

### Long Abstract – Monographic Section

#### *INVESTING IN THE SOCIAL REINTEGRATION CARE FOR DETAINEES: TRENDS AND NEW PERSPECTIVES OF THE ITALIAN WELFARE SYSTEM*

*edited by Alberto Pesce e Veronica Valenti*

#### *Individual take-up and occupational outcomes of immigrant regularization measures in Italy*

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The topic of this paper is the relationship between regularization and work integration outcomes among first-generation immigrants in Italy. The focus is on two specific aspects: 1) individual factors associated with having been regularized through an amnesty in Italy; 2) the association between having been regularized through regularization measures and changes in professional situation.

The data are drawn from the “Condizione e Integrazione Sociale dei Cittadini Stranieri Residenti in Italia” (Social Condition and Integration of Foreign Citizens in Italy) survey, conducted by the Italian National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT) in 2011–2012. The analysis consists of two parts. We start by presenting the descriptive statistics of the two dependent variables: 1) having benefited from regularization and 2) change in professional situation between the first job in Italy and the job at the time of the survey. Then, a logistic regression is performed 1) to analyse the main individual factors associated with having benefited from regularization in Italy and 2) to study the association between having benefited from regularization and change in professional situation, while controlling for other individual factors.

The results show that, despite improving factors connected to their stay in Italy, regularization is not sufficient to change their position in a strongly segmented labour market. Moreover, regularization measures are important to boost the integration process, even though they are not able to avoid the professional immobility typical of both formerly irregular and regular immigrants in Italy.

In conclusion, although the regulation significantly reduces the working and legal precariousness of immigrants, it does not lead to an empirically detectable improvement in employment conditions.