

THE PERUVIAN 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



91.561
legally residing Peruvian citizens
ranking fifteenth for numbers of presences

“nuovi italiani” (new Italians) in 2018 (2.3% are Peruvian)



58,2%
women

41,8%
men

48,5% above the age of 40



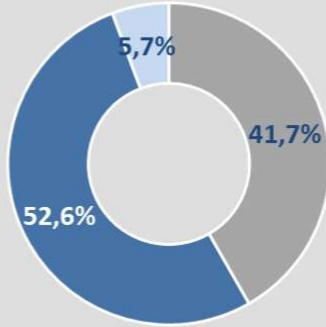
17.604
minors below the age of 18

19.417 peruvian students (+4,2%)
2.290 enrolled for degree courses

present in:

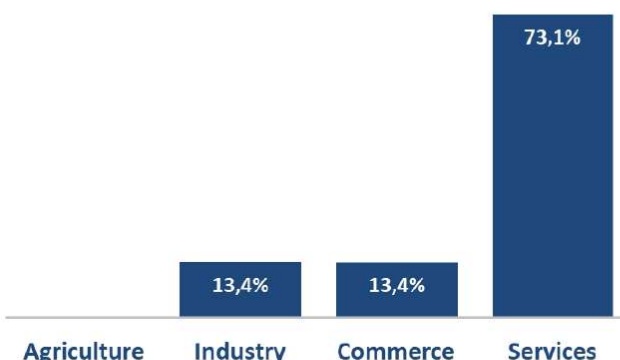
- 44,5%** Lombardia
- 16,7%** Lazio
- 11,3%** Piemonte

68,9%
long-term residents




31,1% short-term permits

- Work
- Family
- Other reasons



71,4% employment rate
76,6 % male 67,8% female

22,7% female inactivity rate

59% employed  in **personale services**

94% of contracts activated in Services (2018)



ranking eighth for volume of remittances
4,3% of the total

212 million euros (+13,4%)

Demographic characteristics

91,561 Peruvian holders of a valid residence permit reside in Italy **as on 1 January 2019**, accounting for 2.5% of the non-EU citizens in Italy.

The Peruvian community, ranking fifteenth for numbers of legally residing members, is one of the most settled or entrenched foreign communities in Italy, thanks also to its long history of migration to Italy.

From **the socio-demographic angle**, we note two striking aspects of this community:

- **gender imbalance**, with women predominating (the quotient is almost 10% higher than that noted among non-EU citizens as a whole: 58.2% vs 48.3%); this gap sets this community apart from the main communities in Italy, placing it third in the ranking as regards incidence of females. This attests to a migratory mode – typical of this community – of a woman (generally working in the personal services sector) seeking to attain an adequately stable economic and social situation before applying for permits for her loved ones in their country origin to join her;
- a **very high mean age** (37) vs non-EU migrants as a whole (34) and a **prevalence of older adult age groups**. Indeed, Peruvian citizens who are under 30 make up 33.9% of the community, i.e. a level more than 6% lower than that for non-EU citizens as a whole.

In regard to geographical distribution, 67% of Peruvian citizens reside in Northern Italy, with an incidence that is 6% higher than for that noted among non-EU citizens in Italy as a whole. Largely determining the extent of settlement in Northern Italy is the presence of very many Peruvians in Lombardia (hosting approx. 45% of the Peruvians in Italy, this quotient being almost 20% higher than for the non-EU communities as a whole). The region ranking second is Lazio (16.7%), and ranking third is Piemonte (11.3%). This community is characterized by a marked presence in Toscana region, where 10.6% of the Peruvian citizens received or renewed their residence permits, and above all, by its being markedly absent from Southern Italy, hosting barely 1.8% of the members of this of this community (vs 14.6% of non-EU citizens as a whole).

Analysis of **residence permits** attests to marked progress in the process of settlement or entrenchment of this community: the quotient of **long-term residents** (holders of residence permits not subject to renewal) among Peruvian citizens stood at **68.9%** as on 1 January 2019 (vs 62.3% of non-EU citizens as a whole). Among short-term permits, the prevailing reason for issuance is **family reunification** (for **more than ½** of the term permits issued to migrants from this community: 52.6%, vs 43.7% of non-EU citizens as a whole). The incidence of **work permits** is also higher than the mean value for non-EU citizens as a whole: **41.7%** of all permits, vs 31% of permits for non-EU citizens as a whole.

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 numbers 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 numbers present, 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 numbers present. 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 2017). Only 6% of the new residence permits were issued on the basis of work-related considerations.

The Peruvian community has seen no major changes since 1 January 2018, if not a slight downturn in numbers present (-0.4%), which is to be ascribed mainly to acquisitions of citizenship: of the 103,478 **citizenships granted** to non-EU nationals in 2018, **2,421** regarded citizens of Peruvian origin (2.3% of the total). The main reason for granting Italian citizenship to Peruvians is residence (45%), followed by transmission/elective (33.8%). In 21% of the cases, citizenship was granted following marriage with an Italian citizen.

The degree of settlement or entrenchment of the Peruvian community in Italy is also evident in the numbers of **marriages with Italian citizens**. In 2017, 579 mixed marriages took place, involving Peruvian citizens (+3.4% vs the previous year). Approx. 55.6% involved an Italian who married a Peruvian woman; 30.6% involved to an Italian wife (the spouses were both foreign in just 13.8% of the cases).

Minors and educational paths

On analysis of the Peruvians residing in Italy, the incidence of **minors** is found to be lower than the mean for non-EU citizens as a whole: **17,604** Peruvian citizens, making up **19.2%** of the total are aged below 18, vs 21.8% noted for non-EU citizens as a whole. Peruvian minors account for **2.2%** of the non-EU minors present in Italy as on 1 January 2019.

19,417 Peruvian students enrolled for academic year 2018/2019 (**2.9%** of the non-EU schooling population as a whole). The students from this community **increased in number by 4.2%** vs the previous year, with a growth rate that is slightly higher than that noted for non-EU students as a whole (+2.6%). The number of enrolling Peruvians increase above all in preschool institutions (+7.5%) and junior secondary schools (+7.3%). The **incidence** of students belonging to this community vs non-EU students as a whole is highest in senior secondary schools, in which **4%** of the enrolling students are Peruvian, falling to **2.5%** in primary schools. Peruvian nationals enrolling to attend **university courses** in Italy in academic year 2018/19 totalled **2,290** (**3.3%** of non-EU university students).

This community presents with a number of young people not engaged in education, employment or training that is slightly below the mean value for non-EU communities: out of 100 young Peruvian nationals aged between 15 and 29, approx. **20** are **NEETs** (Not engaged in Education, Employment or Training), vs the mean value of 34.6%. The data on the **female component** of this community is encouraging on comparison with the mean value for non-EU women, with a NEET rate of **19.8%** (vs the decidedly higher rate of 45.5%).

Work and employment

As noted above, the Peruvian community in Italy is characterised by its **high quotient of females** (above all, women who arrived in Italy in order to cover structural deficiency in numbers of workers in the sector of services to families and households. The gender imbalance that sets this community apart from others is therefore also attested to by analysis of employment as a whole, which clearly indicates that Peruvian workers (men and women) are oriented toward the sector of **Public, Social and Personal Services**. For Peruvian citizens, the incidence of employment in this ambit almost doubles that for non-EU citizens in general (**59%** vs 31%). The economic crisis of recent years has not significantly impacted employment levels for this community. In terms of job placements, the sector of services to families and households was to a certain extent shielded from the repercussions of the crisis.

Indeed, we can quite simply note that 45.6% of Peruvians are employed in the sector of *Other Public, Social and Personal Services*; 13.8% in *Public Administration, Education and Health*; and 13.7% in *Transport and Other Business Services*. One Peruvian out of ten works in the sector of *Industry in the strict sense*, and the remaining quotients above all in *Hotels and Restaurants* and *Commerce* (these two sectors each presenting with an incidence of 6.7%) and *Construction* (3.4%). The number of Peruvians working in the primary sector is truly negligible (0.1%). Analysis of the available labour market data indicates that conditions of employment of the Peruvian community in Italy are more encouraging than those for the non-EU population as a whole, accompanied by higher levels of employment and lower levels of inactivity and unemployment. **71.4%** of the Peruvian population in the 15-64 age bracket are **employed**. This value is more than 10% higher than that for non-EU citizens as a whole. Most notable is the role of women, above all, presenting with a higher employment rate than that noted for non-EU women as a whole (67.8%

vs 46.9%). However, the trend as regards employment in this community displays a slight downturn. Compared with the previous year, the employment rate in this community fell slightly, by 0.5%, vs growth by almost 1% for the non-EU population as a whole.

Turning to the **unemployment rate**, this community presents with a workforce quotient of jobseekers of **11.3%**, a value significantly lower than that noted for non-EU citizens as a whole (14.3%). The trend is negative: the unemployment rate of the Peruvian population in Italy rose slightly (+1.1%) vs the previous year, while a fall was noted for the non-EU population as a whole (-0.6%). The **inactivity rate** for Peruvian citizens stands at **19.7%**, a value almost 10% lower than that noted for non-EU citizens as a whole.

The differing performance ratings for this community and non-EU citizens as a whole in Italy are to be ascribed specifically to the marked presence of the female component of the Peruvian community in the labour market. The **female employment rate** of Peruvian citizens legally residing in Italy is indeed fairly high (**67.8%**), and decidedly more satisfying than the rate for non-EU women as a whole, presenting with a mean employment rate of 46.9% (more than 20% less than the female component of the Peruvian community).

Only **590** members of the Peruvian community are **in receipt of wage supplements** (approx. 89% are men). The beneficiaries are mainly in receipt of CIGO (ordinary redundancy fund) payments (478), while 112 are in receipt of CIGS (extraordinary redundancy fund) payments. Peruvians make up **2.8%** of non-EU citizens in receipt of **unemployment benefits**, 12,544 beneficiaries prevalently in receipt of NASPI payments (*Nuova Prestazione di assicurazione sociale per l'impiego* – a social employment insurance scheme) (12,381). In terms of gender, women prevail among Peruvian beneficiaries, although men prevail among the among Peruvian beneficiaries of the schemes termed *Mobilità* and *Mini Aspi* (70.8% and 53.3%, respectively).

33,701 Peruvian citizens were hired in 2018 (approx. **2.3%** of new employment relationships involving non-EU citizens. Indicating that women from this community are drawn to the labour market to a greater extent than men, the data provided by the *Comunicazioni Obbligatorie* (mandatory notices) reveal that **56.2%** of placements of Peruvian citizen **regarded the female component of this community** (vs 46% for non-EU citizen as a whole). Most of the new subordinate and para-subordinate jobs that began during 2018 for Pakistani workers were decidedly in the *Services* sector (the quotient approaches **94%**, accounting for 98% of the women of this community).

In regard to typologies of work, **40%** of Peruvian workers are **unskilled manual workers** and, again, **40%** are workers in the sector of **office workers, sales staff or personal services**: these typologies of work both present with incidences that are higher than those noted among workers from non-EU countries as a whole. **15%** of the employed belonging to this community engage in **skilled manual work**, vs 28% of workers from non-EU countries as a whole. A remaining quotient of 5% of employed Peruvians are *managers or professionals in intellectual and technical fields*.

Economic conditions

Thanks to its migratory seniority, and the prevalence of employees in the *Services* sector, this community has in part been shielded from the repercussions of the economic crisis of recent years, also in regard to remuneration. According to the pertaining data provided by INPS (the National Social Security Institute), the Peruvian community's **mean monthly earnings** are higher than those of non-EU workers as a whole, both for men and women. **Gender pay gap** data indicate clearly that women are at a distinct disadvantage compared to men in regard to remuneration, as **employees** (the gap being in excess of 250 euros per month). Within the ambit of **home help**, not only do we note basic gender parity of remuneration; we also note that, above all, Peruvian men earn more than the mean for non-EU workers (the gap being in excess of 100 euros). Moreover, Peruvian women also earn significantly more than the mean for non-EU workers.

Among the Peruvian citizens employed in Italy, a **medium-high level of education** prevails. More than $\frac{1}{2}$ of the workers belonging to this community obtained at best a **junior secondary school leaving certificate (54.5%)**. This level is 7% lower than that for non-EU nationals as a whole. Approx. **36%** obtained at least a senior secondary school leaving certificate (**9.4%** are also holders of a higher education certificate). Women present with a higher quotient of holders of a higher education certificate (11.2% vs 9.2%).

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 in receipt of IVS pensions, provided for migrants with non-EU citizenship during 2018, and linked to disability. In the **Peruvian community**, among the various social security measures there is in any case a **prevalence of old-age pensions** with a higher incidence than the mean (**50%**), followed by **survivors' pensions (32.6%)**. **Disability** pensions accounting for approx. **18%**. Overall, with its **1,578** IVS pensions, the Peruvian community accounts for **2.8%** of the total for non-EU citizens who are in receipt of such benefits, peaking (3.3%) for old-age pensions, attesting to the above-average quotient of over-60's in this community vs non-EU communities. Between 2017 and 2018, the numbers of IVS pensions provided to Peruvian rose more markedly than was noted among non-EU citizens as a whole: **+17%** vs +13%. The Peruvians in receipt of old-age pensions rose by approx. 22% (vs 18% noted in the non-EU population as a whole).

2,916 social assistance pensions were provided to members of the Peruvian community in 2018 (**3.1%** of those provided to migrants of non-EU origin). In 41.9% of the cases, the benefits took the form of social benefits; approx. ¼, disability pensions; and constant attendance supplements, 32%. Also among Peruvian citizens, the number of those in receipt of social assistance pensions is **rising (+8.2%** vs the previous year): +14% for constant attendance supplements, approx. +7% for disability and +5% for pensions and 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 Peruvian citizenship totalled **1,413**, or **5%** of non-EU beneficiaries. Among the Peruvians, the beneficiaries of maternity allowances fell in number by 11.3% vs 2017. There was instead a rise in **parental leave**. 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). Among non-EU citizens, the increase in beneficiaries of parental leave rose significantly vs the previous year (+12.7%). A total of **1,269** Peruvian citizens benefitted from this measure in 2018 (**5.4%** of non-EU beneficiaries). For this community, there was a **rise** (approx. **+18%**) vs the previous year. During 2018, there were **9,355** Peruvians in receipt of family allowances (2.7% of non-EU citizens as a whole; with a significant rise of +1.4% vs 2017).

As to transfers made by the Peruvians in Italy to their country of origin, Peru ranks eighth as nation of destination of **remittances** sent from Italy in 2018 (approx. 212 million euros), accounting for 4.3% of the total outgoing remittances (+26.9% vs 2017).

