

Table 3 Level of education in some metropolitan areas in Italy (percentage of over six by degree of education) 1991

	Graduates	High school	Lower middle	Elementary	Without qualifications
<i>Central cities</i>					
Turin	6.0	21.9	34.0	29.0	8.8
Milan	9.3	27.7	32.8	23.6	6.4
Bologna	9.6	24.2	27.5	30.6	8.1
Rome	8.5	28.3	30.2	24.3	8.7
<i>Provinces</i>					
Turin	4.0	19.7	34.3	32.2	9.0
Milan	5.2	23.4	33.8	29.4	8.0
Bologna	6.0	21.4	28.7	33.0	10.9
Rome	7.0	26.2	31.1	25.8	9.9

Source: Istat. Central cities: data refer only to the biggest municipality in the area; provinces: data refer to the provincial administrative area.

Against an influx of 94,000 new residents, the city registered an outflow of 130,000 people. Breaking down the total figure by areas of origin/destination, it emerges clearly that the drop is largely due to the population exchange with communes in the metropolitan area (31,467 inhabitants). As a consequence, a dynamic trend in population was recorded only in the second and third rings (table 1), and this, in turn, suggests that the deurbanisation phase is persisting.

Within this framework of demographic decline, one important new development is the growth in the inflow of immigrants from countries outside the EU. In Sep-

tember 1996 17,000 non-EU citizens – 33% of whom from Morocco – were registered in Turin. The figure considerably underestimates the effective presence of foreigners, failing to take into account the number of illegal immigrants (at least 10,000). Although it corresponds to a relatively low percentage of the total population of Turin, and is hence by no means comparable with other European metropolises, it has been large enough to trigger a good deal of social tension. The 1997 election campaign in Turin, for example, was dominated by the question of urban safety, relegating serious problems such as that of economic development to a secondary role.