194,084	20.0%
EU citizens	31,474	0.05%
Third-country nationals	75,379	0.12%
Total over 65 years	12,300,937	100.0%

SOURCE: EMN ITALY. Elaborations on Eurostat data

b) Overall vision of third-country workers employed in Italy through the INPS database

Number of insured workers and their genre. In 2012 (provisional data, subject to change), third-country employees registered with INPS (who paid at least one contribution as employees during the year, with the exception of contributions paid by agricultural and domestic workers) were 1,168,928, of which 68.8% were male, equal to 7.9% of the total workforce (14,786,670) registered with INPS during that year (with the exception of agricultural and domestic workers). Women are less in all regions, although they are more numerous among the residents, both at the national and regional level.

Disaggregation by territory. The regions with the highest number of third-country workers are Lombardy, (345,132), Emilia Romagna (160,044), Veneto (153,514), Tuscany (103,193) and Lazio (83,485); Molise is the last, with 1,228 third-country workers. Taking into account the total number of workers (both EU and third-country nationals), this ranking changes: Lazio, for instance, where EU workers are very numerous, goes up in the ranking. In 2010, third-country national workers were 1,084,360 (69.4% male), so the ratio between the genders has remained virtually unchanged, while the employment rate increased by 18.9%.

Age groups. In 2012, among the 14,785,670 workers insured with INPS, the youngest (up to 19 years of age) were 1.5% of the total; workers aged between 20 and 39 were 48.6%; those aged between 40 and 59 were 47.1%, whereas workers aged over 60 were 3.1%. Among the third-country national workers, the percentage changes as follows: up to 19 years of age 1.6%; 20-39 years 67.1%; 49-59 years 36.3%; over 60 1.1%. There are many differences: workers with less than 40 years are less than half of the total; however, among third-country workers this figure increases to more than two-thirds. Workers at retirement age (which is currently 66 years for men and, starting in 2018, for women too) are potentially more than 200,000 among all workers (1.4% of all workers employed), but among third-country workers they are less than 7,000 (0.5% of the total workers employed).

Among third-country workers with an open-ended contract, those aged between 20 and 39 years are 58.3%, those aged between 40-59 are 38.3% (whereas, this percentage for all workers employed is respectively 45.6% and 50.6%). Third-country workers are usually committed to find an open-ended employment contract as soon as possible in order to obtain an EC long-term residence permit, which allows them not to lose the right to stay in case of prolonged unemployment (initially for 6 months, and since 2013 for more than 1 year). The percentage of employees with an open ended contract is 75.9% among third-country workers and 79.3% among the total workforce.

The disaggregation by age groups has not undergone significant changes in the last years, so we will not comment on this.

Main countries of origin. The top 10 countries of origin of third-country workers are the following (in parentheses the percentage of women): Albania 173,735 (31.8%), Morocco 147,034 (21.7%), China 125,190 (46.8%), Ukraine 48,990 (62.7%), Moldova 46,897 (50.3%), India 42,692 (11.4%), Bangladesh 42,416 (3.9%), Egypt 40,044 (2.9%), Peru 37,675 (46.1%) and the Philippines 37,093 (32.5%). The next most numerous countries of origin are: Senegal (36,664), Tunisia (33,397), Ecuador (30,765), Pakistan (30,001), Serbia (29,171), Sri Lanka (27,729), Macedonia (24,602), Ghana (21,665), Nigeria (18,858), Brazil (12,559). In none of these countries the percentage of women employed – although fairly large, in some cases - exceeds that of men, with the exception of Brazil, a community in which the percentage of women employed is equal to 69.2% of the total workforce.

The percentage of workers with an open ended employment contract out of the total workforce varies depending on the communities, as shown by the percentages of the first 10 communities: Albania 75.1%, China 93.6%, Ukraine 69.0%, Moldova 67.6%, India 75.5%, Bangladesh 70.6%, Egypt 76.2%, Peru 74.7% and the Philippines 79.8%.

Territorial comparison: consistency and duration of the employment. The territorial distribution of employed workers shows that northern and central Italy are prevalent, both in terms of EU and

third-country workers, a fact confirmed by data available for 2012 which in recent years have not changed significantly. The percentage of third-country workers employed in northern (70%) and Center Italy (20%) is much higher than in southern Italy – a weaker area from the point of view of employment – where third-country workers are significantly less, in percentage, compared to the total number of workers employed

The territorial distribution of total employment and open-ended employment is homogeneous for third-country workers, and the variations between the two types of employment do not exceed one percentage point in each area. However, in the case of total employment which, for the majority, is made up of Italian workers, there are differences of several percentage points which show, for instance, that temporary employment is more prevalent in the North East, whereas open-ended employment is more common in the South and the Islands.

ITALY. Third-country national (TCN) employment and total employment disaggregated by areas, total employment and total open-ended employment (2012)

Areas	Total employment	Open-ended employment
North West	total 33,0%, TCN 39,5%	total 27,8%, TCN 39,0%
North East	total 23,4%, TCN 31,4%	total 22,7 %, TCN 32,2%
Center	total 20,6%, TCN: 21,4%	total 21,7%, TCN 20,7 %
South	total 15,8%, TCN: 6,1%	total 18,6%, TCN 6,3%
Islands	total 7,1%, TCN 1,6%	total 9,1%, TCN 1,7%
Abroad	total 0,1%, TCN 0,1%	total 0,1%, TCN 0,1%

Data provided by INPS for 2012 are provisional

SOURCE: EMN Italy. Based on INPS data

In 2012, third-country “para-subordinate workers” (both professionals and collaborators) were 19,123 (46.6% women) on a total of 937,992 (impact of 2.0%). Of these, the top countries of origins were: Albania 2,386, China 1,215, Morocco 1,066, Ukraine 943, Peru 798, United States of America 797, Russia 750, Moldova 668, India 557 and Ecuador 540.

As regards third-country nationals employed in agriculture (for domestic workers, please refer to the specific paragraph that follows), in 2012, they were 135,632 (19.2% women): 26,156 in the North West; 37,414 in the North East; 28,835 in the Center; 30,115 in the South and 3,110 in the Islands. In total, the workers employed in agriculture (Italians, EU and third-country workers combined) are 1,011,078, among these the percentage of immigrants is 13.4%. Non EU-workers disaggregated by age groups are as follows: up to 19 years 2,778; 20-39 years 80,868; 40-59 years 49,996; over 60 years 2,020. Two elements in particular characterized third-country workers from all the workers in the sector: in the age group 20-39, the percentage of third-country workers is 59.6% compared to an average of 43.7% (a total of 441,491 workers in this specific age group); in the age group of those over 60, third-country workers are 1.5% compared to an average of 6.7% (a total of 67,447 workers). The top third-country countries by number of agricultural workers are: India 25,441; Morocco 24,187; Tunisia 11,293; Macedonia 7,134; Senegal 5,474; Ukraine 4,544; Moldova 3,874; Pakistan 3,397 and China 2,371. Among Indian workers employed in agriculture, women only account for 6.0% of the total, whereas the percentage of female workers rises to 57.4%, among Ukrainians and 59.0% among Chinese agricultural workers.

Self-employed workers

Artisans. Third-country artisans registered with INPS in 2012 were 119,803 (13.9% women): 47,714 in the North West, 38,801 in the North East, 29,105 in the Center, 3,470 in the South and 713 in the Islands. Over the total number of artisans registered with INPS (1,907,081) third-country artisans are 6.3%; for those aged between 20 and 39 (63,317 workers, with a rate of 53,0%) and those over 60 (2,289, with a rate of 1,9%) the percentage is different compared to the same age groups of EU and Italian artisans (respectively 573,647, with a rate of 30.1%, and 252,194, with a

rate of 13.2%).The top 10 countries by number of artisans are: Albania 33,014; China 15,441; Morocco 12,483; Egypt 9,244; Tunisia 8,509; Macedonia 5,494; Serbia 4,407; Moldova 3,320; Pakistan 2,387 and Turkey 2,188. In some of these communities the percentage of women is higher than the above averages, but women do not find themselves as the majority in none of the communities.

Business owners. Third-country business owners registered with INPS in 2012 were 155,317 (28.3% of which were women): 46,915 in the North West; 30,327 in the North East; 38,288 in the Center; 28,816 in the South and 14,971 in the Islands. Over the total registered with INPS as business owners (2,290,869) their incidence is equal to 6.8%. Third-country business owners aged 20 to 39 are 81,711 (51.3%) and those over 60 are 5,835 (3.8%), whereas the national average is respectively 31.2% (with 714,837 business owners registered) and 14.9% (340,964 registered). The top 10 countries by number of business owners are: Morocco 40,450; China 39,067; Bangladesh 15,759; Senegal 11,635; Nigeria 6,224; Pakistan 6,084; Albania 4,294; Egypt 4,085; Tunisia 3,041 and India 2,515. The percentage of female workers, which usually doesn't exceed one-third of the total, in some cases is nearly half (47.1% in the case of China) or even the majority (52.5% in the case of Nigeria).

Independent Farmers. Due to the many difficulties related to the purchasing of farms, foreign independent farmers are only 1,463 (385 in the North East, 320 in the North East, 490 in the Center, 104 in the South and 164 in the Islands) and account for 0.3% of the total number of independent farmers registered with INPS (467,741). 77.9% of them are aged less than 50 (1,140), whereas the national average of independent farmers below that age is only 46.4% (217,448). Worthy of note is also the difference between the percentage of third-country farmers older than 60 (6.3%) and the national average for the same age (26.9%). There are only 3 foreign countries with more than 100 independent farmers working in Italy: Albania (233), Switzerland (161) and Tunisia (139).

In-depth analysis on domestic employment

The total number of domestic workers has evolved as follows: they were 920,484 in 2010, 866,630 in 2011 and 982,975 in 2012, whereas third-country workers in this sector, who were 519,293 in 2010, decreased to 472,834 in 2011 and 467,565 in 2012. Due to the economic crisis of the past years, part of this decrease may have been due to the termination of employment of third-country nationals employed in this sector. However, according to several experts, most probably this was due to a transition to undeclared work, which is a very common procedure among employers in Italy and is a means on the part of the employer to avoid paying due social contributions and, often, an adequate salary. The last two regularization campaigns involved respectively around 300,000 and 100,000 workers of this sector. In the next paragraphs we will only analyze data regarding third-country workers, but we must take into consideration that EU domestic workers are 35% of the total workers of the sector; therefore, 9 out of 10 domestic workers are of foreign origin.

ITALY. Percentage of third-country workforce in the sector of domestic work (2012)

Areas	% Total employed in the sector of domestic workers	% Third-country workers
North West	30.7%	36.1%
North East	19.7%	21.7%
Center	28.6%	26.6%
South	13.1%	11.3%
Islands	7.9%	4.3%
Italy	100.0%	100.0%
Italy (a. v.)	(982.975)	(467,565)

SOURCE: EMN Italy. Based on INPS data

The percentage of women is equal to 82.1% of the total workers of the sector (807,018 out of 982,975) and 80.2% among third-country workers (374,872 out of 467,565). We must take into

account that the majority of the 514,410 domestic workers of EU origin (both from Italy and from other Member States) who, in 2010, accounted for 35% of the entire category of domestic workers (this category is composed particularly by people from Romania and Poland).

Compared to the age distribution of all employees, who are for the most part under 40 years of age, domestic workers, in more than 60% of the cases, are more than 40 years old. The age factor may indeed prove to be advantageous to perform the services required by a family in need of assistance because it means that workers often have already had the experience of motherhood and care for their own family.

The top 10 non-EU countries by number of domestic workers are the following (the percentage of women is in parenthesis): Ukraine 106,953 (96.1%); Philippines 69,603 (74.5%); Moldova 53,498 (95.0%); Peru 34,392 (84.2%); Sri Lanka 27,312 (48.3%); Ecuador 22,965 (89.7%); Morocco 22,319 (71.8%); Albania 16,528 (97.4%); India 10,341 (29.9%) and China 8,795 (56.2%). As we have already noted, the percentage of female workers is more than 90% in the case of Ukrainians and Moldovans, while it is a minority among Indian and Sri Lankan communities. Similar variations can be also found in the next 10 countries that follow by number of domestic workers: Georgia, Russia, Bangladesh, Dominican Republic, Bolivia, Nigeria, El Salvador, Ghana, Senegal and Brazil.

ITALY. Third-country workers: comparison by age between employees and domestic workers (2012)

Age groups	% Total employed	% Domestic workers
Up to 19	1.6	0.3
20-39	67.1	39.3
40-59	36.3	53.4
Over 60	1.1	7.0
Total (%)	100.0	100.0
Total (a.v.)	(1,168,928)	(467,565)

SOURCE: EMN Italy. Based on INPS data

The contribution of domestic workers has become indispensable for the Italian welfare system and helps to cover the limited effect of public intervention. Workers of immigrant origin, who at the end of the '60s were only a few thousand, according to certain estimates are more numerous than those registered with INPS and should be well above one million. These foreign workers are giving a functional response to the needs arising from an aging population, the receding importance of the extended family (which was able to autonomously satisfy its own assistance needs), the new professional and job opportunities for Italian women who are increasingly entering the labour market and delegating family burdens to immigrant women and the limited capacity of the Italian public system to provide proper home care to the elderly.

The hundreds of thousands of female and male domestic workers perform many different and multifunctional services every day: house cleaning (dusting, washing the floor, ironing and often cooking), baby sitting, lawn care, shopping and external relationships; in many cases they drive a car and, most of all, they assist elderly or sick people who refuse to live in nursing or retirement homes, which have also become very expensive.

Several expressions have been used to describe the services provided by these male and female workers: "home-made" Italian welfare, "do your own" Italian welfare, invisible workers, social safety net for senior citizens, privatization of social policies for the elderly. Especially since the '80s, their presence has become increasingly widespread, involving a growing number of countries (most recently those of Eastern Europe).

Further elements can be found in the recent survey conducted by IDOS – Study and Research Centre for Unicredit Foundation²², which also provides comments on the answers by 600 workers

²² Unicredit Foundation, edited by Renato Marinaro and Franco Pittau, *Survey on family assistance in Italy: the contribution of immigrants*, Milan, Unicredit Foundation/Agenzia Tu Unicredit, April 2013, 70 pp.

interviewed in different cities of northern and central Italy. This survey shows that domestic workers are people with a good education, who are strongly motivated to work and very attached to the families for which they work, despite the burden of living away from their own families. The most surprising aspect of this survey is the appreciation shown towards the Italian families, despite the difficulties inherent in this type of employment, which may lead to personal problems.

ITALY. Unicredit Foundation Survey on immigration and domestic work (2013)

How are you treated by the family			Reasons why you are appreciated (multiple choices)		
Answers	a.v.	%	Answers	a.v.	%
Very Well	164	27,1	Time flexibility	343	56,6
Well	391	64,5	Courteousness	304	50,2
With indifference	30	5,0	Low cost	118	19,5
Bad	8	1,3	No answer	19	3,1
Very Bad	2	0,3	Do you wish to return to your country of origin?		
No answer	11	1,8	NO	131	21,6
Domestic workers interviewed: 606					

SOURCE: EMN Italy. Elaboration based on IDOS-Unicredit Foundation Survey data

The ILO Convention no. 189/2011 on Decent Work for Domestic Workers was ratified by Italy in 2013.

According to demographic predictions, the number of domestic workers is destined to increase. In 2011, people aged over 65 in Italy were more than 12 million, equal to one fifth of the total population (which is slightly above 60 million people). Istat, however, predicts that by 2065 that number will almost double (20.6 million), and 2 million of them will not be self-sufficient, according to the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy.

Among the studies conducted in Italy, we should pay great attention to those that focus on integration in the Italian labor market, vocational training opportunities, labor conditions, the relationship between the assisted and the assistant, the savings (of several billion euro) for the public finances resulting from the widespread use of domestic workers, the need to integrate domestic workers and caregivers in an organic social policy plan, thus ensuring proper support to the families (although there is no unanimity with respect to this need).

7.2. Focus on third-country nationals' access to welfare

One of the most debated issues in Italy is immigrants' access to welfare. According to a widespread restrictive approach, it is already excessive and should be limited to defend ourselves against these new "competitors", whereas the proponents of an open approach believe that we should promote a policy of equal opportunities, because these people are actually supporting the Italian social security system. Another aspect to consider is that the Italian labor market has reserved the least attractive and the most dangerous of jobs for immigrant workers and, during this period of crisis, also the less stable ones. However, the evolution of jurisprudence has led to extension of several social security benefits also to third-country national residents, in particular those holding an EC long-term residence permit. This positive jurisprudential evolution concerned the family allowance paid by the Italian municipalities to large families, the attendance allowance, the disability pension, the monthly invalidity allowance and the disabled children's allowance, all social benefits on a continuous basis (but not based on contributions) paid by INPS²³.

²³ See Alberto Guariso, *Immigrazione e discriminazioni istituzionali: orientamenti giurisprudenziali*, in UNAR-IDOS, *2013 Statistical Dossier on Immigration*, IDOS Editions, Rome 2013, pp. 183-188.

In such a delicate matter, it is essential to properly understand the data of the sector (provided by INPS) and to reflect on them without prejudice. Several studies on the matter are available²⁴. The welfare measures provided for by Italian law comprise three different branches:

- unemployment benefits (Redundancy funds, wage subsidies, mobility allowances, unemployment allowances);
- pension benefits (Invalidity, old-age, survivors);
- social assistance (welfare pensions and economic support to families such as compulsory maternity allowances, parental leaves, family allowances).

Unemployment benefits for workers and companies in difficulty are used in order to compensate for the salary lost by the employee and may be either ordinary (in case of temporary or transitory interruption of employment) or extraordinary (in case of an economic crisis of an entire productive sector or territory, or in case of corporate restructuring, reorganization and/or conversion). In 2012, the beneficiaries of the *ordinary unemployment benefits* (the so called ordinary redundancy fund) were more than 680,000 (the same people may have benefited from more interventions during the year), 72,705 of whom were third-country nationals (94% of them was male) equal to 10.6% of the total. The high incidence of foreign workers depends on the fact that their employment is concentrated, for a third, in the industry sector and in the regions of northern Italy, where the crisis has been felt more strongly.

The percentage of third-country workers entitled to *extraordinary unemployment benefits* is quite small (6.8%) compared to the total beneficiaries. Also in this case, the highest percentage of third-country nationals compared to the total of the workforce can be found in the North West and the North East.

In the case of mobility allowances, foreign workers account for an average of 5.5%, and the highest percentage of third-country workers can be found in the North East.

The percentages in relation to unemployment benefits differ, but they are still quite high: 9.7% for non-agricultural unemployment benefits, called ASPI since 2012, with reduced requirements (a higher percentage compared to the 6.4% of 2009 and the 7.8% of 2010); 10.6% for agricultural unemployment benefits (it was 8.0% in 2009 and 8.9% in 2010); 13.0% for the ordinary redundancy fund (11.4% in 2009 and 12.0% in 2010) which includes construction workers (the so called *trattamenti speciali edili* “special allowances for the construction sector”) and all foreign employees, self-employees and para-subordinate workers, both EU and third-country nationals.

The percentage of foreign workers entitled to receive a pension is still low, although it has grown substantially over the last three years. Since we have treated this matter in another part of the Report, we will just mention a few updated numbers: only 0.2% of those who receive a contributory pensions (invalidity, old-age and survivors) are foreign workers, and 90% of these beneficiaries are third-country nationals who still reside in Italy (62.4% of whom are women); as regards social pensions, instead, the percentage of foreign workers is 1.0% (54.7% of whom are women).

In the case of social assistance benefits, third-country nationals account for 5.2% of the total parental leaves, 8.4% of all compulsory maternity allowances (including, in addition to third-country nationals, also EU employees, self-employees and para-subordinate workers) and 11.1% of the total *family allowances*.

The highest percentage of third-country nationals is found mainly in unemployment benefits (both agricultural and non-agricultural) and ordinary redundancy funds, two indicators which confirm that the crisis has severely affected immigrants as well, in many cases even more than the Italians. Also, numbers are quite relevant with regard to family allowances, a statistical fact that should be read in

²⁴ Ministry of Labor and Social Policy, General Directorate for Immigration and Integration Policies, *Third Yearly report. Immigrants in the Labor Market*, June 2013, pp. 95-130; UNAR-IDOS, *2013 Statistical Dossier on Immigration*, IDOS editions, November 2013 “Immigrants’ access to Labor and Welfare Policies”, edited by Ginevra Demaio of the IDOS – Study and Research Centre, pp. 286-290 (the second is a study to which we will often refer).

continuity with at least two phenomena described by ISTAT in 2012: the presence in Italy of at least 2 million households with at least one foreign member, two thirds of which are comprised of only of foreign citizens (less than one third are made of couples with children); employment problems are more and more worrisome for foreign families (the percentage of families with no employed member increased from 11.5% in 2011 to 13.0% in 2012; 62.8% of these families have only one employed member; 55.4% of foreign couples with children are single-income families; couples with children with at least one unemployed member increased from 13.0% in 2008 to 21.3% in 2012). The years of crisis, therefore, have worsened the economic and working conditions of immigrant families, further increasing the gap with the Italian households, both in terms of income and social status²⁵.

ITALY. Employment and social security benefits paid in favor of third-country workers (2012)

Type of Benefit	Total	Third-country	Women	% Third-country on the total
Ordinary unemployment benefit	683,448	72,705	6.0	10,6
Extraordinary unemployment benefit	731,721	49,942	19.6	6,8
Mobility allowance	281,256	15,540	20.1	5,5
Non-agricultural unemployment benefit*	1.424,929	185,371	47.4	13,0
Non-agric. unempl. benefit with reduced requirements **	552,985	53,420	N.A.	9,7
Agricultural unemployment**	520,375	55,171	N.A.	10,6
Contributory Pension (disability, old-age, survivors)	14,635,669	29,819	62.3	0,2
Social Pension	3,630,337	38,021	73.8	1,0
Compulsory maternity allowance***	388,869	32,542	100.0	8,4
Parental leave	285,071	14,933	81.5	5,2
Family allowances	2,876,053	319,296	18.1	11,1

* Includes special allowances for construction workers, and for both EU and third-country workers.

** 2011 data.

*** Includes employees, self-employees, para-subordinate workers, both EU and third-country.

SOURCE: EMN Italy. Elaboration based on INPS data – General Statistics-Actuarial Coordination

7.3. Social security expenditure for third country nationals

This section presents statistics on the cost of social security benefits collected in the European system of integrated social protection statistics (ESSPROS), a common framework developed by Eurostat which enables international comparison of the national data on social security in the EU Member States. The legal basis, methodology and standard definitions used by ESSPROS have been determined by Regulations (EC) no. 10/2008 and 458/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

Eurostat does not disaggregate these statistics by citizenship, dividing the total expenditure by Italian, EU and third-country citizens. The figures presented in the chart below, which refer to the year 2010, reflect the total expenditure on social security for all those who live in Italian territory. The expenditure is disaggregated by the following sectors of social security (to facilitate the analysis, ESSPROS combines certain areas of expenditure that are closely related to each other): 1. family/minor children; 2. unemployment; 3. social exclusion; 4. sickness/health and disability; 5. old-age and survivors.

Another interesting aspect of ESSPROS is that it processes the statistics on the expenditure of EU Countries based on the Purchasing Power Standard, in order to make them more comparable with the levels of expenditure for each social security sector by each EU Member State²⁶.

²⁵ UNAR-IDOS, *Statistical Dossier on Immigration*, loc. cit

²⁶ The Purchasing Power Standard (PPS) is an artificial currency unit which allows to buy the same amount of goods and services in each country, thus eliminating the differences of price levels between countries (See:

In Italy, the major items of expenditure for social security benefits per inhabitant are old-age and survivors pensions (60.8%) and sickness and health-care (31.5%). By themselves, these two sectors account for more than 90% of the entire budget allocated to the Italian social security system. This figure clearly demonstrates the aging of the Italian population, a fact which has been largely confirmed by demographers. On the other hand, immigrant population residing in Italy (which is mainly composed of people who arrived in Italy for work purposes or family reunification) is younger than the Italian population, with a higher level of births and with just 3% of its people aged over 65. (Istat, December 31st 2011). For these reasons, it can be assumed that, despite their contribution to the social protection system, the immigrant population, being young, benefits less from pension and health-care benefits.

ITALY. The cost of Social Security benefits (2010)

Social Protection Sector	Expenditure per inhabitant (at Purchasing Power Parity)		Expenditure per inhabitant	
	euro	%	t.v. in euro	%
Family/minor children	328	4.6%	336	4.6%
Unemployment	212	3.0%	216	2.9%
Social exclusion	18	0.3%	19	0.3%
Sickness/Health and disability	2,259	31.5%	2,306	31.5%
Old-age and survivors	4,365	60.8%	4,455	60.8%
Total	7,182	100.0%	7,331	100.0%

Source: EMN Italy. Elaboration based on Eurostat, ESSPROS

Compared to the European average and at purchasing power parity, Italy spends significantly more for the old-age and survivors pensions (60.8% in Italy, compared to the 46.2% in the EU 28). In all other sectors of social protection taken into account by ESSPROS, Italy spends less than the EU average. The lack of resources is particularly evident in the area of social exclusion (amounting only to 0.3% of the total expenditure per inhabitant, in Italy, compared to the 6.1% of the EU 28 average) and unemployment (4.6% of the total expenditure inhabitant, in Italy, compared to the 8.2% of the EU 28 average).

ITALY/EU 28. The cost of Social Security benefits (2010)

Social Protection Sector	ITALY Expenditure per inhabitant (at Purchasing Power Parity)		EU 28 Expenditure per inhabitant (at Purchasing Power Parity)	
	euro	%	t.v. in euro	%
Family/Minor children	328	4.6%	552	8.2%
Unemployment	212	3.0%	411	6.1%
Sickness/Health and disability	18	0.3%	105	1.6%
Old-age and survivors	2,259	31.5%	2,546	37.9%
Total	4,365	60.8%	3,109	46.2%
Social Protection Sector	7,182	100.0%	6,723	100.0%

Source: EMN Italy. Elaboration based on Eurostat, ESSPROS

8. Key findings

Throughout this report, we have seen that the vast experience in social protection acquired by Italy when it was still a country of emigration, cannot be used for the benefit of third-country nationals. If, on the one hand, the Italian social security system is universalistic in nature and places foreign workers on an equal basis with Italian workers (at least as regards contributory pensions), on the other hand, with regard to non-contributory benefits, the national legislator (sometimes) and the local ones (very often) have actually proposed restrictive laws. This has forced those who work to protect immigrants to engage in a difficult, although successful effort with various courts, both at the Italian (including the Cassation and Constitutional Courts) and the European level (The Court of Justice in Luxembourg). If, as they say, equal opportunities are the basis for any immigration policy, this seems not to be the case in Italy, a Member State with a large number of immigrants, regarding the concrete application of welfare measures.

Immigrant workers benefit less from welfare policies because Italy's total expenditure on social security is less than the average expenditure of all the other EU Member States (with the exception of contributory pensions, for which Italy's expenditure is at the peak in the EU).

However, even for pensions, there are reasons for concern, both for third-country national workers who return to their countries of origin and for those who remain in Italy.

The return to the country of origin happens often, especially during this period of crisis. In 2012, residence permits expired but not renewed were 180,000 in 2012 and 263,000 in 2011. Most of these workers, who do not yet possess a long-term residence permit, have only worked for a few years and do not meet the requirement of 20 years of contribution in order to get the old-age pension. Italy should reconsider its policy and start signing new bilateral agreements with countries of origin of immigrants, allowing the aggregation of insurance periods (and abandoning, maybe, the previous strategy which is no longer sustainable by the state finances).

The second problem regards the retirement future of immigrant workers who decide to remain in Italy: being a predominantly young population, there are very few retirements among immigrants, and this trend will continue for many years to come. According to predictions made by IDOS – Study and Research Center, taking into account the new pension reform which increased the retirement age and the contribution requirements, third-country nationals living in Italy (which in 2010 accounted for 1.5% of all retirees) will account for 2.6% in 2015, 4.3% in 2020 and 6.0% in 2025. According to estimates, 2025 will see 43,000 immigrant and 747,000 Italian retirees (that is, 1 immigrant retiree out of 19 retired, compared to the initial ratio of 1 to 46). It is evident that the pension differential between the two populations will progressively lessen; however, significant margins to the benefit of the management of pensions will continue to exist, also in the light of the fact that the foreign population will account for 12.3% of total residents that year.

Immigrants who remain in Italy will be able to rely only on their pension, which will be as low as that of the majority of Italians, but probably even lower because the contributions paid by immigrants are calculated on a salary that is 25% less, on average, than that of Italians. Immigrant retirees, therefore, are destined to increase the ranks of the poor, a very serious problem that should be addressed in time.

To conclude, the issue of immigrants' access to social security that we discussed in this report is not theoretical, but is closely linked to the future of our country. We hope that this EMN Italy report will help understand what is at stake.

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1.1. Employment

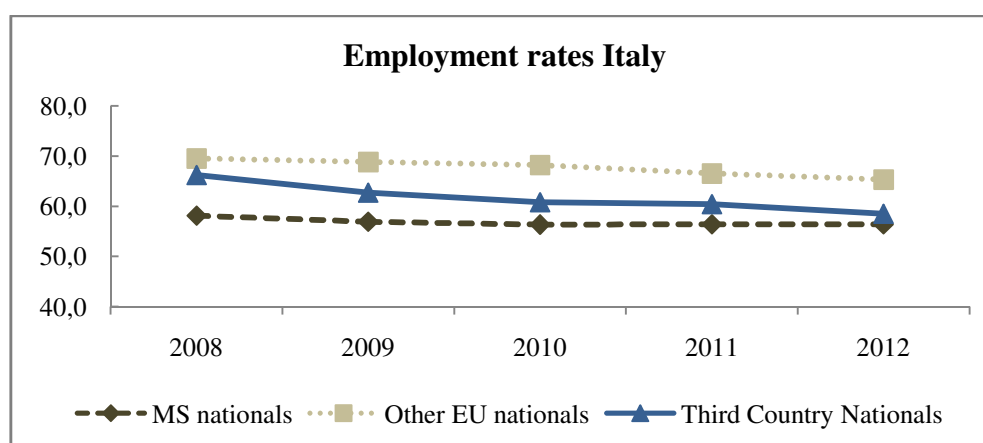
Table 1 Employment rates for Member State nationals, other EU countries and Third Country Nationals by sex, 2008-2012 (%)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
MS nationals	58.1	56.9	56.3	56.4	56.4
MS nationals - Males	69.5	67.9	66.9	66.7	66.0
MS nationals - Females	46.8	45.9	45.7	46.1	46.7
Other EU nationals	69.5	68.8	68.2	66.5	65.3
Other EU nationals - Males	83.0	81.2	79.6	77.0	73.8
Other EU nationals - Females	59.6	59.6	59.3	58.7	59.4
Third Country Nationals	66.2	62.7	60.8	60.4	58.5
Third Country Nationals - Males	81.5	76.5	74.8	74.8	70.7
Third Country Nationals - Females	49.8	48.3	46.6	46.3	46.4

Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (lfsq_egan)

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/employment_unemployment_lfs/data/database

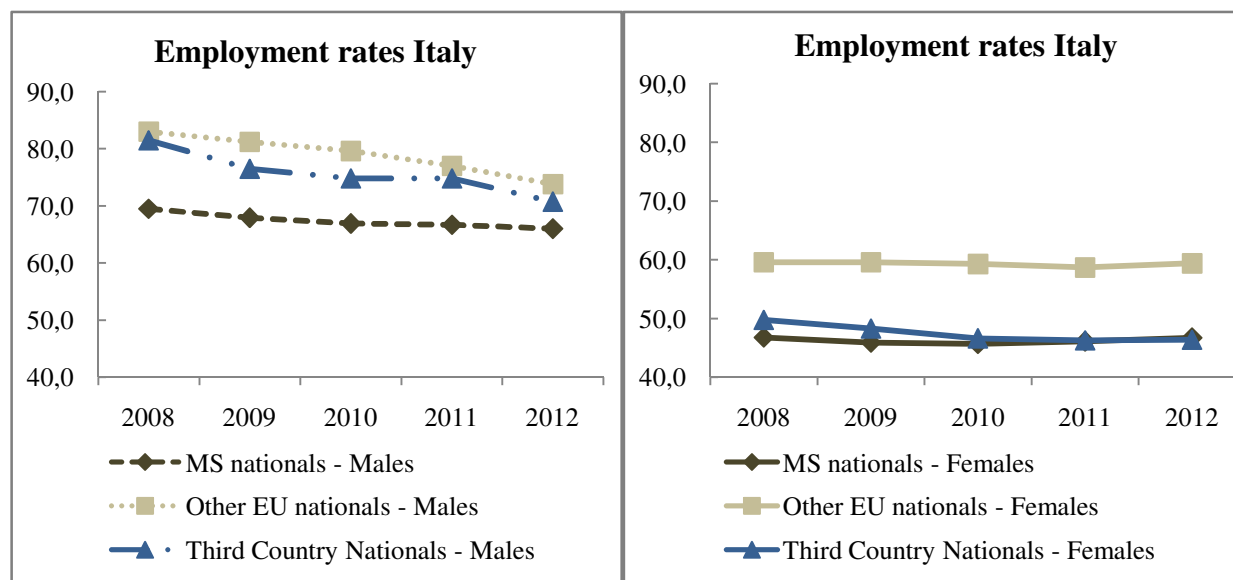
Figure 1 Trends in employment rates for Member State nationals, other EU nationals and Third Country Nationals, 2008-2012 (%)



Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (lfsq_egan)

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/employment_unemployment_lfs/data/database

Figure 2 Trends in employment rates for Member State nationals, other EU nationals and Third Country Nationals by sex, 2008-2012 (%)



Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (lfsq_egan)

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/employment_unemployment_lfs/data/database

1.2. Unemployment

The unemployment statistics in the tables and charts below refer to the age bracket 15-64.

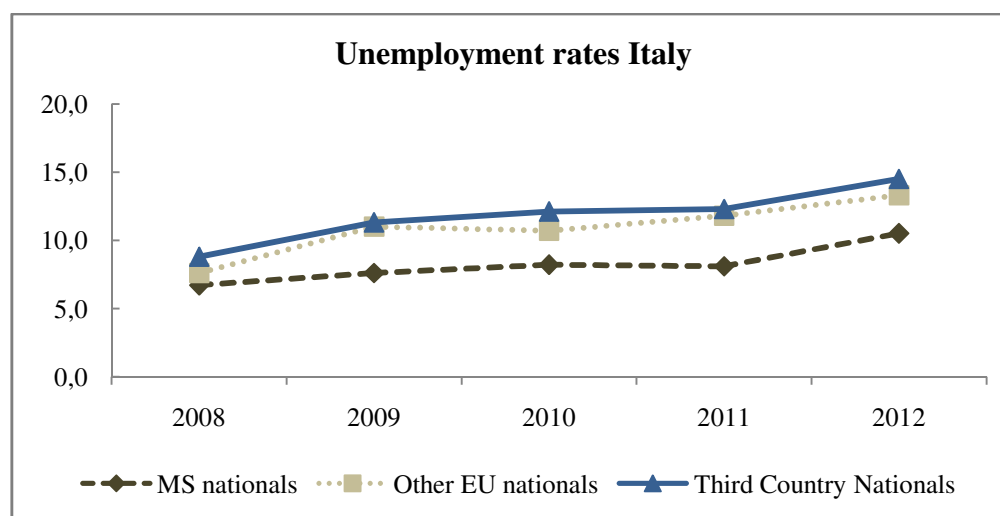
Table 2 Unemployment rates for Member State nationals, other EU countries and Third Country Nationals by sex, 2008-2012 (%)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
MS nationals	6.7	7.6	8.2	8.1	10.5
MS nationals - Males	5.6	6.6	7.4	7.4	9.7
MS nationals - Females	8.3	9.0	9.4	9.1	11.5
Other EU nationals	7.6	11.0	10.7	11.8	13.3
Other EU nationals - Males	4.6	7.9	8.3	10.1	12.3
Other EU nationals - Females	10.4	13.8	13.0	13.4	14.2
Third Country Nationals	8.8	11.3	12.1	12.3	14.5
Third Country Nationals - Males	6.4	10.6	11.3	10.3	12.9
Third Country Nationals - Females	12.7	12.6	13.5	15.3	16.8

Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey(lfsq_egan)

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/employment_unemployment_lfs/data/database

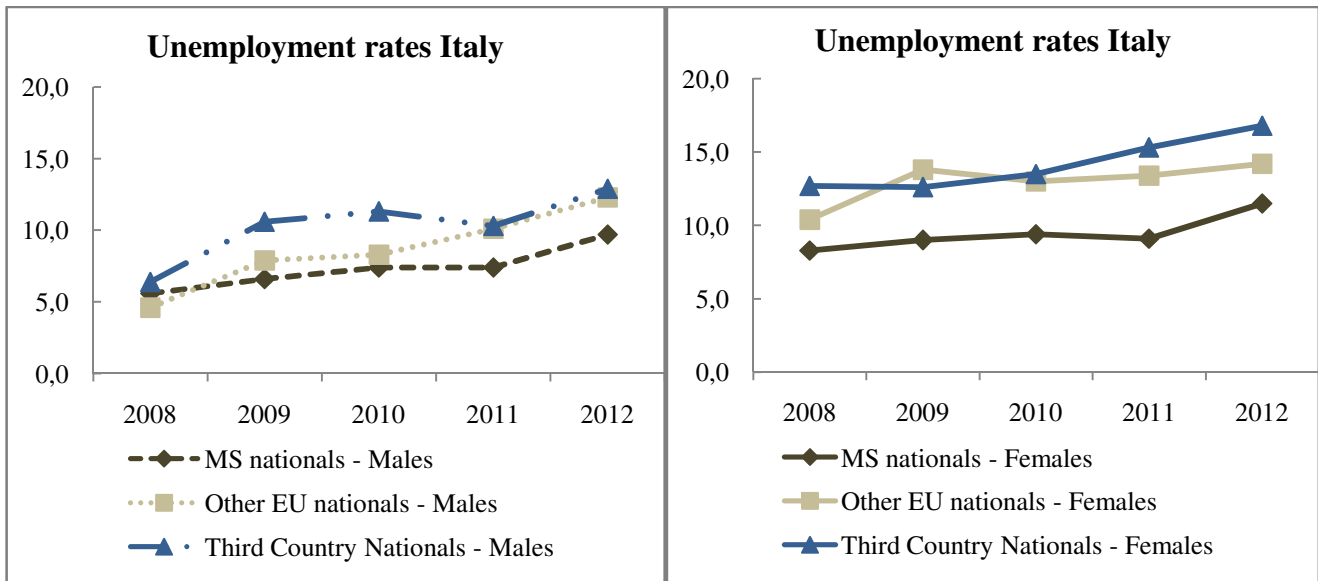
Figure 3 Trends in unemployment rates for Member State nationals, other EU nationals and Third Country Nationals 2008-2012 (%)



Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey(lfsq_egan)

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/employment_unemployment_lfs/data/database

Figure 4 Trends in unemployment rates for Member State nationals, other EU nationals and Third Country Nationals by sex, 2008-2012 (%)



Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey(lfsq_egan)

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/employment_unemployment_lfs/data/database

1.3. Inactivity

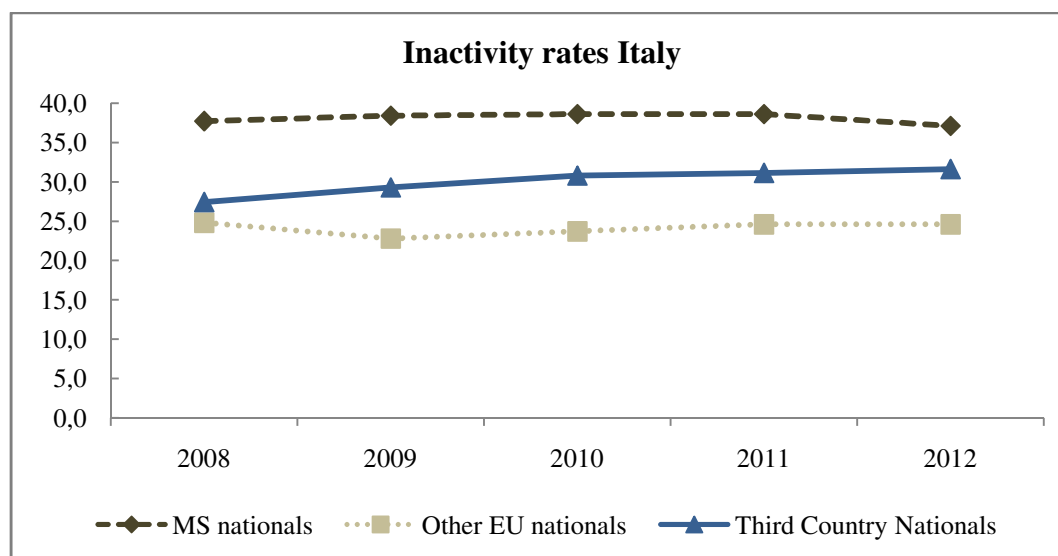
Table 3 Inactivity rates for Member State nationals, other EU countries and Third Country Nationals, as a share of the population of the respective group, 2008-2012 (%)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
MS nationals	37.7	38.4	38.6	38.6	37.1
MS nationals - Males	26.4	27.3	27.7	27.9	26.9
MS nationals - Females	49.0	49.6	49.6	49.3	47.3
Other EU nationals	24.8	22.8	23.7	24.6	24.6
Other EU nationals - Males	13.0	11.8	13.2	14.3	15.8
Other EU nationals - Females	33.5	30.8	31.9	32.2	30.8
Third Country Nationals	27.4	29.3	30.8	31.1	31.6
Third Country Nationals - Males	12.8	14.5	15.6	16.6	18.8
Third Country Nationals - Females	42.9	44.8	46.1	45.3	44.3

Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey(lfsq_igan)

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/employment_unemployment_lfs/data/database

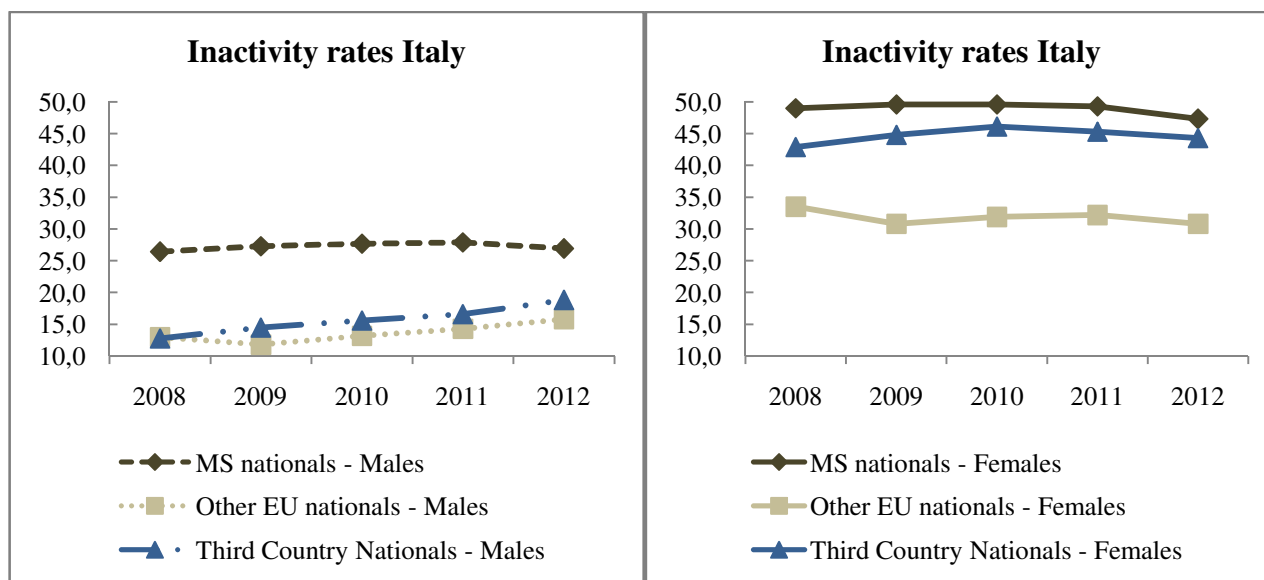
Figure 5 Trends in inactivity rates for Member State nationals, other EU nationals and Third Country Nationals, as a share of the population of the respective group, 2008-2012 (%)



Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey(lfsq_igan)

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/employment_unemployment_lfs/data/database

Figure 6 Trends in inactivity rates for Member State nationals, other EU nationals and Third Country Nationals, as a share of the population of the respective group, by sex, 2008-2012 (%)



Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (lfsq_igan)

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/employment_unemployment_lfs/data/database

ITALY. Workers employed by businesses by citizenship and gender (2009-2012)
ITALIA. Lavoratori dipendenti da aziende per paese di cittadinanza e genere (2009-2012)

	2009			2010			2011			2012*			
	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	M	F	
Albania	168.153	121.125	47.028	169.432	120.014	49.418	175.521	121.760	53.761	173.735	118.445	55.290	Albania
Morocco	148.935	118.261	30.674	148.208	116.983	31.225	153.660	120.977	32.683	147.034	115.194	31.840	Marocco
China	85.271	48.715	36.556	89.620	49.964	39.656	115.972	64.181	51.791	125.190	68.991	56.199	Cina
Ukraine	45.113	17.313	27.800	46.720	17.707	29.013	48.913	18.502	30.411	48.990	18.267	30.723	Ucraina
Moldova	38.003	19.316	18.687	41.747	21.192	20.555	46.197	23.232	22.965	46.797	23.240	23.557	Moldova
India	34.052	29.747	4.305	37.291	32.633	4.658	41.743	36.837	4.906	42.692	37.808	4.884	India
Bangladesh	33.727	32.029	1.698	36.083	34.432	1.651	40.105	38.389	1.716	42.416	40.761	1.655	Bangladesh
Egypt	31.569	30.580	989	33.870	32.818	1.052	38.582	37.424	1.158	40.044	38.867	1.177	Egitto
Peru	33.604	17.405	16.199	35.121	18.460	16.661	37.753	20.100	17.653	37.675	20.311	17.364	Perù
Philippines	32.520	21.418	11.102	33.651	22.341	11.310	36.027	24.169	11.858	37.093	25.021	12.072	Filippine
Senegal	35.857	32.539	3.318	36.566	33.071	3.495	38.284	34.588	3.696	36.664	33.039	3.625	Senegal
Tunisia	33.723	30.151	3.572	33.421	29.701	3.720	35.712	31.715	3.997	33.397	29.554	3.843	Tunisia
Ecuador	30.223	16.885	13.338	30.824	17.225	13.599	31.594	17.768	13.826	30.765	17.337	13.428	Ecuador
Pakistan	24.071	23.504	567	25.446	24.816	630	28.647	27.935	712	30.001	29.273	728	Pakistan
Serbia	22.377	16.232	6.145	26.287	18.943	7.344	31.848	22.374	9.474	29.171	20.198	8.973	Serbia
Sri Lanka	24.653	21.629	3.024	25.400	22.531	2.869	26.898	23.969	2.929	27.729	24.806	2.923	Sri Lanka
Macedonia (Fyr)	23.333	19.074	4.259	23.581	19.034	4.547	25.346	20.217	5.129	24.602	19.414	5.188	Macedonia (Fyr)
Ghana	20.496	14.669	5.827	21.085	15.309	5.776	22.200	16.430	5.770	21.655	16.255	5.400	Ghana
Nigeria	16.527	8.492	8.035	16.625	8.622	8.003	17.471	9.287	8.184	16.858	9.096	7.762	Nigeria
Brazil	15.507	5.261	10.246	15.194	4.995	10.199	13.819	4.371	9.448	12.559	3.881	8.678	Brasile
Other countries	156.063	91.144	64.919	158.497	91.755	66.742	167.932	97.519	70.413	164.229	94.738	69.491	Altri paesi
Tot. Non EU	1.053.777	735.489	318.288	1.084.669	752.546	332.123	1.174.224	811.744	362.480	1.169.296	804.496	364.800	Tot. Non UE
Tot.EU & Non EU	14.967.140	8.754.435	6.212.705	14.921.188	8.701.782	6.219.406	14.952.296	8.694.153	6.258.143	14.785.670	8.557.580	6.228.090	Tot. UE & Non UE

NB Si tratta del numero di lavoratori dipendenti con almeno una giornata retribuita nell'anno (sono esclusi gli operai agricoli ed i lavoratori domestici)

NB The data regards workers that have been employed for at least one day during the course of the year (workers employed in the agriculture and care sectors are excluded)

*I valori per l'anno 2012 sono provvisori

*Data for 2012 is provisional

FONTE: EMN Italy. Elaborazione su dati INPS - Coordinamento Generale Statistico Attuariale

SOURCE: EMN Italy. Elaboration based on INPS data – General Coordination for Statistics and Acts

ITALY. Care workers by citizenship and gender (2009-2012)
ITALIA. Lavoratori domestici per paese di cittadinanza e genere (2009-2012)

	2009			2010			2011			2012*			
	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	
Ukraine	5.900	110.132	116.032	5.859	109.761	115.620	4.699	105.004	109.703	4.200	102.753	106.953	Ucraina
Philippines	16.192	46.471	62.663	17.139	49.185	66.324	17.625	50.893	68.518	17.749	51.854	69.603	Filippine
Moldavia	4.526	52.301	56.827	4.586	53.906	58.492	3.332	52.399	55.731	2.659	50.839	53.498	Moldavia
Peru	6.521	28.513	35.034	6.811	30.002	36.813	5.860	29.378	35.238	5.423	28.969	34.392	Perù
Sri Lanka	13.976	12.082	26.058	14.164	12.559	26.723	14.133	12.882	27.015	14.130	13.182	27.312	Sri Lanka
Ecuador	2.769	21.909	24.678	2.796	22.063	24.859	2.483	21.321	23.804	2.367	20.598	22.965	Ecuador
Morocco	17.999	15.301	33.300	13.289	15.850	29.139	6.668	15.569	22.237	6.294	16.025	22.319	Marocco
Albania	6.135	15.478	21.613	5.537	15.955	21.492	2.979	15.837	18.816	2.437	16.091	18.528	Albania
India	15.159	2.581	17.740	13.685	2.873	16.558	8.312	2.853	11.165	7.251	3.090	10.341	India
China P.R.	nd	nd	nd	7.154	8.890	16.044	3.789	5.273	9.062	3.855	4.940	8.795	Cina R.P.
Georgia	216	5.411	5.627	237	6.519	6.756	212	6.791	7.003	243	7.623	7.866	Georgia
Russia	230	7.720	7.950	223	7.619	7.842	187	7.353	7.540	204	7.036	7.240	Russia
Bangladesh	11.759	412	12.171	8.173	428	8.601	4.870	422	5.292	5.444	485	5.929	Bangladesh
Dominican Rep.	394	4.707	5.101	403	4.822	5.225	461	4.904	5.365	485	5.151	5.636	Rep. Dominicana
Bolivia	962	4.682	5.644	974	4.958	5.932	647	4.663	5.310	591	4.597	5.188	Bolivia
Nigeria	2.029	3.290	5.319	1.876	3.171	5.047	1.395	2.885	4.280	1.592	2.872	4.464	Nigeria
El Salvador	564	3.562	4.126	556	3.723	4.279	449	3.705	4.154	427	3.740	4.167	El Salvador
Ghana	3.612	1.934	5.546	3.022	1.908	4.930	2.151	1.869	4.020	2.026	1.863	3.889	Ghana
Colombia	nd	nd	nd	4.973	1.407	6.380	2.055	1.140	3.195	2.100	1.221	3.321	Colombia
Brazil	557	3.948	4.505	476	3.647	4.123	379	3.326	3.705	303	2.989	3.292	Brasile
Other Countries	34.481	36.593	71.074	18.795	29.319	48.114	12.663	29.018	41.681	12.912	28.955	41.867	Altri Paesi
Tot. Non EU	143.981	377.027	521.008	130.728	388.565	519.293	95.349	377.485	472.834	92.692	374.873	467.565	Tot. Non UE
Tot. EU & Non EU	198.177	755.401	953.578	156.196	764.288	920.484	118.034	768.604	886.638	175.957	807.018	982.975	Tot. UE & Non UE

*I valori per l'anno 2012 sono provvisori

*Data for 2012 is provisional

FONTE: EMN Italy. Elaborazione su dati INPS - Coordinamento Generale Statistico Attuariale

SOURCE: EMN Italy. Elaboration based on INPS data – General Coordination for Statistics and Acts

ITALY. Agricultural workers by citizenship and gender (2009-2012)
ITALIA. Lavoratori agricoli per paese di cittadinanza e genere (2009-2012)

	2009			2010			2011			2012*			
	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	
Morocco	15.686	3.351	19.037	19.241	1.432	20.673	22.459	1.486	23.945	23.894	1.547	25.441	Marocco
India	15.221	1.399	16.620	18.699	3.674	22.373	20.064	3.752	23.816	20.564	3.623	24.187	India
Albania	14.393	6.126	20.519	15.797	6.700	22.497	15.925	6.912	22.837	16.162	7.248	23.410	Albania
Tunisia	7.951	783	8.734	9.343	847	10.190	10.564	862	11.426	10.478	815	11.293	Tunisia
Macedonia (Fyr)	5.039	1.226	6.265	5.556	1.428	6.984	5.599	1.449	7.048	5.614	1.520	7.134	Macedonia (Fyr)
Senegal	4.080	337	4.417	4.540	351	4.891	4.668	379	5.047	5.090	384	5.474	Senegal
Ukraine	1.694	2.441	4.135	1.937	2.614	4.551	1.963	2.620	4.583	1.939	2.605	4.544	Ucraina
Moldavia	2.256	1.101	3.357	2.713	1.254	3.967	2.777	1.255	4.032	2.679	1.195	3.874	Moldavia
Pakistan	2.138	22	2.160	2.781	25	2.806	3.249	35	3.284	3.360	37	3.397	Pakistan
China P. R.	1.024	1.260	2.284	1.158	1.369	2.527	1.103	1.438	2.541	970	1.401	2.371	Cina R.P.
Ghana	1.218	523	1.741	1.464	525	1.989	1.388	544	1.932	1.706	477	2.183	Ghana
Serbia	926	500	1.426	1.254	801	2.055	1.314	859	2.173	1.264	770	2.034	Serbia
Bangladesh	1.344	64	1.408	1.608	73	1.681	1.762	76	1.838	1.900	93	1.993	Bangladesh
Burkina Faso	776	171	947	1.365	186	1.551	1.408	203	1.611	1.728	217	1.945	Burkina Faso
Nigeria	919	827	1.746	975	779	1.754	995	798	1.793	1.041	732	1.773	Nigeria
Ivory Coast	698	198	896	777	200	977	868	205	1.073	1.150	192	1.342	Costa D'avorio
Egypt	837	20	857	1.016	23	1.039	1.106	21	1.127	1.113	18	1.131	Egitto
Algeria	1.011	53	1.064	1.097	53	1.150	1.063	55	1.118	1.012	40	1.052	Algeria
Philippines	459	149	608	559	148	707	591	140	731	635	166	801	Filippine
Sri Lanka	634	82	716	644	92	736	659	78	737	706	92	798	Sri Lanka
Other countries	5480	2.931	8.411	6169	3.049	9.218	6079	3.015	9.094	6541	2.914	9.455	Altri Paesi
Tot. Non EU	83.784	23.564	107.348	98.693	25.623	124.316	105.604	26.182	131.786	109.546	26.086	135.632	Tot. Non UE
Tot. EU & Non EU	613.284	412.620	1.025.904	629.533	403.133	1.032.666	630.946	390.074	1.021.020	635.183	375.895	1.011.078	Tot. UE & Non UE

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*Data for 2012 is provisional

FONTE: EMN Italy. Elaborazione su dati INPS - Coordinamento Generale Statistico Attuariale

SOURCE: EMN Italy. Elaboration based on INPS data - General Coordination for Statistics and Acts

ITALY. Artisans by citizenship and gender (2009-2012)
ITALIA. Artigiani per paese di cittadinanza e genere (2009-2012)

	2009			2010			2011			2012*			
	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	
Albania	28.629	1.197	29.826	29.545	1.382	30.927	30.662	1.588	32.250	31.246	1.768	33.014	Albania
China P. R.	7.940	5.272	13.212	8.248	5.846	14.094	8.526	6.302	14.828	8.735	6.706	15.441	Cina R.P.
Morocco	11.017	670	11.687	11.086	701	11.787	11.385	757	12.142	11.662	821	12.483	Marocco
Egypt	7.196	273	7.469	7.476	296	7.772	8.165	328	8.493	8.862	382	9.244	Egitto
Tunisia	7.705	232	7.937	7.763	238	8.001	7.985	264	8.249	8.232	277	8.509	Tunisia
Macedonia (Fyr)	5.037	157	5.194	5.193	180	5.373	5.325	211	5.536	5.266	228	5.494	Macedonia (Fyr)
Serbia	3.899	241	4.140	4.200	268	4.468	4.286	300	4.586	4.097	310	4.407	Serbia
Moldavia	1.913	390	2.303	2.223	444	2.667	2.581	517	3.098	2.750	570	3.320	Moldavia
Pakistan	1.652	102	1.754	1.787	107	1.894	1.998	133	2.131	2.234	153	2.387	Pakistan
Turkey	1.740	101	1.841	1.871	116	1.987	1.993	138	2.131	2.042	146	2.188	Turchia
Ukraine	1.040	610	1.650	1.143	676	1.819	1.322	744	2.066	1.392	790	2.182	Ucraina
Ecuador	1.464	276	1.740	1.540	278	1.818	1.705	308	2.013	1.804	325	2.129	Ecuador
Peru	1.440	313	1.753	1.511	350	1.861	1.577	375	1.952	1.658	395	2.053	Perù
Bosnia-Herz.	1.809	109	1.918	1.840	117	1.957	1.845	134	1.979	1.816	151	1.967	Bosnia-Erz.
Brazil	1.169	405	1.574	1.131	445	1.576	1.113	452	1.565	1.084	470	1.554	Brasile
India	690	120	810	814	120	934	959	149	1.108	1.093	173	1.266	India
Bangladesh	505	74	579	577	83	660	662	95	757	786	107	893	Bangladesh
Croatia	753	114	867	767	126	893	770	129	899	749	141	890	Croazia
Senegal	704	43	747	705	44	749	736	46	782	776	50	826	Senegal
Algeria	743	20	763	720	18	738	727	20	747	718	24	742	Algeria
Other Countries	5.315	2.217	7.532	5.677	2.346	8.023	5.920	2.505	8.425	6.176	2.638	8.814	Altri Paesi
Tot. Non EU	92.360	12.936	105.296	95.817	14.181	109.998	100.242	15.495	115.737	103.178	16.625	119.803	Tot. Non UE
Tot. EU & Non EU	1.583.214	376.966	1.960.180	1.562.831	375.386	1.938.217	1.552.562	375.855	1.928.417	1.532.472	374.609	1.907.081	Tot. UE & Non UE

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*Data for 2012 is provisional

FONTE: EMN Italy. Elaborazione su dati INPS - Coordinamento Generale Statistico Attuariale

SOURCE: EMN Italy. Elaboration based on INPS data - General Coordination for Statistics and Acts

ITALY. Merchants by citizenship and gender (2009-2012)
ITALIA. Commercianti per paese di cittadinanza e genere (2009-2012)

	2009			2010			2011			2012*			
	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	
Morocco	27.536	4.034	31.570	29.703	4.343	34.046	32.489	4.910	37.399	34.990	5.460	40.450	Marocco
China P. R.	16.363	13.539	29.902	18.107	15.355	33.462	19.489	16.985	36.474	20.684	18.383	39.067	Cina R.P.
Bangladesh	8.675	828	9.503	9.981	948	10.929	11.887	1.069	12.956	14.540	1.219	15.759	Bangladesh
Senegal	8.257	582	8.839	8.798	619	9.417	9.735	722	10.457	10.818	817	11.635	Senegal
Nigeria	1.832	2.487	4.319	2.108	2.699	4.807	2.470	2.963	5.433	2.957	3.267	6.224	Nigeria
Pakistan	3.982	210	4.192	4.479	236	4.715	5.021	283	5.304	5.749	335	6.084	Pakistan
Albania	1.897	1.244	3.141	2.101	1.383	3.484	2.314	1.546	3.860	2.598	1.696	4.294	Albania
Egypt	2.868	280	3.148	3.051	317	3.368	3.341	352	3.693	3.707	378	4.085	Egitto
Tunisia	1.815	373	2.188	2.029	400	2.429	2.246	427	2.673	2.586	455	3.041	Tunisia
India	1.224	359	1.583	1.414	360	1.774	1.687	401	2.088	2.081	434	2.515	India
Ukraine	238	1.352	1.590	272	1.461	1.733	310	1.615	1.925	358	1.799	2.157	Ucraina
Algeria	1.283	68	1.351	1.371	77	1.448	1.504	85	1.589	1.688	89	1.777	Algeria
Serbia	886	433	1.319	921	458	1.379	965	489	1.454	1.015	518	1.533	Serbia
Russia	184	878	1.062	208	962	1.170	234	1.067	1.301	257	1.150	1.407	Russia
Brazil	235	809	1.044	237	885	1.122	254	953	1.207	256	985	1.241	Brasile
Moldavia	138	586	724	180	700	880	219	820	1.039	254	943	1.197	Moldavia
Peru	434	522	956	448	543	991	495	577	1.072	542	605	1.147	Perù
Iran	886	175	1.061	875	190	1.065	903	195	1.098	929	206	1.135	Iran
Ecuador	372	397	769	393	444	837	411	482	893	449	512	961	Ecuador
Sri Lanka	501	164	665	584	176	760	650	188	838	731	214	945	Sri Lanka
Other Countries	5.411	4.726	10.137	5.720	5.071	10.791	6.267	5.376	11.643	6.991	5.672	12.663	Altri Paesi
Tot. Non EU	85.017	34.046	119.063	92.980	37.627	130.607	102.891	41.505	144.396	114.180	45.137	159.317	Tot. Non UE
Tot. EU & Non EU	1.390.475	818.538	2.209.013	1.410.198	825.829	2.236.027	1.432.714	832.727	2.265.441	1.454.225	836.644	2.290.869	Tot. UE & Non UE

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*Data for 2012 is provisional

FONTE: EMN Italy. Elaborazione su dati INPS - Coordinamento Generale Statistico Attuariale

SOURCE: EMN Italy. Elaboration based on INPS data - General Coordination for Statistics and Acts

ITALY. Self-employed agricultural workers by citizenship and gender (2009-2012)
ITALIA. Lavoratori agricoli autonomi per paese di cittadinanza e genere (2009-2012)

	2009			2010			2011			2012			
	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	
Albania	68	86	154	87	99	186	105	109	214	120	113	233	Albania
Switzerland	98	75	173	97	77	174	88	75	163	90	71	161	Svizzera
Tunisia	52	73	125	52	77	129	55	81	136	57	82	139	Tunisia
Moldavia	3	57	60	4	66	70	5	66	71	10	67	77	Moldavia
Ukraine	-	57	57	2	63	65	2	68	70	3	70	73	Ucraina
Russia	1	38	39	3	49	52	3	51	54	4	60	64	Russia
India	23	6	29	31	7	38	39	9	48	50	11	61	India
Brazil	2	48	50	2	57	59	3	59	62	3	57	60	Brasile
United States	20	35	55	18	38	56	18	39	57	18	38	56	Stati Uniti
Morocco	14	27	41	18	26	44	19	28	47	22	29	51	Marocco
China P. R.	17	10	27	22	14	36	26	16	42	27	19	46	Cina R.P.
Dominican Rep.	1	29	30	1	32	33	1	33	34	1	32	33	Rep. Dominicana
Bangladesh	4	2	6	9	5	14	16	7	23	22	8	30	Bangladesh
Cuba	-	19	19	-	24	24	-	25	25	1	27	28	Cuba
Philippines	1	23	24	2	26	28	2	25	27	2	24	26	Filippine
Peru	3	17	20	4	19	23	5	18	23	8	18	26	Perù
Serbia	3	8	11	7	10	17	9	10	19	10	11	21	Serbia
Argentina	6	12	18	6	14	20	7	13	20	5	15	20	Argentina
Macedonia	nd	nd	nd	9	9	18	9	9	18	10	10	20	Macedonia
Nigeria	-	20	20	-	20	20	-	19	19	1	19	20	Nigeria
Other Countries	58	133	191	58	135	193	66	142	208	67	151	218	Altri Paesi
Tot. Non EU	374	775	1.149	432	867	1.299	478	902	1.380	531	932	1.463	Tot. Non UE
Tot.EU & Non EU	305.187	179.512	484.699	304.287	176.390	480.677	301.800	171.530	473.330	299.903	167.838	467.741	Tot. UE & Non UE

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FONTE: EMN Italy. Elaborazione su dati INPS - Coordinamento Generale Statistico Attuariale

SOURCE: EMN Italy. Elaboration based on INPS data - General Coordination for Statistics and Acts

ITALY. Annual average of semi-subordinate workers by citizenship and gender (2009-2012)
ITALIA. Media annua dei lavoratori parasubordinati per paese di cittadinanza e genere (2009-2012)

	2009			2010			2011			2012*			
	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	
Albania	1.072	952	2.023	1.155	1.004	2.159	1.302	1.075	2.377	1.266	1.060	2.326	Albania
China P. R.	455	390	845	520	462	982	576	551	1.127	647	568	1.215	Cina R.P.
Morocco	668	436	1.104	705	431	1.135	704	451	1.156	648	421	1.068	Marocco
Ukraine	197	712	909	203	741	944	236	815	1.052	212	729	941	Ucraina
Peru	417	463	880	428	470	898	437	469	906	385	413	798	Perù
United States	379	460	839	400	483	883	421	491	912	357	441	797	Stati Uniti
Russia	152	449	601	160	525	685	185	609	793	170	580	750	Russia
Moldavia	199	322	521	217	351	568	233	428	660	229	439	668	Moldavia
India	305	106	411	373	108	481	440	112	552	456	100	557	India
Ecuador	284	289	573	287	320	606	273	309	582	250	290	540	Ecuador
Japan	260	290	550	258	316	574	246	337	584	214	271	485	Giappone
Egypt	420	43	463	409	44	453	408	54	462	406	55	461	Egitto
Brazil	161	357	518	158	382	540	163	380	543	124	300	424	Brasile
Senegal	296	39	335	314	43	356	348	70	418	331	58	388	Senegal
Philippines	227	165	392	226	178	403	232	182	413	211	172	383	Filippine
Serbia	182	177	358	222	204	426	207	208	414	186	196	382	Serbia
Iran	174	99	273	199	111	310	230	124	354	252	121	373	Iran
Croatia	127	196	324	152	231	383	164	225	389	142	201	343	Croazia
Bangladesh	247	25	272	266	27	293	338	29	367	310	24	334	Bangladesh
Pakistan	nd	nd	nd	260	26	286	285	29	314	311	22	334	Pakistan
Other Countries	3.433	2.497	5.930	3.265	2.618	5.883	3.320	2.781	6.101	3.100	2.457	5.556	Altri paesi
Tot. Non EU	9.654	8.466	18.120	10.175	9.075	19.249	10.748	9.729	20.477	10.206	8.917	19.123	Tot. Non UE
Tot. EU & Non EU	577.720	379.201	956.921	588.658	381.548	970.207	607.168	397.371	1.004.539	569.041	368.951	937.992	Tot. UE & Non UE

NB La media annua del numero di collaboratori è calcolata secondo la metodologia dell'Osservatorio internet sul lavoro parasubordinato, la media annua del numero di professionisti è una stima effettuata in base al numero di mesi annualmente accreditati ai fini pensionistici. La somma dei due valori dà la media annua del numero di lavoratori parasubordinati, esposta nelle tavole senza decimali.

NB The annual average of contributors is calculated according to the methodology of the online observatory on semi-subordinate work, and the annual average of professionals is calculated on the basis of the number of months of paid pension contributions. The sum of these two values equals the annual average of semi-subordinate workers which is shown in the chart above, without decimals.

**I valori per l'anno 2012 sono provvisori*

**Data for 2012 is provisional*

FONTE: EMN Italy. Elaborazione su dati INPS - Coordinamento Generale Statistico Attuariale

SOURCE: EMN Italy. Elaboration based on INPS data – General Coordination for Statistics and Acts

ITALY. Beneficiaries of ordinary unemployment benefits by citizenship and gender (2009-2012)
ITALIA. Beneficiari di integrazione salariale ordinaria per paese di cittadinanza e genere (2009-2012)

	2009			2010			2011			2012 *			
	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	
Albania	25.817	1.615	27.432	25.014	976	25.990	19.729	793	20.522	18.002	876	18.878	Albania
Morocco	22.303	1.062	23.365	16.638	599	17.237	12.349	432	12.781	12.147	507	12.654	Marocco
Macedonia (Fyr)	5.187	179	5.366	5.619	120	5.739	4.637	116	4.753	4.079	125	4.204	Macedonia (Fyr)
Senegal	6.818	136	6.954	4.206	67	4.273	2.979	54	3.033	3.359	65	3.424	Senegal
Serbia	3.716	278	3.994	5.111	210	5.321	3.867	195	4.062	3.207	192	3.399	Serbia
Tunisia	4.942	102	5.044	4.435	76	4.511	3.294	50	3.344	3.065	52	3.117	Tunisia
India	4.022	144	4.166	2.537	74	2.611	2.021	69	2.090	2.474	85	2.559	India
Moldavia	2.804	404	3.208	2.773	209	2.982	2.258	168	2.426	2.126	237	2.363	Moldavia
Bosnia-Herz.	2.531	283	2.814	2.476	164	2.640	2.022	128	2.150	1.749	179	1.928	Bosnia-Erz.
Ghana	3.936	376	4.312	2.309	190	2.499	1.483	156	1.639	1.639	174	1.813	Ghana
Bangladesh	3.358	57	3.415	2.310	27	2.337	1.820	38	1.858	1.691	32	1.723	Bangladesh
Ukraine	2.150	454	2.604	2.143	263	2.406	1.683	271	1.954	1.391	278	1.669	Ucraina
Pakistan	3.595	14	3.609	2.372	11	2.383	1.630	6	1.636	1.624	5	1.629	Pakistan
Egypt	1.888	13	1.901	2.150	11	2.161	1.656	8	1.664	1.400	10	1.410	Egitto
Ecuador	1.540	147	1.687	1.506	67	1.573	1.147	61	1.208	1.062	86	1.148	Ecuador
China P. R.	1.255	527	1.782	818	254	1.072	598	219	817	756	240	996	Cina R.P.
Croatia	1.404	245	1.649	1.200	106	1.306	889	86	975	835	136	971	Croazia
Peru	1.348	145	1.493	1.107	80	1.187	828	65	893	846	67	913	Perù
Nigeria	1.408	293	1.701	850	133	983	572	127	699	677	154	831	Nigeria
Algeria	1.334	20	1.354	974	15	989	651	9	660	620	8	628	Algeria
Other Countries	10.434	1.715	12.149	8.030	925	8.955	5.467	730	6.197	5.617	831	6.448	Altri Paesi
Tot. Non EU	111.790	8.209	119.999	94.578	4.577	99.155	71.580	3.781	75.361	68.366	4.339	72.705	Tot. Non UE
Tot. EU & Non EU	1.040.644	255.568	1.296.212	787.075	149.915	936.990	573.861	109.531	683.392	561.519	121.929	683.448	Tot. UE & Non UE

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FONTE: EMN Italy. Elaborazione su dati INPS - Coordinamento Generale Statistico Attuariale

SOURCE: EMN Italy. Elaboration based on INPS data - General Coordination for Statistics and Acts

ITALY. Beneficiaries of extraordinary unemployment benefits by citizenship and gender (2009-2012)
ITALIA. Beneficiari di integrazione salariale straordinaria per paese di cittadinanza e genere (2009-2012)

	2009			2010			2011			2012 *			
	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	
Morocco	3.878	1.424	5.302	10.030	1.323	11.353	7.344	1.102	8.446	8.281	1.338	9.619	Marocco
Albania	8.254	1.172	9.426	5.505	1.832	7.337	4.633	1.574	6.207	6.082	1.922	8.004	Albania
Senegal	1.595	115	1.710	3.225	159	3.384	2.501	132	2.633	2.654	137	2.791	Senegal
India	1.635	327	1.962	2.440	253	2.693	1.928	216	2.144	2.078	221	2.299	India
Bangladesh	1.680	26	1.706	2.198	90	2.288	1.811	79	1.890	2.106	62	2.168	Bangladesh
Tunisia	461	326	787	2.045	133	2.178	1.677	102	1.779	1.996	131	2.127	Tunisia
Pakistan	462	172	634	2.124	23	2.147	1.667	22	1.689	1.768	31	1.799	Pakistan
Ghana	535	35	570	1.971	328	2.299	1.393	274	1.667	1.472	275	1.747	Ghana
Macedonia (Fyr)	420	149	569	837	228	1.065	816	185	1.001	1.220	254	1.474	Macedonia (Fyr)
Moldavia	1.938	99	2.037	712	399	1.111	621	314	935	914	533	1.447	Moldavia
Serbia	598	452	1.050	989	340	1.329	830	255	1.085	1.059	274	1.333	Serbia
Ukraine	2.026	249	2.275	470	497	967	447	405	852	607	604	1.211	Ucraina
Nigeria	391	11	402	877	391	1.268	623	322	945	744	436	1.180	Nigeria
Peru	662	255	917	733	243	976	576	284	860	742	403	1.145	Perù
Philippines	707	304	1.011	664	161	825	557	161	718	797	226	1.023	Filippine
Ecuador	344	356	700	516	243	759	486	253	739	668	350	1.018	Ecuador
China R.P.	2.564	105	2.669	685	443	1.128	533	315	848	591	424	1.015	Cina R.P.
Sri Lanka	353	153	506	687	73	760	599	58	657	659	51	710	Sri Lanka
Egypt	538	196	734	619	21	640	586	18	604	683	17	700	Egitto
Bosnia-Herz.	nd	nd	nd	458	174	632	477	134	611	513	165	678	Bosnia-Erz.
Other Countries	4.067	1.439	5.506	5.043	1.733	6.776	3.917	1.548	5.465	4.511	1.943	6.454	Altri Paesi
Tot. Non EU	33.108	7.365	40.473	42.828	9.087	51.915	34.022	7.753	41.775	40.145	9.797	49.942	Tot. Non UE
Tot. EU & Non EU	349.367	180.676	530.043	491.323	246.071	737.394	424.693	232.718	657.411	465.851	265.870	731.721	Tot. UE & Non UE

*I valori per l'anno 2012 sono provvisori

*Data for 2012 is provisional

FONTE: EMN Italy. Elaborazione su dati INPS - Coordinamento Generale Statistico Attuariale

SOURCE: EMN Italy. Elaboration based on INPS data - General Coordination for Statistics and Acts

ITALY. Beneficiaries of mobility allowance by citizenship and gender (2009-2012)
ITALIA. Beneficiari di indennità di mobilità per paese di cittadinanza e genere (2009-2012)

	2009			2010			2011			2012*			
	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	
Morocco	1.454	230	1.684	2.191	377	2.568	2.487	419	2.906	2.761	471	3.232	Marocco
Albania	727	269	996	1.175	450	1.625	1.400	521	1.921	1.830	608	2.438	Albania
Senegal	618	25	643	727	36	763	750	42	792	837	49	886	Senegal
Ghana	377	72	449	506	106	612	536	130	666	552	141	693	Ghana
Serbia	131	47	178	367	98	465	445	118	563	529	149	678	Serbia
Bangladesh	289	16	305	490	23	513	552	35	587	634	34	668	Bangladesh
India	199	16	215	361	32	393	411	48	459	547	59	606	India
Macedonia (Fyr)	186	63	249	344	86	430	348	89	437	443	97	540	Macedonia (Fyr)
Tunisia	283	29	312	414	31	445	440	28	468	489	42	531	Tunisia
Moldavia	52	24	76	115	68	183	186	121	307	275	166	441	Moldavia
Nigeria	187	83	270	227	91	318	239	119	358	268	140	408	Nigeria
Pakistan	205	4	209	245	7	252	313	7	320	348	5	353	Pakistan
Ukraine	41	57	98	74	108	182	103	110	213	160	148	308	Ucraina
Bosnia-Herz.	65	42	107	113	60	173	148	76	224	208	79	287	Bosnia-Erz.
China R.P.	76	93	169	105	108	213	140	126	266	149	121	270	Cina R.P.
Croatia	105	42	147	159	46	205	172	54	226	204	63	267	Croazia
Peru	68	20	88	134	29	163	131	49	180	161	64	225	Perù
Algeria	114	4	118	162	4	166	177	4	181	201	9	210	Algeria
Ivory Cost	92	33	125	142	42	184	142	55	197	143	59	202	Costa D'Avorio
Sri Lanka	nd	nd	nd	109	12	121	147	15	162	184	14	198	Sri Lanka
Other Countries	767	274	1.041	1.095	431	1.526	1.248	510	1.758	1.491	608	2.099	Altri Paesi
Tot. Non EU	6.036	1.443	7.479	9.255	2.245	11.500	10.515	2.676	13.191	12.414	3.126	15.540	Tot. Non UE
Tot. EU & Non EU	110.537	73.335	183.872	141.002	86.962	227.964	155.767	92.445	248.212	177.528	103.728	281.256	Tot. UE & Non UE

NB Valori per soggetti con almeno un giorno indennizzato nell'anno
NB Values for those who received benefits at least one day per year

**I valori per l'anno 2012 sono provvisori*
**Data for 2012 is provisional*

Fonte: EMN Italy. Elaborazione su dati INPS - Coordinamento Generale Statistico Attuariale
Source: EMN Italy. Elaboration based on INPS data - General Coordination for Statistics and Acts

ITALY. Beneficiaries of extraordinary unemployment (not agricultural) and special construction benefits by citizenship and gender (2009-2012)
ITALIA. Numero di beneficiari di indennità di disoccupazione ordinaria non agricola e speciale edile* per paese di cittadinanza e genere (2009-2012)

	2009			2010			2011			2012*			
	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	M	F	
Ukraine	13.447	1.752	11.695	18.563	2.174	16.389	24.039	2.726	21.313	30.308	3.518	26.790	Ucraina
Albania	17.899	12.856	5.043	20.295	14.528	5.767	20.895	14.558	6.337	26.062	18.334	7.728	Albania
Morocco	19.607	15.825	3.782	19.056	14.632	4.424	18.909	13.775	5.134	22.822	16.531	6.291	Marocco
Moldova	4.848	1.323	3.525	7.506	1.837	5.669	10.822	2.224	8.598	14.974	3.055	11.919	Moldova
Peru	3.268	1.117	2.151	4.067	1.279	2.788	5.143	1.473	3.670	6.946	2.072	4.874	Perù
Ecuador	4.126	1.374	2.752	4.971	1.629	3.342	5.335	1.673	3.662	6.271	2.062	4.209	Ecuador
Tunisia	5.313	4.854	459	5.676	5.132	544	5.503	4.937	566	6.135	5.487	648	Tunisia
Senegal	6.720	6.268	452	4.889	4.461	428	4.726	4.228	498	5.806	5.196	610	Senegal
Bangladesh	3.420	3.257	163	3.817	3.636	181	4.208	4.047	161	5.291	5.107	184	Bangladesh
Macedonia (Fyr)	3.168	2.738	430	3.728	3.221	507	3.931	3.394	537	4.748	4.053	695	Macedonia (Fyr)
Philippines	2.072	907	1.165	2.789	1.183	1.606	3.297	1.286	2.011	4.513	1.711	2.802	Filippine
Serbia	2.293	1.753	540	4.074	3.169	905	3.988	3.015	973	4.324	3.220	1.104	Serbia
Sri Lanka	2.025	1.524	501	2.506	1.814	692	2.786	1.920	866	3.699	2.532	1.167	Sri Lanka
India	2.624	2.312	312	2.319	2.043	276	2.449	2.125	324	3.605	3.078	527	India
Egypt	2.089	2.025	64	2.548	2.478	70	2.658	2.569	89	3.199	3.112	87	Egitto
Pakistan	3.155	3.113	42	2.558	2.504	54	2.369	2.307	62	3.127	3.045	82	Pakistan
Russia	1.059	100	959	1.351	124	1.227	1.913	164	1.749	2.534	179	2.355	Russia
Brazil	1.347	359	988	1.698	485	1.213	1.865	495	1.370	2.172	576	1.596	Brasile
Ghana	2.172	1.594	578	1.692	1.192	500	1.591	1.086	505	2.121	1.533	588	Ghana
Dominican Rep.	1.270	407	863	1.513	459	1.054	1.714	511	1.203	2.038	651	1.387	Rep. Dominicana
Other Countries	17.633	10.427	7.206	18.364	10.304	8.060	19.384	10.019	9.365	24.676	12.416	12.260	Altri Paesi
Tot. Non EU	119.555	75.885	43.670	133.980	78.284	55.696	147.525	78.532	68.993	185.371	97.468	87.903	Tot. Non UE
Tot.EU & Non EU	1.070.242	571.270	498.972	1.177.985	620.136	557.849	1.227.286	629.961	597.325	1.424.929	739.421	685.508	Tot. UE & Non UE

NB Valori per soggetti con almeno un giorno indennizzato nell'anno
NB Values for those who received benefits at least one day per year

*I valori per l'anno 2012 sono provvisori
*Data for 2012 is provisional

FONTI: EMN Italy. Elaborazione su dati INPS - Coordinamento Generale Statistico Attuariale
SOURCE: EMN Italy. Elaboration based on INPS data - General Coordination for Statistics and Acts

ITALY. Old age, invalidity and survivors pensions by citizenship and gender (2009-2012)
ITALIA. Pensioni di invalidità, vecchiaia e superstiti per paese di cittadinanza e genere (2009-2012)

	2009			2010			2011			2012*			
	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	
Morocco	1.044	751	1.795	1.256	881	2.137	1.420	1.027	2.447	1.561	1.175	2.736	Marocco
Philippines	247	1.318	1.565	308	1.604	1.912	369	1.873	2.242	407	2.138	2.545	Filippine
Ukraine	19	741	760	29	1.254	1.283	43	1.813	1.856	63	2.366	2.429	Ucraina
Albania	633	632	1.265	798	810	1.608	938	983	1.921	1.095	1.125	2.220	Albania
Serbia	501	402	903	614	517	1.131	810	683	1.493	863	772	1.635	Serbia
Switzerland	658	567	1.225	659	593	1.252	660	618	1.278	659	640	1.299	Svizzera
Croatia	315	315	630	380	389	769	482	468	950	553	512	1.065	Croazia
Tunisia	479	196	675	578	227	805	639	270	909	698	302	1.000	Tunisia
Eritrea	70	721	791	82	780	862	94	826	920	102	833	935	Eritrea
Peru	77	273	350	98	338	436	126	435	561	149	522	671	Perù
Brazil	35	419	454	38	486	524	43	567	610	41	623	664	Brasile
Egypt	325	111	436	355	134	489	413	159	572	434	181	615	Egitto
San Marino	357	261	618	361	251	612	371	242	613	359	234	593	San Marino
United States	269	210	479	275	231	506	288	244	532	300	261	561	Stati Uniti
Macedonia (Fyr)	227	94	321	261	110	371	332	144	476	374	184	558	Macedonia (Fyr)
Sri Lanka	145	175	320	169	212	381	194	247	441	231	288	519	Sri Lanka
Moldavia	nd	nd	nd	32	275	307	48	357	405	64	447	511	Moldavia
Ghana	184	154	338	208	170	378	228	197	425	248	223	471	Ghana
India	150	134	284	166	170	336	200	210	410	228	241	469	India
Dominican Rep.	14	317	331	18	360	378	16	407	423	18	451	469	Rep.Dominicana
Other Countries	1.918	3.553	5.471	2.205	3.945	6.150	2.482	4.532	7.014	2.766	5.088	7.854	Altri Paesi
Tot. Non EU	7.667	11.344	19.011	8.890	13.737	22.627	10.196	16.302	26.498	11.213	18.606	29.819	Tot. Non UE
Tot. EU & Non EU	6.271.322	8.452.949	14.724.271	6.274.630	8.434.450	14.709.080	6.377.354	8.424.636	14.801.990	6.304.590	8.331.079	14.635.669	Tot. UE & Non UE

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*Data for 2012 is provisional

FONTE: EMN Italy. Elaborazione su dati INPS - Coordinamento Generale Statistico Attuariale

SOURCE: EMN Italy. Elaboration based on INPS data - General Coordination for Statistics and Acts

ITALY. Old age, invalidity and survivors pensions per type of benefit (2009-2012)
ITALIA. Pensioni di invalidità, vecchiaia e superstiti per tipo di prestazione (2009-2012)

	2009				2010				2011				2012*				
	Old-age Vecchiaia	Invalidity Invalidità	Survivors Superstiti	Tot.	Old-age Vecchiaia	Invalidity Invalidità	Survivors Superstiti	Tot.	Old-age Vecchiaia	Invalidity Invalidità	Survivors Superstiti	Tot.	Old-age Vecchiaia	Invalidity Invalidità	Survivors Superstiti	Tot.	
Morocco	167	1.014	614	1.795	240	1.178	719	2.137	300	1.302	845	2.447	374	1.412	950	2.736	Marocco
Philippines	928	330	307	1.565	1.186	368	358	1.912	1.411	397	434	2.242	1.649	415	481	2.545	Filippine
Ukraine	183	112	465	760	517	169	597	1.283	875	244	737	1.856	1.233	301	895	2.429	Ucraina
Albania	152	593	520	1.265	252	705	651	1.608	334	815	772	1.921	422	919	879	2.220	Albania
Serbia	443	266	194	903	566	330	235	1.131	723	454	316	1.493	813	462	360	1.635	Serbia
Switzerland	960	47	218	1.225	982	43	227	1.252	994	41	243	1.278	1.005	38	256	1.299	Svizzera
Croatia	382	142	106	630	491	160	118	769	624	186	140	950	703	206	156	1.065	Croazia
Tunisia	64	440	171	675	86	523	196	805	94	581	234	909	114	626	260	1.000	Tunisia
Eritrea	703	55	33	791	766	59	37	862	813	62	45	920	824	59	52	935	Eritrea
Peru	107	106	137	350	157	118	161	436	235	131	195	561	300	146	225	671	Perù
Brazil	97	45	312	454	114	50	360	524	129	69	412	610	134	77	453	664	Brasile
Egypt	72	268	96	436	85	290	114	489	98	331	143	572	112	338	165	615	Egitto
San Marino	431	64	123	618	435	59	118	612	441	55	117	613	432	47	114	593	San Marino
United States	351	17	111	479	373	20	113	506	392	21	119	532	416	20	125	561	Stati Uniti
Macedonia (Fyr)	38	197	86	321	54	224	93	371	73	284	119	476	88	317	153	558	Macedonia (Fyr)
Sri Lanka	98	141	81	320	123	159	99	381	150	172	119	441	182	191	146	519	Sri Lanka
Moldavia	nd	nd	nd	nd	37	79	191	307	64	99	242	405	89	128	294	511	Moldavia
Ghana	15	207	116	338	18	234	126	378	21	257	147	425	27	276	168	471	Ghana
India	80	122	82	284	92	133	111	336	110	163	137	410	125	181	163	469	India
Dominican Rep.	13	39	279	331	20	44	314	378	26	46	351	423	39	53	377	469	Rep. Dominicana
Other Countries	2.044	1.358	2.069	5.471	2.361	1.519	2.270	6.150	2.670	1.669	2.675	7.014	2.957	1.845	3.052	7.854	Altri Paesi
Tot. Non EU	7.328	5.563	6.120	19.011	8.955	6.464	7.208	22.627	10.577	7.379	8.542	26.498	12.038	8.057	9.724	29.819	Tot. Non UE
Tot. EU & Non EU	9.323.813	1.593.270	3.807.188	14.724.271	9.419.742	1.491.447	3.797.891	14.709.080	9.574.947	1.389.360	3.837.683	14.801.990	9.520.515	1.297.651	3.817.503	14.635.669	Tot. UE & Non UE

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*Data for 2012 is provisional

FONTE: EMN Italy. Elaborazione su dati INPS - Coordinamento Generale Statistico Attuariale

SOURCE: EMN Italy. Elaboration based on INPS data – General Coordination for Statistics and Acts

ITALY. Assistance pensions by citizenship and gender (2009-2012)
ITALIA. Pensioni assistenziali per paese di cittadinanza e genere (2009-2012)

	2009			2010			2011			2012*			
	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	
Albania	3.682	4.031	7.713	4.291	4.839	9.130	4.808	5.548	10.356	5.437	6.280	11.717	Albania
Morocco	2.615	2.376	4.991	3.124	2.767	5.891	3.494	3.086	6.580	3.856	3.368	7.224	Marocco
Philippines	223	456	679	267	582	849	341	717	1.058	408	895	1.303	Filippine
Ukraine	82	452	534	128	599	727	145	766	911	215	1.030	1.245	Ucraina
Peru	206	440	646	275	576	851	310	689	999	377	808	1.185	Perù
Serbia	243	356	599	335	433	768	461	567	1.028	503	618	1.121	Serbia
Tunisia	324	257	581	438	320	758	489	344	833	567	371	938	Tunisia
China R.P.	223	219	442	277	279	556	322	336	658	392	403	795	Cina R.P.
Egypt	326	128	454	419	166	585	496	181	677	569	189	758	Egitto
Macedonia (Fyr)	183	207	390	250	255	505	297	309	606	356	368	724	Macedonia (Fyr)
Russia	92	346	438	94	384	478	101	437	538	117	473	590	Russia
India	174	160	334	235	212	447	254	238	492	312	272	584	India
Moldavia	74	164	238	110	227	337	159	269	428	213	337	550	Moldavia
Argentina	164	285	449	174	296	470	184	318	502	191	343	534	Argentina
Ecuador	71	136	207	110	189	299	137	236	373	169	292	461	Ecuador
Pakistan	143	97	240	185	118	303	210	132	342	284	175	459	Pakistan
Sri Lanka	120	98	218	162	140	302	202	165	367	246	212	458	Sri Lanka
Senegal	204	42	246	261	57	318	307	61	368	375	73	448	Senegal
Brazil	54	228	282	63	264	327	66	272	338	66	326	392	Brasile
Dominican Rep.	nd	nd	nd	59	235	294	69	262	331	76	313	389	Rep. Dominicana
Other Countries	1.659	2.730	4.389	1.902	2.956	4.858	2.108	3.244	5.352	2.510	3.636	6.146	Altri Paesi
Tot. Non EU	10.862	13.208	24.070	13.159	15.894	29.053	14.960	18.177	33.137	17.239	20.782	38.021	Tot. Non UE
Tot. EU & Non EU	1.317.098	2.260.694	3.577.792	1.336.840	2.277.314	3.614.154	1.330.878	2.230.892	3.561.770	1.373.341	2.256.996	3.630.337	Tot. UE & Non UE

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*Data for 2012 is provisional

FONTI: EMN Italy. Elaborazione su dati INPS - Coordinamento Generale Statistico Attuariale

SOURCE: EMN Italy. Elaboration based on INPS data - General Coordination for Statistics and Acts

ITALY. Assistance pensions by citizenship and type of benefit (2009-2012)
ITALIA. Pensioni assistenziali per paese di cittadinanza e tipo di prestazione (2009-2012)

	2009				2010				2011				2012*				
	Assegno sociale Social allowance	Pens. invalidità civile/ Civil invalidity pension	Indennità accompagnamento/ Costant attendant allowance	Tot.	Assegno sociale Social allowance	Pens. invalidità civile/ Civil invalidity pension	Indennità accompagnamento/ Costant attendant allowance	Tot.	Assegno sociale Social allowance	Pens. invalidità civile/ Civil invalidity pension	Indennità accompagnamento/ Costant attendant allowance	Tot.	Assegno sociale Social allowance	Pens. invalidità civile/ Civil invalidity pension	Indennità accompagnamento/ Costant attendant allowance	Tot.	
Albania	5.465	1.281	967	7.713	6.220	1.711	1.199	9.130	7.103	1.961	1.292	10.356	7.879	2.291	1.547	11.717	Albania
Morocco	3.116	1.185	690	4.991	3.502	1.547	842	5.891	3.799	1.845	936	6.580	4.006	2.127	1.091	7.224	Marocco
Philippines	294	252	133	679	404	299	146	849	546	348	164	1.058	698	412	193	1.303	Filippine
Ukraine	153	268	113	534	177	388	162	727	198	510	203	911	279	694	272	1.245	Ucraina
Peru	337	183	126	646	415	255	181	851	521	284	194	999	644	315	226	1.185	Perù
Serbia	178	271	150	599	224	367	177	768	335	479	214	1.028	377	502	242	1.121	Serbia
Tunisia	183	262	136	581	218	373	167	758	247	409	177	833	275	466	197	938	Tunisia
China P. R.	280	105	57	442	344	139	73	556	400	170	88	658	451	219	125	795	Cina R.P.
Egypt	100	255	99	454	106	341	138	585	124	398	155	677	161	447	150	758	Egitto
Macedonia (Fyr)	99	173	118	390	109	245	151	505	142	293	171	606	175	351	198	724	Macedonia (Fyr)
Russia	278	82	78	438	279	109	90	478	310	132	96	538	334	146	110	590	Russia
India	165	94	75	334	203	140	104	447	215	171	106	492	238	205	141	584	India
Moldavia	39	123	76	238	43	191	103	337	48	253	127	428	60	330	160	550	Moldavia
Argentina	275	99	75	449	288	99	83	470	302	109	91	502	308	125	101	534	Argentina
Ecuador	75	80	52	207	80	138	81	299	97	175	101	373	126	213	122	461	Ecuador
Pakistan	49	115	76	240	56	152	95	303	68	175	99	342	84	251	124	459	Pakistan
Sri Lanka	70	106	42	218	104	145	53	302	144	167	56	367	194	195	69	458	Sri Lanka
Senegal	63	128	55	246	90	158	70	318	123	175	70	368	147	215	86	448	Senegal
Brazil	72	151	59	282	77	180	70	327	82	185	71	338	89	221	82	392	Brasile
Dominican Rep.	nd	nd	nd	nd	136	112	46	294	165	118	48	331	184	146	59	389	Rep.Dominicana
Other Countries	1.634	1.658	1.097	4.389	1.695	1.964	1.199	4.858	1.874	2.201	1.277	5.352	2.055	2.622	1.469	6.146	Altri Paesi
Tot. Non EU	12.925	6.871	4.274	24.070	14.770	9.053	5.230	29.053	16.843	10.558	5.736	33.137	18.764	12.493	6.764	38.021	Tot. Non UE
Tot. EU & Non EU	827.800	841.725	1.892.245	3.561.770	830.795	849.455	1.933.904	3.614.154	827.800	841.725	1.892.245	3.561.770	848.716	857.725	1.923.896	3.630.337	Tot. UE & Non UE

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FONTI: EMN Italy. Elaborazione su dati INPS - Coordinamento Generale Statistico Attuariale

SOURCE: EMN Italy. Elaboration based on INPS data - General Coordination for Statistics and Acts

ITALY. Beneficiaries of mandatory maternity leave by citizenship (2009-2012)
ITALIA. Beneficiari di maternità obbligatoria per paese di cittadinanza (2009-2012)

	2009	2010	2011	2012*	
Albania	4.825	4.990	5.115	4.880	Albania
Morocco	4.692	4.629	4.587	4.342	Marocco
Moldavia	1.784	2.302	2.614	2.561	Moldavia
China P. R.	2.134	2.134	2.172	2.134	Cina R.P.
Peru	1.731	2.059	2.074	1.930	Perù
Ukraine	1.633	1.858	1.911	1.829	Ucraina
Philippines	1.722	1.901	1.965	1.826	Filippine
Ecuador	1.614	1.687	1.623	1.432	Ecuador
Nigeria	1.385	1.402	1.326	1.155	Nigeria
Brazil	827	895	872	760	Brasile
Sri Lanka	696	682	655	677	Sri Lanka
India	497	544	610	569	India
Serbia	401	532	584	544	Serbia
Ghana	607	537	542	504	Ghana
Senegal	532	537	514	499	Senegal
Russia	466	535	523	473	Russia
Macedonia (Fyr)	405	451	498	462	Macedonia (Ery)
Cuba	493	491	469	456	Cuba
Tunisia	523	529	476	451	Tunisia
Ivory Coast	nd	456	414	430	Costa d'Avorio
Other Countries	5.002	4.858	4.921	4.628	Altri Paesi
Tot. Non EU	31.969	34.009	34.465	32.542	Tot. Non UE
Tot. EU & Non EU	423.475	423.349	417.078	388.869	Tot. UE & Non UE

NB Il numero dei beneficiari è riferito ai lavoratori dipendenti, autonomi e parasubordinati

NB The number of beneficiaries refers to all employed, self-employed and semi-subordinate workers

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FONTE: EMN Italy. Elaborazione su dati INPS - Coordinamento Generale Statistico Attuariale

SOURCE: EMN Italy. Elaboration based on INPS data – General Coordination for Statistics and Acts

ITALY. Beneficiaries of parental leave by citizenship and gender (2009-2012)
ITALIA. Beneficiari di congedo parentale per paese di cittadinanza e genere (2009-2012)

	2009			2010			2011			2012*			
	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	
Morocco	728	2.087	2.815	794	2.074	2.868	949	1.966	2.915	993	1.891	2.884	Marocco
Albania	86	2.226	2.312	122	2.231	2.353	135	2.205	2.340	155	2.120	2.275	Albania
Peru	22	581	603	33	709	742	61	823	884	53	731	784	Perù
Moldavia	8	502	510	16	603	619	17	655	672	28	653	681	Moldavia
Nigeria	18	570	588	34	594	628	36	591	627	39	532	571	Nigeria
Ukraine	9	475	484	15	531	546	14	565	579	12	551	563	Ucraina
Tunisia	188	255	443	188	261	449	246	228	474	309	227	536	Tunisia
Ecuador	15	490	505	20	494	514	26	535	561	11	520	531	Ecuador
Senegal	173	206	379	225	216	441	285	224	509	291	211	502	Senegal
China R.P.	11	557	568	19	484	503	19	456	475	17	414	431	Cina R.P.
Brazil	8	343	351	5	389	394	7	378	385	11	357	368	Brasile
Serbia	22	216	238	41	292	333	53	285	338	38	279	317	Serbia
Philippines	16	274	290	30	294	324	38	311	349	29	277	306	Filippine
India	25	185	210	32	170	202	41	200	241	60	220	280	India
Macedonia (Fyr)	11	202	213	20	205	225	24	234	258	31	222	253	Macedonia (Fyr)
Russia	1	203	204	2	217	219	1	235	236	1	239	240	Russia
Ghana	18	266	284	18	256	274	26	228	254	19	204	223	Ghana
Bangladesh	49	125	174	48	125	173	69	123	192	90	131	221	Bangladesh
Cuba	9	231	240	5	258	263	13	220	233	11	205	216	Cuba
Ivory Coast	13	202	215	17	234	251	16	218	234	17	185	202	Costa D'Avorio
Other Countries	328	2.006	2.334	421	2.034	2.455	533	2.052	2.585	545	2.004	2.549	Altri Paesi
Tot. Non EU	1.758	12.202	13.960	2.105	12.671	14.776	2.609	12.732	15.341	2.760	12.173	14.933	Tot. Non UE
Tot. EU & Non EU	23.984	257.317	281.301	27.971	264.133	292.104	31.938	267.946	299.884	30.491	254.580	285.071	Tot. UE & Non UE

NB Il numero dei beneficiari è riferito ai lavoratori dipendenti, autonomi e parasubordinati

NB The number of beneficiaries refers to all employed, self-employed and semi-subordinate workers

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FONTI: EMN Italy. Elaborazione su dati INPS - Coordinamento Generale Statistico Attuariale

SOURCE: EMN Italy. Elaboration based on INPS data - General Coordination for Statistics and Acts

ITALY. Employee beneficiaries of family checks by citizenship e gender (2009-2012)

ITALIA. Lavoratori dipendenti beneficiari di assegni al nucleo familiare per paese di cittadinanza e genere (2009-2012)

	2009			2010			2011			2012*			
	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	
Albania	49.513	8.423	57.936	49.651	9.340	58.991	50.206	10.024	60.230	49.714	10.600	60.314	Albania
Morocco	48.182	5.831	54.013	48.749	6.294	55.043	50.045	6.865	56.910	49.498	7.113	56.611	Marocco
India	11.894	513	12.407	12.863	572	13.435	13.479	658	14.137	13.892	718	14.610	India
Tunisia	12.739	722	13.461	12.957	848	13.805	12.892	905	13.797	12.056	942	12.998	Tunisia
Macedonia (Fyr)	10.625	587	11.212	11.400	723	12.123	11.487	794	12.281	11.073	851	11.924	Macedonia (Fyr)
Bangladesh	9.365	210	9.575	10.104	224	10.328	10.687	261	10.948	10.868	267	11.135	Bangladesh
Serbia	7.039	974	8.013	10.904	1.542	12.446	10.465	1.562	12.027	9.473	1.529	11.002	Serbia
Moldavia	5.361	2.847	8.208	6.213	3.232	9.445	6.861	3.504	10.365	7.307	3.677	10.984	Moldavia
Philippines	7.432	1.834	9.266	7.651	1.981	9.632	7.870	2.057	9.927	8.175	2.148	10.323	Filippine
Ecuador	5.671	3.405	9.076	5.726	3.572	9.298	5.812	3.608	9.420	5.629	3.572	9.201	Ecuador
Pakistan	6.402	61	6.463	7.708	85	7.793	8.324	95	8.419	8.924	104	9.028	Pakistan
Peru	4.559	3.260	7.819	4.736	3.504	8.240	4.896	3.676	8.572	5.141	3.758	8.899	Perù
Sri Lanka	7.460	372	7.832	7.671	384	8.055	7.895	373	8.268	8.297	386	8.683	Sri Lanka
Senegal	5.812	559	6.371	6.508	612	7.120	7.149	676	7.825	7.498	723	8.221	Senegal
Egypt	6.654	208	6.862	7.310	246	7.556	7.775	243	8.018	7.900	248	8.148	Egitto
Ukraine	3.446	3.449	6.895	3.759	3.649	7.408	4.100	3.743	7.843	4.150	3.776	7.926	Ucraina
China P. R.	4.745	1.965	6.710	4.618	1.924	6.542	4.680	1.954	6.634	4.581	1.917	6.498	Cina R.P.
Ghana	5.172	981	6.153	5.111	1.052	6.163	5.235	1.073	6.308	5.275	1.070	6.345	Ghana
Nigeria	2.994	1.914	4.908	3.119	2.115	5.234	3.291	2.222	5.513	3.362	2.287	5.649	Nigeria
Bosnia-Herz.	4.041	428	4.469	4.167	520	4.687	4.083	498	4.581	3.901	499	4.400	Bosnia-Erz.
Other Countries	22.963	10.348	33.311	24.371	11.027	35.398	24.873	11.458	36.331	24.698	11.699	36.397	Altri Paesi
Tot. Non EU	242.069	48.891	290.960	255.296	53.446	308.742	262.105	56.249	318.354	261.412	57.884	319.296	Tot. Non UE
Tot. EU & Non EU	2.234.662	681.874	2.916.536	2.195.055	708.466	2.903.521	2.164.924	736.398	2.901.322	2.117.166	758.887	2.876.053	Tot. UE & Non UE

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FONTE: EMN Italy. Elaborazione su dati INPS - Coordinamento Generale Statistico Attuariale

SOURCE: EMN Italy. Elaboration based on INPS data – General Coordination for Statistics and Acts

ITALY. Retiree beneficiaries of family checks by citizenship e gender (2009-2012)

ITALIA. Pensionati beneficiari di assegni al nucleo familiare per paese di cittadinanza e genere (2009-2012)

	2009			2010			2011			2012*			
	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	
Morocco	425	206	631	526	256	782	581	288	869	616	312	928	Marocco
Albania	208	157	365	286	191	477	328	206	534	367	220	587	Albania
Tunisia	286	73	359	371	88	459	379	93	472	389	92	481	Tunisia
Serbia	116	30	146	171	62	233	175	75	250	173	73	246	Serbia
Macedonia (Fyr)	114	20	134	139	25	164	153	28	181	158	30	188	Macedonia (Fyr)
Egypt	93	35	128	116	40	156	126	48	174	133	51	184	Egitto
Philippines	44	76	120	50	99	149	51	102	153	53	103	156	Filippine
India	52	38	90	64	56	120	75	61	136	82	66	148	India
Pakistan	62	27	89	81	32	113	81	38	119	84	41	125	Pakistan
Ghana	38	44	82	62	50	112	60	52	112	62	53	115	Ghana
Bosnia-Herz.	44	13	57	66	20	86	68	20	88	70	21	91	Bosnia-Erz.
Sri Lanka	43	25	68	51	30	81	56	31	87	56	35	91	Sri Lanka
Bangladesh	39	16	55	46	20	66	47	21	68	50	23	73	Bangladesh
Croatia	23	21	44	32	25	57	34	27	61	36	29	65	Croazia
Nigeria	15	32	47	19	38	57	19	42	61	18	46	64	Nigeria
Senegal	17	13	30	20	20	40	27	20	47	34	24	58	Senegal
Ukraine	3	23	26	1	31	32	1	42	43	3	50	53	Ucraina
Peru	10	16	26	11	22	33	9	28	37	12	27	39	Perù
Eritrea	15	21	36	17	25	42	16	26	42	13	23	36	Eritrea
Argentina	nd	nd	nd	20	9	29	22	8	30	27	7	34	Argentina
Other Countries	227	294	521	241	356	597	249	360	609	249	376	625	Altri Paesi
Tot. Non EU	1.874	1.180	3.054	2.390	1.495	3.885	2.557	1.616	4.173	2.685	1.702	4.387	Tot. Non UE
Tot. EU & Non EU	1.052.182	479.370	1.531.552	1.050.509	517.800	1.568.309	985.220	493.979	1.479.199	923.218	469.160	1.392.378	Tot. UE & Non UE

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