

THE PAKISTANI COMMUNITY IN ITALY

Annual Report on the Presence of Migrants
Executive Summary



For nearly a decade, the *Direzione Generale dell'immigrazione e delle politiche di integrazione* (general immigration and integration policies directorate) has aimed to provide a detailed and balanced account of the complex phenomenon of the presence of foreigners in Italy and to do so by setting forth the various distinct aspects of the question while analysing the characteristics noted and also anticipating today's trends. The directorate does so by means of its *Rapporto nazionale sui migranti nel Mercato del lavoro italiano* (national reports on migrants in the Italian labour market) (ninth edition), the *Rapporti nazionali sulla presenza in Italia delle principali Comunità straniere* (national reports on the main foreign communities in Italy) (eighth edition) and the *Rapporti sulla presenza dei migranti non comunitari nelle 14 città metropolitane italiane* (reports on the presence of non-EU migrants in the 14 metropolitan cities of Italy) (fourth edition).

The series of national reports on the presence of the main foreign communities aims to investigate and study in depth the presence on Italian soil of the more numerically significant non-EU nationals: Moroccans, Albanians, the Chinese, Ukrainians, Indians, Filipinos, Bangladeshis, Egyptians, Pakistanis, Moldovans, Nigerians, the Senegalese, Sri Lankans, Tunisians, Peruvians and Ecuadorians.

For each grouping, the main features from the socio-demographic and employment angles are considered, alongside presence of minors and their education, occupational integration, welfare policies and processes of integration. Each report starts with comparison among the various communities.

Again, this year we duly acknowledge the contributions of institutions and bodies that have provided information in their possession. These entities include the Italian National Institute of Statistics; the general statistical and actuarial coordination body of INPS (National Social Security Institute); the Ministry of Education, University and Research; the Italian Union of Chambers of Commerce, Industry, Crafts and Agriculture; the international political studies organisation, CeSPI; the trade unions CGIL, CISL, UIL and UGL; and the *Divisione Studi e Ricerca* (study and research division) of ANPAL Servizi. We are also most grateful to dottor Daniele Frigeri, the Director of the *Osservatorio Nazionale sull'Inclusione Finanziaria dei Migranti* (national observatory on financial inclusion of migrants) who drew up the focus reports on remittances and access to credit.

The full series of *Rapporti Comunità* (community reports), editions 2012 - 2019, can be accessed – in Italian and in the main foreign languages – in the areas *Paesi di origine e comunità* (countries of origin and communities) and *Rapporti di ricerca sull'immigrazione* (immigration research reports) on the institutional portal, www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it. This portal also provides access to a statistical annex providing information that supplements the reports or that, within a comparative framework among the main national communities considered, enables in-depth study of the data analysed.

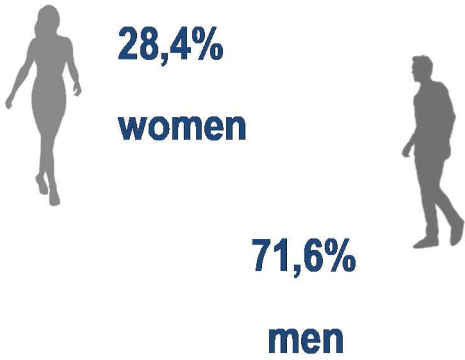
Within the ambit of the project, *Supporto nelle politiche per l'immigrazione e di cooperazione bilaterale con i Paesi di origine* (support for immigration and bilateral cooperation with countries of origin) ANPAL Servizi has drawn up and translated the 2019 edition of its *Rapporti nazionali sulle principali Comunità straniere* (national reports on the main foreign communities) – analytic reports provided in summary form.

Executive Summary



131.310
legally residing Pakistani citizens
Ranking ninth for number of presences

1.974 cases of acquisition of citizenship



29.950 minors below the age of 18
514 unaccompanied minors

21.321 Pakistani students

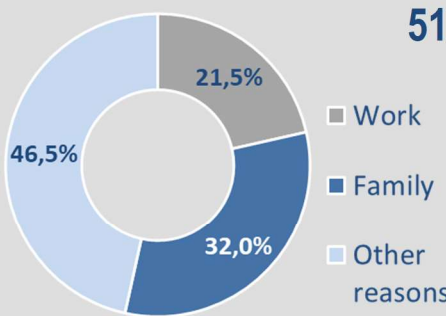
701 enrolled for degree courses (+15,8%)

47,4% below the age of 30

Present in:

- 32,5%** Lombardia
- 17,4%** Emilia-Romagna
- 7%** Toscana

49%
long-term residents



51% short-term permits

- Work
- Family
- Other reasons

Demographic characteristics

131,310 Pakistani citizens reside in Italy as on 1 January 2019, accounting for 3.5% of the legally residing non-EU citizens. After, for years, ranking tenth as a non-EU community in Italy, the Pakistanis now rank ninth, having grown in number by approx. 5% (the highest growth rate noted among the 16 communities that are the subject of the 2018 analysis).

On analysis of the main demographic characteristics of the Pakistani community in Italy, we note the following:

- marked **gender imbalance, with men predominating**, accounting for 71.6% of the members of this community (the female component standing at a mere 28.4%); this marked gap sets this community apart from the other legally residing communities as a whole (in which females make up 48.3% of the populations);
- a **mean age** value that is lower than that noted for non-EU citizens as a whole (**29.5**, vs 34 for the non-EU population as a whole).

More than 2/3 of Pakistani citizens reside in Northern Italy, which is the key area of settlement for this community (as for all control groups). Northern Italy was chosen by 67.7% of Pakistani citizens (which value is 6.5% higher than that of non-EU nationals in Italy as a whole). Two of the three prime regions are indeed Northern Italian: **Lombardia** ranks first as region of residence, hosting approx. 1/3 of Pakistani citizens (vs 25.9% of non-EU citizens as a whole). **Emilia Romagna**, ranking second, accounts for 17.4%. **Toscana** ranks third for presence of Pakistanis (7%) (vs 8.5% of non-EU citizens as a whole). A significant number also reside in the Marche region (5.4% of the Pakistani community).

It is found that, over the last few years, the Pakistani community in Italy has been undergoing a **process of transformation**; despite the increase in number of presences, this change is accompanied by a lowering of the incidence of long-term residents. As on 1 January 2019, the quotient of holders of long-term residence permits came to 48.9% – a value decidedly lower than that of the non-EU community as a whole (61.7%). This finding indicates that, in terms of migratory seniority, the Pakistanis have arrived later than did the other national communities. Prevailing among **residence permits subject to renewal** are those issued on the basis of an **application for/entitlement to a form of international or humanitarian protection**, accounting for 44.6% of permits; approx. +2% vs the previous year. After the Nigerians, the Pakistani community ranks second – among the main non-EU communities – for incidence of residence permits issued on the basis of considerations linked to international protection, applications for asylum and humanitarian concerns. The incidences of **family reasons** (the second set of reasons for residence) and of **work reasons** for issuance of residence permits subject to renewal are 32% and 21.5%, respectively.

Current trends

Compared to 1 January 2018, the number of non-EU citizens in Italy is basically stable (+2,472 units). This apparent stability is in any case the result of the algebraic sum of opposing variations in the diverse communities. Indeed, the geography of origins of migrants sees significant changes taking place. For the first time, changes are noted also in the top 5 in the ranking for number of presences. The key increases are noted in the communities from the Indian subcontinent: namely, the Pakistani community (+4.9%), the Bangladeshi community (+4.5%) and the Indian community (+3.5%). The rise of the Nigerian community is also significant (+2.7%), ranking eleventh in terms of number of presences, having risen from fourteenth the year before.

The most significant downturns regard the Tunisian, Moroccan and Moldavan communities (-4.6%, -2% and -1.8%, respectively).

Two factors are of greater significance with respect to trends displayed by number of presences. These factors consist in, on the one hand, the new permits issued attesting to an inflow impacting the stock of legally residing foreigners, and, on the other, in the granting of citizenship (which latter practice of course removes those who become Italian citizens from the stock of foreign citizens).

Turning to admissions, in 2018, 242,009 new residence permits were issued (approx. 21,000 less than during 2017). Despite the downturn, the growth trend remains, as noted over the last few years, regarding family reunification (+8.2% vs 2017), which is the reason for issuance of most of the new residence permits (50.7%).

There is a downturn in the number of applications for, or entitlements to, a form of protection (-35.9% vs 217). Only 6% of the new residence permits were issued on the basis of work-related considerations.

With its 13,355 new residence permits – with a marked prevalence as reasons for issuance, application for asylum/international protection/humanitarian concerns (56.2%) –, the Pakistani community ranks fifth for number of admissions, although such admissions fell off greatly vs the previous year (-11.5%). This community is one of the key protagonists of the influx to Italy based on asylum/application for asylum/humanitarian concerns, these being the main reasons for issuance of new permits for this community (56.2%). Pakistani citizens entering Italy in 2018 seeking a form of protection account for 11.6% of non-EU migrants in receipt of a residence permit over the year for such reasons.

Minors and educational paths

As on 1 January 2019, there were almost **30,000 Pakistani minors** in Italy (3.7% of non-EU minors as a whole), with a 6% increase vs the previous year. Minors make up 22.8% of the Pakistani community. 2,190 minors of Pakistani nationality were born in Italy in 2017 (4.2% of births of non-EU infants). In all, between 2010 and 2017, more than 17,000 Nigerian infants were born in Italy.

The high incidence (%) of minors translates into a flow of Pakistani students to Italian schools that places this community eighth in the ranking of the countries of origin of non-EU **students**. **21,321** students of Pakistani origin enrolled for academic year 2018/2019 (3.2% of the non-EU school population as a whole). The number of students from this community increased by 4.4% vs the previous year, the rate of growth being higher than that of non-EU students as a whole (+2.6%). The numbers of enrolling students increased for all schooling levels. The most significant increases were seen in junior secondary schools (+5.5%) and primary schools (+5.2%); the increases for preschool institutions and senior secondary schools stood at +2.6% and +2.8%, respectively. The incidence of Pakistani students vs non-EU students as a whole is higher at the primary school level, in which Pakistani citizens account for 4% of enrolled students, falling to the lower value of 2.5% at senior secondary schools. Within the context of schooling, this community displays a quotient of females that is lower than the mean for non-EU students in the upper range of schooling: 43.1% vs 46.8% in junior secondary schools and 44.1% vs 48.7% in senior secondary schools. We also note a rise in numbers (approx. 16%) of **university students** (totalling approx. 1,300 during academic year 2018/2019).

This community presents as a major contributor to numbers of **NEETs** (young people aged between 15 and 29 who are not engaged in education, employment or training). More than 7,595 are Pakistani citizens, making up 41% of the Pakistanis in this age bracket.

Work and employment

A characteristic of Pakistani workers is their marked presence in the sectors of **Industry** and **Commerce and catering**, ranking first and second, respectively for job placements. The two sectors each provide approx. 31% of the jobs for Pakistanis in Italy (vs 26% and 24% of non-EU citizens as a whole). The low incidence of employed persons among the population of female Pakistanis is a driver of the lower overall employment rate than that noted for non-EU citizens as a whole, adversely affecting the rate of unemployment and inactivity of this community. The **employment rate** stands at **50.6%** (vs 60.1% among non-EU citizens as a whole). The **inactivity rate** is almost 9% higher than the mean, standing at **39%** for Pakistanis. The **unemployment rate** stands at **16.7%** (vs 14.3% of non-EU citizens as a whole). The gender bias among workers sees men predominate; it is decidedly more marked here than among non-EU migrants as a whole. Only 8.1% of Pakistani workers are female (vs 39.5% of non-EU citizens as a whole).

Turning to **wage subsidies** made over by INPS (the National Social Security Institute) in the event of interruptions or reduction of production, only 1.5% of the beneficiaries of non-European citizenship are Pakistani. 2.3% of non-EU recipients of unemployment benefits are Pakistani: 10,527 benefit prevalently from NASPI (*Nuova Prestazione di assicurazione sociale per l'impiego*, a social employment insurance scheme) (8,853) (2.5% of non-EU beneficiaries) and agricultural unemployment benefits (*Disoccupazione agricola*) (1,588), the incidence with respect to non-EU citizens as a whole standing at 2%.

During 2018, **68,067 new employment relationships** were activated for citizens of Pakistani origin (approx. 23.2% more than the previous year). Indicating that women from this community are drawn to the labour market to a decidedly lesser extent than men, the data provided by the *Comunicazioni Obbligatorie* (mandatory notices) reveal that only 2% of Pakistani citizens recruited are women (vs 46% for non-EU citizens as a whole). Most of the new subordinate and para-subordinate jobs that began during 2018 for Pakistani workers were in the *Services* sector (54.2%). The *Agriculture* sector ranks second for number of placements during 2018 with approx. 30% of placements of Pakistani citizens, this value being higher than for non-EU citizens as a whole hired in this sector (25%). The incidence of *Industry in the strict sense* is notable (13.4%), a value higher than the mean for the non-EU community as a whole (10.4%). Gender analysis indicates that the *Services* sector, accounts for 53.7% of jobs starting for Pakistani men but 79% for the women. For women, the second ranking sector is *Industry* (13.3%). In the *Agriculture* sector the most marked gender gap is noted: 7.3% of the women are employed vs 30.3% of the men.

Placement of Pakistani nationals reveals a prevalence of *unskilled workers engaging in farming, gardening activities etc.* (27.5%). This quotient and that of *skilled and unskilled farmworkers*, brings placements in the agricultural sector up to approx. 1/3 of the total. Ranking second are logistics workers, accounting for 15.7% of placements of Pakistani citizens. The quotient of hirings in the cleaning sector is worthy of note (11.6%, in all), alongside contracts for **managers and other catering workers (8.9%)**. The role for which the incidence of this community vs non-EU hirings as a whole is highest is that of delivery workers: the 10,675 contracts with Pakistani delivery workers make up 11.6% of such contracts stipulated with non-EU citizens.

The Pakistani community ranks ninth for numbers of residents in Italy among non-EU citizens as a whole, but it ranks seventh for numbers of owners of **sole proprietorships**. The owners of sole proprietorships of Pakistani origin, as on 31 December 2018, accounted for 4.5% of the total (17,247) of non-EU entrepreneurs in Italy. The increase in the number of sole proprietorships owned by Pakistanis came to approx. 8% (+1,253 units) vs the previous year. Most investments regard the sector of *commerce and transport*, in which 59% of the sole proprietorships owned by Pakistanis are active, followed by the sector of *business services*, which sector presents with a higher incidence than among the non-EU communities as a whole (9.5% vs 6.3%). The sector ranking third is that of *construction*, the quotient for which comes to 9%, well below the incidence noted for non-EU communities as a whole (20.8%).

Economic conditions

On analysis of remuneration of non-EU employees, it is noted that workers of Pakistani origin generally earn less than the members of control groups. Although employed in the industrial sector, according to the data, Pakistani workers earn **monthly salaries** that are on average lower than those of non-EU workers as a whole (1,025 vs 1,166 euros: 141 euros lower mean monthly remuneration). In the case of agricultural labourers, the gap widens (227 euros).

Female Pakistani workers are at a disadvantage in terms of pay conditions: the gender pay gap is fairly large among employees; on average, the monthly salary of male employees exceeds that of female employees by 384 euros. The gap is less marked for agricultural work, where the mean salary is only slightly lower (approx. 30 euros) than for men.

Among employed Pakistani citizens in Italy, a medium-low level of education prevails. More than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the workers belonging to this community received, at best, a junior secondary school leaving certificate (almost 16% higher than for the non-EU population as a whole) and 18% hold a senior secondary school leaving certificate (only 4% hold a higher education certificate). In the two cases (of senior secondary school leaving certificates and higher education certificate), the values are decidedly lower than those for non-EU citizens as a whole (28% and 11%, respectively).

The quotient of **IVS (disability, old-age and survivors') pensions** that are made over to non-EU citizens has always been rather small. In 2018, this quotient stood at 0.4% of the total (out of almost 14 million pensions, 56,071 regard non-EU citizens). Non-EU citizens receive old-age pensions (in 42% of such cases), followed by survivors' pensions (36.3%); 21.6% are linked to disability. As to the Pakistani community, the number of migrants in receipt of IVS pensions is so low that the total has been recorded in disaggregated form in the INPS archives and therefore a specific analysis cannot be provided.

The level of social assistance measures provided to Pakistani citizens by INPS (solely welfare services for the most vulnerable, due to age conditions reached or civil disability) is also very low: 1,610 (approx. 1.7% of the assistance

to migrant recipients of non-EU origin). Constant attendance supplements account for 47%; 39.3% are disability pensions, and the remaining quotient of 13% consists in social benefits.

With reference to monetary transfers to families (maternity benefits, parental leave and family allowances provided by INPS), in 2018 a total of 321,157 women received maternity benefits, 8.8% of whom were non-EU citizens (28,414) (7.6% less than the year before). During the same period, the beneficiaries of **maternity allowances** with Pakistani citizenship were so few that the total has been recorded in disaggregated form in the INPS archives. Since many of these women are not workers, such family support is available to a lesser extent. Nonetheless, **parental leave** figures rose. In 2018, there were a total of 344,529 such beneficiaries, denoting a 6.2% increase vs 2017, 6.8% of whom were of non-EU origin (23,445). The number of non-EU beneficiaries of parental leave rose significantly vs the previous year (+12.7%). A total of 786 Pakistani citizens benefited from this measure (3.4% of non-EU beneficiaries), denoting a 28.6% rise vs the previous year. The benefit that is most frequently received consists in family allowances. During 2018, as many as 2,836,868 beneficiaries were in receipt of family allowances (a value that was basically stable vs the year before). 12.4% of the beneficiaries were non-EU citizens (approx. 353,000), denoting a 3.7% increase on 2017. Within the community examined here, there were 11,433 members in receipt of family allowances in 2018 (3.2% of non-EU beneficiaries), with an increase in numbers on 2017 of more than 5%.

Generally speaking, the incidence of beneficiaries belonging to the Pakistani community, with respect to those in receipt of all forms of assistance examined, is as yet of little significance (although an upswing is noted). This is due in all probability to the still low number of Pakistani families.

As to transfers made by the Pakistanis in Italy to their country of origin, Pakistan ranks fourth as nation of destination of **remittances** sent from Italy in 2018 (354.4 million euros), accounting for 7.2% of the total outgoing remittances (a marked upswing vs 2017: +52.5%).

