

Italians in the consular district of Manchester



Statistical study

Dr Cesare G. Ardito



Consolato d'Italia
Manchester



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Cover image: the consular district of Manchester shown as a three-dimensional map, where the elevation of each area is proportional to the number of Italian citizens residing in each postcode area, in line with the overall distribution of the population.

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Foreword

by the Consul of Italy in Manchester, Gabriele Magagnin

As at 31 December 2024, the consular district of the Consulate of Italy in Manchester counted 120,825 AIRE registrants, roughly the size of major Italian cities such as Bergamo and Monza. This figure alone makes clear both the value of having a career-staffed consular post responsible for the centre and north of England, and the scale of the challenges the Consulate faces every day in serving the Italian community.

This study, a first edition that can undoubtedly be enriched in the future through regular updates, is therefore a highly useful tool for setting out, in just a few pages and with simple, immediate data, a clear picture of the main characteristics and directions of development of our community within the district.

First of all, it is a community that grows year after year, having recorded +11.46% from the reopening of the Consulate (in July 2022) to 31 December 2024. This trend is also confirmed by the partial data available to the Consulate for 2025, which show a further increase in AIRE registrants of around 2.2%.

As the study explains, this is due both to the gradual emergence of many Italian nationals who were not registered with AIRE following Brexit and the introduction, from 1 January 2024, of administrative monetary penalties for failure to register in the Register of Italians Resident Abroad, and to a broader economic and social decentralisation under way in the United Kingdom, also encouraged by specific government policies, which is leading many Italian nationals living in the south of England to consider relocating to the main cities of the centre and north of the country. By way of example, in the last decade Greater Manchester has been the UK city region (an administrative entity created through devolution policy, comparable to Italy's metropolitan cities) with the strongest growth (+3.1% per year on average).

Second, the average age of our Italian nationals stands out, being significantly lower than the Italian national average by more than ten years. In part, this reflects the United Kingdom's still strong economic attractiveness for young Italian nationals seeking job opportunities, alongside the demographic contribution of newly naturalised Italian communities.

Overall, the Italian community is divided between major urban hubs (above all, Manchester and Birmingham) and a widespread, though more dispersed, presence across the entire district. It is a community that brings together often deep roots, examples of integration worth passing on, a strong academic presence to be valued, and newly naturalised citizens to be engaged in public life.

In light of the demographic picture and the distribution of our community that emerge from this study, the consular network in the centre and north of England, made up of the Consulate of Italy in Manchester and its honorary network (Birmingham, Liverpool, Nottingham, Newcastle upon Tyne, Upton, Staffordshire), appears well balanced, but faces significant overall challenges in service delivery. The recent reopening of the Consulate, the steady growth of the

community and the low average age, a sign of a widespread presence of young Italian nationals, have placed consular services under strong pressure from the outset. Despite the excellent figures recorded in 2024, above all 13,678 passports issued, which made Manchester the 7th consular mission in the entire network, some critical issues are evident in the main services, and in particular in waiting times. Streamlining procedures, strengthening the telephone desk and increasing staff are the first actions under implementation at the time this study is published. The increasingly timely and efficient availability of consular services is therefore the Consulate's first priority.

Considering the size, reach and integration of the Italian community in the district, there is finally a further line of development that is intended to be pursued in the coming years: a growing effort to promote Italy in the United Kingdom. From university excellence to the many entrepreneurial realities, and including historic Italian communities bearing witness to migrations dating back to the nineteenth century, there is ample scope to highlight the immense contribution that Italy has always made, and continues to make, to the country that hosts so many Italian nationals.

In conclusion, thanks go to the Comites of Manchester, and to President Cesare Giulio Ardit, for conceiving and developing with the Consulate this first edition. To my predecessor, Matteo Corradini, for launching the project together with the Comites and for the work carried out during his years in Manchester. And finally, to the staff of the Consulate of Italy in Manchester for their constant commitment and professionalism in their daily work in service of the community.

Gabriele Magagnin
Consul of Italy in Manchester

Introduction

This work fits into a long tradition of collaboration between consular authorities and researchers aimed at studying and documenting the Italian presence in the United Kingdom, starting in 1939 with the *Guida generale degli italiani in Gran Bretagna* (Mattei & Ercoli, 1939). In most studies on Italians in the United Kingdom or in England, however, the territory that today falls under the responsibility of the Consulate of Manchester is not easily separable, as it is absorbed into broader aggregates in which London's demographic weight is predominant. Among the few studies focusing on the north of England, worth noting are Mazzei's work on Greater Manchester (Mazzei, 2003) (Mazzei & Giordano, 2003), presented at the Consulate of Manchester in 2007, and a short report commissioned by the Comites of Manchester in 2014 (Novelli, et al., 2014). More recently still, two studies edited by the Consulate of London (Pellegrino, et al., 2020) (Pellegrino, et al., 2021) should be mentioned, as at that time its district included the current consular district of Manchester.

Italian emigration to the United Kingdom has a long history (Sponza, 2005), but it is above all in the last twenty years that the Italian presence has seen numerical growth and significant change, intertwining with shifts in the British labour market, the enlargement of the European Union and, more recently, the United Kingdom's exit from the EU.

The Italian presence in the United Kingdom has deep roots, but in the regions of northern England it long remained quantitatively modest and was often overlooked compared to the London case. For example, towards the end of the nineteenth century the Italian community in Manchester numbered a few hundred people (Sponza, 1988), concentrated in the working-class district of Ancoats, which became known as "Little Italy". They were mainly migrants from central and southern Italy in search of better economic conditions (Rea, 1988). In parallel, smaller but established communities also existed in other industrial and commercial centres within the district, where intergenerational continuity is documented through family memories and local initiatives, as in the case of Sheffield (West Bar) (Fawcett, 2023) and Liverpool, where the Scotland Road area was known as "Little Italy" (D'Annunzio, 2008).

In the mid-twentieth century, new waves of migration from Italy to the United Kingdom were recorded. In the post-war period, agreements and recruitment programmes facilitated the arrival of Italian labour to fill shortages in British industrial sectors. In particular, several thousand young Italian women were hired in the spinning mills and weaving sheds of Lancashire and Yorkshire (Gasperetti, 2012), the so-called mill girls, while other Italian nationals found work in brick factories and other manufacturing industries (Colpi, 2025). These settlements fed local and family networks that helped to strengthen the Italian presence also in cities such as Leeds, Bradford and Huddersfield, as well as in the Midlands hubs such as Birmingham (Digbeth) and Nottingham.

However, it is in the last twenty years that the Italian presence in the north of England has experienced unprecedented growth. Alongside the enlargement of the European Union and the post-2008 economic crises, the United Kingdom became one of the preferred destinations for Italians seeking opportunities, and in the consular district of Manchester the effects of this

recent second wave of migration are evident. In this phase, the phenomenon of secondary migration, or onward migration, also emerged strongly: a significant share of new AIRE registrants comes from indirect migratory paths, involving people born abroad who lived in Italy for a long period, acquired Italian citizenship, and subsequently moved to the United Kingdom. As a result of these dynamics, between 2014 and 2022 the number of Italian citizens registered with AIRE in the Consulate's area more than doubled, leading to the formation of new local communities, diverse in geographical origin and socio-professional profile, which have grown and diversified, but in the absence of a local institutional point of reference able to play a coordinating role and act as a "glue" between the different realities, resulting in a community fragmented into many small groups. The reopening of the Consulate of Italy in Manchester in 2022 has been enhancing and coordinating this heterogeneous presence, mending the fragmentation of the past and offering an institutional point of reference for Italians in the North.

The main aim of the report is to provide a detailed and readable statistical picture of the Italian community in the consular district of Manchester, starting from AIRE data extracted on 1 January 2025 from the consular IT system, provided to the author in a pre-anonymised format. The analysis describes the territorial distribution by postcode area, the composition by age and gender, places of birth and regions of origin, as well as the available information on educational attainment and occupation. Where possible, AIRE data are compared with other official sources, such as the 2021 Census of the Office for National Statistics and statistics from the UK Home Office, in order to estimate the share of the population of Italian origin that is not registered with AIRE and to frame the phenomenon of onward migrants.

The report is addressed first and foremost to institutional actors operating within the district, as well as to local authorities, associations and interested scholars. At the same time, the intention is for this work to offer the Italian community a tool to recognise itself and to get to know itself better: a kind of "statistical mirror" that makes more visible, to Italians themselves, their distribution across the territory, migratory trajectories and essential social characteristics on which to base decisions, initiatives and further research.

The study is organised as follows: after a brief initial description of the territory and of AIRE, the demographic and territorial data relating to AIRE registrants are presented. The next section compares these results with other datasets concerning Italian citizens in the United Kingdom. Finally, the implications for access to consular services and for the organisation of the consular network are examined, suggesting some points for reflection for future developments.

Methodological note

The analyses presented in this study are based on pre-processed data in .xlsx format provided by the Consulate of Italy in Manchester, extracted from the AIRE register of Italian citizens resident in the consular district as at 1 January 2025. An appendix provides a summary overview of the variables available, the data format, and the informational coverage for each field.

Before processing, the dataset underwent preliminary cleaning, deduplication, and normalisation of the main textual fields (provinces, descriptions of educational qualifications and occupations). The quantitative analysis was carried out using standard tools for data processing and visualisation (Microsoft Excel, Python), with particular attention to the handling of missing information.

As regards data on educational qualifications and occupation, these are available for less than half of registrants. It is worth noting that these fields suffer from structural limitations linked to the updating practices of the consular register: while addresses and marital status can be updated, since there is no specific procedure for the periodic review of other information, the data collected in most cases capture the situation at the time of first AIRE registration. For example, the author of this report is still recorded as a “Student”, despite having completed his studies in 2020. Analyses based on these variables are therefore subject to strong reliability limitations and are presented descriptively and with the utmost caution, prioritising civil-status and territorial variables in reconstructing the community profile.

Demographic analyses (age, gender, place of birth, territorial distribution) were conducted on the entire available sample. Where meaningful, cross-tabulations between variables were carried out, compatibly with data quality and completeness. For comparisons with historical evolution and the national context, public data from MAECI, ONS, the Home Office and previous censuses were also used, with appropriate citation of sources.

The data were made available only after the signing of a specific non-disclosure agreement with the Consulate of Italy in Manchester, and this report was subject to further authorisation prior to publication. For privacy reasons, it is therefore unfortunately not possible to share these data with third parties.

Some of the charts were produced using the QGIS software (QGIS Association, 2025), using .kml files available free of charge (Free Map Tools, 2023) (Bell, 2025) and geographic data derived from OpenStreetMap (ODbL) (OpenStreetMap contributors, 2025).

The cover was generated with the Aerialod software (ephtracy, 2025).

For simplicity, the Isle of Man is included in the maps under the postcode “IM” and is treated as a postcode area.

Some charts were generated in Italian, so decimal numbers in some of the percentages appear with a comma as the separator rather than a full stop.

1. The Manchester Consular District

The Manchester Consular District is the territory under the responsibility of the Consulate of Italy in Manchester as of 18 July 2022. Previously, the territory fell under the responsibility of the Consulate General of Italy in London, with an alternation on the ground between a consular desk and an honorary consulate. The current boundaries of the consular district differ from those documented in 1991 (Colpi, 1991), indicating that a change to them took place between 1991 and 2010.

The territory of the consular district lies mainly within England, which in turn is part of the United Kingdom, and includes the counties of Cheshire, Cumbria, Derbyshire, Durham, East Yorkshire, Greater Manchester, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Merseyside, North Yorkshire, Northumberland, Nottinghamshire, Rutland, Shropshire, South Yorkshire, Staffordshire, Tyne and Wear, West Midlands, West Yorkshire.

The consular district also includes the Isle of Man, which is a British Crown Dependency and therefore is not part of the United Kingdom. Although it has a self-governing administration, it is not a sovereign nation.

The district includes some of the country's most important cities, such as Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield, Birmingham, York, Nottingham, Leicester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Hull and many others. These are urban centres and metropolitan areas that constitute true economic, cultural and university hubs, hosting some of the United Kingdom's leading academic institutions and major companies. The territory is extremely varied: from the great industrial cities of the North to rural and tourist areas such as the Lake District in Cumbria, from the agricultural plains of Lincolnshire to the coasts overlooking the North Sea.

The district's economy reflects the complexity of this geography: it ranges from traditional sectors such as manufacturing, logistics, and the chemical and textile industries to advanced fields such as information technology, biotechnology, financial services and the creative industries, without overlooking the major importance of universities and research centres. The regions of Greater Manchester, West Yorkshire, Merseyside and the West Midlands, in particular, have historically represented the industrial backbone of England and today are undergoing transformation and growth, with increasing attractiveness for investment and new enterprise.

The Italian presence in the district has historical roots, with nuclei dating back to the nineteenth century and which expanded in the post-war period. In recent years there has been continuous growth, driven both by new migration waves linked to the labour market (later interrupted by Brexit) and by internal migration within the United Kingdom from the London area towards the North West. This has produced a structured community, made up of historic cores, secondary-migration flows and a recent, often highly qualified presence, distributed unevenly between urban areas and smaller localities.

2. Note on postcodes and counties

The AIRE personal data provided and used in this analysis, as described in the Appendix, are aggregated by postcode area, i.e. a code consisting of one or two letters that identifies one of the United Kingdom's 124 broad postal areas. By contrast, the subdivision used to establish the territorial jurisdiction of Consulates, namely consular districts, is based on counties. There is no one-to-one correspondence between the two classifications: although the boundaries are often similar, they do not coincide perfectly.

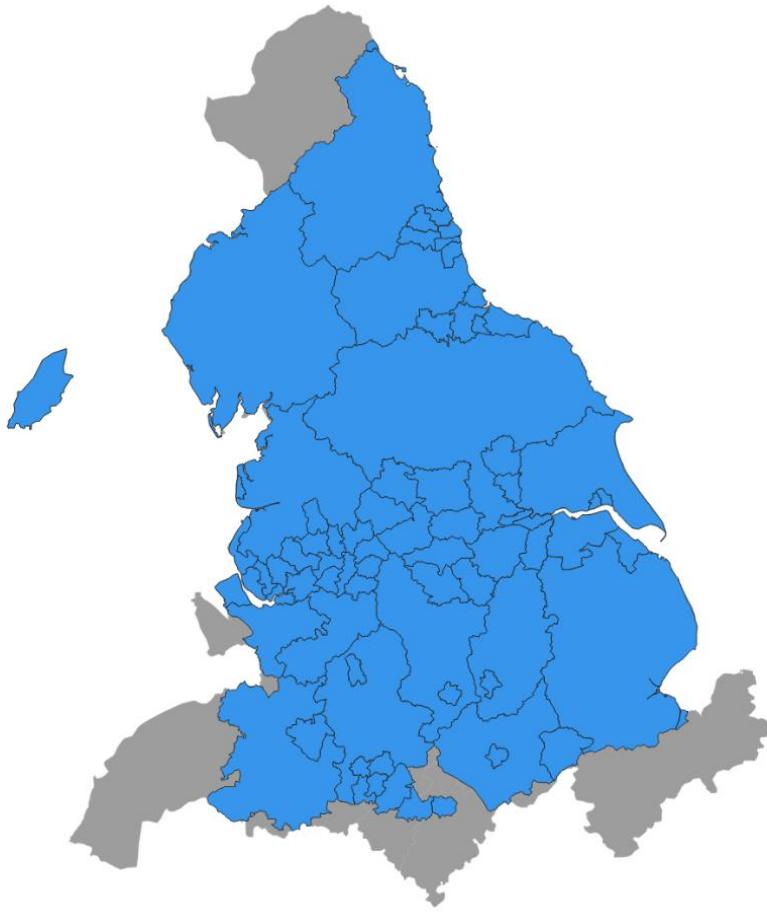


Figure 1: In light blue, the extent of the Manchester consular district, and in grey, the additional extent of the areas defined by the postcode codes present in the AIRE database compared to the district.

In other words, addresses with the same postcode area could fall within two different consular districts and, therefore, the same postcode code can fall under more than one consular district; accordingly, the data in this study referring to a given postcode area should be interpreted as relating exclusively to the portion of it that lies within the Manchester district. Since it was not possible to find a dataset that would allow maps to be generated with hybrid boundaries between counties and postcode areas, all the figures that follow are based on the postcode-area subdivision shown in grey on the map, which is larger than the actual district (in light blue). There is an additional caveat: the “TD – Galashiels” area (visible only at the northern edge in Figure 1) is excluded from all subsequent figures, as it is represented in the database by only 9 Italian citizens.

3. The Register of Italians Resident Abroad (AIRE)

The Register of Italians Resident Abroad (AIRE) is the civil register that records Italian citizens who are permanently resident outside the national territory and represents, for Italian public administrations, the main reference source for understanding the size, territorial distribution and basic characteristics of Italian communities abroad.

Registration is required when moving one's residence abroad for periods longer than twelve months, upon the birth abroad of children of Italian citizens who are entitled to Italian citizenship, or upon acquiring Italian citizenship while continuing to reside outside Italy. In all these cases, the citizen submits an application to the competent consulate, now mostly online, and the consular office forwards the case to the relevant Italian municipality, which is the authority that holds the register and completes the registration or requests additional information.

Citizens who expect to remain abroad for less than one year, seasonal workers, staff abroad in connection with school activities, career employees of the Italian state serving abroad, and military personnel serving at NATO facilities located abroad are not required to register.

In principle, registration is both a right and a duty, and it affects access to many services (documents, consular assistance, voting from abroad). In practice, however, a share of Italian nationals is not registered, due to lack of awareness of the rules, language or digital barriers, tax-related concerns, the loss of registration with the Italian National Health Service following AIRE registration, or simple disinterest, with the result that some components of the community are under-represented. Since 2024, failure to register with AIRE may be sanctioned with administrative fines from €200 to €1000 for each year of non-registration, up to five years (Consolato Generale d'Italia a Londra, 2024).

Outflows from the register are governed by cancellations due to return to Italy, transfer to another consular district, loss of Italian citizenship, death (if notified through the relevant civil-status procedure), but also by cancellation due to "presumed untraceability": once one hundred years have elapsed since birth, or where there are indications that a person's whereabouts are unknown (no response to checks, non-existent foreign address, repeated failures of delivery in connection with elections, negative outcomes of census checks), the municipality, at the request of the consulate, initiates a formal procedure and, once the deadline has passed without evidence to the contrary, orders cancellation from AIRE (Legge n.470, 1988).

It is also noted that recipients of Italian pensions are subject to an annual proof of life requirement; failure to comply, however, results only in the suspension of payments and does not automatically change AIRE registration.

The data used in this study therefore describe the set of Italian citizens who, as at 31 December 2024, were registered with AIRE, and should be read in light of these mechanisms through which the register is populated and updated.

4. Demographic data

As at 31 December 2024, 120825 Italian citizens are registered in the Register of Italians Resident Abroad (AIRE) for the Manchester consular district, of whom 289 are on the Isle of Man.

Age

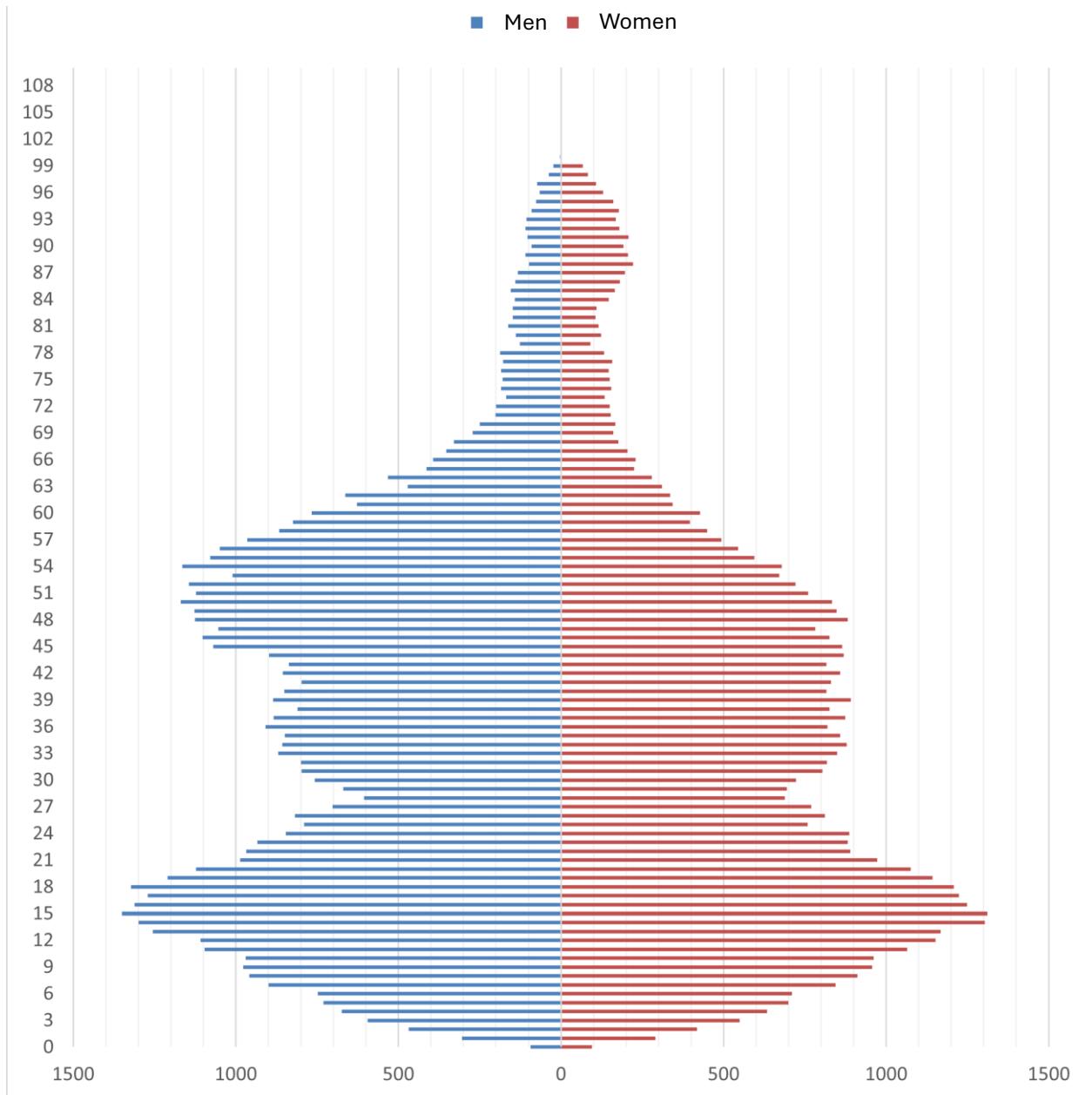


Figure 2: Population pyramid as at 31 December 2024

The population pyramid as at 31 December 2024 shows an hourglass-shaped profile: a broad young base, a decline between ages 18 and 43, and then a new thickening in the 45–60 age range. The central trough indicates smaller cohorts and fewer arrivals in young-adult ages; the concentration in the mature age classes points to past migration waves and paths of family stabilisation, in line with the peak among adolescents linked to the same households. It should, however, be borne in mind that internal mobility within the United Kingdom, in particular moves

from London towards the North (Office for National Statistics, 2025), reshuffles cohorts across space and over time of registration, partly blurring the reading of migration waves in this chart.

Below age 40 the number of men and women is almost identical; between 41 and 69 there are instead many more men, while at older ages the female predominance reappears. This asymmetry is plausibly the outcome of migration waves primarily driven by work purposes in different periods, followed by phases of family reunification and consolidation.

The mean age is 35.5 years, and the median age is 34 years.

The profile of the Italian population in the Manchester district differs markedly from that of Italy's population, which has a mean age of 46.8 years (ISTAT, 2024) and a peak in the 40–65 age groups, with a substantial balance between men and women except in the oldest age bands due to different life expectancies. The profile also differs from that of the United Kingdom population, which has a median age of 40 years (Office for National Statistics, 2025).

As regards the number of Italian nationals in the oldest age classes, any possible overestimation resulting from failure to notify deaths to the Consulate is plausibly offset by the cancellation procedures for presumed untraceability mentioned earlier.

It should be emphasised that the numerical count of very young minors, with particular reference to those under the age of 1, should be considered underestimated due to bureaucratic delays in registering a child born in the United Kingdom as an Italian citizen.

Age bands and passports

It is also of interest to classify the data on age and sex by distinguishing five age bands based on the practices currently in place for the issuance of Italian passports at the Consulate of Italy in Manchester (Consolato d'Italia a Manchester, 2025).

The need for an in-person appointment is due to the collection of the applicant's fingerprints, which is mandatory from the age of 12 onwards, a requirement that arises because, as provided by law, fingerprints are not retained by the consular office. A passport's current validity is 3 years for minors under the age of 3, 5 years for minors from 3 up to 17 years of age, and 10 years for adults (Legge n.1185, 1967).

Table 1: Breakdown by age bands and the resulting passport renewal procedure.

Age	Total	Percentage	Validity	Renewal procedure
0-2	1672	1.39%	3 years	By post.
3-11	14977	12.39%	5 years	By post.
12-17	15000	12.42%	5 years	In person, by appointment.
18-69	80677	66.77%	10 years	In person, by appointment.
70+	8499	7.03%	10 years	In person, walk-in.

Cities

As already specified, English postcode areas do not coincide with the functional boundaries of urban areas; therefore, they are an imperfect proxy if one wishes to compare different areas in order to determine where Italian nationals are concentrated.

For this purpose, it is useful to aggregate multiple prefixes into metropolitan clusters; for example, Greater Manchester fully includes M and BL and, to varying degrees, parts of OL, SK, WA and WN. Since the available data report only the postcode area, the reclassification cannot be exact, but it remains useful as a rough estimate of territorial distribution.

Table 2: Top 10 metropolitan areas by resident Italians

Area	Postcode areas	Residents	Percentage
Birmingham	Birmingham (B), Wolverhampton (WV), Walsall (WS), Dudley (DY), Coventry (CV)	28690	23.75%
Greater Manchester	Manchester (M), Bolton (BL), Oldham (OL), Stockport (SK), Warrington (WA), Wigan (WN)	28441	23.54%
Leeds-Bradford	Leeds (LS), Bradford (BD), Wakefield (WF), Halifax (HX), Huddersfield (HD)	10886	9.01%
Leicester	Leicester (LE)	7994	6.62%
Preston	Preston (PR), Blackpool (FY), Blackburn (BB)	7174	5.94%
Nottingham	Nottingham (NG)	6998	5.79%
Liverpool	Liverpool (L), Chester (CH)	6007	4.97%
Sheffield	Sheffield (S), Doncaster (DN)	5257	4.35%
Newcastle	Newcastle-upon-Tyne (NE), Sunderland (SR), Durham (DH)	4348	3.60%
York	York (YO)	1633	1.35%

From the table it is clear that the Italian population in the district is well distributed across the territory. Birmingham and Greater Manchester stand out, both at around 28000 people and together close to half of the total. They are followed by various medium-sized cities where several thousand Italians reside. Overall, these ten areas account for almost 90% of residents registered with the AIRE register.

The number of Italian nationals in the Leeds-Bradford and Preston areas is also due to the presence of historic Italian communities. Between 1949 and 1951, under the Official Italian Scheme, female contingents left Italy to work in the textile sector (about 1655 workers over the three-year period), the so-called mill girls. These settlements saw the formation of stable social and family networks around work, parishes and Catholic associations (Gasperetti, 2012). To this day, the area still has a presence of mixed families and an identity anchor point.

It is useful to place these data alongside a heatmap, in which the colour becomes darker as the number of Italians in the postcode area increases, providing at a glance the geography of the Italian presence: the darkest patches clearly outline the major metropolitan hubs, while progressively lighter shades show the spread into suburban and rural areas.

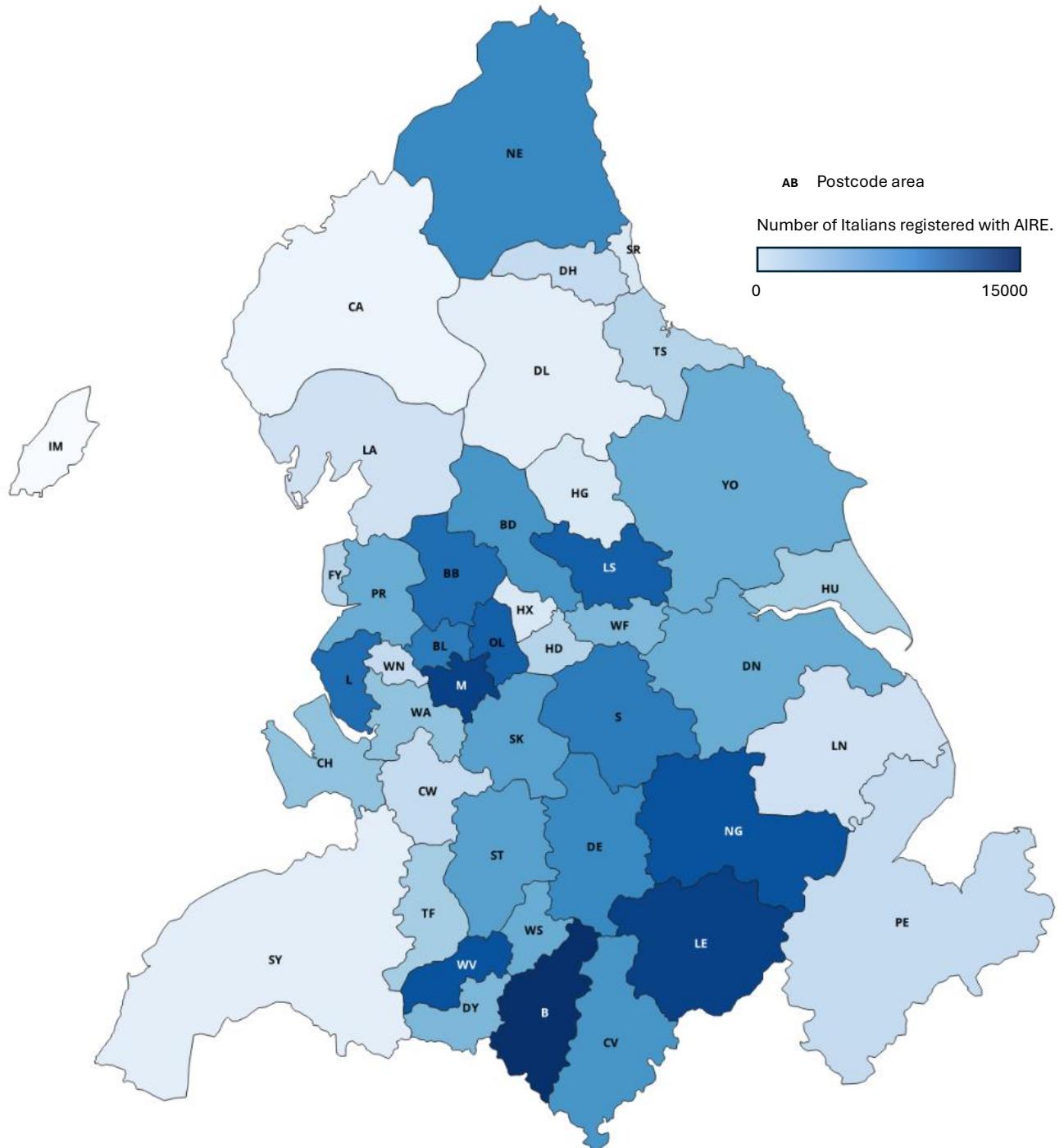


Figure 3: Heatmap of Italian citizens resident in the Manchester consular district.

It is also useful to compare these figures with the overall population of the areas, for which the most up-to-date readily accessible data are from the 2021 Census (Office for National Statistics, 2021). In the Manchester and Birmingham areas, Italians account for around 1% of the total population, whereas in other zones that include more rural areas the percentages are below 0.5%, showing that the Italian population in the district tends to concentrate in urban areas.

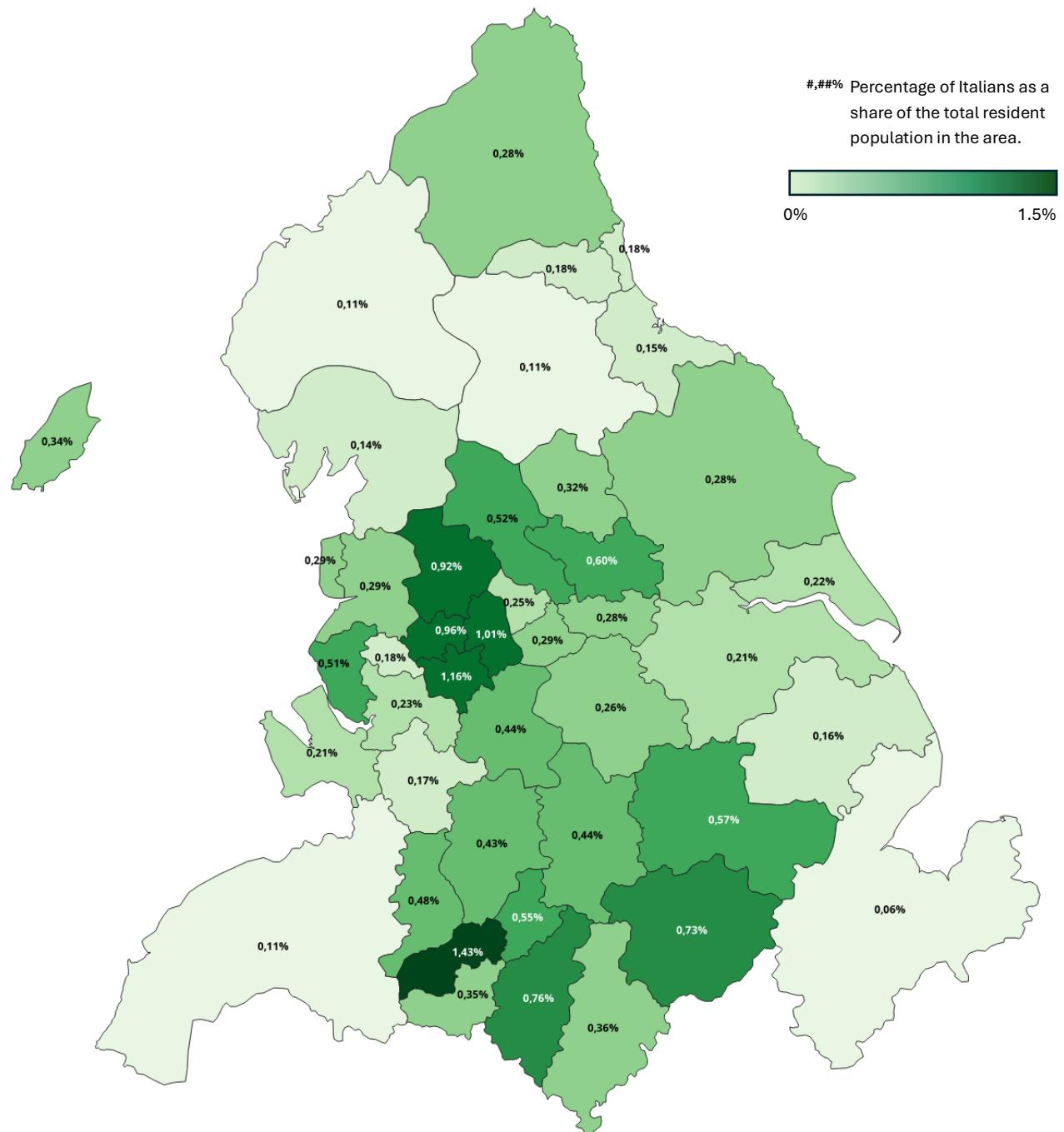


Figure 4: Percentage of Italians (AIRE register) relative to the total population of each postcode area (2021 Census data).

Marital status

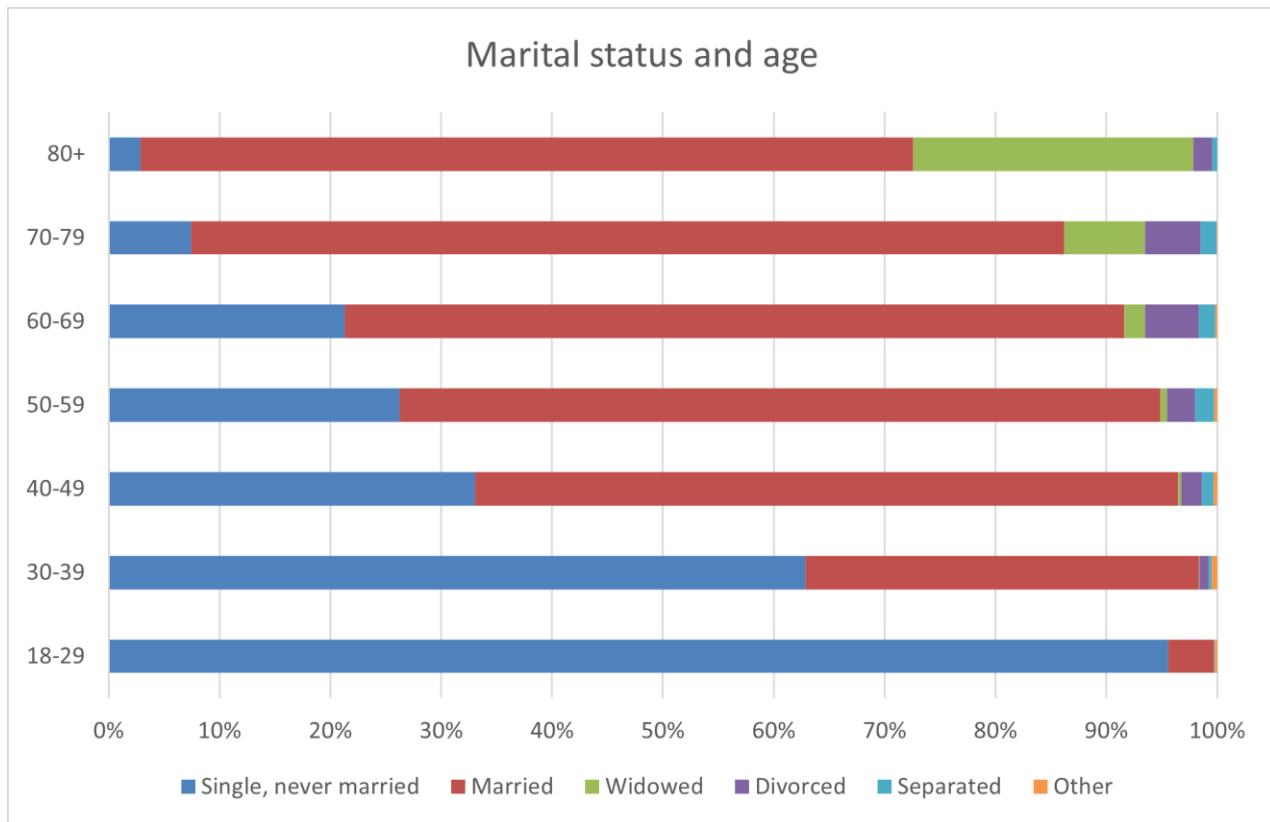


Figure 5: Marital status, percentages by age group

The young average age of Italian residents is also reflected in the community's marital status. Among adults, in the 18–29 and 30–39 age bands, those recorded as single predominate, well over half of the total. Married people over 40, by contrast, represent the majority. At older ages, widowhood increases, reaching around 20% among those over 80. When compared with the general figure for the population of England and Wales, where 23.4% of those aged over 65 are widowed (Office for National Statistics, 2021), this latter figure appears underestimated: it is hypothesised that the reason is the frequent failure to complete the civil-status procedure required to record the death of a spouse who is not Italian.

It is worth once again emphasising that these data are not always updated promptly: changing one's marital status is a postal procedure requiring an apostille, translation and specific forms. Although formally mandatory, many Italian nationals do not undertake it in a timely manner. The procedure is even more complex in the case, not infrequent, of marriages celebrated abroad in a third country such as Pakistan or India. For these reasons, the number of people recorded as single should therefore be considered overestimated compared to those recorded as married.

The number of Italian nationals recorded as being in a civil union in the register is 162: for simplicity, they have been included in the "married" category. Although the United Kingdom also provides a form of civil partnership between opposite-sex people, Italy does not recognise it and therefore such status is not represented in the AIRE database.

Origin

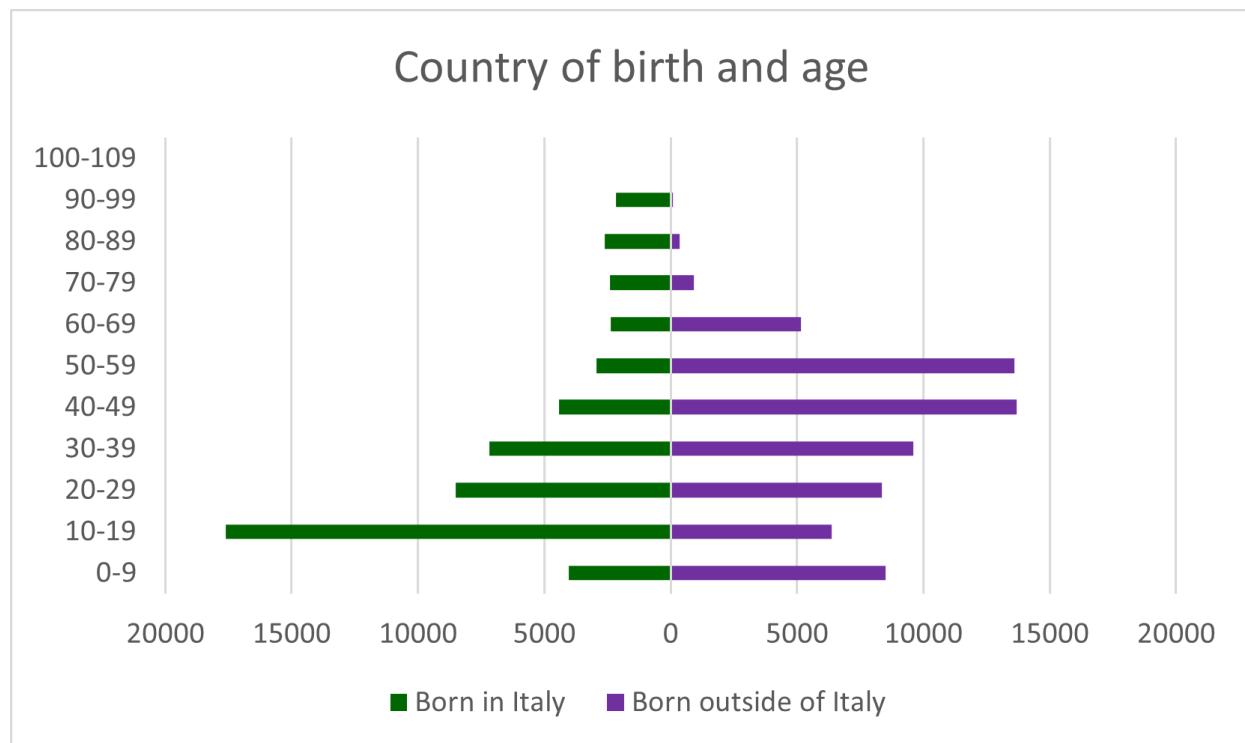
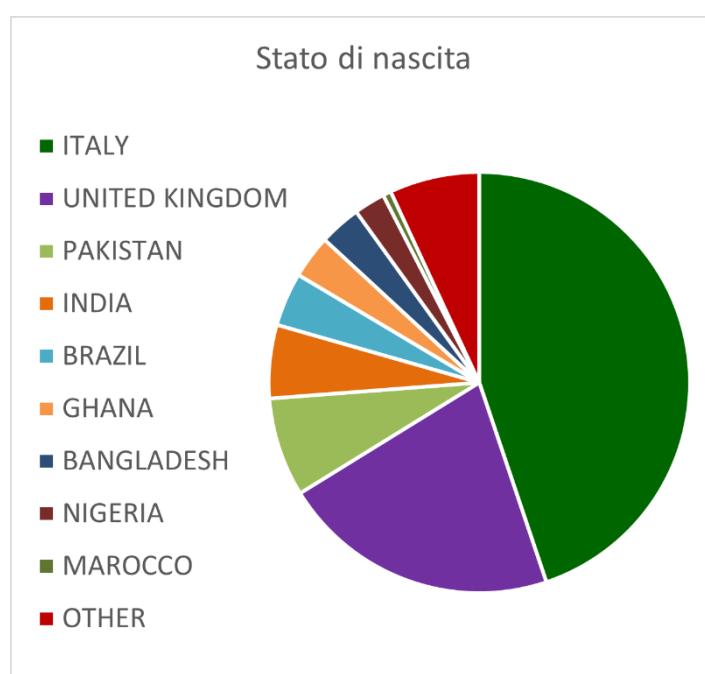


Figure 6: Country of birth by age group

When analysing the country of birth of each Italian citizen in the district, an apparent anomaly emerges: a clear majority of people born abroad in the middle-age groups, and a clear majority of people born in Italy among adolescents. This is, in all likelihood, due to the phenomenon of onward migration, or secondary migration (Deliperi, et al., 2022), which has seen families originally from non-European countries move to Italy and then, having acquired Italian citizenship, migrate to the United Kingdom, bringing with them children who were born in Italy.



Among Italians in the district, those born in Italy are just under half (44.9%), followed by those born in the United Kingdom (21.4%), then citizens born in Pakistan (7.6%), India (5.6%), Brazil (4.1%), Ghana (3.3%), Bangladesh (3.2%), Nigeria (2.4%), Morocco (0.6%) and other countries worldwide (6.9%). These latter figures identify only the country of birth and therefore underestimate the true size of these communities, not taking into account, for example, minors born in Italy or in the United Kingdom after the family's migration.

Figure 7: Country of birth (Top 10)

It should be emphasised that, unfortunately, it was not possible to identify households or family units with sufficient precision from the data provided due to the anonymisation process.

It is in particular the metropolitan areas of the district that concentrate many individuals who arrived in the United Kingdom after an initial settlement in Italy, especially among naturalised citizens of Asian origin, in percentages even higher than the general predominance of urban areas as the place of residence of Italians across the territory. This is due to the role of networks (family, religious, associative), which prove decisive: they shape destination choices, provide practical information about housing, work and school, and act as an interface with administrative procedures (including AIRE registration) (Della Puppa, 2024).

Area	Percentage
Birmingham	42.43%
Liverpool	38.64%
Leicester	35.26%
Greater Manchester	34.94%
Leeds-Bradford	29.30%

Table 3 - Top 5 areas by percentage of Italians born outside Italy and the United Kingdom.

The Italian-Bangladeshi component has been the subject of several studies in the Greater Manchester, Birmingham and Leicester areas. From interviews (Della Puppa, 2024) recurring motivations emerge: education and qualifications (the centrality of English for children), employment and economic security, and identity and religious factors. The picture is made up of families who, after spending a period in Italy, plan a second move

in order to maximise opportunities in better-equipped urban contexts. On the motivational side, the qualitative study (Di Cristo & Akwei, 2023) in Manchester, Hyde and Nelson documents a design-driven framework, that is, intentional and planned, enabled by Italian naturalisation laws and by the European Union's freedom of movement, with strategic use of Italian citizenship as a "key" to activate intra-EU mobility.

The study (Di Cristo & Akwei, 2023) also reconstructs the Italian areas of origin of the family units that later arrived in the Manchester consular district, results that are reflected in the AIRE data on regions of origin: for Italo-Pakistanis these are mainly Lombardy, Veneto and Emilia-Romagna, and for Italo-Bangladeshis Lombardy and Lazio.

The strong presence of onward migrants in the district translates into specific needs relating to consular services which, at times, can cause slowdowns and procedural bottlenecks. Bureaucratically complex procedures often lead to high rejection rates for postal applications, increasing the workload on the Consulate. Moreover, applications based on documents issued under multiple legal systems require legalisation according to the practices of the country of origin, with procedures that are often costly and difficult to access from abroad. This underscores the importance of taking into account the specific needs of each community when defining criteria and modes of access to, and delivery of, consular services.

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The regions of origin of Italian citizens born in Italy correspond to the distribution of Italy's population with a maximum deviation of 5%, indicating that the United Kingdom exerts a similar pull across the whole of Italy, without statistically significant differences.

The chart that follows uses the province of birth, but it should be noted that using the AIRE reference province instead yields comparable results that are not statistically different.

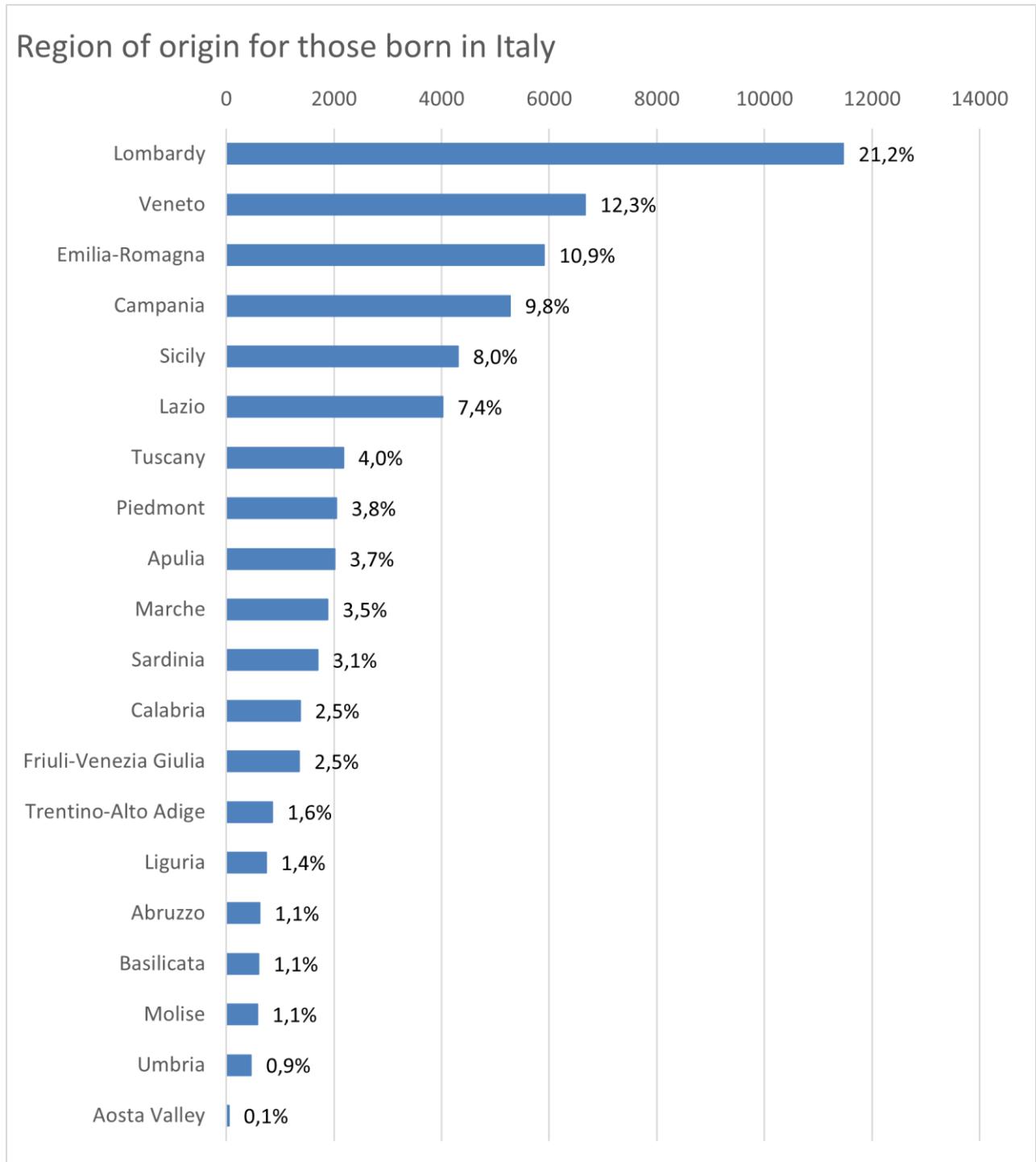


Figure 8: Region of origin for those born in Italy

Occupation

A faithful mapping of the professions carried out by Italians in the district is made difficult by the fact that providing this information at the time of AIRE registration is not mandatory, and it is therefore available for only 40.78% of the total, as well as by the substantial lack of updating, since there is no function on the Fast-IT portal to do so. The data should therefore be understood more as the profession carried out at the time of AIRE registration, without tracking subsequent changes.

Within the sample of those who provided this information, about 16.5% perform skilled or unskilled manual work, and 9% work in the hospitality sector (hotels or catering). Few Italian nationals declare themselves retired, contrary to the personal data that would identify many more, precisely due to the lack of updating of the data in the consular register. Finally, a community of lecturers and university professors can be noted, with about 1,000 Italian nationals, and a considerable number of students, reflecting the young age of the Italian community in the Manchester district.

It is emphasised that “other profession” is a category in the data and not a simplification by the author.

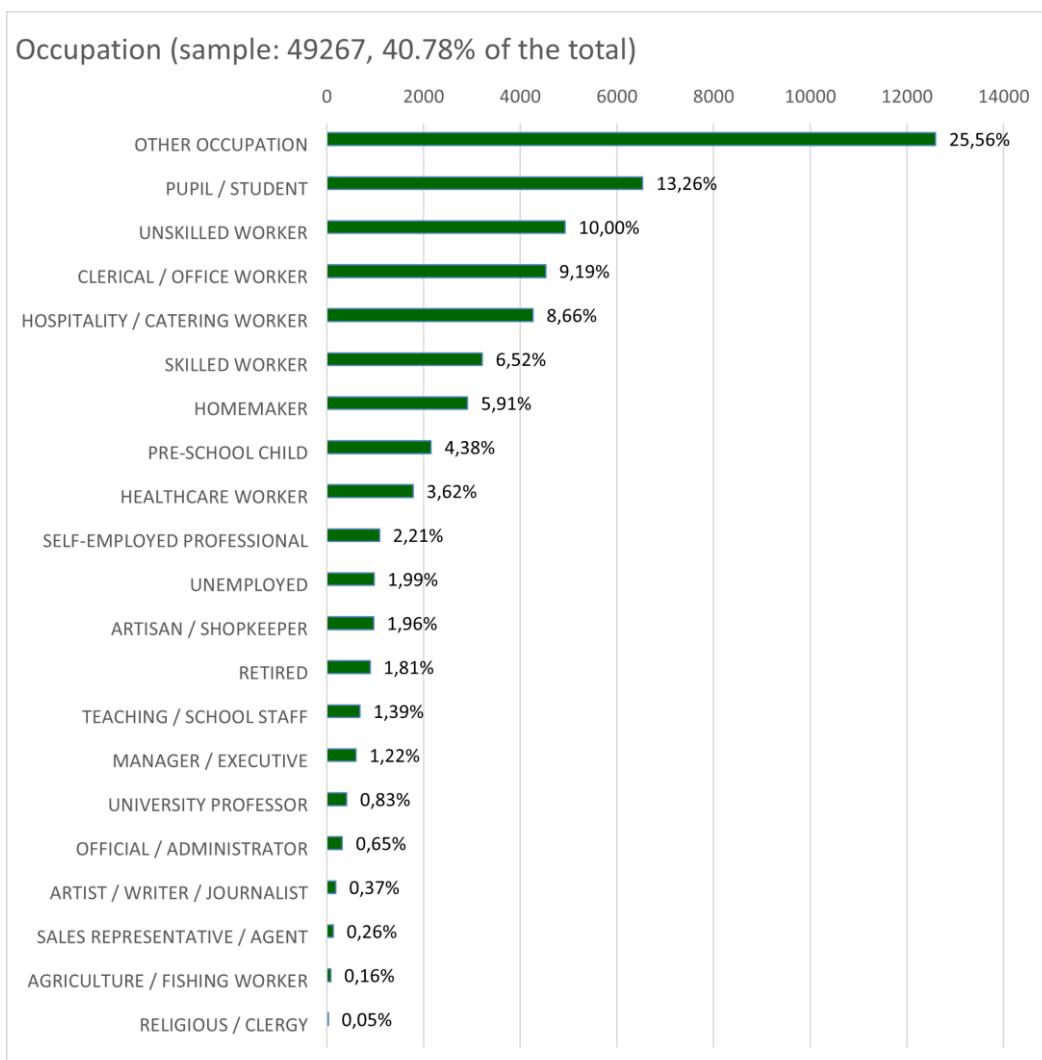


Figure 9: Occupation (on a sample of 49,267 individuals)

Education

Similar considerations to those made for occupation apply to educational attainment, which is available for just under 40% of all registrants and is subject to similar limitations due to lack of updating. The available data indicate that about 20% hold a university degree, 27.6% a secondary-school diploma, and 31% a lower secondary school certificate. Since the year of AIRE registration was not provided to the author, it is not possible to estimate the impact of anachronisms.

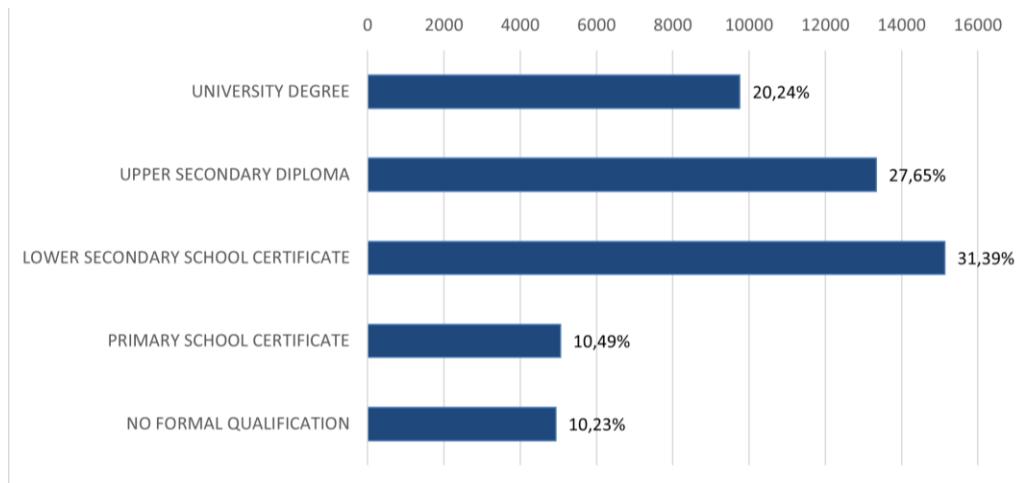
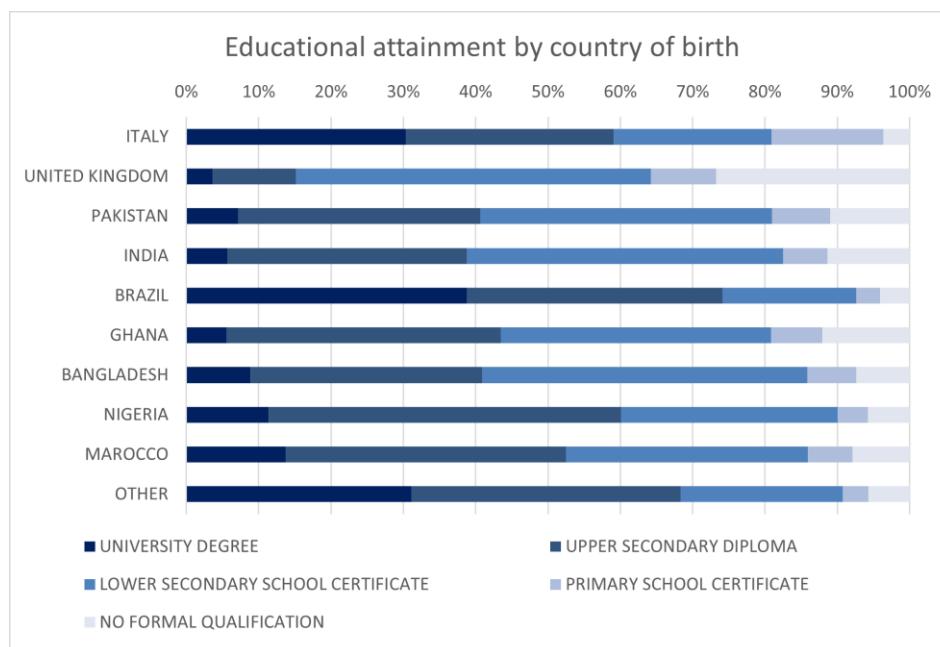


Figure 10: Educational attainment (based on a sample of 48,213), and distribution by country of birth.

It emerges that, also for the Manchester consular district, the dominant narrative of “brain drain”, an expression used to describe the emigration of young people with diplomas and degrees from Italy, represents only one of the many dimensions of the migratory phenomenon of Italians, as many scholars have often already highlighted.



This is confirmed when educational-attainment data are distinguished by country of birth. Indeed, the result shows that only 30% of those born in Italy who are currently present in the consular district were graduates at the time they registered with AIRE.

It should be noted that in both analyses the percentages remain essentially identical when the analysis is restricted to Italian nationals aged 25 or over. This is due to the fact that educational attainment is not specified for the majority of children or adolescents in the AIRE register.

5. Comparison with other data

This study analyses AIRE data: it is a broad and useful information base, but it is not complete. It is documented how, in the past, many Italian nationals were not registered (Degli Innocenti, 2018), so it is appropriate to ask to what extent the picture provided matches the community actually present in the consular district.

For those interested in studying the Italian community, even before considering the source's limitations, it is crucial to clarify what one intends to measure: citizens resident in the district, citizens present regardless of residence, or descendants of Italian families (with or without entitlement to acquire citizenship). Each definition produces different answers.

When considering those who do not register with AIRE, it should first be recalled that some categories are exempt, such as seasonal workers, state employees and military personnel. For everyone else, registration is formally mandatory and, since 2024, sanctionable in case of non-compliance; nevertheless, not everyone complies. Indeed, registration entails practical consequences that are not negligible, such as losing registration with Italy's National Health Service and certain tax benefits, which lead some people to postpone or avoid registration.

In recent years, an "emergence" phenomenon has been observed, interpreted by many commentators as an apparent increase in Italians in the United Kingdom even after Brexit. Instead, many Italians already stably resident in England regularised their civil-registration position, also because AIRE registration is required in order to access consular services. Although it is not possible to know with certainty the number of Italians who are not registered with AIRE but are stably resident in the district, a comparison with the 2021 Census data provides an interesting insight in this regard. It is therefore appropriate to complement this study with a brief mention of two other databases concerning Italians in England.

Home Office

The Home Office makes quarterly data available on the immigration applications it receives (Home Office, 2024). There is a database with the data broken down by location, and one with the data broken down by nationality, but not one that combines the two. The data on applications made by people of Italian nationality in the United Kingdom are therefore considered, and the totals are then compared with those in the AIRE registers.

The EU Settlement Scheme is the system of permissions created by the Home Office after Brexit to safeguard the rights of those who were already resident in the United Kingdom and their family members. The application data show 731844 applications from individuals in the United Kingdom of Italian nationality, of which 27450 were refused, 13353 withdrawn, 8734 invalid and 189050 repeat. Some of these categories may overlap, but if they did not this would identify 493257 individuals holding a status. It is important to stress that not all of these individuals are necessarily still in the United Kingdom, as they may have decided to leave the country between 2019 and 2024, as many European citizens did (Sumption, et al., 2025).

One must then consider Italians who did not need to apply to the EU Settlement Scheme, made up overwhelmingly of dual Italian-British citizens (and a small number of holders of “Indefinite Leave to Remain”) (Sredanovic, 2025) . The 2021 figure for dual citizens was previously roughly estimated by the author at 84000 individuals (Ardito, 2022) by cross-referencing Home Office data and a study by the Consulate of London (Pellegrino, et al., 2021).

Finally, holders of immigration visas obtained under the post-Brexit system must be added. For this category too, the Home Office publishes quarterly data (Home Office, 2024) , but these do not provide the duration of the visa granted, which is often less than three years. Moreover, the same person may need to submit several visa applications, which the system would record as distinct. This figure is therefore very uncertain, but the total is small: around 20000 worker or student visas issued to Italians since 2021. Even a very large measurement error would therefore not have drastic consequences for the total.

Using this approach, the total would be around 597200 Italians in the United Kingdom. From the AIRE registers as at 31 December 2024, the figures are:

$$120825 \text{ (Manchester)} + 27732 \text{ (Edinburgh)} + 368221 \text{ (London)}^1 = 516326$$

It should be recalled, however, that EUSS data contain an inherent overestimate and AIRE data an inherent underestimate.

Census 2021

England carries out a decennial census known as the “Census”, whose most recent edition was in 2021 (Census 2021, 2022). The Census is carried out by sending a letter to each residential address containing a form to be completed listing everyone resident at that address, followed by many reminders and then a visit by an officer to addresses from which no response has been received. The survey was conducted in spring 2021, at a time when there were still Covid-19 restrictions and many Italians that normally live in England were temporarily based in Italy.

The Census measured three aspects related to Italy: holding an Italian passport, having Italy as country of birth, and each individual’s self-identification in terms of national identity.

From the relevant datasets “TS005-2021-3”, “TS012-2021-2” and “TS028-2021-4”, it is possible to isolate the numerical data relating to the Manchester consular district alone:

Table 4 - Census 2021 data for the Manchester consular district

Area	Italian passport holders	Identify as Italians	Born in Italy
Manchester consular district (excluding the Isle of Man)	104432	83584	67368

¹ The data on London and Edinburgh were provided to the author by the Consulate of Manchester. Future readers will be able to verify them in the “Annuario MAECI 2025”, once it is published.

The data show a misalignment: Italian passport holders and those who identify as Italian are lower than the AIRE total as at 31 December 2024 (120825), but those born in Italy according to the 2021 Census are far higher than the AIRE figure of 54250.

It would be implausible to explain this discrepancy by a large-scale exodus from 2021 to the present, which is not reflected in other sources, or by a high number of cancellations for presumed untraceability. Instead, this figure is likely to indicate, to a large extent, the presence of a group of Italians born in Italy, who migrated recently and have not yet registered with AIRE, amounting to around 13000 individuals. If this hypothesis is correct, in the coming years an apparent growth in the number of Italians in the district will be observed as positions are gradually regularised. It should also be noted that there was indeed growth between 2021 and 2024, with AIRE registrants in the district increasing by around 20000, against a backdrop of negative net European migration in the country (Sumption, et al., 2025). Other factors may also have contributed to this growth, such as internal migration within the United Kingdom.

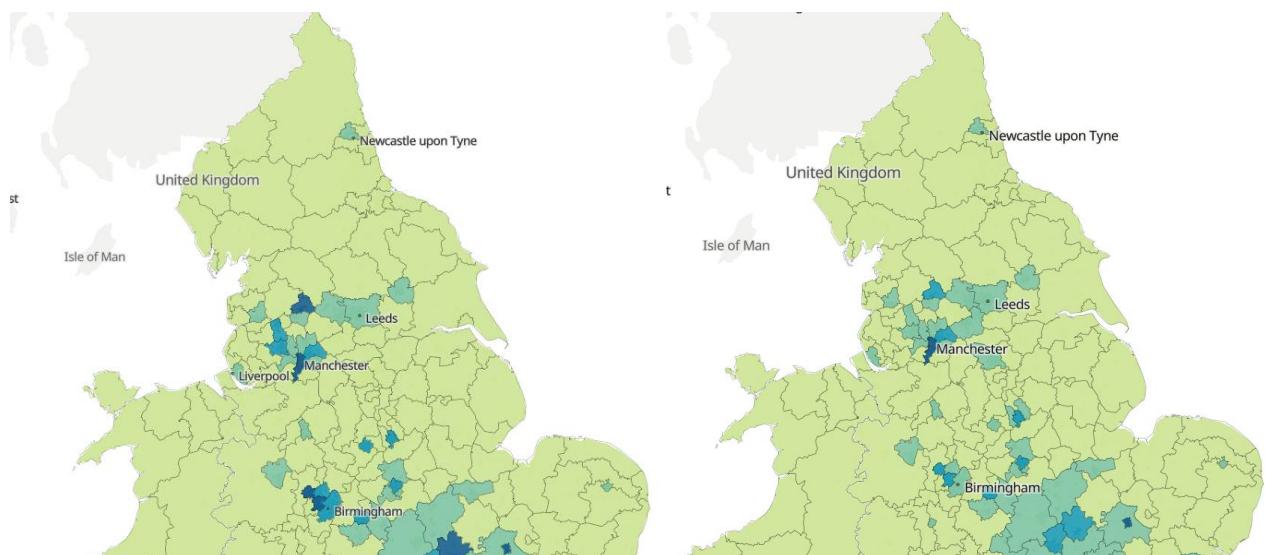


Figure 11: Left, percentage of the population holding an Italian passport, Census 2021. Right, percentage of the population who identify as Italian.

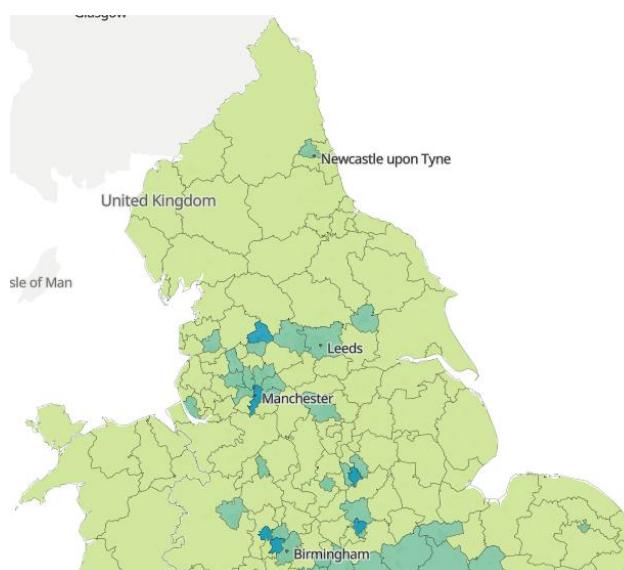


Figure 11: Percentage of the population born in Italy.

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6. Access to consular services

The Italian consular network in the United Kingdom

As regards Italian consular services, the United Kingdom is divided into three consular districts with distinct territorial jurisdictions: London, Manchester and Edinburgh. In general terms, London covers southern and eastern England and Wales; Manchester covers the Midlands and northern England, including the Isle of Man; Edinburgh has jurisdiction for Scotland and Northern Ireland. Each office handles passport services, civil registration and AIRE, civil status, citizenship, notarial acts and assistance, in accordance with territorial rules, with the sole exception of visas for Italy, which are handled by the London office also for the other districts. Jurisdiction is determined on the basis of the person's actual address of residence in the United Kingdom as recorded through AIRE registration. Although the law provides for the possibility of applying to offices other than the one with territorial jurisdiction, in the United Kingdom consulates, as a rule, restrict the provision of many services to residents of their own district.

The history of the Manchester consular office has been eventful. After decades of activity, the career Italian Consulate in Manchester was closed in September 2011 (Corriere d'Italia, 2011) as part of a broader spending review, bringing the Manchester district under the jurisdiction of the Consulate General in London. In its place, a consular desk was set up in Manchester, but it was short-lived: it was in fact closed in July 2014 (Novelli, et al., 2014) and replaced by an Honorary Consulate, which saw several office-holders in succession, including periods in which the post was vacant.

In those years, the growth in AIRE registrants in England and Wales was substantial, rising from 191500 in 2010 (MAECL, 2011) to 476410 in 2022 (MAECL, 2023). The reopening of the Consulate in Manchester was ordered in March 2019 as part of a broader package of measures to support Italians in the United Kingdom known as the “Brexit Decree” (Billè, 2022), and after some delays due to the Covid-19 pandemic it took place on 18 July 2022, following the boundaries of the previous consular district.

At the time of the closure of the career Consulate in 2010, the Manchester consular district counted 28,369 AIRE registrants (MAECL, 2011). At the time of reopening in 2022, it counted 108,396 (figure provided by the Consulate of Manchester).

The Consulate of Italy in Manchester's main office is supported by a territorial network made up of four honorary offices and two consular correspondent::

- the Honorary Consulate in Liverpool (Rocco Cristiano Mente);
- the Honorary Vice-Consulate in Birmingham (Cav. Ilaria Di Gioia);
- the Honorary Vice-Consulate in Nottingham (Cav. Valeria Passetti);
- the Honorary Consular Agency in Newcastle upon Tyne (Dr Giorgio Garzon);
- the Consular Correspondent for Staffordshire in Stone (Cav. Giuseppe Termine);
- the Consular Correspondent for Upton-Liverpool (Grand'Uff. Nunzia Di Cristo Bertali).

The honorary offices operate by appointment, with defined territorial jurisdiction, and carry out first-contact and support functions for the services provided by the Manchester headquarters. The honorary offices, but not the correspondents, are equipped with machines that can capture fingerprints for the issuance of an Italian passport. Once the collection of forms, signatures and fingerprints has been completed, the applications are sent to the central Consulate in Manchester, which handles the final processing and sends the new document by post to the Italian national.

The procedure for issuing a passport through an honorary office involves additional costs compared to the consular fee and longer waiting times due to the technical transfer times and the number of applications being processed at the time of submission.

In addition, in recent years the Consulate of Manchester has organised a number of consular outreach missions, in which an official travelled to outlying areas to collect biometric data and passport applications, at no additional cost to Italian nationals. In 2024, these missions covered the following locations: Keighley, York, Isle of Man.

Comparison with other countries (data as at 31 December 2023)

Italy's consular network in the United Kingdom appears undersized compared to the same network in countries such as France and Germany; at the same time, Brexit has increased the pressure on consular services for Italian citizens from 2020 onwards.

From the data in the 2024 statistical yearbook, referring to 2023, it can be seen that AIRE registrants in the United Kingdom numbered 523230, served by only three career-staffed offices: London, Manchester and Edinburgh. In France, registrants numbered 492928, with five career-staffed offices: Paris, Lyon, Marseille, Metz and Nice. In Germany, registrants numbered 895679, distributed across a denser network that includes eight career-staffed offices: Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Munich, Cologne, Dortmund, Freiburg, Hanover and Wolfsburg.

The difference also emerges in staffing levels. London has 76 staff in total, Manchester 17, Edinburgh 14. In France, Paris has 41 staff, Lyon 28, Marseille 26, Metz 20, Nice 15. In Germany, substantial staffing levels are recorded in comparable offices: Frankfurt 34, Stuttgart 32, Munich 31, Cologne 30.

In this context, Manchester appears particularly undersized compared to European offices serving similar catchment areas. With 116320 registrants (in 2023) and 17 staff, Manchester serves about 6800 registrants per staff member. Lyon handles 99391 registrants with 28 staff (about 3550 per staff member), and Cologne 137144 with 30 staff (about 4570 per staff member).

If the small number of consular offices in the United Kingdom can be justified by the fact that the city of London hosts almost half of all Italians in the country, overall the indicators for population served, territorial network and staffing support the argument that Italy's consular network in the United Kingdom is undersized compared to comparable countries such as France and Germany and, within it, that the Consulate of Italy in Manchester is undersized compared to equivalent offices. This is reflected in services, causing significant difficulties for

citizens since the reopening in 2022 in terms of available assistance, waiting times for applications, and the number of initiatives promoted by the Consulate. It should, however, be emphasised that the productivity of the Consulate of Manchester, measured for example by the number of passports issued, ranks among the highest across Italian consulates worldwide, both in absolute terms and relative to staff numbers.

Table 5 - Comparison between consulates with similar numbers of AIRE registrants (MAECI 2024 (MAECI, 2024), 2023 data).

Consulate	AIRE registrants	Staff	Ratio Registrants/Staff	Passports	Ratio Passports/Registrants
Lyon	99391	28	3549.68	5744	5.78%
New York	105595	41	2575.49	8448	8.00%
Basel	112720	18	6262.22	6243	5.54%
Porto Alegre	113344	18	6296.89	13505	11.92%
Manchester	116320	17	6842.35	11137	9.57%
Córdoba	125253	20	6262.65	11107	8.87%
Lugano	127463	22	5793.77	7368	5.78%
Barcelona	133287	32	4165.22	13350	10.02%
Munich	136623	31	4407.19	9225	6.75%
Cologne	137144	30	4571.47	8035	5.86%
Caracas	141861	21	6755.29	20002	14.10%

It is appropriate to clarify that an analysis of this kind has obvious limitations: each consulate responds to the specific needs of its territory and to different types of services. In particular, as regards the Consulate of Manchester, one must take into account the practical necessity for each Italian national to hold a passport following Brexit (unlike other European countries, where an identity card is often sufficient) and the presence of many secondary-migration family units with specific needs that are often complex.

Finally, the office's undersizing emerges first and foremost from the difficulties experienced by users and from the hundreds of reports collected over the years to that effect through the Comites of Manchester's "Citizen helpdesk" service, which these comparisons corroborate.

Access to in-person services

It is also necessary to assess territorial accessibility to consular services that require the Italian national's in-person attendance, focusing on the Consulate in Manchester and the four honorary offices as reference points and calculating the distance to the nearest of them.

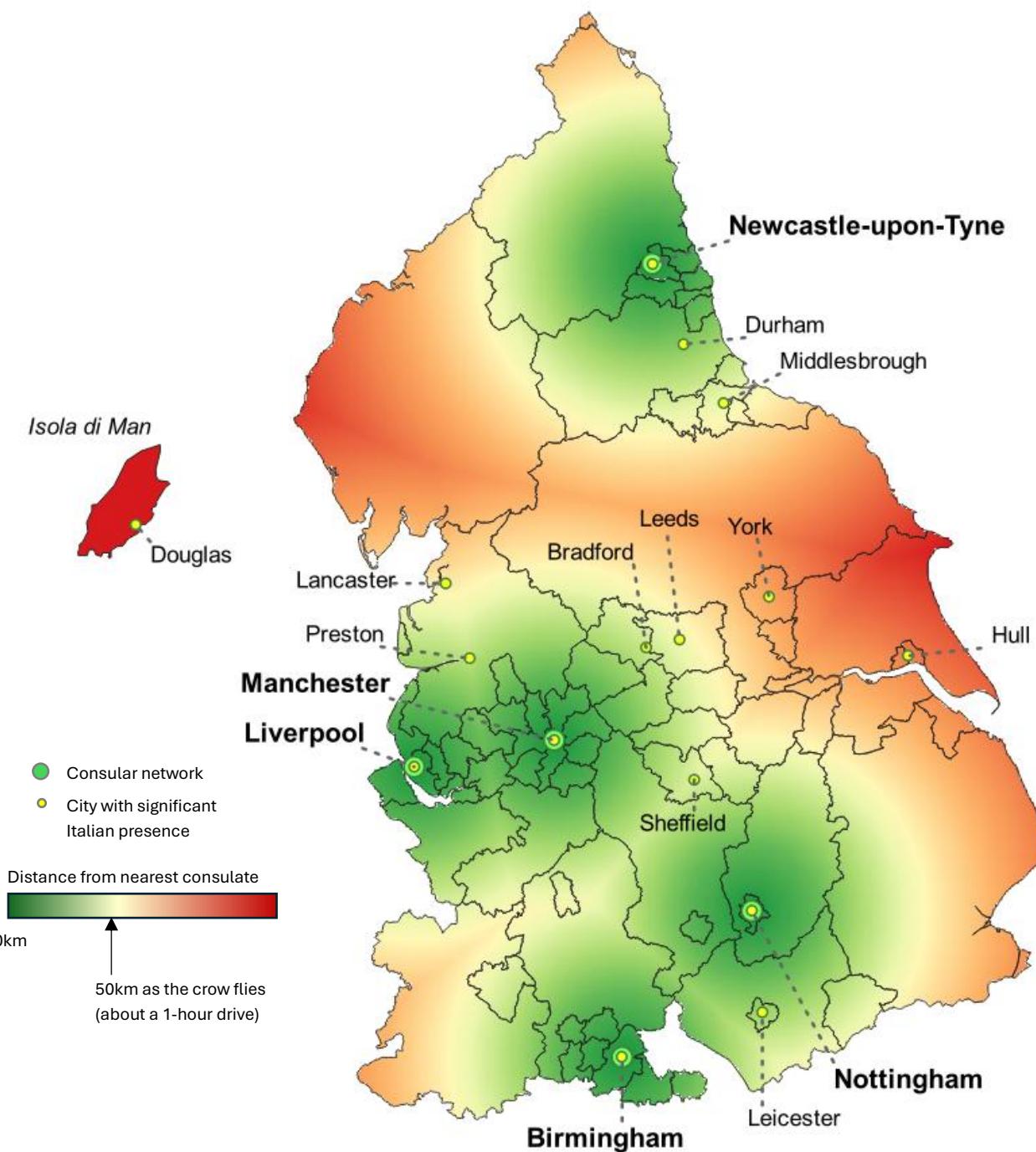


Figure 12: Main cities and straight-line distance to the offices of the consular network (borders are of metropolitan counties).

A comparison with the TravelTime database (TravelTime, 2025), which reports average real driving times by car, does not show significant deviations from the author's approach based on simple straight-line distance. This is due to the geometric shape of the district and the density of the United Kingdom's motorway network. It was not possible to find a sufficiently

comprehensive database of rail travel times to make a precise comparison, but connections are generally good across the territory and it is reasonable to expect results similar to the approach adopted by the author.

The Isle of Man can benefit from in-person consular services only via sea links and, above all, air connections.

By cross-referencing the data in Figure 12 with those in Figure 3, which shows the territorial distribution of Italian citizens, a specific critical issue clearly emerges: Yorkshire. The area, which includes Leeds, Bradford, York and Hull, shows a numerically significant presence of Italian nationals, but is relatively far from the points of the consular network. In the overall picture it is the main “gap” in proximity, that is, the area in which physical distance from the competent office weighs more than elsewhere, in the face of non-negligible potential demand. The north-west quadrant beyond Lancaster also appears distant from the offices, but here the Italian presence is limited and the distance does not translate into a critical issue on scale.

For the rest of the territory, the picture appears balanced. The consular network reaches a level of coverage that, in most cases, allows access to an office within about a one-hour drive, with alternatives often comparable via the UK rail network along the main metropolitan corridors.

From this perspective, the locations of York, Keighley (10 km north-west of Bradford, as the seat of a historic Italian community) and the Isle of Man chosen by the Consulate in 2024 as destinations for consular missions appear judicious. Further suitable locations would be the cities of Leeds, Bradford, Hull and Carlisle.

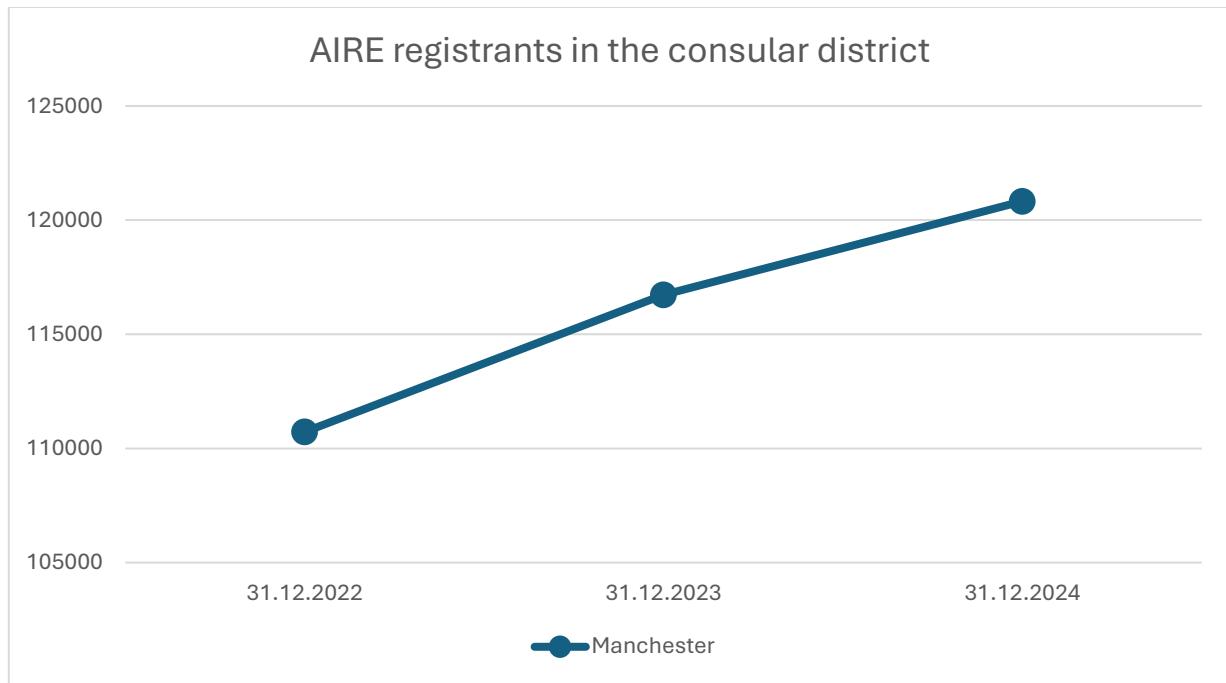
If an opportunity arose to open an additional outpost of the consular network, the natural location would be Leeds, given the density of the Italian presence, its central position within Yorkshire and good rail accessibility. The motion supported by Comites and by the General Council of Italians Abroad, which calls for the establishment of a permanent consular office in Leeds (D'Angelo & Remigi, 2025), is therefore fully supported by this analysis based on AIRE data.

It would also be worth exploring the possibility of a stable honorary consular presence on the Isle of Man, the only isolated territory in the district, in analogy with what already happens in the London district with the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, which have the same legal status as Crown Dependencies. Italians on the island number 289. From a logistical point of view, for access to in-person consular services the island condition requires travel by air or sea, with additional costs; it should, however, be noted that there are daily low-cost flights to both Manchester and Liverpool. In addition, there are concrete issues specific to the local legal system, such as documentary practices that differ from those in England, with resulting operational misalignments. The appointment of a local consular point of contact would create a stable contact point with proven knowledge of Manx practices and the ability to liaise with the local authorities. Within this context sits the petition promoted by the only Italian association on the island, which the Comites of Manchester endorsed unanimously (Circolo MIE Isola di MAN, 2025).

Conclusion

The growth in AIRE registrants in the Manchester district identified in this study is likely to continue, albeit against the overall trend of flows towards the United Kingdom after Brexit, and with an expected growth rate that will become progressively slower. It should be stressed, however, that the phenomenon is the result of different factors and does not necessarily reflect, primarily, positive net migration from Italy.

First, the regularisation of pre-existing positions plays a role: Italians who have been resident for years and who bring their AIRE registration into line. Estimates based on the Census indicate a potential pool of up to 13000 people. Internal migration within the United Kingdom also matters, in particular the movement out of London towards hubs in the North West, with Manchester and Liverpool experiencing strong economic growth, which results in an equivalent shift of the Italian population already present in England. Finally, new births also contribute, although the trend may be altered by the negative impact of the new law on the transmission of Italian citizenship to those born abroad, which is no longer guaranteed in all cases (Legge n.74, 2025). This impact will be significant, especially for onward-migration communities and for the descendants of early twentieth-century migrants.



The specificity of the Italian community in the Manchester consular district does not allow for unambiguous definitions, outlining a varied mosaic in which long-established emigration and new mobility coexist, as do descendants of historic migrants and new naturalisation pathways, families, students, workers and professionals. A social kaleidoscope that fully shapes an Italian-British identity, an Italy outside Italy.

The next edition of this study will make it possible to carry out a more in-depth analysis of change: it will be possible to distinguish new arrivals and removals from the register, going

beyond the net balance. The structure of the consular dataset allows this: the rows are unique, while remaining anonymous, so year-on-year comparison will be able to identify entries, exits and continuities while protecting privacy.

An analysis of registration and cancellation flows will make it possible to test some hypotheses put forward in this study: the origin of the gap between the 2021 Census and AIRE, the effect of cancellations for presumed untraceability on the reliability of the database, and the demographic and origin profiles of new registrants. Reconstructing trajectories, if read together with the timing and modes of updating records, will make it possible to distinguish real changes from administrative or coverage effects. In a few years it will also be possible to estimate the impact of legislative changes such as Law 74/2025, which modifies the rules governing the transmission of Italian citizenship to those born abroad.

The value of this work will increase if it is placed within a historical series, with systematic comparisons using past data and future updates: it is the first step towards a stable observation base to measure net balances and trajectories over time, while maintaining constant attention to data quality and to coherence between the territorial distribution of residents, accessibility of in-person services, and the operational capacity of the consular and associative network. Knowing Italian life in the district better means having more solid elements with which to plan interventions, allocate resources and evaluate results.

The hope is that the data and maps in this study, public and easy to consult, will become an operational tool for all the actors involved. Italian administrations and the consular network, patronati, businesses, charities and associations, together with the British authorities, can use them to guide evidence-based choices, plan targeted interventions, improve service accessibility and measure outcomes, so as to generate concrete benefits for the Italian community and for the territories that host it.

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Consolato d'Italia
Manchester

The Consulate of Italy in Manchester is an office of the Italian State, part of the diplomatic-consular network in the United Kingdom, with responsibility for consular services within its district. It assists Italian citizens resident in or present in the territory and manages institutional relations with local authorities. It carries out administrative and protective functions: civil registration and civil status matters, the issuance

of documents and certificates, and consular services and assistance when needed. It also fosters relations between Italy and the United Kingdom within the district, promoting contacts with the economic, academic and social fabric and supporting activities connected to the Italian community.



The Committee of Italians Abroad (Comites) is a public-law body, elected directly by resident Italian nationals. Comites are representative bodies of Italians abroad in their relations with diplomatic and consular missions, and are called upon to cooperate with the consular authority in safeguarding the rights and interests of Italian citizens resident in the consular district. Also through studies and research, they help to identify the needs for the social, cultural and civic development of the community they serve; they promote appropriate initiatives in matters relating to social and cultural life, with particular regard

to youth participation, equal opportunities, social and school welfare, vocational training, leisure activities, sport and free time.

Appendix: information on the data used

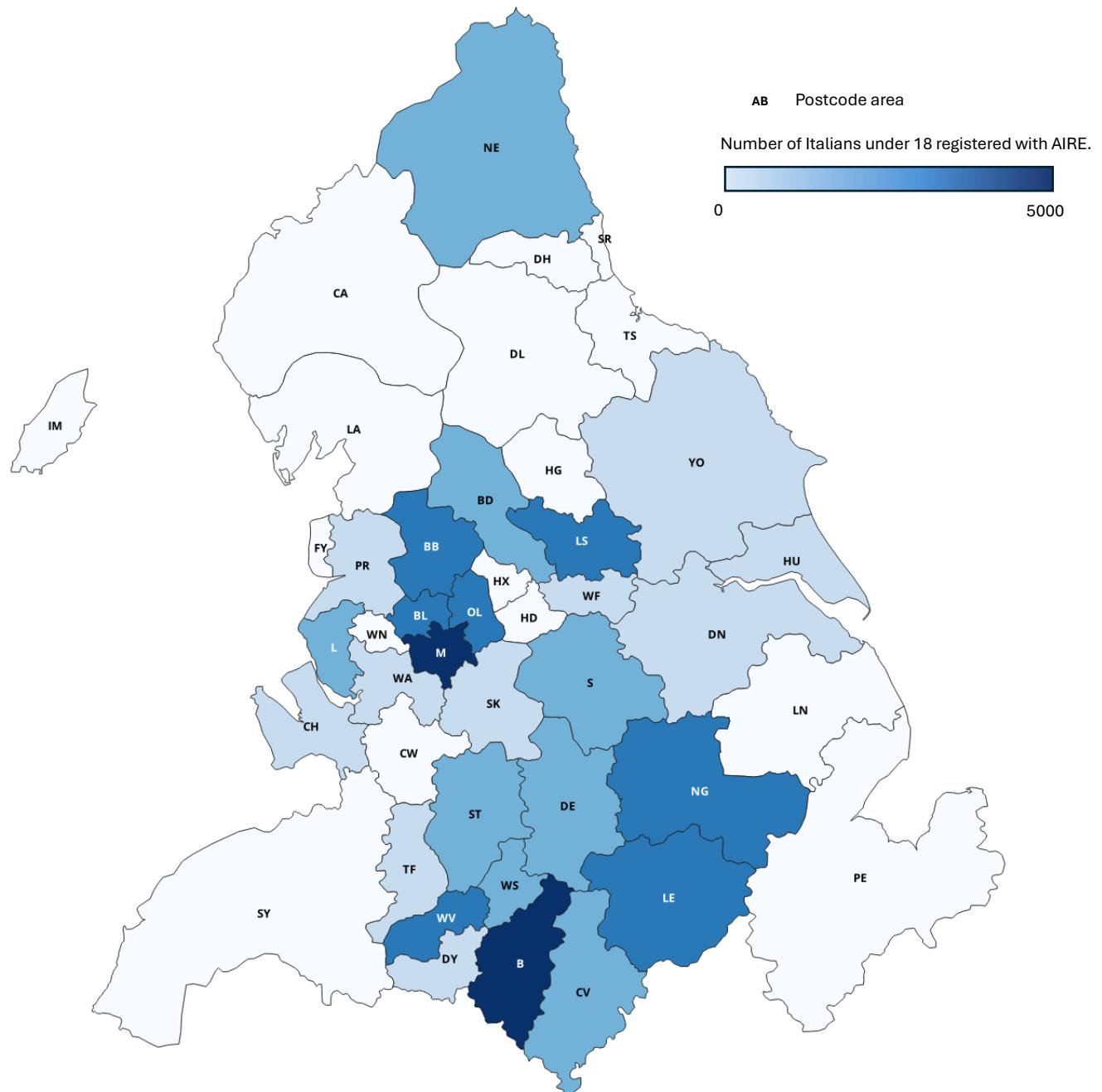
A brief summary table of the data provided to the author is given below. The third column indicates, for how many of the records, out of a total of 120,825, the relevant data item was available. This section is left in Italian to mirror the original source.

Stato civile	Celibe/Nubile, Coniugato/a, Vedovo/a, Unito/a civilmente, Separato/a, Divorziato/a	99.75%
Sesso	M, F.	100%
Mese di nascita	da 01 a 12.	100%
Anno di nascita	dal 1914 al 2024.	100%
Provincia di nascita	(sigla di due lettere)	99.99% (dei nati in Italia)
Stato di nascita	(nome dello Stato)	99.99%
Postcode (CAP)	Postcode Area, cioè lettere della prima metà del codice (ad esempio M13 9PL risulta come "M").	100%
Provincia AIRE	(sigla di due lettere)	91.59%
Provincia ultima residenza Italia	(sigla di due lettere)	95.20%
Codici titolo di studio	D, E, L, M, N.	39.92%
Descrizione titolo di studio	Licenza elementare, Nessun titolo, Licenza media, Diploma, Laurea.	39.90%
Codici professione	Da 01 a 20, 99.	40.78%
Descrizione professione	Casalinga, Pensionato, Artigiano/Commerciante, Operaio Non Qualificato, Addetto Sanità, Operaio Specializzato, Disoccupato, Scolaro/Studente, Impiegato, Addetto Settore Alberghiero/Ristorazione, Addetto Agricoltura/Pesca, Libero Professionista, Personale Docente/Non Docente, Dirigente Rappresentante/Agente, Funzionario Artista/Letterato/Giornalista, Religioso, Professore Universitario, Prescolare, Altra Professione.	40.78%

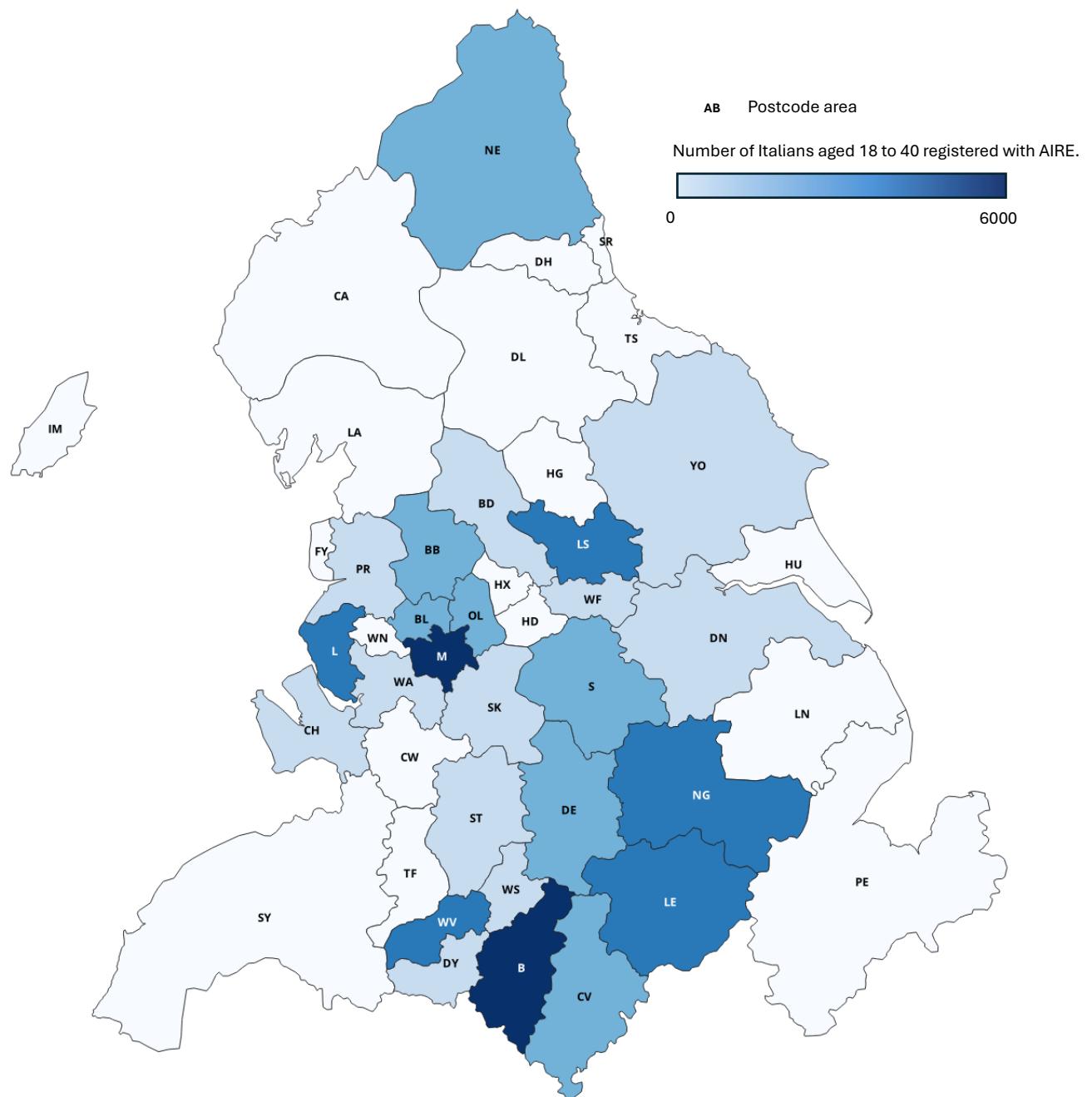
Appendix: age distributions

Below are some additional charts analysing the distribution of the population broken down by age bands.

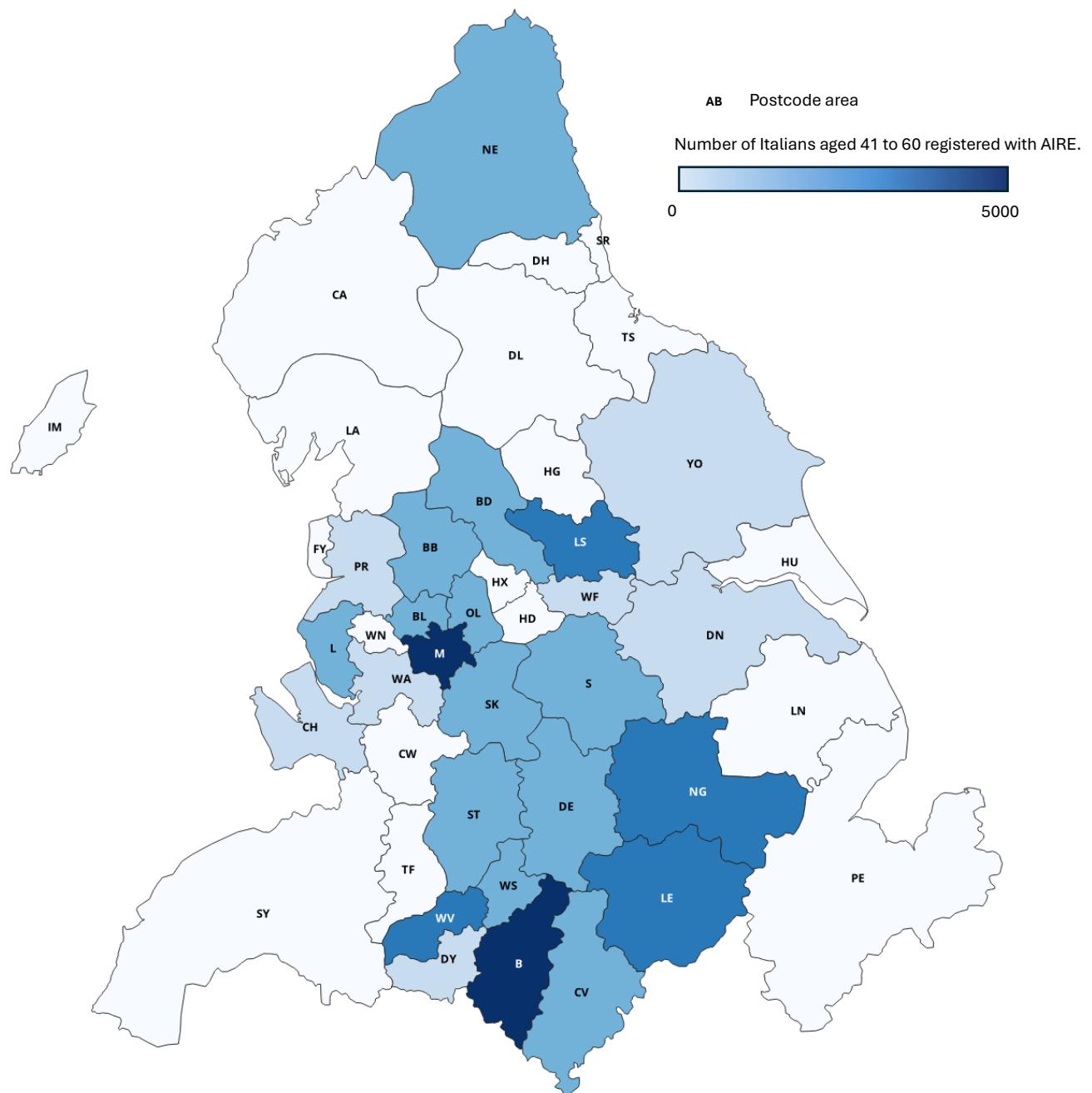
The chart that follows shows the absolute number of Italians under the age of 18 in each postcode area, according to AIRE data.



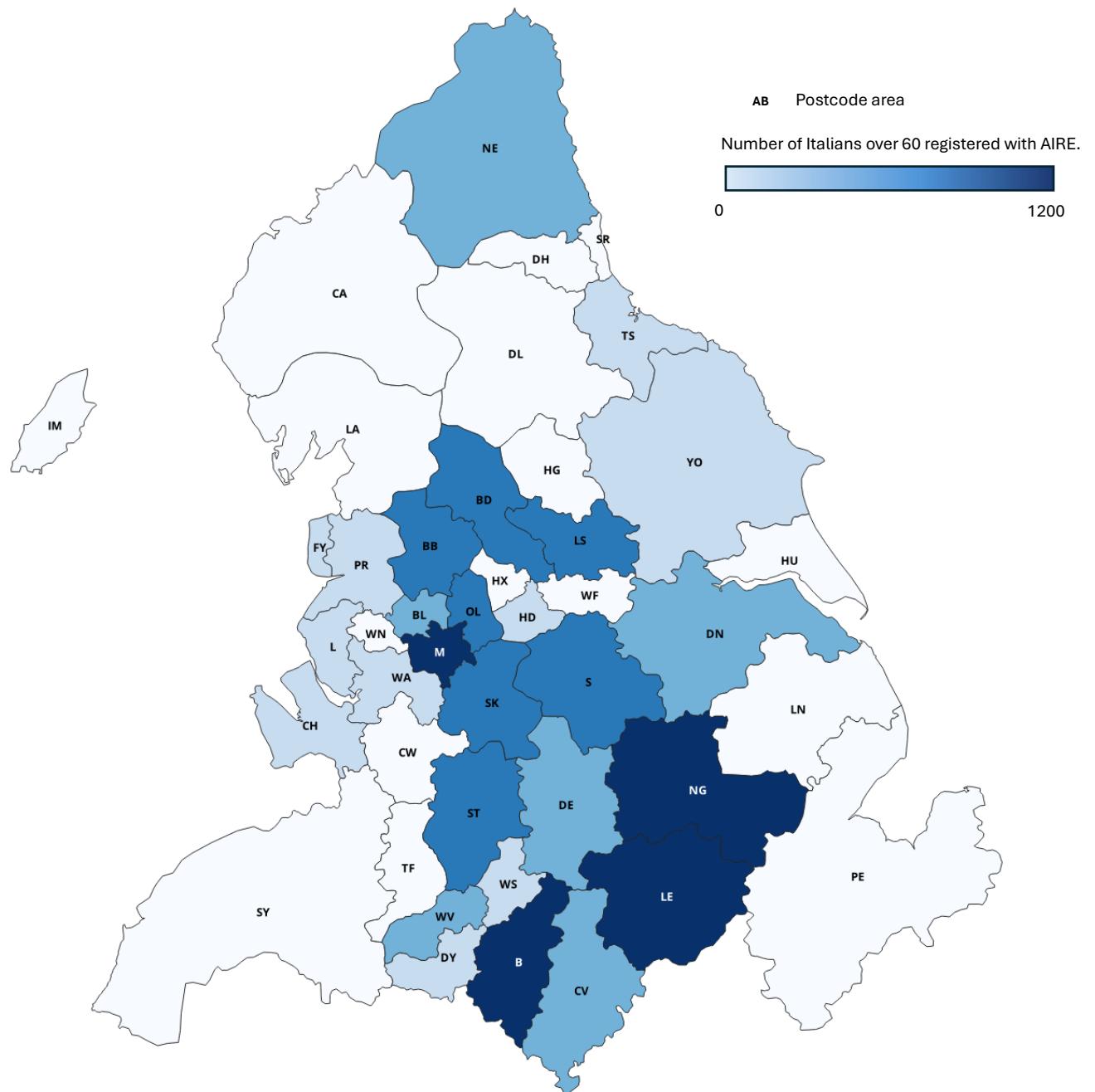
The chart that follows shows the absolute number of Italians aged between 18 and 40 in each postcode area, according to AIRE data.



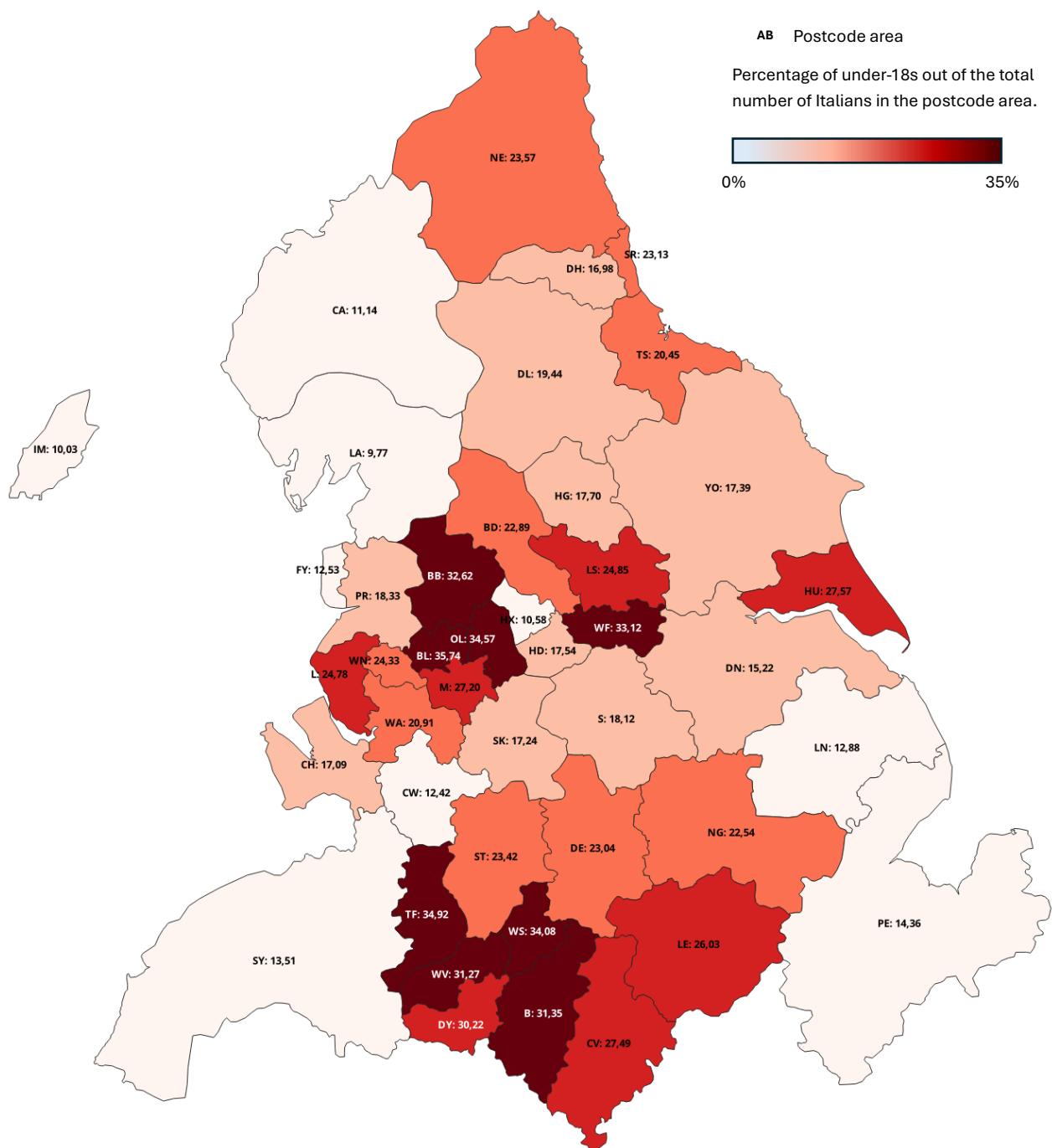
The chart that follows shows the absolute number of Italians aged between 41 and 60 in each postcode area, according to AIRE data.



The chart that follows shows the absolute number of Italians aged over 60 in each postcode area, according to AIRE data.



The chart that follows shows the percentage of under-18s relative to the total number of Italians in each postcode area.



The chart that follows shows the percentage of over-60s relative to the total number of Italians in each postcode area.

