



A participação das mulheres imigrantes no mercado de trabalho: os casos de França e Itália

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### **Abstract**

The feminisation of migration flows, coinciding with an increase in the proportion of women amongst first-generation migrants, including for work purposes, makes it increasingly important to examine the conditions governing the entry of immigrant women into the labour market.

France and Italy are representative of two very different trends and the aim of this study is to assess detailed indicators of immigrant women's labour force participation by showing the diversity of situations according to country of origin and various dependent factors related to migration processes and socio-demographic characteristics.

Census data will be used (instead of Labour Force Survey), because a significant number of records is needed to focus on specific components of the migrant population.

Preliminary results confirm a large heterogeneity within the migrant population in each country regarding the propensity to be active. Differences in age profiles show the influence of other factors to be checked.

**Key words:** Female migrations; labour force; participation rates; comparative analysis Italy/France.

**“Immigrant women's labour force participation. The cases of Italy and France”**

**Resumo:**

A feminização dos fluxos migratórios, coincidente com o aumento da proporção de mulher na primeira geração de migrantes, incluindo por motivos de trabalho, torna cada vez mais importante a análise das condições que determinam e influenciam a entrada das mulheres imigrantes no mercado de trabalho.

A França e a Itália são países representativos de duas tendências imigratórias bem distintas. O objectivo deste estudo é calcular indicadores detalhados sobre a participação das mulheres imigrantes no mercado de trabalho que evidenciem a diversidade de situações, para cada um dos países de origem, os vários factores relacionados com o processo migratório e as características sócio demográficas das populações migrantes.

Utilizam-se os resultados dos Recenseamentos da População em vez do Inquérito ao Emprego devido ao significativo número de registos necessários para analisar os aspectos específicos da população migrante.

Os resultados preliminares confirmam a grande heterogeneidade da propensão da população migrante, em cada país, para ser activa. As diferenças nos perfis de idade apontam para a influência de outros factores, a aprofundar ainda.

**Palavras Chave:** Migrações femininas; mercado de trabalho; taxas de actividade; análise comparativa Itália/ França

## Introduction

Today about half of the 175 million migrants worldwide are women, and the share of women in the migrant stocks has increased by almost 3 percentage points from 35 million in 1960 to 95 million in 2006 (UNFPA, 2006; UN, 2006). Africa, Europe, Central Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean were the regions with the largest increases in the proportion of women in the migrant stock between 1960 and 2006.

The gender composition of migration flows to the main destination countries in the North differs according to region: flows from Africa, South Asia and the Middle East tend to be male-dominated; while flows from East Asia and the Pacific, Europe, Central Asia, Latin America and Caribbean tend to be female-dominated. The feminisation of migration flows, coinciding with an increase in the share of women amongst first-generation migrants, including for work purposes, makes it all the more important to examine the conditions governing the entry of foreign women into the labour market.

In the 1960s and early 1970s the feminist movement put the emphasis on the situation of women, underlining the quasi-invisibility of women as migrants, their presumed passivity in the migration processes, and their role as being relegated exclusively to the home. Women were viewed as “dependants”, moving as the wives, mothers or daughters of male migrants. Indeed, since “labour migration” has generally involved high proportions of men, women have traditionally been ignored.

Research in the 1970s and the 1980s began to include women. The conceptualisation of a migrant, as a person intent on maximizing economic gains, has contributed to focusing attention on the women who choose to become international migrants.

Inasmuch as it reflects a decision to enter the labour market, the participation rate<sup>1</sup> is a vital indicator and this study will propose to focus on it.

Despite the progress recorded as regards women’s access to employment in the majority of the European countries, which is attributable mainly to the increase in the female participation rate, there is ample evidence that migrant women are generally in a disadvantaged position in the labour market in relation to both male migrants and native women. However, there are also substantial differences between women from various countries of origin and between EU Member States.

France and Italy are representative of two very different trends. They have a different migration history, different departure countries and different dynamics in their participation rates.

France has a longer immigration tradition in Europe and it has a history of colonialism that influences migration. In France, since 1960 female migration has been not only for family reasons, but also for labour demands in the industry and as housekeepers (see Spanish and Portuguese female migration).

On the contrary, Italy does not have a long immigration history. It became an immigration country in 1970 and is currently the biggest destination country in Southern Europe. In 1980 the immigrant women tended to represent a larger proportion of total immigrants, because of a tendency for immigration laws to evolve towards a greater emphasis on family reunification as incomes rose. Most women came following their husband or father from the Maghreb and, especially in the beginning, they were not part of a labour migration. In the last few decades, an significant number of women has started to arrive not only for family reasons, but also because of access to employment opportunities with an increase in the participation rate, for example women coming from Eastern Europe.

The *European Community Labour Force Survey* (OECD, 2007) highlights the progress made in France and in Italy in the participation rates of immigrant women from 1993 to 2005 (table 1).

In 2005, in France it was apparent that immigrant women participated less in the labour market than their male counterparts (57.6% and 76.2%) and less also than female nationals (64.7%). On the contrary, in Italy, and also in other countries of southern Europe (Spain, Greece and Portugal) and Luxembourg, the participation rates of

<sup>1</sup> The labour force participation rate is defined as the ratio of the labour force (the number of people employed and unemployed) to the working age population, expressed in percentages. The labour force participation rate is a measure of the extent of an economy’s working-age population that is economically active (Sources: Resolution Concerning Statistics of the Economically active Population, Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment, adopted by the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, ILO, October 1982).

immigrant women are always higher than those of female nationals (54.7% and 49.9%) and lower than the immigrant male participation rate (86.9%): the latter is also higher than male nationals (73.9%). But, in the Italian case, female immigrants made more progress compare to the French case: from 46.3% in 1993 to 54.7% in 2005 (figure 1).

## Research questions and Data availability

Census data are preferred to Labour Force Surveys, because a significant number of records is needed to distinguish the situation of the various sub-components of the migrant population. We must consider that the labour market participation of many communities has a high degree of stability over time. It helps to keep alive the interest of all the information used. Although the size of the phenomenon has greatly increased from the time of the Census to today, most of this analysis still represents the current scenario in Italy and France.

The Census data used are available in an individual format allowing for specific tabulations and statistical analysis. Indeed statistical offices do not publish detailed labour statistics for this foreign-born<sup>2</sup> population. But, even though the census of the population records almost exclusively the most stable segment of immigration, it should be able to record, at least in part, the informal employment conditions.

Moreover, the variables provided by this data collection represent the main determinants of the employment status although all are not available for both countries. For instance, the reason for migration is only registered in the Italian census, whilst a variable related to the presence of young children in the household is only in the French database (table 2). Consequently a cross-national comparison could be achieved for some dimensions of the topic and an in-depth approach will be followed for other aspects in a specific national context.

## First empirical findings

The total number of active immigrants (15-64 years of age) to 2001 in Italy was 845,722, while in France in 1999 it was 2,277,026. In both arrival countries, active immigrant women are a minority compared to men. In Italy, where active immigrant women account for 54.07% of the total migrant population, they constitute only 40.8% of the total (345,216). In France the migrant population has as many women as men, but active immigrant women represent only 40.9% (931,045) of the total active migrant population.

Furthermore, while active immigrant women are more concentrated in Italy in the age group between 25 to 39 years (the highest percentage is 8.6% of active immigrant women) between 30 to 34 years), their counterparts in France are more active between 35 to 44 years of age (with the highest percentage of active immigrant women 6.8%, between 35 to 39 years); immigrant males are more active between 30 to 39 years of age in Italy and between 35 to 54 years in France; they have probably been resident longer and they are already in the labour market (figure 2). That depends in large measure on the structure by sex and by age of the two immigrant populations taken into consideration.

The labour force participation rates have been calculated in that stage of analysis.

## The effect of the country of origin on the labour force participation rate

The migratory patterns and the possibilities and conditions of employment for immigrants differ, as well as gender, according to the community of origin. In addition, the country of arrival is very important, because of the different opportunities for employment and the different levels of integration in the host country. Moreover, when we consider all immigrant communities together, the findings that emerge must be reviewed carefully because the situations may be very different if we analyse each different community (table 3).

The first results show the female participation rate according to country of birth in each receiving country.

We have focused on the 25-49 age group because it is more significant for the purposes of work and we have a more detailed picture of the activity trend of immigrant women in France and Italy.

<sup>2</sup> The foreign-born population of a country is all persons who have that country as the country of usual residence and whose place of birth is located in another country (Sources: Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 58, United Nations, New York, 1998, Glossary). Foreign born people are often non-citizens, but are also frequently naturalized citizens of a country. The status of foreign borns — particularly their access to citizenship — differs globally by country.

In Italy the total participation rate among women migrants from Morocco is more than two times below the rate for people from the Philippines (figure 4). A similar contrast is found with Turkish migrants in France who have a lower participation rate compared to the rate for Sub-Saharan migrants (figure 3). While the curve for Turkish and North African women remains constant and slowly decreases, the one for sub-Saharan Africa tends to evolve and remain high even in the final age group.

An important migratory movement in Italy is from Eastern Europe, which began in the late '80s and is composed predominantly of women. They come mostly from Albania, Romania and from the various countries of the ex-Yugoslavian republic. The participation rate of Eastern European women in Italy is high, especially that of Croatian women (56%), in particular when you compare it with that of Maghreb women, and Tunisian women (33%). A similar contrast exists in France between Turkish immigrant women (39%), who have the lowest participation rate and sub-Saharan African immigrant women (62%).

Italy and France share certain common origin countries, allowing a comparison of the labour position of a given migratory flow in both countries, particularly for migrants from North Africa. By analysing the participation rate of Tunisian immigrant women (49.7% total), we see that in France they are constantly active in all central age groups, which means that they are quite stable in the labour market. On the contrary, in Italy they have a very low rate (33.26%) which tends to rise gradually as their age increases (figure 5). This means that compared to the initial difficulties their participation in the labour market will increase with age. The possible creation of a family and the arrival of children does not seem to constitute an obstacle to entering the labour market.

Apart from the case of Tunisian females, it appears that the cross-national contrasts are smaller than the internal discrepancies within each country. Checking with other variables will probably not eliminate such discrepancies.

When comparing the community of Moroccan women we see that in Italy the participation rate remains very low (38.6% total) in all age groups, while in France they have a high participation rate at younger ages (65.3% from 25 to 29 years), but they tend to be less active when older (figure 6). This could be explained by the arrival of children, which is not followed, even after a few years, by a return to the labour market.

In contrast to the countries of North Africa, for sub-Saharan Africa the participation rate of immigrants is particularly high in Italy and France, 62.54% and 62.2% respectively (figure 7).

In addition to the distinction by country of birth, the age profile is of significant interest because it illustrates how women combine family and work involvements. The age profile is also determined by the length of stay elapsed in the receiving country positively associated with a higher participation rate. The first results show a diversity in the age profile.

Migrants in Italy are characterised by constant participation rates at different points in their life for all countries of origin.

Other empirical findings are observed in France where the participation rate is dependent on the passage of time. Sub-Saharan women tend to be more active with the passing years. Surprisingly North-African and Turkish women experience a decreasing participation rate even though they have been settled in France for a long period of time, which is expected to give the benefit of being included in the labour market (figure 3). It can be argued that gender roles that shape the social acceptance of female participation contribute to these differences.

## Comparison by sector of economic activity

Immigrants are mainly found in the service sector<sup>3</sup> (services for people and domestic jobs, hotel and restaurant services). For example in France, compared to the total of active women, immigrant women are more frequently active in services for people; this is the case for one immigrant in five, but only for one in ten of the active population.

In Italy, the largest percentage, 20.26%, is for immigrant women working in the domestic service sector, compared with 9.37% in France. But in France, the financial services sector accounts for the largest share of

<sup>3</sup> The service sector includes trade, tourism, consultancy, education and other service activities.



active immigrant women, almost 19%, followed by the health sector with 16%, trade with 12.37% and manufacturing which absorbs 11.75% of active immigrant women. Regardless of the time of arrival in Italy, the service sector always seems to attract a high percentage of immigrant women of all origins. The immigrant women working in Italy are not only in the field of domestic work, but also in manufacturing with 12.7%, in trade with 10.30% and in the restaurant sector with 9.92% (table 4).

In the tertiary sector in France, active immigrant women increased from 61.9% in 1975 to 85.4% in 1999, while participation in agriculture and industry has declined over time. The percentage in the agricultural sector fell from 3.5% to 1.6% and in industry from 34.7% to 13%.

### The most recent immigration is characterized by a higher level of education

The immigrants' level of education varies according to country of origin.

In France, in 1999 among immigrants (males and females) in the 30-49 age group from Turkey (70%), Portugal (59%) and also from Morocco (53%) or Tunisia (48%), most of them had no diploma or only a primary school level of education (CEP-Certificat d'Etudes Primaires): seven out of ten immigrants from Turkey fitted this category. Instead, a significant number of immigrants from European countries (Spain, Italy, Portugal, etc), America and Oceania had a high level of education: they are often executives or managers who came to work for a few years in France. This is the case for 51% of them. Just over one quarter of immigrants from sub-Saharan Africa have a high level of education.

Since 1982 the education level of immigrants has progressed significantly.

In 1982, only 6% of immigrants between 30 and 49 years of age had a high level of education; in 1999 this had risen to 21% of cases (table 5).

The increase in the level of education concerns all the population, but it is faster for immigrants. Nevertheless, the immigrants' level of education remains less than that of the native population (Insee, 2005). The possession of a high level of education, while promoting the integration of immigrants in the labour market, is not sufficient to ensure for immigrants equal inclusion conditions in the labour market of native people; this is proved by the fact that the gap in terms of the participation rate among natives and immigrants continues to exist (OECD, 2007).

Table 6 shows the significant differences in the level of education among male and female immigrants in France. Most immigrant women (45%) have a lower secondary education, compared to 40% of male immigrants. Immigrant males have a (upper) secondary education in 44% of cases. Immigrant women have a higher percentage of high levels of education (18% of immigrant women) compared to their male counterparts (16%).

Even among immigrants in Italy, there is a higher number of women with a high level of qualifications in percentage terms than that found among men. This result is because of the higher education of European women (about 16% have a degree (first stage of tertiary education<sup>4</sup>) compared to 12% of men); in the new EU countries one woman in two has the upper secondary level of education, as for example women in the Czech Republic and Poland (Istat, 2006).

31.5% of all immigrant women have an upper secondary education qualification compared to 26.3% of men, and 13.7% have a university degree (first stage of tertiary education) or a university diploma (post-secondary non tertiary education) compared to 11.4% of men.

Men who have a lower secondary and primary education (48.6% against 44.2% of women) are more represented; men have a higher percentage of illiteracy and lack of educational qualifications (13.7% versus 10.5% women) (table 7).

As we have already seen in France, also in Italy the distribution of educational level of immigrant women varies considerably in relation to geographical origin. As regards the immigrants (males and females), the North Americans are the highest percentage of immigrants with a university degree/first stage of tertiary education (40%), followed by Europeans (14%), especially the citizens of a EU15 country (30%). There are now immigrants coming from the new EU countries with a higher average level of education (49%), with maximum values for the Czech Republic (53%) and Slovakia (52%), while

<sup>4</sup> All the levels of education are with reference to the International Standard Classification of Education ISCED, UNESCO-United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, November 1997.

Asians (especially from Pakistan and China) have the highest percentages of immigrants with a primary or lower secondary education (52%), followed by Africans (50%) mainly from West Africa (51%). The immigrants with the highest percentage of persons without educational qualifications come from Africa, mainly from North (26%) and West Africa (23%).

Among Italians, in contrast, men more frequently have an upper secondary education (26.6% compared to 25.1% of women), a lower secondary education (33.6% compared to 26.8% of women) and the first and second stages of tertiary education (7.5% versus 7.3%); while women more frequently have a primary education (28.2% versus 23% of men) and also the highest percentage of no educational qualifications (10.8% against 8.3% of men) and illiteracy (1.8% compared to 1% of men) (Istat, 2006).

When focusing our attention on the largest community of immigrant women (table 7), we note that the first group of immigrant women in Italy, those from Albania, does not have a high percentage of the first stage of tertiary education/degree (only 8% of Albanian immigrant women). For Moroccans, the second largest community of immigrant women living in Italy, the percentage of the first stage of tertiary education/degree is even lower, 4.26%. It has been noted that Moroccans, Yugoslavs and Tunisians record the highest percentages of persons who have not obtained a qualification (30%, 20% and 18%) and also with a primary and a lower secondary education (50%, 52% and 61%).

Croatian women (34%) and French women (32%) have the highest percentage of upper secondary education, but the Spanish (23%) followed by French (19%) and Croatian women (12%) represent the community with the highest percentage of immigrant women with a first stage of tertiary education/degree.

Unfortunately, however, the increase in the percentage of (upper) secondary education and of first stage of tertiary education/degree among immigrants does not lift them out of unemployment.

### Immigrants more affected by unemployment compared to others

In 1999, in France unemployed migrants, approximately 500,000, represented 15% of the unemployed, even though immigrants represented only 8.6% of the workforce. This is due, in part, to the structure of their professional qualification level: lower than average. In other words, the unemployment rate<sup>5</sup> of immigrants is much higher than the average: it reaches 22% of the immigrant population, about 9 points more than the average unemployment rate (13% of total economically active population at census).

Immigrant women, like other women in general, are more affected by unemployment than men: the unemployment rate for immigrant women is 25%, while for immigrant men it is 20%. Since 1990, the number of unemployed immigrants has increased by 120,000 units, while for the immigrant economically active population this number has increased by less than 8% over the same period, and the total number of unemployed has increased by 18%.

The unemployment rate for immigrants has increased from 18% to 22%.

A large proportion of immigrants who have arrived in the labour market, is the contingent of unemployed staff. Immigrants who have acquired French nationality are less affected by unemployment: 15% of men and 21% of women immigrants become French, compared with 22% of men and 28% of immigrant women of foreign nationality. These rates are above average, regardless of nationality.

Unemployment mainly affects the workers (24%) and employees (22%) among immigrants. The level of education does not protect immigrants from unemployment. The unemployment rate for immigrants who have a higher education is an average of 16%, compared with 8% of the total economically active population with the same level of education.

At an equal level of education, the gap between the average unemployment rate of immigrants and those of the total economically active population is always higher by 8 percentage points.

Active immigrants born in European Union countries are much less vulnerable to unemployment than the others. The unemployment rate of immigrants born in Spain, Italy and Portugal is lower by almost 2 percentage points than the national average. Unemployment hits immigrants from South-East Asia hardest (20% of active immigrants) and especially active immigrants from Africa or Turkey, of whom almost two thirds are unemployed (Insee, 1999).

<sup>5</sup> The unemployment rate is expressed as a percentage, and is calculated as follows:  $\text{Unemployment Rate} = \frac{\text{Unemployment Workers}}{\text{Total Labor Force}} \times 100$

In Italy in 2001, young immigrants between 15 and 19 years of age were, among the population examined, more subject to unemployment with a rate equal to 39% for males and 54% for immigrant women (51.2% for Italians of the same age). In general until 29 years, the unemployment rate for immigrants is lower than that of Italians; that of immigrant women is a little bit higher. In the 30-34 age group, the rates of native Italians and immigrants males are equivalent (about 11.5%), while that of immigrant women is even higher. From 35 years of age, the unemployment rate is always higher in the migrant population.

Regarding gender differences, unemployment rates tend to be higher for women. In particular, while the difference between the two rates, for the Italians, is about 5 percentage points (9.5% for males, 14.7% for females); for immigrants, the difference rises to 9 points (11.8% compared to the rate of 20.9% in total).

In Italy, Asian immigrants have the lowest unemployment rate, both among males and among females. Instead, the women from North Africa have the highest unemployment rate. The analysis of the distribution of unemployment rates in the migrant population by sex and by age shows how for the younger age the gender difference is the biggest, and how this decreases as the age increases.

## Conclusion

The Italian and French Census data show how the situation of immigrants regarding labour is the result of a complex combination of factors. The activity rates are affected by migration history, the different country of origin and by the evolution over time. The labour participation is often strongly linked to the geographical origin of immigrant women.

Each migration project and each country of origin has its specificity and its integration strategies made by women. Moroccan, Tunisian, Cape Verde, Filipino, Chinese women and women from Eastern Europe and Latin America have different ways of living their immigration.

In our research we have paid particular attention to the Euro-Mediterranean countries and we have shown the differences in Italy and in France. In both arrival countries, women immigrants from Maghreb countries participate less in the labour market than women from sub-Saharan Africa. But it should also be noted that in France, women of Maghreb origin have a higher participation in the labour market than their compatriots in Italy.

Women from North Africa are among the immigrants who have been in Italy the longest. They arrived in the late '70s for family reunification and, having emigrated to follow their families, participate less in the labour market. Moreover, an important role in participation in the labour market is also played by the culture and religion of immigrants. Women coming from sub-Saharan Africa, however, have come in later years, in most cases alone and with a specific business plan.

In France, immigrant women coming from North and sub-Saharan Africa have, step by step, replaced the immigrant women from the countries of Southern Europe (Italian, Portuguese and Spanish).

In Italy, the migration flow from Eastern Europe is the most recent. Their participation rate is high, especially that of Croatian women (56%), especially when you compare it with that of women coming from the Maghreb and, in particular, with Tunisian women (33%). A similar contrast exists in France between Turkish immigrant women (39%), which have the lowest participation rate, and immigrant women coming from sub-Saharan Africa (62%).

But it is also true that every new migratory flow arrives in the two countries with a much stronger propensity to participate in the labour market, and this is what is happening in the intra-European migration flows, because of the profile of women in these countries: high educational levels, a better integration process of the communities in the host country with the possibility to establish some networks used to help entry into the labour market and so on.

The analysis appears to confirm that the most recent immigrant women have a higher educational level and, consequently, more resources for gaining access to the labour market.

The level of education is very important. It promotes access to employment for immigrant women, although less than for native women and the difference between the two groups of women in terms of rates increases with the educational level.



## Statistical Annex

Table 1

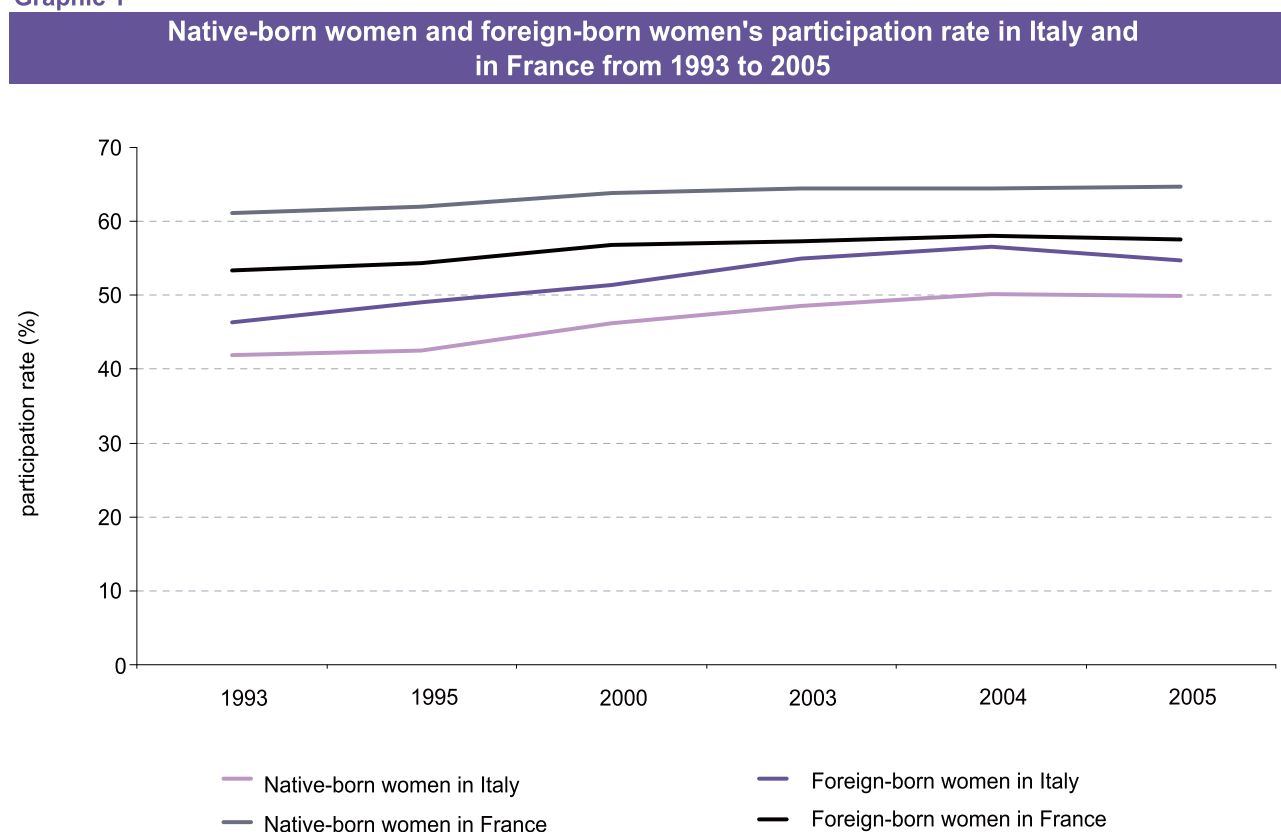
Native-born and foreign-born participation rate (%) in Italy and in France from 1993 to 2005							
Country	Sex	Participation rate					
		Native-born					
		1993	1995	2000	2003	2004	2005
Italy	Male	74	72,4	73,6	74,5	74,6	73,9
	Female	<b>41,9</b>	<b>42,5</b>	<b>46,2</b>	<b>48,6</b>	<b>50,1</b>	<b>49,9</b>
France	Male	75,4	75	75,6	75,3	75,1	74,7
	Female	<b>61,1</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>63,8</b>	<b>64,4</b>	<b>64,5</b>	<b>64,7</b>

Country	Sex	Participation rate					
		Foreign-born					
		1993	1995	2000	2003	2004	2005
Italy	Male	78,6	84,8	88,2	89,8	86	86,9
	Female	<b>46,3</b>	<b>49,1</b>	<b>51,4</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>56,6</b>	<b>54,7</b>
France	Male	79,3	78,8	78	75,8	77,3	76,2
	Female	<b>53,4</b>	<b>54,4</b>	<b>56,8</b>	<b>57,3</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>57,6</b>

Source: European Community Labour Force Survey, population aged 15 to 64 (data provided by Eurostat): OECD, 2007

Graphic 1



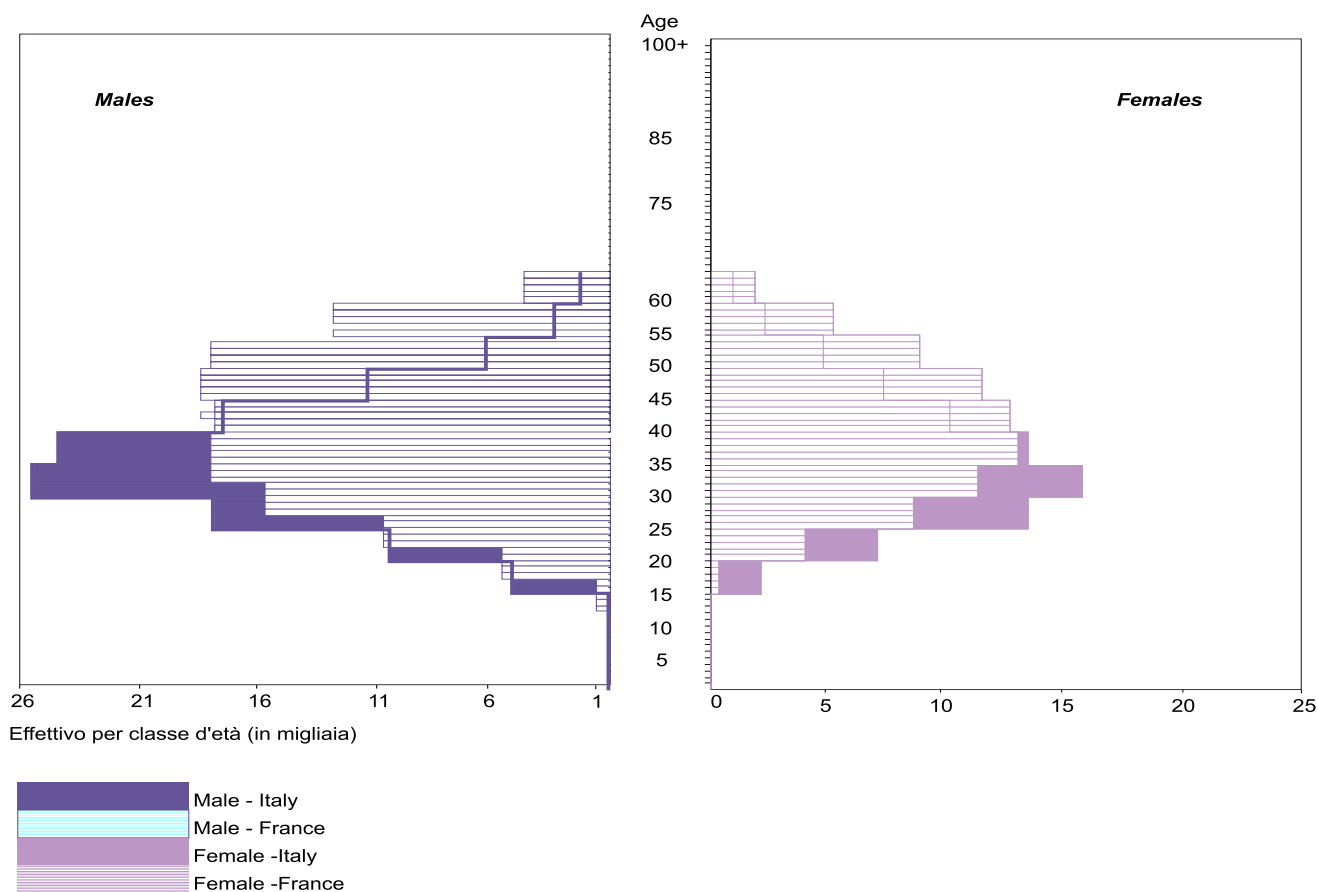
Source: European Community Labour Force Survey, population aged 15 to 64 (data provided by Eurostat): OECD, 2007

Table 2

Individual data available for foreign-born women		
	Italy	France
Age	yes	yes
Country of birth	yes	10 main countries (or group of countries)
Activity status (employed/unemployed)	yes	yes
Education	yes	yes
Number of children within the household	no	yes
Reason for migration	yes	no
Sector of activity	yes	yes
Length of stay in the host country	yes	country of residence at the previous census
Professional status	yes	no
Year of the census	2001	1975, 1982, 1990, 1999
Sample of the total census records	100%	25%

Graphic 2

## Active foreign-born population (population aged 15 to 64) in Italy and in France



Sources: Italian (2001) and French (1999) Census, author's calculations

Table 3

Total female participation rate (%) age 15-64		
Country of birth*	Country of residence	
	France	Italy
All migrants	55	57
<i>EU origin</i>		
Spain	61	54
Italy	55	nap
France	nap	54
<i>Third world country origin</i>		
Algeria	50	44
Marocco	46	39
Tunisia	50	33
Subsaharian Africa	62	63
Albania	nav	45
Croatia	nav	56
Former Yugoslavia	nav	51
Romania	nav	63
Philippines	nav	84
Turkey	39	-
National citizen	62,2	47,1

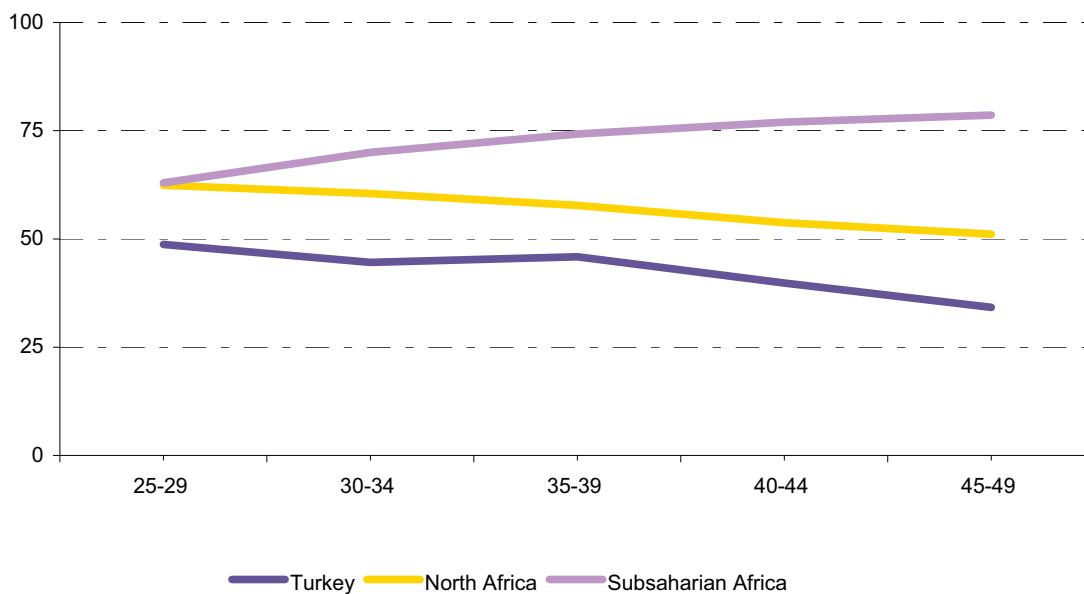
\* except for native defined as national citizens

nav : not available ; nap : not applicable

Sources : French (1999) and Italian (2001) Census, calculated by Giovanna Tattolo from Italian Census and by Xavier Thierry from French Census, except the value on nationals found on Internet for the corresponding year of the Census (LFS, source Eurostat)

Graphic 3

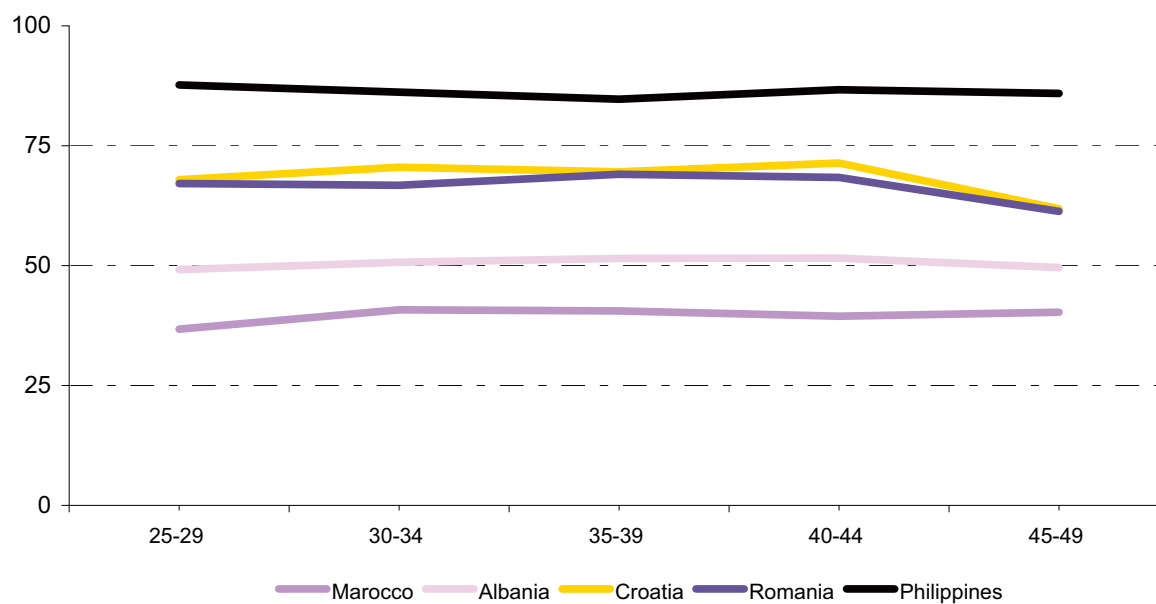
## Female participation rate (%) by age for various country of birth – France



Sources: French (1999), calculated by Xavier Thierry

Graphic 4

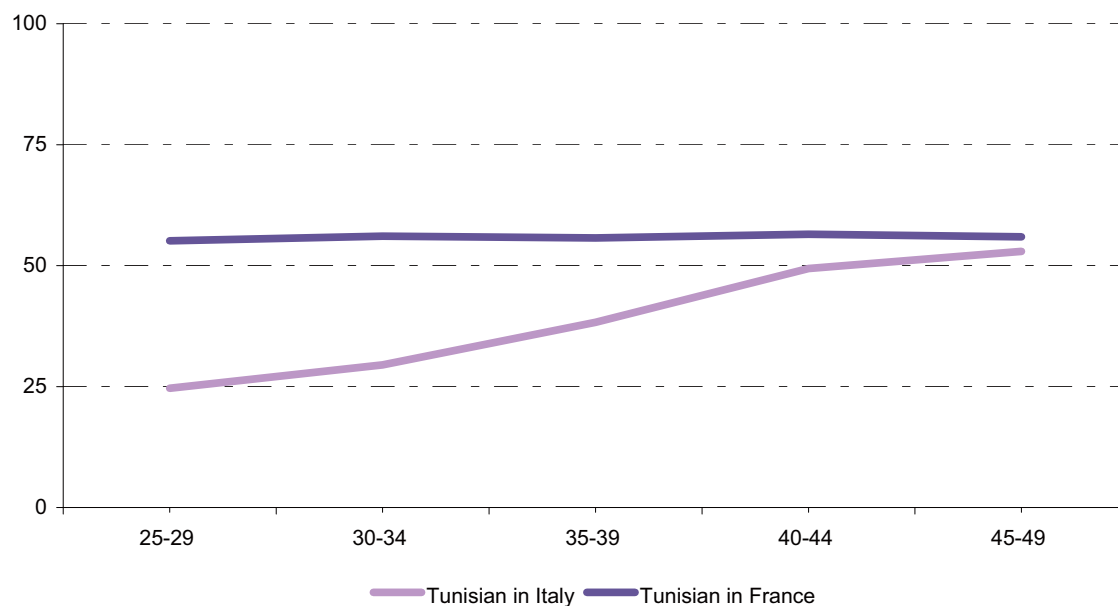
## Female participation rate (%) by age for various country of birth - Italy



Sources: Italian (2001) Census, author's calculations

Graphic 5

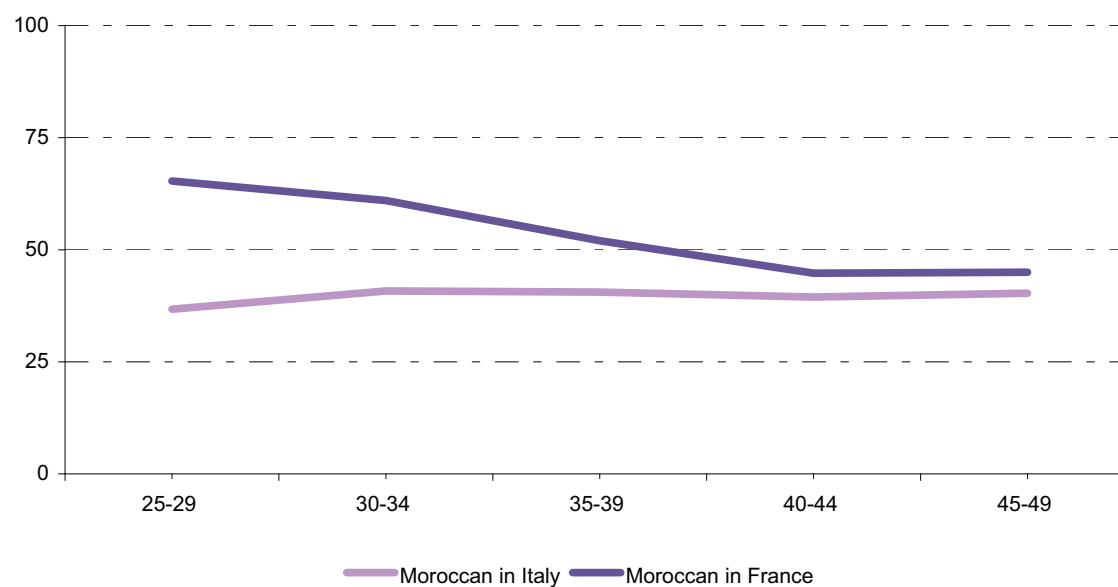
## Female participation rate (%) by age for Tunisians – Comparison France/Italy



Sources: French (1999) and Italian (2001) Census, calculated by Giovanna Tattolo from Italian Census and by Xavier Thierry from French Census

Graphic 6

## Female participation rate (%) by age for Moroccans – Comparison France/Italy

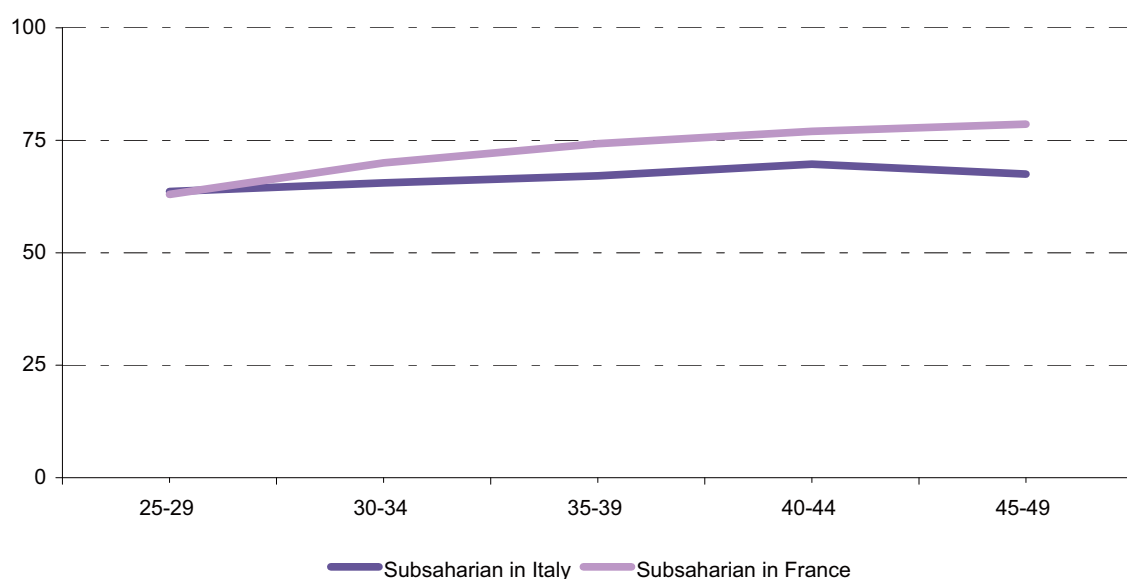


Sources: French (1999) and Italian (2001) Census, calculated by Giovanna Tattolo from Italian Census and by Xavier Thierry from French Census



Graphic 7

### Female participation rate (%) by age for migrants from Sub-Saharan area Comparison France/Italy



Sources: French (1999) and Italian (2001) Census, calculated by Giovanna Tattolo from Italian Census and by Xavier Thierry from French Census

Table 4

### Active female foreign-born population (population aged 15 to 64) according to sectors of activity (%)

Sectors of activity	Italy	France
Agriculture	4,12	1,62
Industry	22,12	13
of which Manufacturing industry	12,7	11,75
Service sector	73,76	85,38
of which Commerce	10,3	12,37
Restaurant industry	9,92	6,67
Financial activity	6,57	18,89
Education	7,33	7,07
Health	9,58	16,06
Domestic activity	20,26	9,37
Total	100	100

Sources: French (1999) and Italian (2001) Census, author's calculations

Table 5

Educational level of immigrants and non-immigrants aged 30 to 49 years according to country of origin in France (%)					
Country of origin	No qualification, CEP*	BEPC, CAP, BEP*	BAC*	University Degree	Total
Spain	31	43	11	15	100
Italy	32	40	12	16	100
Portugal	59	31	5	5	100
Other EU15	10	19	20	51	100
Other European countries	19	24	20	37	100
Algeria	45	32	8	15	100
Morocco	53	22	9	16	100
Tunisia	48	28	9	15	100
Other African countries	34	24	15	27	100
Turkey	70	18	6	6	100
Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam	42	25	14	19	100
Other Asian countries	30	14	16	40	100
America, Oceania	19	14	16	51	100
<b>TOTAL IMMIGRANTS</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>100</b>
Non-immigrants	21	42	14	23	100
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>100</b>

\* C.E.P. Certificat d'Etudes Primaires ; B.E.P.C. Brevet d'Etudes du Premier Cycle (primary education);

C.A.P. Certificat d'Aptitude Professionnelle ; B.E.P. Brevet d'Enseignement Professionnelle (lower secondary education);

BAC Baccalauréat (upper secondary education); University degree (tertiary education)

Level of education compiled according to ISCED 1997.

Note: persons aged 30 to 49 years in 1999, residing in ordinary household and non-students.

Sources: Insee, Recensement de la population, 1999

Table 6

Immigrants' education according to sex in France (%)		
Education	F	M
Lower Secondary	45	40
Upper Secondary	37	44
Tertiary	18	16
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Note : level of education compiled according to ISCED 1997

Sources : Insee, Enquête : Etude de l'histoire familiale, 1999

Table 7

Level of education of immigrants and non-immigrants aged 15 to 64 years according to country of origin, in Italy						
Country of origin	Sex	no qualification	basic	middle	high	Total
Tunisia	<b>F</b>	<b>18,3</b>	<b>61,1</b>	<b>16,6</b>	<b>4,1</b>	<b>100</b>
	M	14	64,1	18,3	3,6	100
Morocco	<b>F</b>	<b>30,4</b>	<b>50,3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4,3</b>	<b>100</b>
	M	25,2	53	16,8	5	100
Yugoslavia (Republic Federal of)	<b>F</b>	<b>19,8</b>	<b>52,4</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>6,9</b>	<b>100</b>
	M	16,6	53,6	24,4	5,3	100
Croatia	<b>F</b>	<b>5,7</b>	<b>48,4</b>	<b>33,9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100</b>
	M	6	46,5	36,9	10,6	100
Albania	<b>F</b>	<b>13,6</b>	<b>49,9</b>	<b>28,8</b>	<b>7,7</b>	<b>100</b>
	M	12	55	27	6	100
Spain	<b>F</b>	<b>4,7</b>	<b>45,1</b>	<b>27,6</b>	<b>22,6</b>	<b>100</b>
	M	5,6	30,4	20,4	43,5	100
France	<b>F</b>	<b>3,8</b>	<b>45,5</b>	<b>32,1</b>	<b>18,7</b>	<b>100</b>
	M	4,9	48,2	26,9	20,1	100
Total Immigrants	<b>F</b>	<b>10,5</b>	<b>44,2</b>	<b>31,5</b>	<b>13,7</b>	<b>100</b>
	M	13,7	48,6	26,3	11,4	100
Italians	<b>F</b>	<b>12,6</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>25,1</b>	<b>7,3</b>	<b>100</b>
	M	9,3	56,6	26,6	7,5	100

\* High: includes those who have a university degree: bachelors, master, PhD, "laurea, master, dottorato" (tertiary education)

Middle: includes those who have a high educational level lasting 4-5 years called in Italy "scuola media superiore" (upper secondary education) or professional diploma lasting 2-3 years or "diploma di qualifica professionale" (post-secondary non tertiary education)

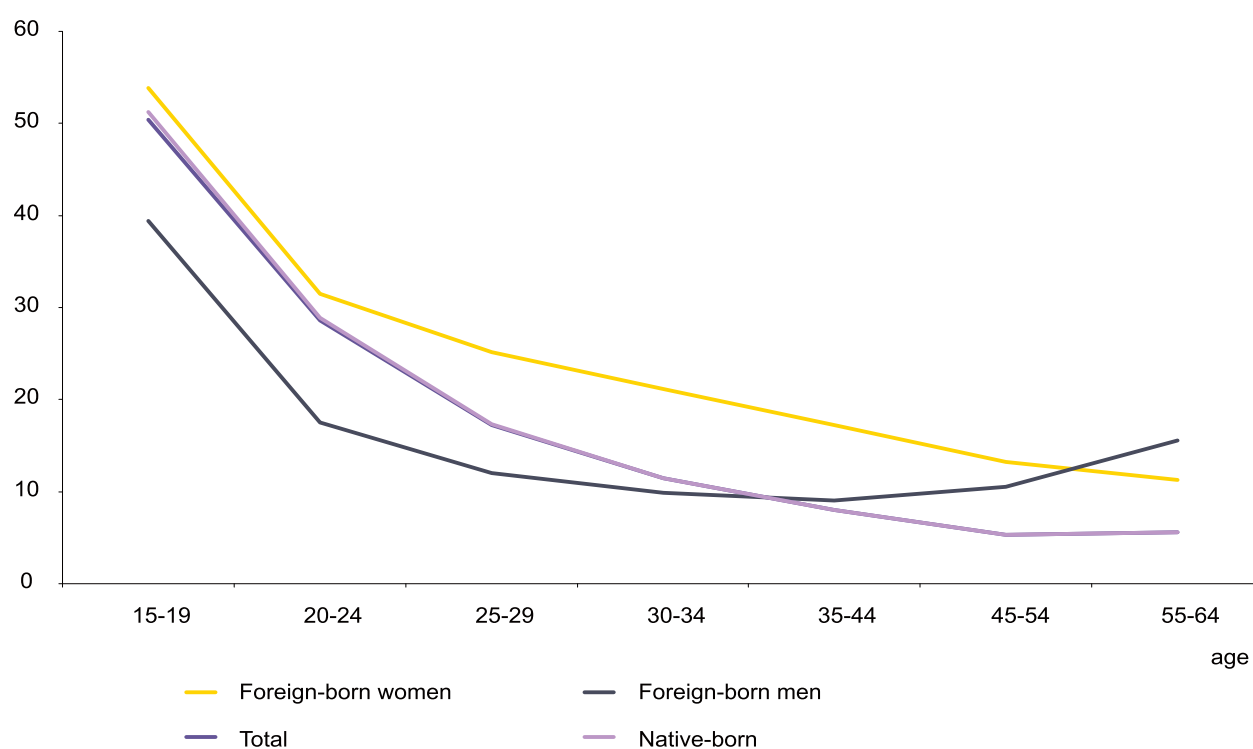
Basic: includes those who have the "scuola elementare" (primary education) and "scuola secondaria inferiore" (lower secondary education)

No qualification: those without qualification and the illiterate

Sources: Italian (2001) Census, author's calculations

Graphic 8

## Unemployment rate (%) in Italy



Sources: author's calculations from Italian Census (2001); Istat, 2005: native-born unemployment rate and total unemployment rate

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