

RAXEN
Annual Report 2007
ITALY

July 2008

Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	5
A.1. Brief overview	11
A.2. New legislative provisions.....	12
A.2.1. Racial Equality Directive.....	12
A.2.2. New criminal legislation.....	13
A.3. Statistical data and tables.....	13
A.3.1. Cases related to racial or ethnic discrimination	13
A.3.2. Criminal law court cases.....	14
A.4. Case law.....	15
A.4.1. Important decisions-racial or ethnic discrimination.....	15
A.4.2. Important decisions- criminal law	16
A.5. Additional information	18
A.5.1. Evidence of serious delays.....	18
A.5.2. Transposition of Council Directive 2003/109/EC.....	18
A.6. Good practice	18
B. Racist violence and crime.....	20
B.1. New criminal legislation.....	20
B.2. Complaints mechanisms	20
B.3. Brief overview	20
B.4. Official data and information (criminal justice and government).....	21
B.4.1. Official criminal justice data.....	21
B.4.1.1. Incidents/crimes reported by the public	21
B.4.1.2. Incidents/crimes recorded by the police	22
B.4.1.3. Crimes recorded by the prosecution service.....	23
B.4.2. Categories of incidents and crimes	23
B.4.3. Anti-Semitic and Islamophobic offences.....	23
B.4.4. Anti-Roma offences.....	24
B.5. Trends in racist violence and crime / religiously motivated violence and crime.....	24
B.6. Unofficial data and information	25
B.7. Good practice	29
B.7.1. Policy initiatives	29
B.7.2. Civil society and government initiatives.....	29
C. Key areas of social life.....	31
C.1. Employment	31
C.1.1. New complaints and monitoring bodies – differentiated data	31
C.1.2. Racism and discrimination (incidents and practices).....	32
C.1.2.1. Brief overview.....	32
C.1.2.2. Statistical data and tables on discrimination and racism	33
C.1.2.3. Exemplary cases.....	34
C.1.2.4. Additional information.....	34
C.1.3. The situation of migrants and minorities in employment ...	35
C.1.3.1. Brief overview.....	35

C.1.3.2.	Statistical data and tables of the situation of migrants and minorities.....	38
C.1.3.3.	Additional information.....	38
C.1.4.	Good practice.....	38
C.1.4.1.	Policy initiatives.....	38
C.1.4.2.	Practical initiatives by civil society and government	38
C.2.	Education.....	40
C.2.1.	New complaints bodies – differentiated data.....	40
C.2.2.	Racism and discrimination (incidents and practices).....	40
C.2.2.1.	Brief overview.....	40
C.2.2.2.	Statistical data and tables on racist or religiously motivated incidents	41
C.2.2.3.	Exemplary cases of discrimination.....	41
C.2.2.4.	Restriction to access to education	42
C.2.3.	The situation of migrants and minorities in education.....	42
C.2.3.1.	Brief overview.....	42
C.2.3.2.	Statistical data on participation and achievement in education	44
C.2.3.3.	Statistical data on segregation	45
C.2.3.4.	Statistical data on support measures for migrant and minority children.....	46
C.2.3.5.	Multicultural education and anti-racist education	46
C.2.3.6.	Support and involvement of parents and communities	47
C.2.3.7.	Religious symbols	47
C.2.4.	Good practice.....	47
C.2.4.1.	Policy initiatives.....	48
C.2.4.2.	Practical initiatives by civil society and government	51
C.3.	Housing	52
C.3.1.	New complaints bodies – differentiated data.....	52
C.3.2.	Racism and discrimination (incidents and practices).....	52
C.3.2.1.	Brief overview.....	52
C.3.2.2.	Statistical data and tables on racist incidents	53
C.3.2.3.	Exemplary cases.....	54
C.3.2.4.	Legal restrictions to access to housing	55
C.3.3.	The situation of migrants and minorities in housing.....	56
C.3.3.1.	Brief overview.....	56
C.3.3.2.	Statistical data and tables on the housing situation of migrants and minorities.....	57
C.3.3.3.	Segregation and neighbourhood integration.....	58
C.3.4.	Good practice.....	59
C.3.4.1.	Policy initiatives.....	59
C.3.4.2.	Practical initiatives by civil society and government	60
C.4.	Health and social care.....	62
C.4.1.	Complaints bodies – differentiated data.....	62
C.4.2.	Racism and discrimination (incidents and practices).....	63
C.4.2.1.	Brief overview.....	63
C.4.2.2.	Statistical data and tables on racist incidents	66
C.4.2.3.	Exemplary cases.....	66
C.4.2.4.	Additional information.....	67
C.4.3.	The situation of migrants and minorities in health.....	68
C.4.3.1.	Brief overview.....	68

C.4.3.2.	Statistical data and tables on relevant health and social care issues	70
C.4.4.	Good practice.....	70
C.4.4.1.	Policy initiatives.....	70
C.4.4.2.	Practical initiatives by civil society and government	72

Executive summary

1. In 2007, discrimination on grounds of racial or ethnic origin, nationality or religion remained a major problem as documented in the various sections of this report. Unlike in previous years, target groups included not only non-EU migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, Muslims, Jews, Roma and Sinti populations but also citizens of new EU member States, in particular Romanians. At the same time, the report highlights a growing commitment on the part of different government departments to put in place new and better policy measures to tackle discrimination and promote equal treatment. Increasing attention is being paid to data collection by different institutional actors. In both public discourse and government policies, the subject of discrimination on grounds of racial or ethnic origin remained closely linked to immigration and this is reflected in some of the policies measures review in the report.
2. There were few legislative developments of relevance to combating discrimination and/or promoting equality on grounds of racial or ethnic origin or nationality, during the reference period. The EC initiated an infringement procedure against Italy and 13 other EU countries, because of the way Directive 2000/43/EC was transposed. The Italian transposition decree was found lacking in three aspects: the shifting or sharing of the burden of proof, inadequate protection from victimisation and an incorrect definition of harassment. Council 2003/109/EC on the status of long term resident third country nationals was transposed into national legislation. The new decree reduced the length of legal stay in the country that is necessary to qualify to apply from 6 to five years. The title is granted upon proof of sufficient income and appropriate housing (for family members). Rights and entitlements are the same as for the previous permanent residence card.
3. There were a number of relevant case law on racial or ethnic discrimination. In one case, the National Authority for the protection of personal data ordered an estate agent to refrain from illegally collecting and storing data relating to religion, sexual orientation, ethnic and racial origin of prospective tenants. The agent had justified the act saying it had been done on instruction from landlords who did not wish to rent to certain categories of persons defined on the above grounds.
4. In another civil law ruling on case involving a legally resident daughter of Chinese immigrants, a Court declared as unlawfully discriminatory on grounds of national origin, the regulation of a private university that applies the highest tuition to non-EU citizens without taking into account their family income, contrary to what applies to Italian students. The decision was based on the fact that the prospective student is legally resident in the country and as such, based on current immigration legislation, has a right of access to university on the terms as Italians.

5. A number of important decisions came also from the Constitutional Court. The Court ruled that fast-track criminal procedure against persons accused of racist violence or incitement to racial discrimination did not violate the legitimate right of defence. In another decision, it ruled that to ensure equality in criminal proceedings, accused persons whose mother-tongue is not Italian and who do not speak Italian, have the right to appoint an interpreter of their choice at public expense, they are entitled to free legal counsel.
6. Finally, in the framework of the European Year of Equal Opportunities, the Government proposed setting up a national monitoring body charged exclusively with overseeing the implementation of art. 13 Directives and national legislation transposing them.
7. On racist violence and crime, the report highlights the persistence of a gap between available official statistics and unofficial narratives of such acts. While data was drawn from two new sources compared to previous years – the ministries of Justice and Interior -, the report acknowledges the difficulty of being able to offer a clear picture of phenomenon. The reference period is described as having registered a disturbing escalation of the negative role played by the media and prominent opinion leaders in exacerbating tensions in a number of cases that led to arson attacks against Roma settlements in different cities.
8. The National Office Against Racial Discrimination (UNAR), in its second report published early in 2007, did not highlight any specific cases of racist violence and crimes registered by its contact centre. Provisional and partial data for 2007 points out, among other things, that 6.3 percent of cases recorded were attributed to Police forces.
9. A study by Eures-ANSA on cases of murder in the country in general, said foreign citizens accounted for 18.6 percent of victims of murder in 2005, reference year of the study. While the study does not establish any relation between racist violence and foreign murder victims, it highlights that the risk for a foreigner to fall victim of murder is higher than that for Italians, 4.6 against 0.8 every 100 inhabitants.
10. Official data quoted by Osce-Odihr in a 2007 report states that there were 62 cases of anti-Semitic hate crimes in 2006. While no figures were available on the Roma as victims of racial violence and crime, various reports by UN committees are cited as highlighting the need to reinforce the defence of the fundamental rights of persons stopped by the Police and the protection of the Roma from racism and discrimination. During 2007, Muslims continued to be stigmatised by the media as potential terrorists. A number of Islamic cultural centres, used as places of worship, were attacked

and protests were organised in different cities against the construction of mosques.

11. In the employment sector, immigrants and refugees continued to face disadvantage and discrimination in the labour market. Discrimination can take the form of being under-rated in a given job, having to carry out different tasks from those described in the contract, illegal employment and side payments or non-payment for work done, irregularities in tax payment, non-payment of severance benefits, appropriation by the employer of the unemployment allowance paid by other institutions etc.
12. Immigrant workers remained highly exposed to professional illness and accidents in the workplace, the latter attaining a rate of 60‰ employed against a national average of 40‰. Wage differentials between immigrant and 'native' workers are significant, for the year 2003, the average annual wage received by non-EU immigrant employees was 9,423 Euro and it is said to be 46.7 per cent lower than the average wage of all employees for the same year (17,675 Euro). The lowest average wages were in the agricultural and domestic/care work sectors (5,532 Euro and 4,871 Euro respectively) female migrant workers employed mostly in the domestic and care sector receive the lowest average wages of all.
13. Recent policy documents analysed in the report show that education is considered to be central to the cultural integration of both young and adult immigrants and major feature of the educational policy is the focus especially by children who are not born in the country and who enter the education system after some years of schooling in the country of origin. Intercultural education is emphasized as the alternative to assimilation and by refusing ethnically segregated classrooms and promoting heterogeneous ones, intercultural education is seen as representing a viable, and original, Italian way to integration.
14. In the school year 2006/2007, non-Italian pupils accounted for 5.6 percent of total school population and there was a significant increase in the percentage of students enrolled in upper secondary schools compared to the previous school year, (+24.9 per cent), while at the primary level, the population of non-Italian pupils increased by to 6.8 per cent. Forty-one per cent of all foreign students were in vocational schools.
15. Curricular indications issued in 2007 reiterate the educational aims of previous ministerial documents. Key goals are to promote education that enhances sense of cohesion, enriched by acknowledgement of the value of the different identities and cultural backgrounds of students; a future citizenship that is inclusive and founded on shared values and nurtured by diversity. It is recognized that the present social and cultural complexity provides teachers and pupils with the opportunity to learn about, and discuss the diversity of human groups and their propensity to migrate and

mix, identity and diversity in present times, as well as the importance of dialogue.

16. Regarding childhood education, non-Italian pupils speaking other languages, with different lifestyles and religions are said to open new horizons, prompt reactions, curiosity and concerns that should not be ignored, because they are important for children's construction of their identity. In another policy document, it is noted that an increasing number of foreign students suffer from bullying by their peers and from a general intolerance against diversity, be it due to ethnic or national origin, sexual orientation or disability.
17. Roma and Sinti remained the ethnic groups facing the worst discrimination in housing with a high proportion living segregated from the rest of the society in authorized or unauthorized camps in prefabricated houses or caravans, often in poor conditions and without security of tenure, access to drinking water, electricity, heating and sanitation, insulation and ventilation.
18. There were no significant changes during the reference period, in the problems faced by migrants and minorities in housing at national level. The major problems remained the widespread discrimination in the rent market against foreigners; a stock of houses for rent; the fall in the number of low rent public houses and, as a consequence, the insufficient supply of houses social housing to offset a stagnant private market.
19. A local survey found that discrimination while trying to rent houses and relationships with neighbours are two of the sectors in which the perception of discrimination is highest among immigrants. In different parts of the country, public advertising of houses on rent continued to specify "for natives only". According to a research commissioned by the Ministry of Interior, the housing conditions of immigrants were as follows: 64 per cent live in rented houses, 12.3 per cent live in their own houses, 11.3 per cent in a house belonging to relatives or friends, 8.3 per cent in their employer's house and 2.2 per cent have no fixed abode. Regarding the size of houses, immigrants' houses remained on average smaller than those of Italians.
20. The report highlights an increase in the number of houses bought by foreigners from 2004 to 2006, with a further increase expected for 2007. Migrant citizens are said to prefer buying their own houses because of the difficult to find apartments to rent or because rents are too high compared to family incomes. A new development in the pattern of settlement by immigrants buying their own homes is that they are now going less for houses in degraded old city centres and more for homes in small provincial towns where prices are lower.
21. On the public policy side, the Government in September opened a call for proposal to provide more and better housing for migrants, refugees and

Roma and Sinti populations. Besides, it is also promoting a self-building project for Sinti families.

22. In spite of a reasonably inclusive legislation on health services, immigrants, refugees, Roma and Sinti groups continue to experience discrimination in access and use of health services. The situation is particularly difficult for the Roma and unauthorised immigrants despite legal provisions granting them access in situation of need. A recent national conference on the subject concluded that there is a need to monitor the level of implementation of existing legislation so as to reduce abuse of power which could lead to uncertainties and exclusions, given the large number of complaints about often unfounded bureaucratic bottlenecks, which hinder foreign citizens from registering with the national health services despite having the right to do so.
23. The report argues that part of the difficulties encountered may be due to inefficiencies of the system which is equally disadvantageous for Italian citizens as well. Bureaucratic obstacles apart, difficulties in access to health and social services are partly explained as being due to individual workers and/or cultural distance between migrants and health workers. According to UNAR, the main difficulties encountered by foreigners tend to be of a bureaucratic nature and relate to accessing second level services (specialist assistance and care), as well as the interface with medical and paramedical staff. Sometimes demands for additional requisites are made, over and above those required of Italians.
24. In the area of reproductive and child health which accounts for one third of hospital admissions of foreign citizens, there is a fast-growing trend towards voluntary interruption of pregnancy by migrant women, in sharp contrast to the situation of Italian women. Given the number of migrant women involved and their often tender ages, the topic poses a real threat to their reproductive health. The report also highlights the emerging and rapidly growing problem of drug and alcohol addiction among segments of the migrant and Roma populations, especially young people.
25. In spite of the preceding, accessibility by migrants to health services and consequent improvements in their health conditions is increasing partly due to more inclusive measures introduced in the last year and partly due to the willingness of some local administrators and health officers to take responsibility for the health of all residents, irrespective of nationality. An aspect that is common to both citizens and foreigners is the difference in quality and promptness of health and social services delivery in different regions. The National Health Plan 2008 – 2011 identifies the need to evaluate and promote professional skills of health workers operating in geographical areas with the high influx of immigrants and to take note of the critical aspects of the national health service (SSN), likely to hamper

migrant access to initiatives on prevention, diagnosis and cure of infections by HIV/AIDS and other socially transmitted diseases.

A. Legal issues¹

A.1. Brief overview

[1]. In June 2007, the European Commission initiated an ‘infringement’ procedure against 14 EU countries, including Italy, for failing to transpose appropriately or completely into national legislation Directive 2000/43/EC. It sent formal requests to 14 Member States to fully implement EU rules banning discrimination on the grounds of racial or ethnic origin. The countries concerned have two months to respond, failing which the Commission can take them to the European Court of Justice. It can also request that the Court impose a fine on the country concerned. As for the transposition law² criticisms focus on:

- the shift in the burden of proof in judicial proceedings for racial discrimination from plaintiff to defendant³, provided for in art. 8 of Directive 2000/43, which was not transposed in decree 215/2003. The latter simply stated that the plaintiff could use statistical data and other factual elements to support his/her case, but failed to shift the onus to prove the absence of discriminatory behaviour or to balance it so as to pose a good proportion of it on the defendant.
- Inadequate protection from ‘victimisation’⁴. In the transposition law victimisation is not punished as such but it is to be considered by the judge as an element for determination of damages.
- The definition of harassment has been incorrectly transposed, as the Italian law states that harassment is behaviour which has the intention or the effect of creating an intimidatory, hostile, degrading, and offensive environment (while the directive uses the word or rather than and).

¹ Written by Antonella Attardo.

² Italy / Legislative Decree no. 215 (09.07.2003).

³ Except in criminal proceedings or in those where the judge has an autonomous power to investigate.

⁴ Art. 9 of Directive 2000/43/EC establishes the principle that victims of discrimination must be protected from retaliatory behaviour following their acting against discriminatory acts.

A.2. New legislative provisions

A.2.1. Racial Equality Directive

- [2]. Amongst the proposed reforms of current legislation on immigration some proposals discussed in mid-2007 in the Chamber of Deputies have been considered possibly discriminatory. Amongst them the proposal of imposing on non-EU citizens who apply for a stay permit a duty to provide full fingerprinting and other data; more severe criminal punishment, is to be introduced for those who attempt to provide false biometric data in order to avoid identification. Such proposal is considered discriminatory as no obligation to provide biometric data applies to Italian or EU citizens⁵.
- [3]. In April 2007 the Minister of Interior enacted a number of regulations which are supposed to bring about a significant change in the often criticised management of identification of irregular migrants and asylum procedures. The Ministry of Interior closed down some CPTAs - Temporary Detention and Assistance Centres⁶ (*Centri di Permanenza Temporanea e Assistenza*)⁷, where unbearable conditions due to overcrowding and scant resources and ill-treatment were often reported. The procedure for handling the arrival of irregular migrants is modified, to break the cycle whereby people who arrived in Italy with no papers or visas ended up spending long periods in CPTAs or in jail simply for administrative reasons. Although laws provide for a maximum stay of 30 days in CPTAs (which could be extended to a further 30 days on the order of a judge), often stays would be discretionally extended to several months. More expedited procedures for identification and more effective repatriation measures⁸ are introduced. Identification Centres will have a much lower emphasis on control and detention measures, in case of need for further investigation or for assistance; foreigners who are to be expelled will be held, separately from the others, prior to expulsion. Moreover, a stronger commitment for transparency was translated in rules for representatives of the Red Cross, UNHCR and IOM, of local and

⁵ L. Violante, P. Marcenaro, *Modifiche al testo unico delle disposizioni concernenti la disciplina dell'immigrazione e norme sulla condizione dello straniero, di cui al decreto legislativo 25 luglio 1998, n. 286, nonché al codice penale e al codice di procedura penale*, 14 November 2006.

⁶ Centres where irregular migrants can receive assistance and are kept while investigation proceeds where identification is unclear.

⁷ Brindisi, Crotona and Ragusa.

⁸ Including through programs of voluntary repatriation.

national authorities and journalists to be allowed as a rule to visit the centres. This counters the directives previously existing, whereby observers were generally not admitted into the centres.

A.2.2. New criminal legislation

- [4]. The Council of Ministers approved in January 2007 a proposal to impose stronger criminal sanctions against those who commit or incite others to commit discriminatory acts or support the dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority of a group⁹. In the latter case sanctions of up to 3 years imprisonment are foreseen; those who commit discriminatory acts on the basis of racial, ethnic, religious, gender, or sexual orientation risk imprisonment from 6 months to 4 years. The proposal, aims to counter legislation by the previous Government¹⁰, which de-penalised (i.e. made the previous law more lenient) so called ‘opinion crimes’ which included dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority and discrimination crimes.

A.3. Statistical data and tables

A.3.1. Cases related to racial or ethnic discrimination

- [5]. The only official statistics on cases related to racial or ethnic discrimination are contained in the Annual Report of the National Office Against Racial Discrimination (UNAR), based on cases of discrimination reported to its Contact Centre that runs a toll-free number¹¹. About three thousand reports were analysed and 218 cases were classified as *constituting discrimination*¹². Most of the reports came from Northern Italy (54.8 percent) and were largely made by Italian citizens (65.2 percent). The database used by UNAR does not provide information on the nationality of the victims but only of the person who reported the case¹³. The reported cases of discrimination

⁹ Italy / Bill no. 1694, *Norme in materia di sensibilizzazione e repressione della discriminazione razziale, per l'orientamento sessuale, e l'identità di genere. Modifiche alla legge 13 ottobre 1975 n. 654.*

¹⁰ Italy / Law nr. 85 (24.02.2006), available at: <http://www.parlamento.it/leggi/060851.htm> (18.10.2007).

¹¹ Ministry for Equal Opportunities – UNAR (2007) *Un anno di attività contro la discriminazione razziale*, Rome: UNAR.

¹² See Annex 4.

¹³ UNAR has announced that this information will be provided in the Third Report.

were highest in the employment sector (31.7 percent), housing (12.4 percent); cases of abuse by law enforcement agencies (10.6 percent) and other public bodies (8.7 percent).

- [6]. Provisional and partial data were provided by UNAR for 2007¹⁴. The Contact Centre recorded 159 cases of discrimination, of which 27 percent in the employment sector and 14.5 percent in the housing sector. About 10 percent of the episodes involved public bodies, 7.5 percent public transports and 6.3 percent Police forces. As regards the nationality of people who reported the cases, 22.1 percent are Italians, 21.7 percent are North Africans, 15.8 percent East Europeans and 15.4 percent Latin Americans¹⁵.

A.3.2. Criminal law court cases

- [7]. No statistical data were available relating to 2007. However, data relating to 2005 has been provided by ISTAT (National Institute of Statistics)¹⁶ and data concerning 2006 was obtained from the Ministry of Justice¹⁷. According to ISTAT, in 2005, 18 persons were convicted and sentenced for crimes of racial discrimination, all of them men. The majority (9) belonged, at the time of sentencing, to the age class 18-24, 4 were in the 25-34 age class and 3 were between 45 and 54. In the same year 63 new cases of racist crimes were reported to the authorities, of which 38 perpetrated by unknown persons. Amongst the persons reported to authorities were 2 minors aged below 18. According to the Ministry of Justice, in 2006, 137 new cases were pending before criminal Courts or were being handled by prosecutors. Other 100 proceedings or phases of proceedings were concluded.

¹⁴ UNAR (2007) *Dati parziali e provvisori relativi alle segnalazioni pervenute all'Unar nel periodo fra il 01/01/2007 e il 15/09/2007*, data provided to the NFP on request.

¹⁵ See Annex 4.

¹⁶ Istat, *Statistiche giudiziarie penali 2005*, Rome: Istat, to be published.

¹⁷ Data collected by the Ministry of Justice, DG Statistics and provided to the NFP on request. See Annex 2B.

A.4. Case law

A.4.1. Important decisions-racial or ethnic discrimination

- [8]. In January 2007, the National Authority for the protection of personal data pronounced a decision against a firm of real estate agents for collecting, illegally and without express authorization from the National Authority and without express consent from the involved persons, data relating to religion, sexual orientation, ethnic and racial origin from prospective tenants¹⁸. After ordering the accused intermediaries to stop breaching the relevant regulations¹⁹, the Authority transmitted all the information to the competent judge for possible legal proceedings.
- [9]. The Regional Administrative Tribunal of Brescia submitted to the examination of the Constitutional Court the Regional Law²⁰ which regulates administrative authorizations of so called 'Phone Centres', shops in most cases owned and/or managed by non-EU citizens²¹. The Regional Law introduces, with retroactive effect very stringent health and safety requirements. If they are not respected authorization to open a new phone centre is denied; existing centres are closed down or forced to relocate to another geographical area identified by the Municipality. The requirements were deemed by TAR judges excessively rigid²² and as such discriminatory, as phone centres are mostly owned and run by regular migrants. Moreover, phone centres' owners are denied the possibility of gradually modifying their

¹⁸ Garante per la Protezione dei Dati Personali (2007) *Unlawful and discriminatory collection and processing of personal sensitive data by real estate agents*, 11th January 2007. For more details see the chapter on Housing.

¹⁹ Such treatment of personal data breaches regulations about authorisation by the National Authority, art. 2 of the National Code on Treatment of Personal Data, which states that treatment of personal data must be done in full respect of fundamental rights and dignity of the persons concerned and art. 3 of Legislative Decree n. 215/2003 which outlaws discrimination in accessing goods and services with special reference to housing.

²⁰ Art.4 of Italy / Regione Lombardia / Regional Law 6 (03.03.2006)

²¹ Italy / Tribunale Amministrativo Regionale (TAR) Lombardia - Sezione staccata di Brescia (Sezione Prima) / Ordinance (08.03.2007)

²² For instance the requirement to provide restroom facilities for customers to the same level required of much larger commercial exercises, such as cinemas which cater for up to 200 customers.

facilities to comply with law 6/2006²³, possibility which is instead given to other owners of commercial premises such as restaurants.

- [10]. The Court of Justice of Bologna sentenced *Bocconi* University, one of the most important, certainly the most famous, private university in Italy, for racial discrimination against a student of Chinese origin²⁴. The Court stated that the university regulation that applies the highest enrolment fees to non-EU citizens without taking into account their family income, is discriminatory and ordered the university to apply to the Chinese student the tuition fees on the basis of her family's income as is the case for Italian students.

A.4.2. Important decisions- criminal law

- [11]. The Constitutional Court²⁵ declared inadmissible the request of verification of legitimacy of criminal provisions introduced by the law 271/04 against non-UE citizens found in violation of expulsion decrees. Criminal sanctions range from 1 to 4 years imprisonment. Several judges deem such provisions unreasonable and against principles of equality enshrined in the Constitution, as they appear to be disproportionately high in relation to comparable crimes. The Court, while stating that it is not competent to review the level of criminal sanctions, urged Parliament to review such norms.
- [12]. Ordinance no.199/2007 of the Constitutional Court²⁶ related to art 6(5) of Law n. 205/93²⁷ as possibly unconstitutional²⁸. Law 205/93 states that Public Prosecutors can choose a simplified and fast-track (*'direttissimo'*) criminal procedure against persons accused of racist or discriminatory behaviour which amounts to crimes listed in law 205/93. Recourse to fast-track proceedings implies that the preliminary phases of investigation²⁹ do not occur; the accused person is sent directly before a criminal judge within 15 days. As an exception, in the case of racist crimes as disciplined by law 205/93, flagrancy or manifest evidence are not necessary for a fast-track procedure, nor is a term stated within which the prosecutor must bring the accused person before a judge; this is aimed at obtaining a fast and

²³ They must restructure their premises unflinching within one year from the entry into force of law 6/2006.

²⁴ Italy/Tribunale di Bologna, Sezione I Civile/Ordinanza (28.12.2006).

²⁵ Italy / Corte Costituzionale / Decision no.22 (22.01.2007).

²⁶ Italy / Corte Costituzionale / Ordinanza no. 199 (05.06.2007).

²⁷ Italy / Law n. 205 (25.06.1993) *Urgent measures on matters relating to race, ethnic and religious equality*.

²⁸ For violation of art. 3 (principle of equality and non discrimination) art. 24 (right to redress in national courts) and art. 111 (fair proceedings) of the Constitution.

²⁹ Regulated by articles 449 and ff. of the Criminal Procedure Code.

exemplary decision (provided that there is no need for detailed and complex investigations). The Constitutional Court stated that the effectiveness of the right to defence could be ensured in other ways provided for by the Criminal Procedure Code and that the provisions as such were not discriminatory.

- [13]. The Constitutional Court decided that non-EU citizens arrested while in breach of regulations on titles to stay in the country, and sentenced to imprisonment for a variety of crimes, must have access to rehabilitation programmes on the same footing as other inmates³⁰. Denying such access constitutes an infringement of constitutional principles of equality as well as those on the necessary finalization of criminal sanctions to the rehabilitation of the convicted person. On these grounds the Court declared artt. 47, 48 and 50 of law 354/1975 which denied access to rehabilitation and reintegration measures to irregular migrants at the time of their arrest unconstitutional.
- [14]. The Constitutional Court decided that, in order to ensure equality in criminal proceedings to accused persons whose main language is not Italian, those accused persons who are entitled to free legal counsel will also have the right, if they do not communicate in Italian, to appoint an interpreter of their choice at public expense³¹. Previously the interpreter, when needed, was appointed by the Public Prosecutor in the case. The Court deemed this an infringement of constitutional rights to a fair judicial proceeding and extended the applicability of this decision to all phases of criminal proceedings, including preliminary phases.
- [15]. On 30th January 2007, the Court of Appeal of Venice issued the sentence of appeal of a 2004 decision that sentenced six exponents of the Northern League political party for incitement to racial hatred. Meanwhile Parliament had changed the law³², making it more lenient and as a result, the Court condemned the defendants for racist propaganda and, as a consequence, reduced the sanctions from six to two months jail term each and from 5,000 to 2,500 Euros the compensation for moral damages to five members of the Sinti community in Verona³³.

³⁰ Italy / Corte Costituzionale / Decision no. 78 (05.03.2007).

³¹ Italy / Corte Costituzionale / Decision no.254 (06.07.2007).

³² Italy / Law no. 85 (24.02.2006).

³³ Italy / Corte di Appello di Venezia – Sezione quarta penale / Sentence no. 186 (30.01.2007).

A.5. Additional information

A.5.1. Evidence of serious delays

- [16]. No specific serious delays were recorded, in a context where the entire judicial system suffers from chronic shortage of means and long delays, in all areas.

A.5.2. Transposition of Council Directive 2003/109/EC

- [17]. The Directive was transposed through Legislative Decree no.3/2007³⁴. Long term residence permit is to be granted after 5 years, upon proof of sufficient income and appropriate housing (for family members). Rights and entitlements are the same as for the previous '*carta di soggiorno*' (long term residence permit)³⁵, although effective residence in the country is required in order to have full medical and social assistance. The permit can not be obtained (and is lost) if an equivalent permit is obtained from another EU-State. A long term resident can be expelled for reasons of public order or relating to international terrorism, with a decree which must take into account consequences of expulsion also for family members residing in Italy, and effective links with the country of origin. A permit granted in another EU country gives the right to stay in Italy for a period above three months, either as an employee or self-employed.

A.6. Good practice

- [18]. Within the context of the initiative '2007 - European Year of equal opportunities for all', the Italian government presented an Action Plan for Equal Opportunities for the period 2007-2011 with the aim of reducing discrimination and enforcing equality³⁶. Amongst 2007

³⁴ Italy / Legislative Decree no.3 (08.01.2007).

³⁵ [Data on long term residence permits are not available.](#)

³⁶ Ministry for Economy and Finances (2007) *Documento di programmazione economico finanziaria 2007-2011 (Document for economic and financial planning 2007-2011)*, p.88, available at: http://www.governo.it/GovernoInforma/documenti_ministeri/dpef2007_2011.pdf (18.10.2007). For specific activities within the framework of the '2007 – Year of Equal Opportunities for all', see: Ministry for Equal Opportunities and Rights (2007) *Italia. Piano Nazionale per l'Anno Europeo 2007 – Strategie e priorità (Italy. National Plan for the European Year 2007 – Strategies and priorities)*, available at: http://www.pariopportunita.gov.it/Pari_Opportunita/UserFiles/II_Dipartimento/Anno_europeo_2007/anno_europeo_piano_definitivo_italia.pdf (18.10.2007).

objectives and a number of initiatives, emphasis was put on standard implementation. The government proposed a national monitoring body in charge exclusively of verifying implementation of art. 13 Directives and national legislation transposing them. At the same time a network of advice and legal assistance centres to support victims of discrimination was envisaged. A specific set of actions for Roma and non-EU unaccompanied children is to be implemented also.

- [19]. UNAR signed agreements with two associations of lawyers for the provision of free legal assistance to victims of discrimination, in particular those seeking redress according to art. 4 of Legislative Decree 215/2003. Although the procedure can be accessed personally by the victim without recourse to legal counsel, or by seeking support from anti-discrimination organisations, UNAR's experience shows that in-depth legal expertise is necessary for effective protection³⁷.

³⁷ See Annex 1.

B. Racist violence and crime³⁸

B.1. New criminal legislation³⁹

- [20]. In February 2007 the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of Diversity of Cultural Expressions, signed in Paris on 20th October 2005⁴⁰ was ratified and transposed into national law. Following serious episodes of violence in sports stadiums, Law no. 41 of 4th April 2007⁴¹ was passed. It confirms the ban on 'bringing in and exhibiting banners and placards which, in any way, incite violence or contain insults or threats' in sports facilities. Violation of the ban is punishable by three months to one year imprisonment.

B.2. Complaints mechanisms

- [21]. At the national level, the toll-free phone of the National Office Against Racial discrimination remains the only complaints mechanism victims can use to report their cases. In general, victims can lodge complaints directly with the Tribunal especially in the case of non-violent acts of discrimination. No specific complaint mechanism exists for use by victims to report abuses of power by the police or other state officials. At the local level where anti-discrimination centres or NGOs that support victims exist, victims can report racist acts either by telephone or in person by visiting one of these structures.

B.3. Brief overview

- [22]. Italy remained characterised in 2007 by the gap between available official statistics on racist violence and crimes and the actual intensification of the phenomenon based on reports by unofficial sources.⁴² While this gap is consistent with previous years, it is worth

³⁸ Written by Annamaria Rivera, in collaboration with Grazia Naletto.

³⁹ See also chapter on Legislation, section A.2.2.

⁴⁰ Italy / Law no.19 (19.02.2007).

⁴¹ Italy / Law no. 41 (14.04.2007) *Decree Law 8th February 2007, no. 8, converted into law, with modifications, containing urgent measures for the prevention and repression of phenomena of violence related to football matches.*

⁴² Many so-called unofficial sources can be regarded as reliable or entirely reliable. In fact, in referring the cases reported in the press, we relied on various sources, such as daily

underlining that 2007 saw a disturbing *escalation* of the negative role played by the media and prominent representatives of public institutions and political leaders in disseminating prejudice, stereotypes and racist ideas.

B.4. Official data and information (criminal justice and government)

B.4.1. Official criminal justice data

- [23]. The National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT) published the annual judicial statistics and penal prosecutions which includes racial discrimination offences for which criminal proceedings were initiated by Judicial Authorities, the number of people involved in such offences, the number of convictions for such criminal offences, broken down by age, gender and type of offence and the number of people with criminal records relating to this type of crime. The most recent available data refer to the year 2005. Data on criminal prosecutions on charges of racial discrimination are released by the individual judicial offices to the Ministry of Justice. The latest available data refer to 2006⁴³.

B.4.1.1. Incidents/crimes reported by the public

- [24]. The National Office Against Racial Discrimination (UNAR) published its second report which presents data on cases of discrimination reported to its Contact Centre⁴⁴. UNAR does not provide a breakdown of cases which have a criminal nature. About three thousand reports were analysed and 218 cases were classified as *constituting discrimination*⁴⁵. Most of the reports came from Northern Italy (54.8 percent) and were largely made by Italian citizens (65.2 percent). The database used by UNAR does not provide information on the nationality of the victims but only of the person who reported

newspapers, news agencies, etc. Moreover, in some cases, the report by news agencies is based on press releases by the police forces.

⁴³ For more details, see Annex 4 and the chapter on Legislation.

⁴⁴ Ministry for Equal Opportunities – UNAR (2007) *Un anno di attività contro la discriminazione razziale*, Rome: UNAR. A description of these data is contained in the chapter on Legislation, par. A.3.1.

⁴⁵ See Annex 4.

the case⁴⁶ The reported cases of discrimination were highest in the employment sector (31.7 percent), housing (12.4 percent); cases of abuse by law enforcement agencies (10.6 percent) and other public bodies (8.7 percent).

[25]. Provisional and partial data were provided by UNAR for 2007⁴⁷. The Contact Centre recorded 159 cases of discrimination, of which 27 percent in the employment sector and 14.5 percent in the housing sector. About 10 percent of the episodes involved public bodies, 7.5 percent public transports and 6.3 percent Police forces. As regards the nationality of people who reported the cases, 22.1 percent are Italians, 21.7 percent are North Africans, 15.8 percent East Europeans and 15.4 percent Latin Americans⁴⁸.

B.4.1.2. Incidents/crimes recorded by the police

[26]. In Italy, the Police only record certain specific racist crimes and no official statistics are available⁴⁹. No policies geared to making it compulsory for the Police to register racist violence and crimes have been brought in at national level. The Annual Report on crime in Italy⁵⁰ by the Ministry of the Interior contains data on criminal offences reported by the Police forces to the judicial authority and crimes recorded by the Police forces in the investigation systems database SDI⁵¹, but the classification of the crimes used in the statistics provided makes it impossible to single out racist violence or crimes.

[27]. Eures-ANSA report on murder in Italy includes information from the archives of Police forces⁵². According to this report, in 2005 111

⁴⁶ UNAR has announced that this information will be provided in the Third Report.

⁴⁷ UNAR (2007) *Dati parziali e provvisori relativi alle segnalazioni pervenute all'Unar nel periodo fra il 01/01/2007 e il 15/09/2007*, data provided to the NFP on request.

⁴⁸ See Annex 4.

⁴⁹ Oakley R. (ed.), *Azioni della polizia per contrastare la violenza e i reati di matrice razzista, Analisi comparativa*, EUMC 2005.

⁵⁰ Ministry of the Interior (2007) *Rapporto sulla criminalità in Italia 2006*, available on: www.interno.it (15.09.2007)

⁵¹ The SDI - *Sistema di Indagine* - Investigation System - is a database containing all the information and communications regarding events or facts which have come to the attention of the Police forces.

⁵² Eures, Ansa (2006) *L'omicidio volontario in Italia. Rapporto Eures-Ansa 2006*, Rome: Eures, pp. 225 ff. The main sources of this report are: Eures Database on murder in Italy, DEA archives of ANSA press agency, Department of Public Security – DG Criminal Police – Criminal Analysis Service. [Eures is a research institute which conducts economic, cultural and social studies. It manages a daily updated database on murder in Italy, which analyses more than 200 variables concerning the different aspects of the phenomenon in the following](#)

foreign citizens were victims of murder, about 18.6 percent of all murder victims, with a decrease of 2.1 percent compared to 2004, even though the risk differential for foreigners remains higher than that for Italian citizens (respectively 4.6 and 0.8 every 100 inhabitants). Unfortunately this study does not report the number of murders with a racist motivation but specifies the sectors in which the murders took place (6.3 percent in the employment sector, 3.6 percent amongst unknown persons, 2.7 percent in the housing/neighbourhood sector).⁵³

B.4.1.3. Crimes recorded by the prosecution service

- [28]. Data provided by the Ministry of Justice does not indicate whether a given action was initiated by the prosecution service or following a complaint.

B.4.2. Categories of incidents and crimes

- [29]. Available judicial statistics from ISTAT does not specify categories of racist incidents and crimes, rather it uses “racial discrimination offences” as a broad category which includes racial superiority propaganda, incitement to racial hatred, committing or incitement to commit racial violence etc. In Annex 4, we have provided information drawn from media sources.

B.4.3. Anti-Semitic and Islamophobic offences

- [30]. In its 2007 report, Osce-Odihr⁵⁴ reported some anti-Semitic incidents happened in Italy in 2006⁵⁵ and pointed out that the Italian Ministry of Interior reported 62 hate crimes with an anti-Semitic background committed in the country in the course of 2006.⁵⁶

areas: [information on events](#); [information on victims](#); [information on perpetrators](#); [information on trials](#). See <http://www.eures.it/> (26.11.2007).

⁵³ See Annex 4.

⁵⁴ Osce-Odihr (2007) *Hate crimes in the OSCE Region. Incidents and responses. Annual report for 2006*, Warsaw : Osce-Odihr.

⁵⁵ Anti-Semitic graffiti involving swastikas was daubed on the walls of a school in Milan and in Cesena on 14 and 15 February 2006 and on 1 August, vandals painted swastikas on 20 shops in Rome. Moreover vandalism of Jewish cemeteries was reported with reference to Italy.

⁵⁶ Some cases drawn from media sources are reported in Annex 4. Following the OSCE-ODIHR initiative, the Ministry is preparing a report on same format for 2007 but at the time of closing

B.4.4. Anti-Roma offences

- [31]. Specific data concerning Roma and Sinti as victims of racist violence and crime are not available. Some cases drawn from media sources are reported in Annex 4. Neither ministerial nor ISTAT data include a breakdown of Roma as suspects or offenders.

B.5. Trends in racist violence and crime / religiously motivated violence and crime

- [32]. The emphasis on the need to reinforce “security” policies by some political actors and the media was further stressed in 2007. Urban security / insecurity rhetoric came up quite strongly yet again with the age-old myth of immigrants/Roma propensity to commit crimes and the more recent equation claiming that Muslims and terrorism are the same. During the course of the year, public debate was strongly characterised by the following trends:
- [33]. **The escalation of hostility and violence against the Roma.** The Report of the Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Racism,⁵⁷ drawn up after a special visit to Italy, reveals how badly Roma and Sinti have been affected by discrimination and racism, including violent forms. There were at least **16** acts and episodes of violence against Roma camps or settlements, **12** of which were acts of an incendiary nature.
- [34]. **The stigmatisation of Mosques and Islamic cultural centres** as potential offices of Jihadist terrorism. This sort of stigmatisation, spearheaded by some of the major daily newspapers and used as propaganda instrument by extreme right-wing groups and parties, was also translated into *racist acts, behaviours and violence*. At least **7** confirmed cases of attacks on mosques and centres of Muslim worship have been documented until the end of September 2007.

Emphasising immigrants’ (in particular, Romanian nationals) propensity to commit crimes using a mechanism that is well-known in scientific literature: some aspects of reported crimes that directly or

this report, the NFP had not yet received it. Detailed account of the contents will be given in the update of this report in January 2008.

⁵⁷ Human Rights Council (2007) *Report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, Doudou Diène. Mission to Italy, 27th February 2007.*

indirectly involved citizens of foreign origin, *even as victims*, have served to trigger off the stigmatisation of groups or nationalities to which they belong.

The data obtained from ISTAT do not provide any clue as to the specific types of crimes and data obtained from the Ministry of Justice are limited to only one year, making it impossible to draw any conclusions on possible trends

- [35]. An overview of the phenomena of racism and discrimination in Italy can also be obtained from the already cited report of the Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Racism and Xenophobia. The report highlights that discrimination and racism tend to target Sinti and Roma populations, immigrants, refugees and asylum seekers of African origin or from Eastern Europe and people of Muslim faith. The working conditions of foreigners in the agricultural sector and those of foreign women in the domestic and care sector are described as alarming. The security-centred approach of current legislation on immigration which the Report claims, fuels the process of criminalisation of immigrants, is deplored. The United Nations Committee against Torture⁵⁸ has stressed the need to reinforce the defence of the fundamental rights of persons stopped by the police, together with protection against racism and discriminations directed at Roma and some foreigners.

B.6. Unofficial data and information

- [36]. Given the lack of statistics from official sources, particular attention has been devoted to the consultation and analysis of materials from unofficial sources. The information collected by reading research and project reports, surveys by various groups and case-studies by NGOs was integrated with information drawn from daily newspapers, press-agencies and other media sources. The outcome of these efforts is a picture, though sketchy, of the racist violence and crimes that occurred over the past year and the identification of some cases which, because of their seriousness and/or public interest that accompanied them, could be taken as examples.

Research Reports and Unofficial Publications

⁵⁸ Committee against Torture, Consideration of Reports Submitted by State Parties under Article 19 of the Convention. Conclusions and Recommendations of the Committee against Torture, Italy, 18 May 2007.

- [37]. **The Discrimination Monitoring Centre of the Province of Parma, *Between Daily Racism and Institutional Discrimination. Perception of discrimination among immigrants in Parma Province***⁵⁹ - A survey carried out between December 2005 and December 2006 based on interviews of 180 foreigners, from 44 different countries of origin, on their perception of discrimination in the province. There was a strong perception of discrimination among those interviewed, particularly in the workplace (87.3 percent), when trying to rent houses (82.3 percent), in dealings with Police Services (73.4 percent), in relationships with neighbours (65.2 percent), while seeking for jobs (64.6 percent). According to 79.7 percent of the interviewed, it is primarily the fear of retaliation that holds victims back from reporting it to people who might be able to take further action.
- [38]. **Associazione Panafrica, *Attacco antirazzista***⁶⁰ (Anti-racist Attack. Report on racism and anti-racism in football) – The Report provides information on cases of discrimination and racism documented in sports council disciplinary decisions and press releases referring to Categories A, B, C/1 and C/2 football clubs during the 2005/2006 championships. In all, 79 racist acts were recorded, 75 of which (51 racist insults and 24 racist banners) were carried out by fans and 3 by players.
- [39]. **Tel-Aviv University, *Anti-Semitism Worldwide 2006***⁶¹ – The Report cites 5 episodes of anti-Semitism that took place in Italy; these include the damaging of 20 shops belonging to Jewish people, swastikas painted on the walls of the Ghetto in Rome during the World Cup victory celebrations and offensive e-mails sent to Jewish organisations.
- [40]. **ADL-Anti-defamation league, *Attitudes toward Jews and Middle East in Five European Countries***⁶² - The report presents the results of a survey carried out between 21st of March and 15th April 2007 in 5 European countries. It confirmed the persistence of stereotyping to

⁵⁹ Provincia di Parma, COSPE (2007), *Tra razzismi quotidiani e discriminazioni istituzionali. La percezione della discriminazione tra gli immigrati nella provincia di Parma*, April 2007.

⁶⁰ Valeri M. (ed.), *Attacco antirazzista. Rapporto su razzismo e antirazzismo nel calcio*, Associazione culturale Panafrica, Rome 2006.

⁶¹ Tel-Aviv University, Stephen Roth Institute for the Study of Contemporary Antisemitism and Racism, *Antisemitism Worldwide 2006. General Analysis*.

⁶² ADL-Anti-Defamation league, First International Resources, *Attitudes toward Jews and Middle East in Five European Countries*, May 2007, www.adl.org. The Report presents the results of a survey into the attitudes and opinions towards Jews and the Middle East, carried out in 5 European countries between 21st March and 15th April 2007.

which Jews are subjected in all the countries involved. With regard to Italy, 48 percent of those interviewed thought that Jews felt greater allegiance to Israel than to their own country, 42 percent believed that Jews have too much power in international commerce and finance and 46 percent felt that Jews discuss the Holocaust too much. About 17 percent thought that their own opinions were influenced by the activities of the State of Israel.

Outcome of newspaper analysis

- [41]. Information and data in this paragraph were drawn from the analysis of daily newspapers⁶³, news agencies⁶⁴ and other media sources⁶⁵. Here, we document 175 cases of racist acts, violence and behaviour that occurred between 1st October 2006 and 20th September 2007⁶⁶. These 175 should be regarded as being merely the tip of an iceberg of a much more widespread phenomenon. Below is a selection of the cases that received media attention:
- [42]. On 12th December 2006, a pig's head was found on the building site of a mosque under construction in Colle Val d'Elsa (Siena). On 16th December 2006, a local anti-Mosque rally was held in the town⁶⁷.
- [43]. Following the above episodes, on 13th September 2007, a Vice President of the Senate and member of the Northern League Party, Roberto Calderoli, proposed that a 'Pig's Day' be organised in the city of Bologna in support of popular protests against construction of a local mosque, with "competitions and exhibitions for the most pretty pet-pigs, to be held in all places where anyone might want to build not a centre of worship but a potential meeting place for terrorists"⁶⁸.
- [44]. On the eve of the Day of Memory, unknown persons cut down the olive tree marking the site of a Jewish cemetery and hung up two

⁶³ *Il Corriere della Sera, Il Manifesto, Il Messaggero, La Repubblica, L'Unità, La Padania, La Stampa, Il Tirreno, La Nazione.*

⁶⁴ ANSA, ASCA, Adnkronos.

⁶⁵ www.stranieritalia.it, www.meltingpot.org, www.osservazione.org, www.asgi.it, www.ecn.org, www.leadernodiscriminazione.it, www.arci.it, www.unimondo.org, www.ucei.it, www.associazioneantigone.it, www.osservatorioantisemitismo.it, www.adLegge.org, fortresseurope.blogspot.com/, <http://italy.peacelink.org/>, <http://espresso.repubblica.it/>.

⁶⁶ Cf. Annex 4.

⁶⁷ 'Una testa di maiale davanti alla moschea contestata di Colle', in: *La Repubblica* (12.12.2006).

⁶⁸ 'Un maiale-day contro la moschea', in: *Corriere della Sera* (14.09.2007).

banners bearing the slogans “10-100-1000 “Shoah” and “Priebke free”⁶⁹.

- [45]. On 21st December 2006, a protest march against a Roma camp near Milan ended up with the camp being set on fire. Among the 15 people denounced for the episode, two were municipal councillors.⁷⁰
- [46]. On the 19th of September 2007, an unauthorised settlement of Romanian Roma in Rome was attacked for two consecutive nights with incendiary bottles which flared up only a few metres from the huts. The *Carabinieri*, alerted by Roma residents, intervened promptly, surprising over 40 people with their faces partially covered and armed with sticks, chains, stones and bottles yelling and challenging the Roma to come out⁷¹.
- [47]. In a small village near Biella, a seventeen-year-old Italian boy cut a swastika on the face of a fifteen-year-old Italian girl of Moroccan origin, for the second time in two years. In 2005 the same had cut a swastika on her arm because of her skin colour, calling her “nigger”⁷².
- [48]. The Mayor of Florence issued an ordinance “forbidding the washing of windscreens throughout the municipal territory” at junctions with traffic lights, an activity carried out by poor and extremely marginalised migrants and / or Roma. Violation of the ordinance was to be punished with immediate arrest and three months jail term. The Office of the Attorney General in Florence refused to confirm the first four arrests, ruling the measure as not sufficiently grounded in the law and jurisprudence. The municipality of Florence immediately replaced it with another slightly different measure and these have not only sparked off wide controversy but also a security and xenophobic campaign against windscreen washers, labelled as being “Romanians”⁷³.

⁶⁹ ‘Arezzo, profanato un ex cimitero ebraico “Dieci, cento, mille Shoah” e “Priebke libero”’, in: *La Repubblica* (26.01.2007).

⁷⁰ O. Liso (2007) ‘Rogo al campo rom, politici indagati’, in: *La Repubblica* (01.03.2007).

⁷¹ ‘Roma, raid armato al campo nomadi’, in: <http://www.ansa.it> (20.09.2007).

⁷² ‘Ragazza sfregiata, nuovo episodio di razzismo’, in: *Corriere della Sera* (25.05.2007).

⁷³ B. Millucci (2007) ‘Lavavetri, i primi denunciati’, in: *Il Corriere della Sera* (29.08.2007) p. 8.

B.7. Good practice

B.7.1. Policy initiatives

- [49]. In January 2007, the Council of Ministers adopted a bill, to be converted into law by Parliament, which provides for the setting up of an ‘Observatory on the phenomenon of anti-Semitism in contemporary Italy’. The Observatory will have to be opened within a year of the law’s coming into force⁷⁴.
- [50]. In February 2007, the Prefecture of Pavia set up an inter-religious Council, aimed at facilitating inter-religious dialogue through the promotion of cultural initiatives and information and training activities⁷⁵.
- [51]. On 16th January 2007, a Holocaust Memorial was inaugurated in Milan, as the result of a joint initiative of the Municipality and Province of Milan, the Lombardy Region and the State Railways⁷⁶.

B.7.2. Civil society and government initiatives

- [52]. In 2007, several initiatives against racism and xenophobia were organised. Among the most important initiatives at national level, were the third edition of ‘Week Against Racism’ promoted by UNAR and the ‘XIII International Antiracist Meeting’, organised annually by ARCI, centred on the theme ‘Open Cities: Peoples, Gender, Generations’. The Councillorship for Educational Policies of the Municipality of Rome promoted an initiative which involved students in locating, reporting and cleaning of anti-Semitic, racist and negationist graffiti from the walls of educational institutions. Another important initiative is an on-line Observatory on Anti-Semitism created by CDEC – Contemporary Jewish Documentation Centre, a website that contains information, studies, publications and research on anti-Jewish prejudice in Italy and Europe. As regards the fight against racism in sports, the ‘Ultrà’ project organised the ‘Antiracist

⁷⁴ Italy / Bill no. 1694, *Norme in materia di sensibilizzazione e repressione della discriminazione razziale, per l’orientamento sessuale, e l’identità di genere. Modifiche alla legge 13 ottobre 1975 n. 654.*

⁷⁵ Ministry of Interior (2007) *Istituita la Consulta delle Religioni in provincia di Pavia*, Press release (13.02.2007).

⁷⁶ ‘Napolitano “Shoah dura lezione di storia”’, in: *Corriere della Sera* (07.02.2007).

World Cup', with clubs and groups from 50 different countries and COSPE promoted a radio-based awareness raising campaign titled '*Mettiamo il razzismo in fuorigioco*' (Keep Racism off-side), targeting racism and discrimination in football⁷⁷.

⁷⁷ See Annex 1.

C. Key areas of social life

C.1. Employment⁷⁸

C.1.1. New complaints and monitoring bodies – differentiated data

- [53]. Studies on racial discrimination in the workplace are growing both in quantity and quality. However, there is still a certain discontinuity in the monitoring of the phenomenon at national level by the public equality body set up for this purpose, and a marked localism reflected in an insufficient coordination between various victim support experiences.
- [54]. In spite of the above, two new initiatives deserve mention here as both provide for the development of a network to counter racial discrimination. The first is the signing of a protocol of agreement between the regional government of Emilia-Romagna and various local organisations, which makes it possible for the latter to become access-points of the future Regional Centre Against Discrimination. The second is a project (LEADER Project) in the framework of the EQUAL programme, run by a national coalition of different organisations. It provides for setting up a Network of Territorial Anti-discrimination Initiatives (RITA).
- [55]. The Regional Centre of Emilia-Romagna will, alongside prevention measures, promote positive actions and the removal of discriminatory conditions, through ‘constant monitoring and analysis of the phenomenon in the regional territory’.⁷⁹
- [56]. The LEADER Project (Labour and Employment without Ethnic and Religious Discrimination) is specifically aimed at countering racial discrimination in the workplace, through a network of organisations – trade unions, NGOs and other voluntary associations – active at the local level. The project covers six regions (Liguria, Veneto, Tuscany, Lazio, Campania and Sicily) selected on the basis of a geographic

⁷⁸ Authors: R. Cillo, L. Di Noia, F. Perocco. The report was edited by F. Perocco.

⁷⁹ Emilia-Romagna Region (2007) *Protocollo di intesa in materia di iniziative contro la discriminazione (Protocol of agreement regarding initiatives against discrimination)*, <http://www.emiliaromagnasociale.it> (20.08.2007).

criteria and sectors of production with high presence of immigrant workers.

C.1.2. Racism and discrimination (incidents and practices)

C.1.2.1. Brief overview

- [57]. Among migrant workers, there is an over-representation in precarious, demanding, poorly paid and dangerous jobs, and their integration in the labour market almost always ends up being ethnically or nationality characterised. This occurs, for example in the building sector where, despite an overall decreasing trend in the number of people employed, recruitment of foreign workers has risen by 22 per cent and the foreign component has attained 17 per cent of the total number of the employed in the sector⁸⁰.
- [58]. The effects of occupational segregation appear even more evident in the case of immigrant women, since in this case gender and racial (multiple) discrimination jointly play a role. Most migrant women workers are confined to domestic and care-work and in the service sector⁸¹. According to estimates by the Ministry of Labour, about 1.3 million workers are employed in the domestic and care sectors: in most cases these are women, of whom 90 per cent are foreign nationals⁸². About 59.5 per cent of the 745,000 employed with a regular contract in the sector, is not of Italian nationality.⁸³
- [59]. Gender discrimination marks the employment experiences of migrant women also outside of the domestic and care sectors. Other

⁸⁰ The building sector will be dealt with more fully in the part dealing with irregular work. Cfr. E.Galossi, M. Mora, (eds) (2007), *I lavoratori stranieri nel settore edile. Il Rapporto Ires-Fillea (Foreign workers in the building sector. Il Report Ires-Fillea) Cgil*, Rome: Research report.

⁸¹ Cespi (2007), *Madri migranti. Le migrazioni di cura dalla Romania e dall'Ucraina in Italia: percorsi e impatto sui paesi di origine (Immigrant mothers. The migration of carers from Romania and Ukraine to Italy: itineraries and impact on their countries of origin)*, Rome, Research report; Iref – Acli (2007), *Il welfare 'fatto in casa'. Indagine nazionale sui collaboratori domestici stranieri che lavorano a sostegno delle famiglie italiane ('Homemade' welfare. National inquiry on foreign domestic workers helping out Italian families)*, Rome: Research report.

⁸² 'Ministry of Labour: 90% of domestic workers are foreign', <http://www.stranierinitalia.it> (20.08.2007)

⁸³ Caritas/Migrantes (2006), *Il movimento occupazionale degli immigrati tra conferme e novità (The employment movement of immigrants between confirmations and novelty)*, in: Caritas/Migrantes (2006), p. 260.

occupational areas where they are present such as cleaning firms, restaurants or hotels, or in the public or private health system as nurses, are all considered in some way to be in line with women's propensity to take care of others.

- [60]. Most immigrant workers are employed in working positions that offer less prospects of vertical mobility. A survey by ISMU Foundation on the outcomes of regularisation in 2002, clearly showed that among employed immigrants, less than 2 per cent of are managers or entrepreneurs, 2.5 per cent are engaged in an intellectual profession, less than 5 per cent in a technical profession and less than 4 per cent are classified as clerical employee. The highest percentages consist of systems operators (12 per cent), artisans, specialised workers and farmers (29 per cent), sales and services personnel (15 per cent) and unskilled workers (31 per cent)⁸⁴.
- [61]. Immigrant workers suffer numerous contractual discriminations.⁸⁵ Very often they are classified in a category that is lower than the tasks actually carried out and this happens also even when the education and professional training received in the country of origin is recognised. A recent survey on the use of nurses of foreign origin in the health sector showed that 'in the National Collective Work Contracts (CCNL) of public and private health sector professional nurses are classified as *graduate personnel*, while in the contracts offered by 'social cooperatives', the form enterprises that work on contract for public or private health institutions are subjected to have⁸⁶, nurses are not included among graduate personnel'⁸⁷.

C.1.2.2. Statistical data and tables on discrimination and racism

- [62]. The only statistical data on discrimination in employment are published by UNAR in its second annual report.⁸⁸ In its second year of activity, UNAR recorded a total of 218 cases of discrimination reported to its contact centre, and cases related to employment

⁸⁴ L. Zanfrini (2007) *Il lavoro (Work)*, in: Ismu Foundation (2007), *Twelfth Report on Migrations 2006*, Milan, FrancoAngeli, p. 110.

⁸⁵ L. Zanfrini, (2007), *Il lavoro (Work)*, p. 104.

⁸⁶ These constitute the principal channel for the employment of immigrant nursing personnel.

⁸⁷ Compared to their Italian colleagues, immigrant nurses work longer hours (165 compared to 156 hours) and receive remunerations 20-25 per cent lower in the regions of Northern Italy, and of more than 40 per cent lower in certain regions of the South. Cfr. Idos – Emn (eds) (2006), *Mercato occupazionale sanitario e migrazioni qualificate. Infermieri, medici e altri operatori sanitari in Italia (Health employment market and qualified migration. Nurses, doctors and other health workers in Italy)*, Rome: Research report, pp. 21-22.

⁸⁸ See Annex 5.

accounted for 31.7 per cent of all cases reported. Most of the reports received concerned episodes occurring in the workplace, while only a minimal part concerned discrimination in access to employment (21.7 per cent). Unpublished data made available to the NFP by UNAR indicates that in the period January to September 2007, a total of 43 cases out of 159 cases of discrimination reported to the contact centre were in the employment sector.

C.1.2.3. Exemplary cases

- [63]. In 2007 no significant cases are recorded.

C.1.2.4. Additional information

- [64]. The legislative measures which in the last months of 2006 and in the course of 2007 have characterised Italian immigration policy, in particular those referring to the condition of immigrant workers, have been in line with those implemented in the previous legislature. It should be underlined that these have, for a large part, been measures adopted as implementation of EU obligations and while some provisions therein have mitigated some aspects of the very restrictive nature of the immigration law, they leave its general framework unaltered.
- [65]. A faint sign of discontinuity, though characterised by reiterated criminalisation of all migrants and the consequent worsening of precariousness of their working and social conditions may, on the other hand, be found in a series of circulars of the Ministries of the Interior and Labour⁸⁹.
- [66]. The main legislative changes relevant to the conditions of migrant workers made in the reference period, are limited to the transposition decrees of a number of EC directives: legislative decree nr. 3 of 8 January 2007, in implementation of Directive 2003/109/EC on the status of long term resident third country nationals and legislative decree nr. 5 of 8 January 2007, in implementation of Directive 2003/86/EC on family reunion. A separate mention should be made of the analysis of financial resources planned for use to promote migrants' inclusion policies. Though the national social fund was increased 518 million Euros to 745 million Euros, the increment

⁸⁹ In particular the directives of the Ministry of the Interior, dated 5 August 2006 and 20 February 2007 giving new instructions on the rights a foreigner should continue to enjoy even in the case of his resident permit not being renewed and of his first permit for subordinate work not being granted.

remains very small when compared to the 50 percent reduction of same fund between 2004 and 2005⁹⁰.

C.1.3. The situation of migrants and minorities in employment

C.1.3.1. Brief overview

- [67]. *Immigration and pension system.* Within segregation and stratification processes in the Italian labour market, racial discrimination is present as a structural element operating in various dimensions. These include discrimination in access to pension benefits. A recent study by Caritas/Migrantes has highlighted that at present, immigrant workers who settled in Italy in the last three decades are almost exclusively contributors and not beneficiaries of pension rights. Most of the immigrants who will reach pension age in the next 20 years will receive minimum or only slightly higher than minimum pensions 'since on the basis of the new system of calculation, an insurance contribution of 40 years implies the possibility of arriving at 50-60 per cent of wages'. Social marginalisation and the worsening hierarchical division into social classes on a racial, gender and generational basis which is accompanying the ageing of part of the immigrant population, are based on the subaltern integration that characterises their present inclusion in the labour market⁹¹. This situation is due to numerous factors such as segregation at work, poor prospects of vertical mobility, low wages, temporary employment especially during the first years of their stay in Italy, frequent employment in the informal economy and forced irregular status.
- [68]. *The impact of temporary and irregular work.* The disadvantage faced by immigrant workers with regard to pensions, is partly due to the high incidence of temporary employment in their working careers. In fact a stable job and professional mobility are associated with many years of residence by a migrant⁹². This emerges also from the average taxes paid by non-EU workers registered with INPS: in 2003, out of 1,392,066 members, only 58.2 per cent had paid taxes for a period of

⁹⁰ Italy / Ministerial decree of 27 July 2007.

⁹¹ M. Ambrosini (2006), *Gli immigrati nel mercato del lavoro italiano (Immigrants on the Italian labour market)*, in: Caritas/Migrantes (2006), *Immigration. Statistical File 2006. XVI Report*, Rome, Idos, p. 247.

⁹² L. Zanfrini, (2007), *Il lavoro (Work)*, p. 110. In 2005 as much as 25% of the workers taken on through a temporary agency came from non-EU countries: Cfr. 'La corsa alle agenzie interinali. Ma ancora pochi trovano lavoro' (The race to temporary agencies. But only a few find work), in: *La Repubblica* (01.04.2007).

9-12 months, while 14.2 per cent for 6-9 months, 11 per cent for 3-6 months and 11.3 per cent for 0-3 months⁹³. As regards working careers, the incidence of irregular employment should be noted, as it is often coupled with administrative irregularity⁹⁴ and this, in turn, leads to a series of discriminatory practices in access to, and conditions of work and professional progression. Unauthorised immigration and irregular work, due to a vast informal and irregular economy,⁹⁵ disadvantageous immigration policies and labour laws that favour temporary employment, have become structural components of both immigration and the labour market⁹⁶. A significant case is, once again, that of the construction sector where the incidence of irregular work is estimated at 22.2 per cent of all the employed and this in turn influences negatively the working conditions of all those employed in the sector. Irregular employment here does not involve only migrant workers without a stay permit, but also widespread irregularities among the Italian workers, although to a lesser extent. Practices involved include: 'under-rating, being required to carry out tasks not included in the job description indicated in the contract, on the side payments or non-payment of work carried out, irregularities in tax payment, non-payment of severance benefits, appropriation by the employer of the unemployment allowance paid by the *Cassa Edile* (Building Fund), non-payment of overtime and use of inadequate contracts⁹⁷. Immigrant workers are found to be more exposed to professional illnesses⁹⁸ and risk of accidents in the workplace, the latter attaining a rate of accidents of 60% employed against a national average of 40%. The highest percentage of reported accidents involving immigrant workers, amounts to 16.4 per cent and it was recorded precisely in the building sector, though trade unions and other professional categories in the sector agree that the above

⁹³ F. Di Maggio, A. Fucillitti (eds) (2006), *Le retribuzioni degli immigrati (Immigrants' wages)*, in: Caritas/Migrantes (2006), *Immigration. Statistical File 2006. XVI Report*, Rome, Idos, p. 277.

⁹⁴ In 2006, besides over 3 million immigrants in possession of a resident permit, the 'irregular' presence of an estimated 760,000 immigrants was hypothesised. Cfr. Fondazione Ismu (2007), *XII Rapporto sulle migrazioni 2006*, p. 7.

⁹⁵ According to Istat, amounting to about 17 per cent of GDP, but according to more realistic estimates 26-28 per cent of GDP.

⁹⁶ University of Venice – Immigration Workshop (2007), *Shadow economy and irregular migration in Italy*, UWT (Undocumented Workers Transitions) Project, FPVI, Venice, Research Report.

⁹⁷ E. Galossi, M. Mora (eds) (2007), *Sintesi del II Rapporto Ires-Fillea. 'I lavoratori stranieri nel settore edile' (Synthesis of the II Ires-Fillea Report, Foreign workers in the building sector)*, Rome, Research Report, p. 4.

⁹⁸ Such as hypoacusia, affections of the intervertebral discs, forms of tendinitis and skin diseases.

percentage is an underestimation due to the fact that many cases of accidents are not reported⁹⁹.

- [69]. *Wage differentials.* Wage differentials between immigrant and ‘native’ workers are significant, and these too will negatively influence the future of immigrants as pensioners: figures referring to 2003 from the archives of the national institute that pays pensions (INPS), show that the average wage received by immigrant employees from non-EU countries (9,423 Euro per year), is 46.7 per cent lower than the average wage of all employees as a whole (17,675 Euro per year). It is clear that, except for a few cases, the vast majority of immigrants will receive a minimum pension and this means that a further element of future inequality and stratification is being created. The sectors in which immigrant employees receive the lowest average wages are: agriculture (5,532 Euro per year) and domestic work (4,871 Euro per year)¹⁰⁰. As regards the gender component, female workers employed mostly in the domestic and care sector receive the lowest average wages of all¹⁰¹. The need to produce enough income to cover at least the basic needs affects the employment structure of immigrant families: a recent inquiry by the ACLI Nazionale (a national trade union), showed that in 13.9 per cent of migrant families at least three members work; in 55.7 per cent of cases at least two family members work and only in 30.4 per cent of immigrant families has one single family member working¹⁰². The growth of migrant entrepreneurship and self-employment – which involves 391,601 immigrants – can be seen as responding to the need for administrative stability (access to legal title to stay) on the one hand, and on the other, attain a greater economic security¹⁰³.

⁹⁹ On the question of accidents, see also Eurispes (2007), *Infortuni sul lavoro: peggio della guerra (Accidents at work: worse than war)*, Rome: research report.

¹⁰⁰ INPS, Caritas/Migrantes (eds) (2007), *Regolarità, normalità, tutela. Il rapporto su immigrati e previdenza negli archivi dell’Inps (Regularity, normality, safeguarding. The report on immigrants and pensions in the INPS files)*, Rome. Cfr. F. Di Maggio, A. Fucillitti (eds) (2006), *Immigrants’ wages*, in: Caritas/Migrantes (2006), *Immigration. Statistical Dossier 2006. XVI Report*, Rome: Idos, p. 279, M. Simoni (2007), *La (difficile) strada dell’integrazione: la cittadinanza economica (The (difficult) road of integration: economic citizenship)*, in: M. Simoni, G. Zucca (eds) (2007), *Famiglie migranti. Primo rapporto nazionale sui processi d’integrazione sociale delle famiglie immigrate in Italia (Migrant families. First national report on the processes of social integration of immigrant families in Italy)*, Milan: FrancoAngeli, p. 154.

¹⁰¹ F. Di Maggio, A. Fucillitti (eds) (2006), *Immigrants’ wages*, in Caritas/Migrantes (2006), *Immigration. Statistical Dossier 2006. XVI Report*, Rome: Idos, p. 281.

¹⁰² D. Catania, A. Serini (2007), *L’adattamento al mercato del lavoro e la mobilità socio-professionale (Adaptation to the labour market and socio-professional mobility)*, in: M. Simoni, G. Zucca (eds) (2007), *Migrant families. First national report on the processes of social integration of families immigrated to Italy*, Milan: FrancoAngeli, pp. 132.133.

¹⁰³ Confartigianato (2007), *Immigrants ever more entrepreneurs: in 2006 they have attained the level of 391.607. In Lombardy they are most present. From Morocco the most numerous*

C.1.3.2. Statistical data and tables of the situation of migrants and minorities

[70]. See Annex 5.

C.1.3.3. Additional information

[71]. *Immigrants and trade unions*. Immigrant workers membership of trade unions has continued to grow: in 2005 there were 526,320 registrations, marking an increase of 19.8 per cent compared to 2004 and 57.6 per cent compared to 2003. On the whole, immigrants now account for 9.1 per cent of all trade union membership¹⁰⁴.

[72]. The growing participation in trade union life reflects, first of all, the ever more important role played by immigration in the Italian labour market and the increased awareness, among immigrant workers, of the need to protect their rights as workers.

C.1.4. Good practice

[73]. Over the last year, new projects aimed at fighting racial discrimination in the labour market were initiated. Some of these were on a national scale, though most of them continue to be at the local and sectorial levels.

C.1.4.1. Policy initiatives

[74]. No new initiatives have been recorded.

C.1.4.2. Practical initiatives by civil society and government

[75]. Among the initiatives promoted by the Ministry of Labour in collaboration with INAIL and INPS on a national scale is a project

community, <http://www.confartigianato.it> (20.08.2007); 'The immigrant re-invests in business', in: *Il Sole 24 Ore* (19.04.2007); Unioncamere (2007), *Immigrants: 6,000 'small employers' more between April and July*, <http://www.unioncamere.it> (20.08.2007).

¹⁰⁴ F. Bentivogli, M.I. Macisti (2006), *Immigration, trade union and safeguarding*, in: Caritas/Migrantes (2006), *Immigration: Statistical Dossier 2006. XVI Report*, Rome: Idos, p. 304.

titled *'Esci dal nero. Conviene'* (*Come out of irregular work . It's convenient*), aimed at 'achieving a transparent labour market, where pockets of undeclared employment are reduced to a minimum, by means of an energetic and far-reaching inspection activity and an incisive information campaign targeting workers and enterprises'¹⁰⁵.

- [76]. UNAR, the national race/ethnicity equality body, hosted a European conference to the prevention of discrimination in the workplace. This conference titled: *'Equal opportunities for all in education and employment'*, was organised in collaboration with the European Training Foundation¹⁰⁶. It also promoted the second edition of UNAR/CRUI Award for young researchers on the development of the topic: *'Cultural differences in the workplace. Overcoming discrimination and enhancing diversity as a resource'* and an award for the development of good practices by enterprises.
- [77]. Another project managed by the Ministry of Labour is *'IntegRARsi – reti locali per l'integrazione dei richiedenti asilo e rifugiati'* (*Integrate – local networks for the integration of asylum seekers and refugees*). This project, born in the framework of the 'Equal Programme phase II', is implemented in partnership with the International Migration Organisation, ANCI (National Association of Italian Municipalities) and numerous municipalities and NGOs. It aims at "innovating the approaches and policies meant to fight discrimination and inequality in the labour market"¹⁰⁷.
- [78]. Also operative at national level is the *'CNA World'*, a service run by the National Confederation of Artisans and Small and Medium Enterprises, which provides consultancy on fiscal laws, credit and pension schemes to both immigrant and national entrepreneurs intending to hire migrant personnel.
- [79]. Following denunciations of the poor working conditions in the countryside of Capitanata, the territorial Council for immigration of the Prefecture of Foggia province promoted a project titled *'Non solo braccia'* (*Not just manual labourer*)¹⁰⁸. The project proposes to facilitate matching demand of manual workers with supply in the agricultural sector and networking between various territorial services in order to prevent situations of exploitation of immigrant labour.

¹⁰⁵ <http://www.escidalnero.it> (20.08.2007).

¹⁰⁶ Cfr. Unar (2007), *Week III of action against racism. 18-25 March 2007*, <http://www.governo.it> (20.08.2007).

¹⁰⁷ <http://www.integrarsi.anci.it/> (20.08.2007).

¹⁰⁸ In collaboration with various communes of the province, the Observatory for immigration of Foggia, Acli, Arci, Cgil, Confindustria, the Italian Farmers Confederation and a large number of different associations and cooperatives.

C.2. Education¹⁰⁹

C.2.1. New complaints bodies – differentiated data

- [80]. There was no evidence of new public or non-governmental bodies charged with recording or processing complaints.

C.2.2. Racism and discrimination (incidents and practices)

C.2.2.1. Brief overview

- [81]. With the exception of the UNAR Report¹¹⁰ that collects and classifies cases of racism and discrimination in various areas of Italian social life, racism and discrimination are not very often mentioned in official and unofficial documents on educational matters and projects, though instances of racist and discriminatory behaviours and language in schools are often reported in newspapers. Because of this pulverized picture, only one (exemplary and certainly not isolated) case is reported here¹¹¹: it concerns the decision of a local administration to give priority to Italian children applying for enrolment in childhood education institutions as against foreign children. Additionally, the statistical data on non-Italian students in Italian schools indicate that the official rule of enrolling them in the grade corresponding to their age is not always respected, and that their school delay grows significantly with age, school grade and level points to a partial inability on the part of the schools to meet their educational needs.
- [82]. The risk that intercultural education may incur into when it holds and disseminates a stereotypical view of other cultures has also been stressed by ethnographic research on Roma, Sinti and *Camminanti* while pointing out interesting changes within those groups¹¹²; again,

¹⁰⁹ Chapter written by Francesca Gobbo.

¹¹⁰ ENAR - European Network Against Racism (2007) *Fighting racism and promoting equal rights in the field of education*, Brussels: Enar.

¹¹¹ V. Giglioli (2007) 'Per il sindaco forzista i bambini non sono tutti uguali', in: *L'Unità* (27.07.2007), p. 1; V. Figlioli (2007) 'Liste all'asilo ai bambini immigrati meno punteggio', in: *L'Unità* (27.07.2007), p. 10.

¹¹² See L. Piasere (2007) 'Roma, Sinti e Camminanti nelle scuole italiane'; C. Saletti Salza (2007) 'Frequenza e profilo scolastico degli alunni rom xoraxané bosniaci a Torino'; S. Sidoti

the lack of educational initiatives for occupational nomads such as fairground and circus people has been strongly and repeatedly called to attention¹¹³.

- [83]. The 2006 UNAR Report¹¹⁴ presents the results of its activity for the prevention, intervention and monitoring of discriminatory and racist incidents, that are illustrated by chosen cases. UNAR highlights the only case of discrimination where it intervened in the educational sector (see C.2.2.3 below).

C.2.2.2. Statistical data and tables on racist or religiously motivated incidents

- [84]. Statistical data on discrimination in the educational sector are provided by UNAR in its annual reports. In 2006, UNAR recorded 11 cases of discrimination in education, 5 per cent of the total number of cases of which 2.3 per cent concerning school staff and 0.5 per cent regarding students¹¹⁵. In 2007, 5 episodes were reported to UNAR Contact Centre, on a total of 159 cases.¹¹⁶

C.2.2.3. Exemplary cases of discrimination

- [85]. 2006 UNAR report illustrates the situation with a case having to do with Italian families withdrawing their children from classes attended by an 'excessive' number of Roma and Sinti children. UNAR intervened as mediator between a pro Roma association, the school and the local administration in order to find an educationally fair solution.¹¹⁷

(2007) 'Scuole possibili, lungo la strada dei Caminanti di Noto'; S. Pontrandolfo (2007) 'Roma invisibili nel contesto scolastico di Melfi', in: F. Gobbo (ed) *Processi educativi nelle società multiculturali*, Rome: CISU.

¹¹³ F. Gobbo (2007) 'Alunni di passo? Le narrazioni delle insegnanti sulla scolarizzazione dei figli degli attrazionisti viaggianti', in: F. Gobbo (ed) *Processi educativi nelle società multiculturali*, Rome: CISU.

¹¹⁴ UNAR – National Office Against Racial Discrimination (2006) *Un anno di attività contro la discriminazione razziale*, Rome: Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri, Dipartimento per i Diritti e le Pari Opportunità.

¹¹⁵ UNAR – National Office Against Racial Discrimination (2006) *Un anno di attività contro la discriminazione razziale*, Rome: Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri, Dipartimento per i Diritti e le Pari Opportunità, p. 52.

¹¹⁶ UNAR (2007) *Dati parziali e provvisori relativi alle segnalazioni pervenute all'Unar nel periodo fra il 01/01/2007 e il 15/09/2007*, data provided on request of the NFP.

¹¹⁷ UNAR – National Office Against Racial Discrimination (2006) *Un anno di attività contro la discriminazione razziale*, Rome: Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri, Dipartimento per i Diritti e le Pari Opportunità, p. 64-65.

C.2.2.4. Restriction to access to education

- [86]. There is no data nor formal restriction of access to education, though the cases involving Roma and Sinti children attending what were defined as unofficially segregated schools provide an example of educational rights that are not met because of the ‘flight’ of local children from the schools.

C.2.3. The situation of migrants and minorities in education

C.2.3.1. Brief overview

- [87]. In its commitment to fight racism and promote equal rights in education, the ENAR Shadow Report on Italy¹¹⁸ highlights how national educational policy focuses mainly on acquisition of Italian language proficiency though from the beginning it placed great emphasis on intercultural education and anti-racism. The ENAR Report also points out how the rights of non-Italian pupils have been integrated into the 1998 Immigration Act, that states ‘the principle of equal treatment for foreigners in access to public services and places a duty on the ‘regions, provinces, municipal authorities and other local authorities’ to take measures aimed at eliminating obstacles’, promotes tolerance, welcomes linguistic and cultural diversity, indicates various educational initiatives and administrative measures.
- [88]. With regard to the so called ‘second generations’ or ‘one and half generation’, research has been conducted in different Italian provinces. Although ‘second generation’ children *proper* are still in childhood education or in primary schools at the most, the reason for paying attention to these young persons is that being born in Italy, or arriving when still very young, does make a difference in school success as measured by proficiency in the Italian language. In Bologna, the Regional School Office (*Ufficio Scolastico Regionale*) distributed a questionnaire in lower secondary schools with at least 10 per cent of foreign students and sampled 3801 students through interviews¹¹⁹. The findings indicate that the majority of foreign students live with both parents, with other relatives, or stay in touch

¹¹⁸ European Network Against Racism, *Fighting racism and promoting equal rights in the field of education*, April 2007, Brussels.

¹¹⁹ Comune di Bologna, Osservatorio sulle differenze (2006) *L'integrazione scolastica delle seconde generazioni di stranieri nelle scuole secondarie di primo grado della Regione Emilia Romagna*, October 2006.

with the latter. For a number of students (mostly from Pakistan and India) it was difficult to have Italian friends and thus they felt lonely. Many of them felt they were Italian (though legally it was not so), but felt Italians did not welcome them. Their self-esteem was low, though they aimed to do well in school and were warmly encouraged by their families. Yet negative results, and a rather negative self-evaluation, increase with the years. The Report's conclusion is that these students tend to be more similar to Italian students than the newly arrived ones. The latter risk school delay or failure to a higher degree than a second generation non-Italian youth.

- [89]. In Turin, research was carried out in 17 different schools¹²⁰; questionnaires, focus groups and unstructured interviews were used with teachers of foreign students and 'minors at risk', families and students. Researchers speak interchangeably of foreign and immigrant students to emphasize the condition of anyone who experienced migration, though they are aware and say that each term refers to a specific cluster of meanings (e.g., the expression 'foreign minors' can refer to: minors born in Italy to an immigrant couple; immigrant children arrived in Italy before schooling age; newly arrived immigrant adolescents; unaccompanied minors). Like the previously described survey, this too found that young foreign children usually consider themselves Italian but are considered 'foreigners' by their Italian classmates. This research stresses both teachers' and students' efforts toward inclusion and intercultural education, but also the personal difficulties and organizational obstacles each social actor meets.¹²¹

¹²⁰ Comitato oltre il razzismo (2006) *Concentrazione e dispersione differenziale degli allievi stranieri nelle scuole di Torino*, Turin: Comitato oltre il Razzismo; L. Luatti, M. La Mastra (eds) (2007) *Terzo rapporto sull'immigrazione in provincia di Arezzo*, Arezzo: Provincia di Arezzo.

¹²¹ In 2007 a number of ethnographic studies have deeply and amply documented changes in school and educational initiatives; a study carried out in multicultural childhood education institutions points out that an intercultural atmosphere is not achieved due to administrative constraints and teachers' professional uneasiness, while another one provides an innovative interpretation of school integration processes and constraints as experienced by Sikh youth. A third one has instead delved into the process of friendship ties' construction in an intercultural out-of-school institution.

See L. Naclerio (2007) *La scuola dell'infanzia nella società multiculturale*, PhD thesis, University of Turin. This research also presents examples of a positive intercultural educational environment and successful school-families relationship. See also F. Galloni (2007) *Modelli di successo in divenire. Il caso degli adolescenti sikh*, Doctor's degree thesis, University of Calabria; C. Costa (2007) *Sperimentare l'incontro. Etnografia di un centro aggregativi multiculturale a Torino*, Doctor's degree thesis, University of Turin.

C.2.3.2. Statistical data on participation and achievement in education

- [90]. During school year 2006/2007 the number of non-Italian school population continued to rise: statistical records as of July 2007¹²² indicate that in absolute numbers they were 407,143¹²³ and represented 5.5 per cent of the total school population, 6.7 per cent in primary school and 6.5 per cent in lower secondary school, while only 3.7 per cent in upper secondary school. Though school delay is high among non-Italian students, many of them enrol in school earlier. The statistical data on non-Italian students in Italian schools indicate that the official rule of enrolling them in the grade corresponding to their age is not always honoured, and that their school delay grows significantly with age and school grade and level points to the schools' inability to meet the pupils' needs.
- [91]. Data collected and published in September¹²⁴ and October¹²⁵ 2007 show a further increase in absolute numbers (501,494) and in percentage (5.6 per cent). According to these records, the percentage increase was higher than in the previous school year (18.1 per cent against +17.5 per cent in 2005/2006). The data also indicate an increase in the percentage of students enrolled in upper secondary schools as against last school year, namely +24.9 per cent, while the foreign primary school population rises to 6.8 per cent. Forty-one per cent of foreign students enrol in vocational schools. The Region with the highest percentage of non-Italian pupils remains Emilia Romagna (10.7 per cent), Mantova is the provincial capital with the highest percentage of non-Italian school population (14.0 per cent), and Milan is the regional capital with the highest percentage of non-Italian school population (14.2 per cent).
- [92]. The most represented national groups of non-Italian pupils were: Albanians (15.5 per cent) and Romanians (13.6 per cent), who are the fastest growing school population (+29.5 per cent compared to the previous school year)¹²⁶.

¹²² Ministry of Public Education (2007) *Notiziario sulla scuola primaria e secondaria di I e II grado. A.s. 2006-2007*, Rome, July 2007, available at: <http://www.pubblica.istruzione.it/> (12.09.2007).

¹²³ In primary schools, lower secondary schools and upper secondary schools.

¹²⁴ Ministry of Public Education (2007) *I numeri della scuola*, Rome, September 2007.

¹²⁵ Ministry of Public Education (2007) *Alunni con cittadinanza non italiana. Scuole statali e non statali. A.s. 2006/2007*, October 2007. On foreign minors in Italian society and schools see also Istituto degli Innocenti (2007) *I numeri italiani – Infanzia e adolescenza in cifre*, in: *Questioni e Documenti* 43, Florence: Istituto degli Innocenti.

¹²⁶ All statistical data, included those on University and life-long learning, are in Annex 6.

- [93]. [Figures on the participation rate of children of asylum seekers are not available.](#)
- [94]. With regard to the university, the most recent available data from the Ministry of University and Research refers to the academic year 2004-2005¹²⁷. They confirm the gradual increase of foreign students' enrolment in Italian universities (+ 66 per cent in the last 5 years), the persistent trend to enrol in medical school (24 per cent of the total of foreign university students in Italy) as against 13 per cent in the humanities and in social sciences. Most foreign students come from other EU countries, but a significant number come from Asia, while African students are mainly from Morocco and Cameroon. Additional data¹²⁸ indicate that there is a 5 per cent of foreign students in Doctoral courses, majority of them (over 25 per cent) come from EU countries but the non-EU ones are also many (about 22 per cent of the total foreign students' population).
- [95]. According to an OECD report¹²⁹ Italy does not attract a high number of international students (less than 2 per cent of them is enrolled in Italy). While there was an 80 per cent increase in foreign students' enrolment between 2000 and 2005, international students represent 2.2 per cent of the total enrolment in tertiary education institutions, placing Italy among the least internationalized countries¹³⁰. Unlike other reports, the OECD 2007 report states that there are 'no data available for Italy' with regard to 'challenges to schools and societies in integrating immigrants'.

C.2.3.3. Statistical data on segregation

- [96]. While there are no statistical data on segregation, the incidents reported in C.2.2.4 had been defined by the pro Roma association as a case of school segregation, resulting from the 'flight' of Italian children to other schools in the area.

¹²⁷ Ministero dell'Università e della Ricerca (2006) *L'Università in cifre*, Rome: Ministero dell'Università e della Ricerca.

¹²⁸ Ministero dell'Università e della Ricerca - Ufficio di Statistica (2007) *Notiziario statistico*, no. 10.

¹²⁹ OECD (2007) *Education at a Glance 2007*, available at: <http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag2007> (20.09.2007).

¹³⁰ Yet an increase in tertiary education foreign students is noticed in Caritas, Migrantes (2007) *Immigrazione, Dossier statistico 2007*, Rome: Idos.

C.2.3.4. Statistical data on support measures for migrant and minority children

- [97]. There is no statistical data on support measures for migrant and minority children.

C.2.3.5. Multicultural education and anti-racist education

- [98]. In the newly issued Curricular Indications for childhood education and primary schooling¹³¹, the curricula's educational philosophy emphasises the *person*: the individual pupil is a *unique* individual *also because of its cultural identity*. Since this statement is suited to every pupil, it is then clarified that the *structural* school enrolment of immigrants' children and adolescents provides classrooms with an opportunity for all. Thus teachers' *ad hoc* projects for recognising and promoting diversity, and for interaction and integration among pupils, must be complemented by dialogue on different religious beliefs, family ways, gender differences. The curricular indications reiterate the educational aims of previous ministerial documents: education for living together, enriched by acknowledgement of the value of students' different identities and cultural roots; future citizenship should be founded on the national values' cohesion and nurtured by diversity; families (especially migrant ones) are expected to be involved in their children's education. For immigrant parents, childhood education institutions may be the first opportunity to meet other families and build relations of trust within the new environment. But intercultural education indications appear limited and not very specific. Concerning childhood education, children speaking other languages, with different lifestyles and religions, and with different *features* are seen to 'open new horizons, prompt reactions, curiosity, concerns and feelings that should not be ignored', because of their importance for children's construction of their identity.
- [99]. In primary school, the *Curricular Indications* recommend teachers to remember how children's different cultural experiences shape their perceptions, feelings, the relation with their own body and the environment. Thus curricula must be designed from an intercultural education perspective and pay attention to children's cultural origins. In primary school curriculum, the various disciplines should provide children with the required competences. Some disciplinary areas (such as the Italian language, history) are concisely considered from the intercultural perspective: the contribution to Italian language by other

¹³¹ Ministry of Public Education (2007) *Indicazioni per il curricolo per la scuola dell'infanzia e per il primo ciclo dell'istruzione*, Rome, September 2007.

European and Mediterranean ones represents an ‘important resource for intercultural education’. In history it is recognized that the present social and cultural complexity provides teachers and pupils with the opportunity to learn about, and discuss, (1) human groups’ diversity and their original propensity to migrate and mix, (2) identity and diversity in present times, (3) the importance of dialogue. Present socio-cultural complexity is thus interpreted as the backdrop of the curriculum and the occasion to teach and learn about its various facets (socio-economic status, gender, social groups, religious affiliations, national identities, etc.).

C.2.3.6. Support and involvement of parents and communities

- [100]. As it is said in the above and below paragraphs, official statements on education stress families’ indispensable involvement in their children’s schooling.

C.2.3.7. Religious symbols

- [101]. There was no new development related to religious symbols in schools.

C.2.4. Good practice

- [102]. In a series of general objectives, guidelines and priorities, officially issued¹³² and funded by the Minister for Social Solidarity and the Minister for Rights and Equal Opportunity, both Ministers recognize the need to promote inclusion initiatives for the integration of immigrants and minorities in the receiving society. This document’s second area of intervention concerns foreign pupils: it states that their growing number in schools requires support and enhancement of their participation in the learning process, and their families’ involvement in it, especially since the gap in positive educational performance (as indicated by pupils being promoted to the grade following the one attended) between Italian and foreign students is widening at all school levels. Initiatives must be launched to promote foreign students’ school integration and success, reduce their ‘coping and dropping out’ behaviour, and ensure the participation of families, including Roma and Sinti families, so as to increase their children’s

¹³² Italy / Ministry of Social Solidarity, Ministry for Rights and Equal Opportunities / *Directive* (09.08.2007).

limited school attendance. The Ministers also mention that more and more foreign students suffer from bullying by their peers and from a general, diffused intolerance against diversity, including sexual orientation. As school is seen as the main agent of young peoples' and adults' cultural integration, their concern over immigrants' students' negative school results and their call for effective initiatives are understandable.

- [103]. Regarding the so called second generations, it is underlined that though non-Italian youth share many habits, expectations, competences and values with the local population, they suffer from social and occupational marginalization, lack of school success and prejudices. Thus *ad hoc* processes of social inclusion must be envisaged (1) to strengthen and acknowledge the value of the identity and cultures shared with parents and the wider immigrant group, and (2) to promote intercultural and intergenerational dialogue.
- [104]. The document's third area of concern is unaccompanied minors, whose growing number prompts the need for a national programme aimed at effective reception and social integration.
- [105]. Other urgent and relevant initiatives address the need to learn Italian language and the Italian Constitution so as to foster immigrants' knowledge of their rights and duties, and to familiarize Italian citizens with the migratory phenomenon and intercultural dialogue.

C.2.4.1. Policy initiatives

- [106]. In December 2006, the Ministry of Public Education issued an official statement aimed to give indications for the integration of foreign pupils and for intercultural education¹³³. After acknowledging (1) the recent increase of foreign pupils' enrolment in Italian schools as a structural aspect of the school system, (2) its uneven distribution across the country, (3) its growth at the upper secondary level as mostly concentrated in vocational and technical schools, (4) the number of schools and urban neighbourhoods with classes solely composed of foreign pupils, the Minister emphasizes that the last two points should be kept under observation and be the object of educational initiatives, since, from the beginning, Italian school system aimed at full integration of all pupils and chose intercultural education as an approach that can be used by all teachers and in the

¹³³ Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione (2006) *Documento generale di indirizzo per l'integrazione degli alunni stranieri e per l'educazione interculturale*, December 2006.

various subject matters. Intercultural education is further emphasized as the alternative to assimilation and to construction of bounded ethnic communities: by promoting heterogeneous classrooms it represents a viable, and original, Italian way toward integration. Such choice requires, *as a priority*, that school principals attend courses especially designed for learning about, and understanding, the changed school situation and educational goals¹³⁴. Administrative personnel and future teachers should also be prepared to meet and answer the different needs and wants of a diverse school population. *Ad hoc* courses should also be offered to teachers already in service. In line with the official perspective of 'school autonomy' and a 'bottom up' approach to educational aims, the Minister reiterates that the school community should mobilize itself around, and be responsible for, new educational initiatives. Among the indications given to address the changes and diversity of the school population, there are: teaching of Italian as second language whose competence can be attained through the indispensable cooperation of language facilitators, intercultural educators, language and cultural mediators; valuing of bilingualism and multilingualism (as cognitive assets supported by recognition of foreign pupils' languages of origin and cultural heritage). This document is also concerned with (1) the high number of drop outs and of adolescents being 'suspended among different worlds and cultures'; (2) the need for adult literacy courses; (3) curricula revision using an intercultural approach. The involvement and cooperation of Italian and foreign families is seen as indispensable to promote pupils' educational orientation and choices - a core recommendation stated in every ministerial document.

- [107]. In a Ministry of Public Education's official Statement for the year 2008¹³⁵, competence in Italian language and adult literacy programmes for EU and non EU immigrants, education for dialogue, mutual understanding and solidarity to diversely able students are stressed as central educational aims¹³⁶. Priorities are (1) 'education for living together and for a culture of welcoming' thanks to the Italian constitutional principles and (2) valuing of the different identities and cultural roots of every student': citizenship is thus seen as founded on social cohesion and national values that today are also nurtured by a greater diversity of experiences than in the past.

¹³⁴ See also Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione, Ufficio Scolastico per l'Emilia Romagna, Osservatorio nazionale per l'integrazione degli alunni stranieri e per l'educazione interculturale (2007) *'Head to Head'. Dirigenti scolastici a confronto. La formazione dei Dirigenti delle scuole a forte impatto migratorio*, National Seminar, Rimini, 17-19 May 2007.

¹³⁵ Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione (2007) *Atto di indirizzo del Ministro della Pubblica Istruzione per l'anno 2008*, 28th June 2007.

¹³⁶ See Ministero Pubblica Istruzione, Regione Veneto et al (2007) *Scuola e territorio. Gli studenti stranieri nella secondaria superiore. Problemi e prospettive*, National Seminar, Padua, March 2007.

- [108]. At this point it should be noticed that the theoretical frames through which the foreign school population is defined in official and non official documents are not consistent. Foreign adolescents are portrayed as ‘suspended among different worlds and cultures’ (a condition non-Italian adolescents might share with Italian ones), but also as part of a ‘cultural métissage’ (a problematic metaphor that has seldom been critically examined¹³⁷), and yet as having (presumably well defined) ‘cultural roots’ and ‘different identities’. These popular descriptions/interpretations of the changed school population try to name both the latter and the new schoolscape, but also introduce contradictory theories into intercultural education discourse that should instead be paid close attention to.
- [109]. On August 10, 2007, a government decree¹³⁸ was passed enacting Directive 2004/114/CE, concerning third country citizens’ conditions of admission into Italy for purposes of study, student exchange, unpaid apprenticeship or volunteer work. On October 2, 2007, the government decree came into force and has partly modified the 1998 Consolidated Text on immigration, by establishing that those who have a study permit from another EU country can enter Italy to pursue their studies or to complete them, without requiring an entry visa (but only within an EU or bilateral exchange programme with the person’s country of origin, or if the foreigner has been allowed a two year stay, for study purposes, in another EU country). Youth of 18 years of age can enter Italy to attend upper secondary schools or vocational courses; youth of at least 15, or 14, years of age can enter too if tutoring for the former and exchange programmes or cultural initiatives for the latter are provided. The 1998 Consolidated Text is also modified with regard to foreign university students’ possibility to enrol in a course of study different from the one they were originally enrolled in, provided the University authorizes the change. Furthermore, foreign students have the right to participate in university life as Italian students. Universities are responsible for removing obstacles to their participation. Foreign volunteers’ entry will be regulated by decree establishing their maximum number per year. The associations promoting the volunteer programme will vouch for them and covering their health insurance, travel and stay expenses, after which entry permit is applied for at the *Sportello Unico* (Unified

¹³⁷ See, for instance, F. Gobbo (2005) ‘Reflections on Contemporary Metaphors of Culture, Society and Individuals’, paper presented at ECER 2005 (Dublin Sept. 7-10, 2005); F. Gobbo (2006) ‘Metafore e quotidiana diversità’, in: *CEM Mondialità*, no. 5, May 2006, pp. 9-10 and no. 6, June-July 2006, p. 12; F. Gobbo (2008) ‘Sull’uso di alcune metafore in pedagogia interculturale’, in F. Gobbo (2008) (ed) *L’educazione al tempo dell’interculturalità*, Rome: Carocci (forthcoming).

¹³⁸ Italy / Legislative Decree no. 154 (10.08.2007) *Attuazione della direttiva 2004/114/CE, relative alle condizioni di ammissione dei cittadini di Paesi terzi per motivi di studio, scambio di alunni, tirocinio non retribuito o volontario.*

Desk) for immigration. Once the permit is given, the foreigner may come and apply for a stay permit¹³⁹.

C.2.4.2. Practical initiatives by civil society and government

- [110]. A Masters programme in '*Didattica della Shoah*' (Pedagogy of the Shoah) was inaugurated in January 2007 at University of Rome Three,¹⁴⁰ and a competition was also launched by the Ministry of Public Education on '*I giovani ricordano la Shoah*' (Youth Memory and the Shoah).
- [111]. The NGO CIES carried out a project on unaccompanied minors that resulted in a CD-Rom entitled '*Io vengo da Almarò*' (I am from Almarò), about children's countries of origin and their experience of migration¹⁴¹.
- [112]. Interestingly, young people belonging to immigrant families but who joined their family at a very young age or were born here and 'feel' Italian owing to participation in the schooling and university life, peer culture and involvement as 'interface' between local administration and immigrants have created associations and blogs through which they reach other young people like them and give voice to the growing feeling that they should be recognized as Italians¹⁴².
- [113]. In order to build interaction and mutual knowledge between foreign families and local ones, the Cariplo Foundation promoted '*Progetto Intercultura*' (Project Interculture), to support and enhance encounter of Italian students and families with foreign students and their families in Milan, Brescia and Mantova.¹⁴³

¹³⁹ See M. Noci (2007) 'Studenti stranieri, aumenta la mobilità', in: *Il sole24ore* (20.08.2007).

¹⁴⁰ See <http://host.uniroma3.it/master/didatticashoah> (20.09.2007).

¹⁴¹ See <http://www.almaro.org/> (20.09.2007).

¹⁴² See www.associna.it ; www.secondegenerazioni.it (20.09.2007).

¹⁴³ Fondazione Cariplo (2007) *Progetto Intercultura. Educazione e pari opportunità nell'apprendimento per i ragazzi stranieri*, available at: <http://www.ismu.org> (20.09.2007). Other initiatives are described in Annex 1.

C.3. Housing¹⁴⁴

C.3.1. New complaints bodies – differentiated data

- [114]. The National Office Against Racial Discrimination (UNAR) is the only public body that publishes data on discrimination in the housing sector, collecting them through its Contact Centre¹⁴⁵. There is no evidence of new public, non-governmental body or research institute that collects and analyses discrimination cases in this sector.
- [115]. As regards the collection of housing related data identifying ethnic and/or national origin and religious or faith community, in 2007 no legislative or administrative decisions were taken to change the existing legislation that prevents the collection of the so-called 'sensitive data'. The Authority for the Protection of Personal Data stated in a decision of January 2007¹⁴⁶ that the treatment of 'sensitive' data, in particular those relating to racial or ethnic origin, religious beliefs and sexual orientation, is unlawful, discriminatory and prejudicial to a person's dignity. This decision taken in the case of a real estate agency that collected the above 'sensitive' data to meet the needs of estate owners who would not want to rent their houses to non-EU citizens, homosexuals and Muslims. The authority blocked the collection of these data, carried out in violation of the provisions on equal treatment¹⁴⁷.

C.3.2. Racism and discrimination (incidents and practices)

C.3.2.1. Brief overview

- [116]. In the report on his visit to Italy, the UN Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism stressed that housing is one of the sectors in which discriminatory treatment is more evident. In particular, the report highlights the difficulties faced by foreign citizens in renting houses and the poor quality of housing, with apartments that are often sub-standard and overcrowded.

¹⁴⁴ Chapter written by Sara Cerretelli.

¹⁴⁵ See the paragraph 'Statistical data and tables on racist incidents'.

¹⁴⁶ Italy / Garante per la protezione dei dati personali / Decision (11.01.2007).

¹⁴⁷ According to Legislative Decree no. 196 (30.06.2003) – *Codice in materia di protezione dei dati personali*, personal data must be collected and treated respecting fundamental rights and liberties of the person concerned and his/her dignity. See also Legislative Decree 215/2003 that transposed Directive 2000/43/EC.

Particularly disturbing is the situation of foreign seasonal workers in the South of Italy: many of them live in abandoned buildings or in apartments lacking essential things like running water, electricity and bathrooms. According to this report, Roma and Sinti are the ethnic group facing the worst discrimination in housing: ‘up to one third of the Roma and Sinti population live segregated from the rest of the society in authorized or unauthorized camps in prefabricated houses or caravans, often in poor conditions and without security of tenure, access to drinking water, electricity, heating and sanitation, insulation and ventilation’¹⁴⁸.

- [117]. On 14th August 2007, three non-governmental organisations sent a letter to Italian and Romanian Prime Ministers urging them to intervene to stop the forced evictions of Romanian Roma in a number of localities in Italy, as well as the organized expulsion of Romanian Roma from Italy, apparently part of coordinated action by Italian and Romanian authorities. The letter expressed particular concern at the eviction of approximately 1,000 Romanian Roma from a settlement in Rome on 19th July 2007¹⁴⁹.

C.3.2.2. Statistical data and tables on racist incidents

- [118]. The only statistical data at national level concerning episodes of discrimination in housing were published by UNAR in its 2006 Annual Report. In the period covered, 12.4 per cent of the total number of cases recorded by the Contact Centre concerned the housing sector, of which 81.5 per cent regarded relationships with neighbours and 11.1 per cent rent conditions¹⁵⁰. Comparing the years 2005 and 2006, UNAR points out an increase of 25 per cent in the cases involving neighbourhood relations. Provisional data for 2007¹⁵¹ show that, on a total of 159 episodes reported to the Contact Centre, 23 concern housing (14.5 per cent).
- [119]. The operators of the Antidiscrimination Centre of Bolzano Province found some discriminatory advertisements in the local newspaper ‘Dolomiten’. In

¹⁴⁸ Human Rights Council (2007) *Report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racialdiscrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, Doudou Diène. Mission to Italy*, 27th February 2007.

¹⁴⁹ Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions (COHRE), European Roma Grassroots Organisations (ERGO) and OsservAzione - The Centre for Action Research against Roma and Sinti Discrimination (2007) *Letter to Mr Romano Prodi and Mr Calin Popescu Tariceanu*, available at: <http://www.osservazione.org/> (20.09.2007).

¹⁵⁰ UNAR (2006) *Un anno di attività contro la discriminazione razziale*, Rome: Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri – Dipartimento per le Pari Opportunità, pp. 56-57.

¹⁵¹ UNAR (2007) *Dati parziali e provvisori relativi alle segnalazioni pervenute all'Unar nel periodo fra il 01/01/2007 e il 15/09/2007*, data provided on request of the NFP.

these advertisements, house owners specify that their offers are only for ‘native’ (*Einheimische*) tenants¹⁵².

- [120]. A research report carried out in the Province of Parma on a sample of 180 foreign citizens¹⁵³ indicates that the search for houses and relationships with neighbours are two of the sectors in which the perception of discrimination is very high (82.3 and 65.2 per cent of interviewees respectively). The number of interviewees who actually suffered discrimination was lower, though considerably high: 64.4 per cent had suffered discrimination while trying to rent an accommodation and 40.9 per cent in interactions with neighbours.

C.3.2.3. Exemplary cases

- [121]. During the night of 10th August 2007, four Roma children aged between four and ten years died as fire burnt their hut under a motorway on the outskirts of Livorno in Tuscany. The incident sparked off a national debate on the widespread discrimination against Roma population and on their difficult living conditions. The Minister of Social Solidarity asked the local authorities to put in more funding for the integration of the Roma¹⁵⁴.
- [122]. On 12th April 2007, a wide protest took place in a district of the city of Milan with a high percentage of citizens of Chinese origin¹⁵⁵. The riot began when a Chinese woman was fined for illegally transporting goods in a private vehicle. Many Chinese shopkeepers and members of their families marched in the street complaining about racial discrimination against them. The episode roused a debate on the presence of ‘ethnic quarters’ in the Italian cities.
- [123]. In January 2007, fire destroyed a flat in Rome, killing a Bengali woman and her son. This tragedy drew media attention on housing conditions of migrants¹⁵⁶. The incident, caused by the bad conditions of the electrical installations in the apartment, revealed an extremely difficult housing situation, with 14 people living in two rooms and revealed the living conditions in one of the neighbourhoods with the highest percentage of migrants in Rome.

¹⁵² Provincial Observatory on Migrations (2007) *Centro di tutela contro le discriminazioni. Rapporto annuale 2006*, Bolzano: Osservatorio Provinciale sulle Immigrazioni, p. 37.

¹⁵³ Province of Parma – Councillorship for Social and Health Policies, COSPE (2007) *Tra razzismi quotidiani e discriminazioni istituzionali. La percezione della discriminazione tra gli immigrati nella Provincia di Parma*, DOS no. 5, April 2007.

¹⁵⁴ M.N. De Luca (2007) ‘Enti locali fermi sull’integrazione’, in: *La Repubblica* (12.08.2007), p. 7.

¹⁵⁵ E. Bonerandi (2007) ‘Milano, cinesi in rivolta, guerra con vigili e polizia’, in: *La Repubblica* (13.04.2007).

¹⁵⁶ ‘Rogo in casa, muoiono madre e figlio’, in: *Corriere della Sera* (13.01.2007).

- [124]. An on-line magazine for University students, *Studenti Magazine*, carried out an inquiry on problems faced by foreign students in finding accommodation.¹⁵⁷ Starting from the case of a Lebanese student, the magazine identified many cases of discrimination and conducted a small survey which revealed that 27 per cent of students accept foreign co-tenants only if they are from EU countries, while 30 per cent of students do not agree to share their apartments with foreigners. Another survey carried out among real estate agents showed widespread discrimination of non-Italian students.

C.3.2.4. Legal restrictions to access to housing

- [125]. The Consolidated Text on Immigration provides for the right of foreign citizens to have access to low rent public housing (ERP) under the same conditions as Italian citizens¹⁵⁸ but some regional laws and municipal regulations still contain unlawful and discriminatory provisions in the criteria used to determine the lists of the eligible. For example, the Regulations of Lombardy Region on low rent public houses is still used in spite of the same having been declared discriminatory and unconstitutional by the Regional Administrative Court (TAR) of Lombardy¹⁵⁹. The Regional Law of Piemonte provides that foreign citizens applying for low rent public houses must have had a regular work contract for at least three years but this requirement leaves many immigrants out of the lists of eligible applicants¹⁶⁰.
- [126]. For the first time in Italy, a Court ordered the confiscation of 16 houses, the owners of which had been condemned for renting them to immigrants without regular stay permits. The Court charged the offenders with exploitation of

¹⁵⁷ M. Scarlino (2007) 'Stranieri? No, grazie ...', in: *Studenti Magazine*, no. 12, October 2007. In 2007, a number of national newspapers carried out investigations on the housing difficulties of foreign citizens, denouncing the existence of very precarious situations, see i.e. L. Cimino (2007) "'Meglio vivere sul Tevere che affittare un letto'", in: *L'Unità* (12.05.2007); E. Radice (2007) 'Dormire a turno per 150 euro, il posto-cuscino degli immigrati', in: *La Repubblica* (30.01.2007); F. Morviducci (2007) 'Dormono dentro i tubi dei cantieri. Come topi', in: *La Nazione* (06.05.2007); L. Liverani (2007) 'Miraggio casa: disposti a tutto per un tetto', in: *L'Avvenire* (31.01.2007); 'La città degli invisibili', in: *La Stampa* (08.05.2007), p. 18.

¹⁵⁸ Italy / Legislative Decree no. 286 (25.07.1998). Art. 38, paragraph 6, states that 'legally resident foreigners have right of access, under the same terms as Italian citizens, to public housing and to support services provided by social agencies established for this purpose'.

¹⁵⁹ The Regional Regulations no. 5 (27.03.2006) states that the number of years of residence in a given municipality in the region is a determining factor for accessing low-rent public houses and requires at least five years residence to qualify to apply. For further details on the previous regulations and on the sentences see the National Annual Report 2006 and 2005 for Italy.

¹⁶⁰ Ires Piemonte (2007) *Immigrazione in Piemonte. Rapporto 2006*, Turin: Ires, p. 99.

irregular immigration, violation of the law on security of homes and fined each house owner 15,000 Euros¹⁶¹.

C.3.3. The situation of migrants and minorities in housing

C.3.3.1. Brief overview

- [127]. No relevant changes in the situation of migrants and minorities in housing at national level was noted in the reference period. Housing problems of immigrants remained serious due to three factors: widespread discrimination in the rent market against foreigners; a high percentage of people who own their houses and a low percentage of houses to rent; the fall in the number of low rent public houses and, as a consequence, the insufficient supply of houses for rent against the increasing rate of growth of the foreign population¹⁶². These conditions put 'pressure' on the housing market and produce an increase in housing costs and difficulties which affect Italian and migrant populations at different levels, often taking the form of exploitation, overcrowding and precarious conditions.
- [128]. In spite of all predictions, in 2007 estate prices did not fall, neither did costs of rents decrease. From 2000 to 2007, the cost of renting an apartment increased considerably by about 35 to 85 per cent depending on the city¹⁶³. Over the years, the reduction in the National Fund for Rents (reduced by about 41 per cent between 2000 and 2007) and the simultaneous increase in demand for houses to rent (+148 per cent in urban areas) has led to a remarkable reduction in the subsidy granted to each applicant family¹⁶⁴.
- [129]. The problem of the growing gap between rent and income levels produced an increase in eviction orders due to delays in payment. According to data published by the Ministry of Interior, in 2006, 43,395 eviction orders were

¹⁶¹ 'Sfruttamento dell'immigrazione, verdetto senza precedenti. La Lega elogia i giudici. Verona, case confiscate a chi le affitta ai clandestini', in: *Corriere della Sera* (25.09.2007).

¹⁶² For a complete overview of the housing situation in Italy see G. D'Alessio, R. Gambacorta (2007) 'L'accesso all'abitazione di residenza in Italia', in: *Banca d'Italia - Questioni di Economia e Finanza*, no. 9, July 2007. For an analysis of social housing see Scenari Immobiliari (2007) *Social housing in Europa e focus sull'Italia*, available at: <http://www.scenari-immobiliari.it/> (20.09.2007).

¹⁶³ Nomisma (2007) *La condizione abitativa in Italia. Fattori di disagio e strategie d'intervento*, Rome: Ministry of Infrastructures. See also Censis, Sunia, Cgil (2007) *Vivere in affitto*, Rome, 4th April 2007 and R. Serrano (2007) 'Il caro-mattone non perdona. Per comprare casa 20 anni di stipendio', in: *La Repubblica* (03.08.2007)

¹⁶⁴ Sunia (2007) *Il ciclo immobiliare e il mercato dell'affitto*, available at: <http://www.sunia.it> (20.09.2007).

issued, of which nearly 75 per cent were for rent arrears (in 1983 this proportion was only 13 per cent)¹⁶⁵.

- [130]. Though most foreigners continue to turn to the private rent market for housing, a number of studies confirm a trend we identified and highlighted in previous reports, namely the increase in the number of foreign house owners¹⁶⁶. A new report by *Scenari immobiliari* on immigrants and housing¹⁶⁷ highlights an increase of 19 per cent in the number of houses bought by foreigners from 2004 to 2006, with a further increase of 8.4 per cent expected for 2007. The researchers draw attention to the movement of migrants from big to small provinces, where prices are lower. About 64 per cent of apartments bought by immigrants require, partial or total renovation and in 2006 the average area of flats was 55 square meters. In 65 per cent of cases, migrant citizens decide to buy a house because it is too difficult to find an apartment to rent or because rents are too high compared to family incomes.

C.3.3.2. Statistical data and tables on the housing situation of migrants and minorities

- [131]. A recent research commissioned by the Ministry of Interior described the housing conditions of immigrants in Italy: 64 per cent of foreigners live in rented houses, 12.3 per cent live in their own houses, 11.3 per cent in a house belonging to relatives or friends, 8.3 per cent in their employer's house and 2.2 per cent have no fixed abode¹⁶⁸. House-sharing is widespread: 29 per cent of immigrants live with friends and/or relatives and 16.6 per cent with other persons. As regards the size of houses, foreigners' flats are on average smaller than those of Italians (75 square meters with 4.2 rooms against 103 square meters with 7.4 rooms).

¹⁶⁵ Nomisma (2007) *La condizione abitativa in Italia. Fattori di disagio e strategie d'intervento*, Rome: Ministry of Infrastructures, p. 12.

¹⁶⁶ A. Agustoni (2007) 'Living in a house, settling in a country', in: V. Cesareo (ed) *The 12th Italian report on migrations 2006*, Monza: Polimetrica; Nomisma (2007) *Primo rapporto sul mercato immobiliare 2007*, Press release, 22nd March 2007; Nomisma (2007) *Secondo rapporto sul mercato immobiliare 2007*, Press release, 13th July 2007; UPPI – Unione Piccoli Proprietari Immobiliari (2007) 'Compravendite sempre più multietniche sotto le Due Torri: quasi un proprietario su 10 è straniero', Press Conference, 4th May 2007.

¹⁶⁷ Scenari Immobiliari (2007) *Osservatorio nazionale immigrati e casa. Rapporto 2007*, Rome: Scenari Immobiliari. This research based on a survey of 620 real estate agencies on the national territory, interviewed between January and February 2007.

¹⁶⁸ Makno, Ministry of Interior (2007) *Una ricerca sociale sull'immigrazione*, Milan, July 2007. The research was conducted on a sample of 2,000 interviews, carried out between 26th March and 23rd April 2007.

- [132]. The housing situation of migrants and minorities is well described in some studies at local level¹⁶⁹. A detailed study of Lombardy Region highlights in particular the growing incidence of house owners among migrants, a great majority of people on rent alone or with relatives and, on the other hand, a decrease in the number of people who share accommodation with other immigrants. Moreover, in 2006 researchers recorded the lowest incidence of precarious housing since 2001: from accommodation at the workplace (5.5 per cent in 2006 against 7.2 per cent in 2001) to reception structures (0.8 per cent in 2006 and 4.0 per cent in 2001); from guesthouses and hotels (0.1 per cent in 2006 and 0.9 per cent in 2001) to improvised shelters (0.3 per cent in 2006, 0.9 per cent in 2001)¹⁷⁰.
- [133]. The housing situation of refugees and asylum seekers is illustrated in the annual report of the Protection System for refugees and asylum seekers (SPRAR), a project for the protection, reception and integration of asylum seekers and refugees consisting of a network of territorial projects managed by local authorities and associations. In 2006, 102 projects were activated and 2,428 lodging places were financed for a total of 5,347 beneficiaries. Among the specific services provided by the system, 5.7 per cent concerned access to housing¹⁷¹.
- [134]. There is no data, on a national scale, on the homeless, except for a direct survey (already cited in the previous reports) conducted in 2000 on people of 'no abode'¹⁷².

C.3.3.3. Segregation and neighbourhood integration

- [135]. The Ministry of Interior and the municipal authorities of Rome and Milan signed, on 18th May 2007, a "Security Pact" in the two cities, which contains, among other things, provisions on the transfer of Roma camps further away from the centre of both cities.¹⁷³ These provisions were strongly criticized by many organisations working in defence of Roma rights, denouncing it as

¹⁶⁹ See Cicsene (2007) *La casa in Piemonte. Note sul disagio abitativo*, available at: <http://www.sicet.it/> (20.09.2007); Caritas Roma (2007) *Osservatorio romano sulle migrazioni. Terzo Rapporto*, Rome: Idos.

¹⁷⁰ G.C. Blangiardo (ed) (2007) *L'immigrazione straniera in Lombardia. La sesta indagine regionale*, Milan: Franco Angeli.

¹⁷¹ Anci, Censis (2007) *Il sistema di protezione per richiedenti asilo e rifugiati. Secondo rapporto annuale anno 2006*, Rome: Censis.

¹⁷² Zancan Foundation (2000) 'Indagine sulle persone senza dimora', in: Commissione di indagine sull'esclusione sociale (2000) *Rapporto sulle politiche contro la povertà e l'esclusione sociale*, Rome, 17th July 2000.

¹⁷³ Ministry of Interior (2007) *Patti per la sicurezza: firmati a Roma e Milano gli accordi tra governo ed enti locali per contrastare la criminalità*, Press Release, available at: <http://www.interno.it> (21.05.2007)

deliberately creating “ghettoes” and aggravating the segregation of the Roma in these two cities¹⁷⁴.

- [136]. In 2007, research and studies on the housing conditions of migrant and ethnic minorities didn't describe specific patterns of spatial segregation. Some studies in 2006 analysed changes that occurred in recent years in big cities and areas with the high concentration of non-EU immigrants¹⁷⁵. Researchers didn't identify 'White Flight' phenomena in the Italian cities.

C.3.4. Good practice

C.3.4.1. Policy initiatives

- [137]. The Minister for Social Solidarity and the Minister for Rights and Equal Opportunities issued a Directive on social inclusion of immigrants¹⁷⁶. Housing is identified in the directive as a priority sector for integration measures because it represents a primary sector of great impact on other dimensions of integration, given that discriminatory practices, stereotypes and prejudices hamper immigrants' and minorities' search for houses to rent. Following the Directive, the Ministry of Social Solidarity issued a call for proposals setting aside a fund of 17 millions euros for social housing initiatives for migrants and minorities and 3 millions euros for the access to housing for Roma and Sinti populations¹⁷⁷.

¹⁷⁴ ERRC – European Roma Rights Centre, Osservazione (2007) *Forced eviction of more than 10,000 Roma Announced in Italy*, Letter, 23rd May 2007, available at: <http://www.errc.org> (15.09.2007). For a detailed overview on the conditions of Roma settlements in Milan see M. Ambrosini, A. Tosi (eds) (2007) *Vivere ai margini. Un'indagine sugli insediamenti rom e sinti in Lombardia*, Milan: ISMU Foundation, pp. 69-204, available at: <http://www.ismu.org/> (20.09.2007).

¹⁷⁵ See the Italian National Annual Report 2006, par. 2.4.3. See also Agustoni, A. (2006) “Abitare e insediarsi”, in: ISMU Foundation (2006) *Undicesimo rapporto sulle migrazioni 2005*, Milan: Franco Angeli; Novak, C. (2006) *Migranti nelle città: quartieri ghetto, dinamiche abitative e politiche della casa*, Working paper *Crocevia*, 23rd March 2006.

¹⁷⁶ Italy / Ministero della Solidarietà Sociale, Ministero per i Diritti e le Pari Opportunità / Directive (09.08.2007).

¹⁷⁷ Italy / Ministero della Solidarietà Sociale / Decree (12.09.2007).

- [138]. In order to face housing emergency in urban areas, Parliament passed a law¹⁷⁸ granting 8 months postponement of the execution of eviction orders for particularly disadvantaged tenants. Among other things, the law provides also for the drafting of a national programme on low rent social housing¹⁷⁹, based on suggestions from the consultative group on housing policies. The group, that ended its activity in May 2007, was the first occasion for discussion among national, regional and local authorities¹⁸⁰ after several years. Together with other social actors and various bodies working in the housing sector, it tried to identify resources and financial, fiscal and legal instruments in support of new housing policies at national and regional levels¹⁸¹.
- [139]. In May 2007, CNEL (*Consiglio Nazionale dell'Economia e del Lavoro* – National Economic and Labour Council) proposed a bill¹⁸² aimed at creating a pilot national fund to promote, in collaboration with the regions, the creation and/or the strengthening of non-profit agencies for social housing. The main objectives of these agencies will be to increase low rent housing stock, housing intermediation and management of services aimed at promoting the housing integration of the most disadvantaged segments of the population.

C.3.4.2. Practical initiatives by civil society and government

- [140]. Also in 2007, associations, municipalities and cooperative societies continued to carry out a number of local initiatives aimed at facilitating access to housing by migrants and minorities¹⁸³. These initiatives can be considered as good practices, both for the quality of the activities and the possibility to turn them into sustainable and repeatable models. Due to lack of resources, these initiatives are still insufficient to meet the needs of the foreign population.

¹⁷⁸ Italy / Law, no. 9 (08.02.2007) *Interventi per la riduzione del disagio abitativo per particolari categorie sociali*. See also Ministry of Social Solidarity (2007) *Avvio del processo di programmazione strategica per l'anno 2007 – Individuazione delle priorità politiche* and Presidency of the Council of Ministers – Strategic Analysis Unit for Governmental Policies (2007) *Le politiche abitative in Italia. Ricognizione e ipotesi di intervento*, available at:

http://www.attuazione.it/adon/files/politiche_abitative.pdf (15.09.2007).

¹⁷⁹ Moreover, art. 1, par. 1154 of Law no. 296 of 27th December 2006 (Financial Act 2007) provides for the funding (30 millions Euros for 2008 and 2009) of the extraordinary plan for public subsidized housing.

¹⁸⁰ The group included the Ministries of Infrastructures, Social Solidarity, Youth Policies, Family Policies, Economy and the State-Regions Conference.

¹⁸¹ Ministry of Infrastructures (2007) *Tavolo di concertazione generale sulle politiche abitative*, Rome, 16th May 2007, available at: <http://www.sunia.it/> (11.06.2007).

¹⁸² CNEL – National Council for Economy and Employment (2007) *Disegno di legge relativo alla 'Istituzione delle Agenzie territoriali per l'abitare sociale'*, 30th May 2007.

¹⁸³ For a detailed analysis of the projects on housing see Censis (2005) *Le politiche abitative degli immigrati in Italia*, Rome, November 2005.

Below are some examples of projects started or active in 2007: '*Casa senza frontiere*' (House without borders), a housing support project for foreign families; '*Lo.C.A.Re.*', service centre of the Municipality of Turin created to facilitate matching supply with demand of houses on rent; '*Casa in vista*' (House in sight), project aimed at reducing housing difficulties through the renovation of apartments in bad conditions. Also worth mentioning is '*Villaggio della speranza*' (Village of hope), self-building project for Sinti families and a national conference on self-building experiences, promoted the Ministry of Social Solidarity¹⁸⁴.

¹⁸⁴ See Annex 1.

C.4. Health and social care¹⁸⁵

C.4.1. Complaints bodies – differentiated data

- [141]. As part of the activities within its remit, the National Office Against Racial Discrimination (UNAR) collects and analyses instances of discrimination reported to it, classifying them into homogenous categories. The health sector is one of the areas it examines and UNAR is the only public body that records episodes of discrimination in this sphere.
- [142]. There are no non-governmental organisations that collect and/or record similar data. Despite knowledge of discriminatory behaviour against migrants, intervention by the NGOs and associations in the health sector largely consists of direct initiatives (including legal measures in the most serious cases) which almost always imply contacting the health services and/or workers responsible for the discrimination and complaining about the case, without, however, recording cases or monitoring measures taken thereafter.
- [143]. The limited number of cases and the short period of time considered, hamper analysis and inference of a more general nature and this also applies to quantitative estimates of the actual incidence of discrimination cases and their evolution over time. Furthermore, the way in which the data is supplied, does not facilitate understanding whether discrimination is linked to ethnic/racial bias, religion or other motives.
- [144]. The issue of discrimination in health and social services, however, has been and still is the object of numerous reports and complaints¹⁸⁶ by

¹⁸⁵ Chapter written by Alberto Tassinari.

¹⁸⁶ See also: VV.AA. (2007) *Fragilità sociale e tutela della salute: dalle disuguaglianze alla corresponsabilità*, Rome: Italian National Institute of Health; A. Pullini, L. Cipolla, (2006) *La salute della donna immigrata in Lombardia*, Milan: ISMU Foundation; Ministry of Social Solidarity (2006) *Rapporto nazionale sulle strategie per la protezione sociale e l'inclusione sociale 2006-2008*, Rome: Ministry of Social Solidarity; Caritas Italy, UNICEF (2005) *Uscire dall'Invisibilità, Bambini ed adolescenti di origine straniera in Italia*, Rome: UNICEF; VV.AA. (2004) "Dal pregiudizio alla reciprocità, Documento finale dell'VIII Consensus Conference su temi sanitari dell'Immigrazione", in: VV.AA. (2006) *Atti del IX Consensus Conference sull'immigrazione-VII Congresso Nazionale Simm Per una salute senza esclusione*, Palermo: Sicilian Region; VV.AA. (2006) *Atti del IX Consensus Conference sull'immigrazione-VII Congresso Nazionale Simm Per una salute senza esclusione*, Palermo: Sicilian Region. For extensive information on the state of health of immigrants, see also: A. Todisco, G. Gini, M.P. Volpini (2004) *Atti dei Workshop: Immigrazione, salute e partecipazione – Aspetti critici e nuove prospettive operative*, Rome: Italian National Institute of Health/Italian National Institute of Health.

various groups and NGOs who raise the issue, as one of the most salient and recurrent issues for public debate. The contents of the final document of the 2004 VIII Consensus Conference on health matters in Immigration¹⁸⁷ can be seen as having a general value. It states that: 1) there is a need to monitor the level of implementation of existing legislation so as to reduce abuse of power which could lead to uncertainties and exclusions, given the large number of complaints about often unfounded bureaucratic bottlenecks, which hinder foreign citizens from registering with the national health services despite having the right to do so; 2) the existence of structures (in local health units, hospitals) where difficulties in accessing services persist due to bureaucratic, organisational, and behavioural factors which make it imperative that a new system for organising these services be devised, as well as the need to pay more attention to the condition of foreigners.

- [145]. Since women have more frequent recourse to health services than men,¹⁸⁸ it can be argued that they are more frequently victims of discrimination than men – as some research would seem to suggest¹⁸⁹ – although a lack of relevant data makes it difficult to have an accurate picture of the situation.

C.4.2. Racism and discrimination (incidents and practices)

C.4.2.1. Brief overview

- [146]. Identifying discrimination in the health and social services is not without its peculiar difficulties, since that which may appear to be discrimination might in fact be due to inefficiencies in the system, incompetence on the part of some operators or even a result of cultural distance between foreign patients and medical and paramedical staff.

¹⁸⁷ Taken up again at the IX Consensus Conference in 2006.

¹⁸⁸ Particularly for pregnancy and labour-related reasons. In particular see: Ministry of Health (various years) *Il ricovero ospedaliero degli stranieri in Italia-Rapporto statistico*, Rome: Ministry of Health; ISTAT (2005) *Compendio del Servizio Sanitario Nazionale*, Rome: ISTAT.

¹⁸⁹ See: VV.AA. (2007) “La salute materno-infantile degli stranieri e l’accesso ai servizi-Analisi quali-quantitativa nel territorio cesenate”, in: *Quaderni acp 2007*, 14(2), Cesena, pp. 56-60; VV.AA. (2006) *Promozione della salute materno-infantile della popolazione immigrata nella regione Marche*, Ancona: Agenzia Regionale Sanitaria [Regional Health Board], typewritten.

These factors hamper and/or limit full access to health services by immigrants but are not necessarily intentionally discriminatory¹⁹⁰.

- [147]. Consistent with the findings by other sources, the UNAR data¹⁹¹ reveals that the main difficulties encountered by foreigners tend to be of a bureaucratic nature and relate to accessing second level services, as well as the interface with medical and paramedical staff.¹⁹² Sometimes demands for additional requisites are made, over and above those required of Italians.
- [148]. Reports from other sources tend to be very partial and fragmentary¹⁹³ and often local, making it difficult to have a clear and broad overview. Besides highlighting the differences in situations and interventions¹⁹⁴ between territories, available research almost invariably tends to focus more on critical aspects related to immigrants' health rather than on analysing and defining discriminatory practices. At the best, they identify the causes of such discriminatory practices without specifying, with few exceptions, the most frequent types. It can often be observed that many foreigners have difficulty also in identifying discrimination 'correctly' and confuse it with instances of bad healthcare service delivery affecting also the local population, or associated and overlapping critical aspects which point to a general state of fragility in the foreign population with regard to health, but which are not always traceable and/or attributable to discriminatory behaviour.

¹⁹⁰ See in particular VV.AA. (2001) *Health for All. All in health*, Perugia: ALISEI; VV.AA. (2004) 'Centro di Osservazione sulla discriminazione della Provincia di Parma. I cittadini stranieri e l'accesso ai servizi' in: VV.AA., *Gli immigrati nella provincia di Parma*, Parma. Among the latest publications see also: Iismas – Istituto Internazionale Scienze Mediche Antropologiche e Sociali (2007) *Servizi sanitari e discriminazione razziale. Strumenti e pratiche di prevenzione e contrasto della discriminazione razziale nell'accesso all'assistenza medica*, Rome, to be published.

¹⁹¹ For a complete picture, see the tables set out in Annex 8 and: UNAR (2007) *Alcune considerazioni in ordine alle discriminazioni razziali subite dagli stranieri e dagli extracomunitari nell'accesso ai servizi sanitari, al trattamento ed alla cura della salute*, a preliminary draft provided at the request of the National Focal Point.

¹⁹² In the course of their work, these people often resort to expressions or attitudes that may not be racist in content but are nevertheless humiliating.

¹⁹³ See in particular: VV.AA. (2001) *Health for All. All in health*, Perugia: ALISEI; VV.AA. (2004) 'Centro di Osservazione sulla discriminazione della Provincia di Parma. I cittadini stranieri e l'accesso ai servizi' in: VV.AA., *Gli immigrati nella provincia di Parma*, Parma: Province of Parma; VV.AA. (2002) *Immigrati, salute e sanità*, Bologna: Observatory on Immigration – Province and Municipality of Bologna; VV.AA. (2007) 'La salute materno-infantile degli stranieri e l'accesso ai servizi. Analisi quali-quantitativa nel territorio cesenate', in: *Quaderni acp 2007*, 14(2), Cesena, pp. 56-60; Médecins Sans Frontières (2005) *I frutti dell'ipocrisia. Storie di chi l'agricoltura la fa. Di nascosto*, Rome: Médecins Sans Frontières.

¹⁹⁴ In many health structures, for example, no linguistic mediation service is provided and it is by no means easy to track down subject matter in other languages, although this has been available for some years in other territories.

- [149]. Available literature suggests three major factors that may lead to discriminatory behaviour: 1) obstacles and impediments of a legal and administrative nature; 2) poor or lack of information and communication; 3) negative behaviour by some health workers.
- [150]. Research carried out by an NGO¹⁹⁵ examines one of the most critical areas in health services for migrants, that of mothers and children. It highlights the presence of a series of “glitches” that systematically hinder normal access to health services and these include complexity of procedures, the role of the personal doctor, opening times that conflict with working hours, waiting lists for certain services that are often excessively lengthy. These sorts of problem prefigure a malfunctioning of the system rather than actual discrimination. It is mostly in the interpersonal relationships and interaction between health workers and migrants, particularly at the early stages of their registering with the National Health Service [*Servizio Sanitario Nazionale* - SSN] that cases of discriminatory attitudes can occur. In some cases, discourteous behaviour has been reported as well as refusal to provide a given service to people on grounds of their nationality, and hostile or offensive attitudes towards foreign patients at the counter or during medical consultations have been reported too.
- [151]. A Report by the *Discrimination Monitoring Centre*¹⁹⁶ in Parma focuses on access to health services in particular. Besides highlighting the total lack of information materials translated into other languages, particular emphasis is put on the doctor/migrant patient relationship and the fact that the existence of linguistic barriers¹⁹⁷ and lack of information could compromise the provision of adequate health services.
- [152]. The report offers some suggestions on how to counter discriminatory acts and foster the kind of reception and treatment that will enable foreign patients to enjoy the same opportunities as other patients¹⁹⁸. These include: 1) encouraging greater integration of foreign health workers into the national health service¹⁹⁹; 2) networking with

¹⁹⁵ VV.AA. (2001) *Health for All. All in health*, Perugia: ALISEI.

¹⁹⁶ VV.AA. (2004) ‘Centro di Osservazione sulla discriminazione della Provincia di Parma. I cittadini stranieri e l’accesso ai servizi’ in: VV.AA., *Gli immigrati nella provincia di Parma*, Parma: Province of Parma.

¹⁹⁷ See also: A. Tassinari (2004) *Maternità ed immigrazione: l’esperienza di due ospedali fiorentini*, Florence: Tuscan Region.

¹⁹⁸ VV.AA. (2006) *Esperienza migratoria, salute e disuguaglianze*, Rome: Italian National Institute of Health/Italian National Institute of Health; S. Geraci (2005) ‘La sfida della medicina delle migrazioni’, in: *Immigrazione Dossier Statistico Caritas 2005*, Rome: Nuova Anterem, pp. 179-188.

¹⁹⁹ M.A. Bernardotti (2006) *Sindacati e discriminazione razziale nella sanità italiana: il caso degli infermieri*, Rome: Ediesse; Caritas-Migrantes-Società Italiana di Medicina delle

voluntary organisations with specific experience in the sector and with migrant associations in the territory; 3) specific training on and use of ethnic minority language interpreters; 4) greater flexibility in opening hours of services; 5) use of multilingual staff, taking into account gender-specific needs of some users and integrated working (information and orientation, reception, social services and health).

C.4.2.2. Statistical data and tables on racist incidents

- [153]. According to UNAR²⁰⁰ data for the two years 2005 and 2006, cases of discrimination against migrants in the health sector reported to its toll-free number decreased from 14 cases (representing 5 per cent of all recorded discriminatory acts) in 2005 to 5 cases (2.2 per cent of the total) in 2006²⁰¹. In 2007²⁰², UNAR recorded 2 cases out of 159 as at mid-September.

C.4.2.3. Exemplary cases

- [154]. At the *Central Hospital* in Foggia non-EU foreign women giving birth there were required to procure from their Embassies and submit to the municipal authorities, a document confirming their legal 'capacity' to recognise their own natural babies. Failure to meet this requirement within ten days from birth carried as penalty the newborn baby being entrusted to the custody of a third party as foster parent. No other municipality nor hospital in the country was known to adopt such a procedure. Although the Ministry of the Interior issued circulars stating that no document was needed from the country of origin in such circumstances, and the national race/ethnicity equality body (UNAR) intervened pointing out that the practice amounted to unlawful discrimination, the Registrar of births in Foggia went on applying the same procedure, leading to as many as a dozen babies being taken away from their natural mothers and entrusted to foster parents²⁰³.

Migrazioni (2006) *Gli infermieri immigrati nella sanità italiana: un ulteriore apporto dopo l'assistenza nelle famiglie*, Rome: Idos.

²⁰⁰ UNAR (2005) *Un anno di attività contro la discriminazione razziale – Rapporto 2005*, Rome: Presidency of the Council of Ministers – Equal Opportunities Department; UNAR (2006) *Un anno di attività contro la discriminazione razziale – Rapporto 2006*, Rome: Presidency of the Council of Ministers – Rights and Equal Opportunities Department.

²⁰¹ From December 2005 to mid 2007, altogether there were 21 events recorded as pertinent cases of discrimination in the health sector out of a total of 55.

²⁰² UNAR (2007) *Dati parziali e provvisori relativi alle segnalazioni pervenute all'Unar nel periodo fra il 01/01/2007 e il 15/09/2007*, data provided to the NFP on request.

²⁰³ 'A Foggia discriminate le partorienti stranieri', in: <http://www.stranieriinitalia.it/> (04.10.2006)

- [155]. An Eritrean woman whose application for asylum was rejected, became pregnant and decided to terminate the pregnancy. After several appointments in a hospital, she was told that she needed two witnesses, in possession of valid papers, to confirm her identity and age. By the time she had managed to contact workers from Médecins Sans Frontières and they took her to the same hospital to point out that their request was absolutely unlawful, the woman had already entered the third month of pregnancy and so could no longer undergo a legal voluntary termination of pregnancy²⁰⁴.
- [156]. A young Sudanese boy awaiting the outcome of his asylum application got injured while working without a residence permit. He was twice refused treatment by a hospital because he did not have a passport and so, according to the health worker, could not be granted temporary access to treatment. Only the intervention of Médecins Sans Frontières activists on the health authorities made it possible for the young man to eventually receive the treatment he needed²⁰⁵.

C.4.2.4. Additional information

- [157]. The Unified Text on Immigration provides that all legally resident foreigners in the national territory are obliged to register with the National Health Service (SSN) under the same conditions and rights as Italian citizens. The said obligation applies also to detainees, whether legally or illegally present in the country, in prison or in other type of custody.
- [158]. Foreigners who do not have residence permit have right to treatment as outpatients or if admitted for urgent and necessary, even if continuous treatment for illness or injury. Besides, the following are guaranteed: the protection of pregnancy and motherhood; children's health, vaccinations, international prophylaxis and prophylaxis, diagnosis and cure of infectious diseases. Access to the above is subjected to the local health unit issuing an identification code called STP (temporarily present foreigner) which is valid throughout the national territory.
- [159]. There are numerous legal obstacles that hinder and limit access to health services²⁰⁶ and they are often the result of legislation that is not sufficiently clear and so leaves ample margins for discretionary interpretations.

²⁰⁴ Case reported by operators from Médecins Sans Frontières.

²⁰⁵ Case reported by operators from Médecins Sans Frontières.

²⁰⁶ A. Oriti (2007) *Accesso alle cure degli stranieri presenti in Italia*, Rome: Médecins Sans Frontières-Missione Italia.

- [160]. The major obstacles legally resident foreigners encounter are: 1) requests by many local health units for additional documentation that is not required by law in order to issue health cards; 2) linking, by local health authorities, the period of validity of registration with the national health service to that of the residence permit, in spite of repeated clarifications by the central government that such registration remain valid even during renewal of residence permits.
- [161]. Immigrants without legal title to stay are affected by the following: 1) often health workers ask for passports in order to issue them with the STP identification codes, in violation of current legislation;²⁰⁷ 2) some hospitals demand that two witnesses be present to attest to the age of undocumented women requesting voluntary termination of pregnancy. This procedure is absolutely not prescribed by law; information provided by undocumented foreign women should be accepted, unless doctors have very good reasons to believe that they may be underage, in which case medical examinations can be carried out in order to define the situation.

C.4.3. The situation of migrants and minorities in health

C.4.3.1. Brief overview

- [162]. Available data on health and social care show that it is the fragile social conditions many immigrants live in that is the root cause of most of the diseases affecting them. Although there are broad variations, most of the health-related difficulties faced by migrants and which are more pronounced for undocumented ones, are largely due to poor reception and integration policies²⁰⁸. The main risk factors, which largely affect the health of migrants, can mainly be ascribed to: conditions of poverty, work-related problems, psychological stress and level of access to health services²⁰⁹.

²⁰⁷ There is in fact no requirement of proof of identity in order to issue the STP identification codes, a declaration of personal details is sufficient; should immigrants request anonymity, there is provision for the codes to be issued without specifying name and surname.

²⁰⁸ See also, in addition to the texts already cited, the following reports: Caritas/Migrantes (various years) *Dossier Statistico Immigrazione*, Rome: Anterem; A. Morrone (2004) *Salute e società multiculturale* available at: <http://www.iismas.it/ss/ss.htm> (24.09.2007); Ministry of Employment and Social Security, Ministry of Social Solidarity, Ministry of Health (2006) *Rapporto nazionale sulle strategie per la protezione sociale e l'inclusione sociale*, Rome.

²⁰⁹ In particular: inadequate housing, overcrowding, lack of hygiene, poor or unbalanced diet, unemployment or under-employment, difficulties in interpersonal relationships and socialising, distance from family or lack of physical and affective support, cultural uprooting,

Literature on the subject, which is sufficiently broad and wide-ranging, identifies four key areas²¹⁰.

- Infectious diseases, AIDS and TB. The problem of infectious and parasitical diseases is closely linked with the conditions of health and hygiene in which some immigrants live. This is particularly true for TB. For both AIDS and TB, the number of foreigners affected continues to grow, contrary to the incidence of these same diseases among Italians²¹¹.
- Traumatism. The issue of traumatism (and poisonings) brings to mind the more general question of accidents in the workplace, which are among the most urgent and serious issues in view of their frequency and commonness²¹².
- Reproductive and child health. The area of reproductive and child health alone accounts for one third of hospital admissions of foreign citizens. In this context, there is a fast-growing trend towards voluntary interruption of pregnancy by migrant women, in sharp contrast to the situation of Italian women. Given the number of migrant women involved and their often tender ages the topic poses a real threat to their reproductive health of foreign women²¹³.

communication and social exclusion problems, climate differences, etc. However, it should be pointed out that many of these risk factors can also be observed in the living conditions of not entirely marginal strands of the Italian population.

²¹⁰ Ministry of Health (various years) *Il ricovero ospedaliero degli stranieri in Italia-Rapporto statistico*, Rome: Ministry of Health; ISTAT (2005) *Compendio del Servizio Sanitario Nazionale*, Rome: ISTAT. See also: G. Baglio (2005) 'La donna immigrata in Italia', a paper presented at the conference *L'interruzione volontaria di gravidanza tra le donne straniere*, Rome, 15.12.2005; VV.AA. (2006) *La salute e i servizi per la popolazione straniera in provincia di Bologna*, Bologna: Observatory on Immigration.

²¹¹ VV.AA. (eds.) (2006) *Infezione da HIV, AIDS e popolazioni migranti: quali possibili interventi in ambito psico-socio sanitario*, conference papers Italian National Focal Point 17.11.2004, Rome: Italian National Institute of Health; Italian National Institute of Health; VV.AA. (2005) *Casi di AIDS diagnosticati in Italia tra i cittadini stranieri (1982-2000)*, Rome: Italian National Institute of Health; Italian National Institute of Health; VV.AA. (2006) *Epidemiologia della tubercolosi in Italia (anni 1995-2005)*, Rome: Ministry of Health; S. D'Amato (2007) *La tubercolosi in Italia: il ruolo della prevenzione*, Rome: Ministry of Health.

²¹² See in particular: the INAIL Annual Reports and the INAIL Regional Annual Reports, available on the www.inail.it website.

²¹³ VV.AA. (2006) *L'interruzione volontaria di gravidanza tra le donne straniere in Italia*, Rome: Italian National Health Institute; G. Bona, M. Zaffarano (2005) 'Diversità accoglienza integrazione del bambino immigrato' and G. Corsello, M. Giuffrè (2005) 'Malformazioni congenite tra i neonati da genitori stranieri', papers presented at the Conference *Il ben-essere degli immigrati tra Assistenza ed integrazione: Modelli ed esperienze a confronto*, Milan, 27.05.2005; VV.AA. (2005) *Lo stato di salute della popolazione in Piemonte*, Turin: Piedmont Region; L. Lombardi (2004) *Donne immigrate e salute riproduttiva*, Working Papers of the Department of Social and Political Studies at the University of Milan, Milan; A. Pullini (2007) *La salute della donna immigrata in Lombardia - Rapporto 2006*, Milan: ISMU Foundation; VV.AA. (2006) *Promozione della salute materno-infantile della popolazione immigrata nella regione Marche*, Ancona: Agenzia Regionale Sanitaria [Regional Health Board], typewritten.

- The social and health conditions of some of the groups most at risk, such as Roma, refugees, etc. The specific conditions of the Roma should be underlined here because their social and health conditions are particularly bad. Equally worthy of attention is the emerging problem of drug and alcohol addiction among segments of the migrant population. Especially among young people, these problems are rapidly and steadily growing, and there is little or no data on the extent of the phenomenon²¹⁴.

[163]. In spite of the preceding, accessibility by migrants to health services and consequent improvements in their health conditions²¹⁵ is increasing partly due to more inclusive measures introduced in the last year and partly due to the willingness of some local administrators and health officers to take responsibility for the health of all residents, irrespective of nationality. One area where such a change is evident is that of reproductive health through regional and local initiatives.

C.4.3.2. Statistical data and tables on relevant health and social care issues

[164]. See Annex 8.

C.4.4. Good practice

C.4.4.1. Policy initiatives

[165]. In an important and new policy measure the Ministry of Health set up in December 2006 a national Commission on “Health and immigration, promoting and safeguarding the health of foreigners present on the national territory, immigrants, refugees, asylum seekers, Roma”, with the mandate to: 1) monitor, analyse and evaluate

²¹⁴ VV.AA. (2003) *Immigrati e zingari: salute e disuguaglianze*, Rome: Ministry of Health; L. Monasta (2004) *The health of foreign Romani Children in Italy. Results of a study in five camps of Roma from Macedonia e Kosovo*, available at: <http://www.errc.org/cikk.php?cikk=2061> (24.09.2007); VV.AA. (2002) *Immigrati, salute e sanità – Introduzione e tematiche emergenti*, Bologna: Observatory on Immigration, Province and Municipality of Bologna; P. Salvioni et al. (2002) ‘Tossicodipendenza ed immigrazione: analisi sociodemografica degli utenti di un servizio a bassa soglia di accesso’, in: *Bollettino Farmacodipendenze e Alcoolismo*, XXV (1-2), pp.101-110. With regard to prisoners, see: Federazione Nazionale dell’Informazione dal e sul carcere [National Federation for Information From and On Prisons] – Compiled by Ristretti Orizzonti (various years) *Dossier ‘Morire di Carcere’*, Padua: Ristretti Orizzonti.

²¹⁵ M. Marceca et al. (2006) ‘Esperienza migratoria, salute e disuguaglianze’, in: A. Bestini et al. (2006) *Fragilità sociale e tutela della salute: dalle disuguaglianze alla corresponsabilità*, Rome: Italian National Institute of Health/Italian National Institute of Health, pp. 19-24

the quality and the equity of organisational processes initiated to safeguard the health of both regular and irregular migrants at various institutional levels, from the central government to the local authorities and the national health service; 2) promote the use of intercultural mediators with a view to improving relationships between individual administrations and foreigners from different national, ethnic, linguistic and religious backgrounds²¹⁶.

- [166]. The Ministry of the Interior introduced in April 2007 the ‘Charter of Values of Citizenship and Integration’, a document that is not legally binding which contains a set of principles and values taken from the Italian Constitution²¹⁷ and which various religious groups were asked to sign. Under the heading “Social rights – work and health”, it states among other things, that “citizens and immigrants have a right to receive treatment in public health centres. Health treatments will be provided in full respect the person’s will, dignity and taking into account his/her sensitivities. It is strictly forbidden for anyone to mutilate parts of the body, unless for medical needs. This charter has been criticised by many because of its focus on religion, including their being the only organisations invited to sign it.
- [167]. The National Health Plan 2006-2008²¹⁸ highlights that, despite joint efforts by institutions and voluntary groups, among irregular migrants and people from ‘marginalised’ social groups, various health problems still persist, including a higher incidence of infectious diseases. The Plan also indicates the need to: 1) evaluate and promote professional skills of health workers operating in geographical areas with the highest influx of immigrants; 2) to take note of the critical aspects of the national health service (SSN), likely to hamper migrants’ access to initiatives on prevention, diagnosis and cure of infections by HIV/AIDS and other socially transmitted diseases. Accidents in the workplace²¹⁹ and Roma populations are given special attention. As regards the Roma, the housing conditions, the increasing number of drug addicts, difficulties in accessing health services which particularly acute for this population, constitute the major critical

²¹⁶ Italy / Ministry of Health / Ministerial Decree (12.12.2006).

²¹⁷ Italy / Ministry of the Interior / Ministerial Decree (23.04.2007).

²¹⁸ See also: Ministry of Employment and Social Services, Ministry of Social Solidarity, Ministry of Health (2006) *Rapporto nazionale sulle strategie per la protezione sociale e l’inclusione sociale*, Rome, Ministry of Social Solidarity.

²¹⁹ The National Health Plan underlines that the workplace represents a risk to health due to dangerous working conditions and frequent lack of protection for workers. It hopes that preventive actions against accidents will involve all relevant social, medical and economic actors.

aspects to which interventions should be addressed, in collaboration with voluntary and third sector associations²²⁰.

C.4.4.2. Practical initiatives by civil society and government

- [168]. The overall number of Health and social care initiatives carried out by public organisations and civil society, both singly or in partnership, is quite considerable and cover much of the national territory.
- [169]. Fairly common and recurrent objectives are: 1) support for social integration of migrants and minorities; 2) training and information; 3) health education. The initiatives are focused on: 1) improving the overall health standard for all foreigners, particularly where problems are greater; 2) make access to prevention and treatment right across the board concrete and possible; 3) reduce the gap between the health standards of the local and immigrant populations.

²²⁰ A 'National Centre for the promotion of the health of migrant populations and the fight against diseases caused by poverty' is being set up, with the aim of strengthening the skills of the Italian medical and scientific community in the face of increasing migration.

Annexes

Annex 1 – Positive initiatives

Area:	Racist violence
Title (original language)	Protocolli di intesa con due associazioni di avvocati
Title (EN)	Protocols of agreement with two lawyers' associations
Organisation (original language)	UNAR – Ufficio Nazionale Antidiscriminazioni razziali
Organisation (EN)	UNAR – National Office against Racial Discrimination
Government / Civil society	Government
Internet link	http://www.pariopportunita.gov.it/DefaultDesktop.aspx?doc=1180
Type of initiative	legal advocacy
Main target group	ethnic minorities, Roma and Travellers, migrants, asylum seekers, refugees, religious minorities

Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	The agreements undersigned by UNAR, the National Office against Racial Discrimination together with two lawyers' associations were aimed at reinforcing the safeguarding of people who are victims of discrimination and state that UNAR should direct those in need of assistance and legal advice to lawyers belonging to these associations.
--	---

Area:	Racist violence
Title (original language)	III Settimana contro il razzismo
Title (EN)	Third Action week against racism
Organisation (original language)	UNAR – Ufficio Nazionale Antidiscriminazioni razziali
Organisation (EN)	UNAR – National Office against Racial Discrimination
Government / Civil society	Government
Internet link	http://www.pariopportunita.gov.it/DefaultDesktop.aspx?doc=1109
Type of initiative	awareness raising
Main target group	general public
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	Also in 2007, UNAR promoted a week of action against racism, held from 18th to 25th March 2007. Among the main initiatives were: an antiracist marathon in Rome, cultural displays and events, exhibitions of antiracist banners in stadiums and a European anti-discrimination conference.

Area:	Racist violence
Title (original language)	XIII Meeting internazionale antirazzista
Title (EN)	XIII International Antiracist Meeting
Organisation (original language)	ARCI Nuova Associazione
Organisation (EN)	ARCI New Association
Government / Civil society	Civil society
Internet link	http://meeting.accoglienzatoscana.it/
Type of initiative	awareness raising, cultural activity, community cohesion – social integration, intercultural dialogue
Main target group	General public
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	In 2007 the International Meeting organised annually by ARCI again took place. Centred on the theme: “Open Cities: People, Genders, Generations”, the Meeting included workshops, conferences, book presentations, round tables and seminars devoted to the themes of racism, immigration, human rights, asylum, interculture and public policies for the social inclusion of citizens of foreign origin.

Area:	Racist violence
Title (original language)	No alle scritte razziste
Title (EN)	No to racist graffiti
Organisation (original language)	Assessorato per le politiche educative del comune di Roma
Organisation (EN)	Councillorship for Educational Policy of the Municipality of Rome
Government / Civil society	Government
Internet link	None
Type of initiative	Awareness raising
Main target group	youth (children, young people, students)
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	The project, launched on 30 th January 2007 and promoted by the Councillorship for Educational Policy of the Municipality of Rome, involves students in watching out for, reporting and removing anti-Semitic, racist and negationist graffiti from the walls of educational institutions.

Area:	Racist violence
Title (original language)	Mondiali antirazzisti
Title (EN)	Antiracist Football World Cup
Organisation (original language)	UISP – Unione Italiana Sport per Tutti Emilia-Romagna; ISTORECO - Istituto per la Storia della Resistenza e della Società Contemporanea
Organisation (EN)	UISP – Italian Union Sports for All Emilia Romagna; ISTORECO – Institute for the History of the Resistance and Contemporary Society
Government / Civil society	Civil society
Internet link	http://www.mondialiantirazzisti.org/
Type of initiative	community cohesion – social integration
Main target group	general public, youth (children, young people, students), migrants, asylum seekers, refugees
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	In its third edition, 204 teams (from 27 different countries all over the world) took part in the five-a-side ' <i>calcetto</i> ' world cup, organised as part of the ULTRA' project, promoted by the UISP in Emilia-Romagna and by ISTORECO – Institute for the History of the Resistance and Contemporary Society. The team members, aged between 13 and 70 years old, belonged to clubs and groups of 50 different nationalities. During the tournament an award was made to the club that had distinguished itself during the previous year by its cohabitation and antiracist initiatives. In addition to 600 games of <i>calcetto</i> , the event also included 80 fixtures such as round tables, workshops, photographic exhibitions and volleyball, basketball and cricket tournaments.

Area:	Racist violence
Title (original language)	Campagna ‘ Mettiamo il razzismo in fuorigioco ‘
Title (EN)	‘Keep Racism off-side’ campaign
Organisation (original language)	Cospe – Cooperazione per lo Sviluppo dei Paesi Emergenti; Consiglio degli Stranieri del Comune di Firenze
Organisation (EN)	Cospe – Cooperation for the development of emerging countries; Foreigners Council of the Municipality of Florence
Government / Civil society	Civil society, government
Internet link	http://www.cospe.org/italiano/schedaProgetto.php?i=ai&p=1089
Type of initiative	awareness raising
Main target group	General public
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	The aim of the project is to combat the phenomena of racism and discrimination in the football world, raising awareness of public opinion and promoting the notion of the unacceptability of discrimination amongst fans. The project included a radio campaign, meetings with the fan group organisers to try and work out lasting models of anti-racist interventions in stadiums, and set up a public conference focussing on the issue with the main actors at national level.

Area:	Racist violence
Title (original language)	Osservatorio antisemitismo
Title (EN)	Observatory on Anti-Semitism
Organisation (original language)	CDEC – Centro di Documentazione Ebraica Contemporanea
Organisation (EN)	CDEC – Contemporary Jewish Documentation Centre
Government / Civil society	Civil society
Internet link	www.osservatorioantisemitismo.it
Type of initiative	awareness raising, Holocaust education, cultural activity
Main target group	General public
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	The Observatory on Anti-Semitism is a website on anti-Jewish prejudice and Anti-Semitism. It contains information, studies, publications and research on anti-Jewish prejudice in Italy and Europe, presents the new manifestations of Anti-Semitism and the initiatives aimed at counter it. The website is addressed to people who need to analyse these topics in depth for study or work reasons or for personal interest.

Area:	Employment
Title (original language)	Esci dal nero. Conviene.
Title (EN)	Come out of illegality. It's in your interest
Organisation (original language)	Ministero del Lavoro e delle Politiche Sociali; INPS – Istituto Nazionale Previdenza Sociale; INAIL – Istituto Nazionale per l'Assicurazione contro gli Infortuni sul Lavoro.
Organisation (EN)	Ministry of Labour and Social Policies; INPS (National Institute for Social Security); INAIL (National Institute against accidents at work)
Government / Civil society	Government
Internet link	http://www.escidalnero.it
Type of initiative	Legal advocacy; improving employment skills.
Main target group	General public; employers and their associations; employees and their associations.
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	This project is aimed at fostering the achievement of a transparent labour market, with the reduction to a minimum of pockets of undeclared employment by means of an energetic and thorough inspection activity and an incisive action for informing workers and enterprises.

Area:	Employment
Title (original language)	Conferenza: 'Equal opportunities for all in education and employment'
Title (EN)	Conference: 'Equal opportunities for all in education and employment'
Organisation (original language)	UNAR (Ufficio Nazionale Antidiscriminazioni Razziali)
Organisation (EN)	UNAR (National Office Against Racial Discrimination)
Government / Civil society	Government
Internet link	http://www.pariopportunita.gov.it/DefaultDesktop.aspx?page=91
Type of initiative	Cultural activity.
Main target group	General public; public authorities.
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	UNAR has specifically addressed to the prevention of discrimination in the employment sector the European conference "Equal opportunities for all in education and employment", organised in collaboration with the European Commission agency European Training Foundation.

Area:	Employment
Title (original language)	Bando di concorso per giovani ricercatori UNAR/CRUI
Title (EN)	Unar/Crui call for tender addressed to young researchers
Organisation (original language)	UNAR (Ufficio Nazionale Antidiscriminazioni Razziali)
Organisation (EN)	UNAR (National Office Against Racial Discrimination)
Government / Civil society	Government
Internet link	http://www.pariopportunita.gov.it/DefaultDesktop.aspx?page=91
Type of initiative	Cultural activity.
Main target group	Youth (children, young people, students).
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	In 2007 UNAR launched the second Unar/Crui call for tender addressed to young researchers for the development of the topic: “Cultural differences in the workplace. Overcoming discrimination and enhancing diversities as a resource”.

Area:	Employment
Title (original language)	Premio per le buone pratiche aziendali
Title (EN)	Award for the development of good practices in enterprises
Organisation (original language)	UNAR (Ufficio Nazionale Antidiscriminazioni Razziali)
Organisation (EN)	UNAR (National Office Against Racial Discrimination)
Government / Civil society	Government
Internet link	http://www.pariopportunita.gov.it/DefaultDesktop.aspx?doc=1156
Type of initiative	Awards, grants
Main target group	Employers and their associations
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	In order to spread the enterprises' activities aimed at the intercultural integration and the promotion of cultural diversities, UNAR carries out an analysis of good practices adopted in the workplaces for the promotion of social inclusion. At the end of this analysis, UNAR will award a prize and will organise a national conference in collaboration with <i>Confindustria</i> , in order to present the best practices by enterprises.

Area:	Employment
Title (original language)	<i>IntegRARsi – reti locali per l'integrazione dei richiedenti asilo e rifugiati.</i>
Title (EN)	Integrate – local networks for the integration of asylum seekers and refugees
Organisation (original language)	Ministero del Lavoro e delle Politiche Sociali
Organisation (EN)	Ministry of Labour and Social Policies
Government / Civil society	Government
Internet link	http://www.integrarsi.anci.it/
Type of initiative	Community cohesion – social integration; improving employment skills.
Main target group	Asylum seekers, refugees.
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	This project, born in the framework of the “Equal Programme phase II”, carried out in partnership with the International Migration Organisation, Anci (National association of Italian Municipalities), numerous Italian municipalities and other bodies, aims at innovating the approaches and policies targeted at offsetting the phenomenon of discrimination and inequality in the context of the labour market.

Area:	Employment
Title (original language)	<i>CNA World</i>
Title (EN)	CNA World
Organisation (original language)	CNA (Confederazione Nazionale dell' Artigianato e della Piccola e Media Impresa)
Organisation (EN)	CNA (National Union of Handicraft and small and Medium Enterprise)
Government / Civil society	Civil society.
Internet link	http://www.cna.it
Type of initiative	Improving employment skills.
Main target group	Employers and their associations; employees and their associations.
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	A service started up by the National Confederation of Craftwork and of Small and Medium Enterprises, which provides consultancy on fiscal laws, credit and pension schemes to foreigners and to employers intending to hire foreign personnel. To foreign citizens who intend to take up self-employment, Cna World offers a service that provides guidance, advice and assistance for dealing with bureaucratic formalities; to foreign employees and to all non-EU citizens, it provides assistance and advice when dealing with immigration formalities such as residence permits and family reunions.

Area:	Employment
Title (original language)	<i>Non solo braccia.</i>
Title (EN)	Not just casual labour
Organisation (original language)	Consiglio territoriale per l'immigrazione della Prefettura di Foggia; Osservatorio sull'Immigrazione di Foggia; Acli; Cgil; Confindustria; Confederazione Italiana Agricoltori.
Organisation (EN)	Territorial Council for Immigration of the Prefecture of Foggia; the Observatory for immigration of Foggia, Acli, Arci, Cgil, Confindustria, the Italian Farmers Confederation
Government / Civil society	Government and civil society.
Internet link	http://www.provincia.foggia.it
Type of initiative	Awareness raising; support, advice to immigrants/minorities; legal advocacy; community cohesion – social integration; improving employment skills.
Main target group	Migrants; asylum seekers, refugees; employers and their associations; employees and their associations.
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	Promoted by the territorial Council for immigration of the Prefecture of Foggia, this project proposes fostering the meeting between demand and supply of work in agriculture and networking the services present in the territory to prevent situations of exploitation of immigrant labour.

Area:	Employment
Title (original language)	<i>Baxtalo Drom</i>
Title (EN)	Baxtalo Drom
Organisation (original language)	Opera Nomadi di Roma; Associazione Don Milani; Regione Lazio.
Organisation (EN)	<i>Opera Nomadi of Rome; Don Milani Association; Lazio Region</i>
Government / Civil society	Civil society.
Internet link	none
Type of initiative	Support, advice to immigrants/minorities; improving employment skills.
Main target group	Roma and Travellers.
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	Baxtalo Drom is a project targeted at the integration of Roma women workers, providing courses of entrepreneurial training and leading to the creation of a workshop of ironing and sewing. The workshop, managed by a cooperative of 16 Roma and Sinti women, will be open also to other Roma and Sinti women who have experienced prison.

Area:	Education
Title (original language)	Master internazionale ‘Didattica della Shoah’
Title (EN)	International Master on Holocaust Studies, Remembrance and Education
Organisation (original language)	Università degli Studi Roma Tre
Organisation (EN)	University of Rome Three
Government / Civil society	Civil society
Internet link	http://host.uniroma3.it/master/didatticashoah
Type of initiative	Holocaust education.
Main target group	Youth (students); teachers.
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	The International Master on Holocaust Studies, Remembrance and Education aims at examining closely the subject from an interdisciplinary point of view. Furthermore it allows to transmit the memory of this tragedy from generation to generation and to focus on its psychological, philosophical, religious, literary, historical and artistic aspects. The Master has been planned specifically for teachers, philosophers, educators, journalists, scholars in literature and/or religions, sociologists, pedagogists, community and museum workers.

Area:	Education
Title (original language)	I giovani ricordano la Shoah
Title (EN)	Youth Memory and the Shoah
Organisation (original language)	Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione; Unione delle Comunità Ebraiche Italiane
Organisation (EN)	Ministry of Public Education; Union of Italian Jewish Communities
Government / Civil society	Government; civil society
Internet link	http://www.pubblica.istruzione.it/shoah/concorso/index.shtml
Type of initiative	Holocaust education; award, grant.
Main target group	Youth (children, young people, students)
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	Competition organised by the Ministry of Public Education in collaboration with the Italian Jewish Communities Union. This competition is addressed to pupils of primary schools, lower and upper secondary schools and is aimed at promoting in-depth studies on the Shoah.

Area:	Education
Title (original language)	Io vengo da Almarò
Title (EN)	I am from Almarò
Organisation (original language)	Cies – Centro Informazione e Educazione allo Sviluppo; Save the Children - Italia
Organisation (EN)	Cies – Centre of information and education to development; Save the Children - Italy
Government / Civil society	Civil society
Internet link	http://www.almaro.org/
Type of initiative	Training, education; awareness raising
Main target group	Youth (children, young people, students); teachers
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	This project, addressed to students and teachers, aims at raising awareness on unaccompanied children's countries of origin and their experience of migration. Among the main activities carried out during the project, there are an awareness raising campaign in schools, the publication of a cd-rom, training courses for teachers.

Area:	Education
Title (original language)	Progetto Intercultura
Title (EN)	Project Interculture
Organisation (original language)	Fondazione Cariplo, Ufficio Scolastico Regionale per la Lombardia, Fondazione Ismu.
Organisation (EN)	Cariplo Foundation, Regional School Office for Lombardy region, Ismu Foundation.
Government / Civil society	Civil society
Internet link	http://www.ismu.org/default.php?url=http%3A//www.ismu.org/index.php%3Fpage%3D474
Type of initiative	Community cohesion, social integration
Main target group	Youth (children, young people, students), migrants, ethnic minorities.
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	In order to build interaction and mutual knowledge between foreign families and local ones, the Cariplo Foundation promoted ' <i>Progetto Intercultura</i> ', to support and enhance encounter of Italian students and families with foreign students and their families in the cities of Milan, Brescia and Mantova.

Area:	Education
Title (original language)	Se non ora quando?
Title (EN)	If not now, when?
Organisation (original language)	Comune di Torino; Ministero della Solidarietà Sociale
Organisation (EN)	Municipality of Turin; Ministry of Social Solidarity
Government / Civil society	government
Internet link	http://www.comune.torino.it/infogio/serviziocivileimmigrati/docs/se_non_ora_quando.pdf
Type of initiative	Awareness raising; encouraging political participation
Main target group	Youth (young people, students); ethnic minorities.
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	The project ‘Se non ora quando?’ planned by the city of Turin in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Solidarity aims to support and strengthen the processes of inclusion of foreign citizens (defined as those born and raised in Italy or born in their parents’ country of origin and who later joined their immigrant family) to promote their integration into Italian society so as to exercise citizenship rights in an active and responsible way.

Area:	Education
Title (original language)	Fatti riconoscere! Riconoscimento dei titoli di studio e delle competenze professionali degli stranieri
Title (EN)	Recognition of education qualification and professional competences of foreigners
Organisation (original language)	Provincia di Torino; Università di Torino
Organisation (EN)	Province of Turin; University of Turin
Government / Civil society	Government; civil society
Internet link	http://www.piemonteimmigrazione.it/PDF/Guida%20titoli%20studio%20per%20sito.pdf
Type of initiative	Support/advice to immigrants and minorities
Main target group	migrants
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	The project is intended to fight exclusion and discrimination in work and school environments. In the framework of this project, an useful guide for Eu and non-Eu citizens has been published, in order to facilitate the recognition of education qualification and professional competences of foreigners and to promote immigrants' integration in the labour market.

Area:	Housing
Title (original language)	Casa senza frontiere
Title (EN)	House without borders
Organisation (original language)	Distretto Sociale Est Milano (Comuni di Pioltello, Rodano, Segrate, Vimodrone); APU – Associazione Proprietari Utenti - Milano
Organisation (EN)	East social District – Milan (Municipalities of Pioltello, Rodano, Segrate and Vimodrone); APU – Householders and Users Association - Milan
Government / Civil society	Government; civil society
Internet link	http://www.apu.it/csf/
Type of initiative	Support, advice to immigrants/minorities; community cohesion – social integration
Main target group	migrants
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	The main objective of this project are the following: housing support for foreign citizens through training courses and advice services on buying and rent of houses; support to condominiums for the promotion of cohesion and living together; accompanying services for individuals and families in order to promote the access to housing; guidance services for the finding of financial resources.

Area:	Housing
Title (original language)	Villaggio della speranza
Title (EN)	Village of Hope
Organisation (original language)	Comune di Padova; Opera Nomadi - Padova
Organisation (EN)	Municipality of Padua; 'Opera Nomadi' - Padua
Government / Civil society	Government; civil society
Internet link	http://percorsi2.comune.padova.it/Percorsi/DelibereEsecutivePadova.nsf/DelibereGiuntaEsecutive/004E55AC2DAE081FC125726B0049FD53/\$File/3E9963778D6FF102C125724C00421B08.doc
Type of initiative	Support, advice to immigrants/minorities; improving employment skills
Main target group	Roma and Travellers
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	The project 'Village of hope' aims at promoting the access to housing for Sinti families and to create concrete job opportunities for Sinti. In particular, Sinti will build their own houses under the supervision of experts on an area belonging to the Municipality of Padua and this activity will allow to create a sort of building professional school for Sinti, who will improve their professional skills.

Area:	Housing
Title (original language)	Convegno europeo ‘Autorecupero, autocostruzione. Forme e politiche di un nuovo servizio pubblico per l’alloggio sociale’
Title (EN)	European conference ‘Self-building. Forms and policies of a new public service for social housing’
Organisation (original language)	Ministero della Solidarietà Sociale; Comune di Roma; Regione Lazio
Organisation (EN)	Ministry of Social Solidarity; Municipality of Rome; Lazio Region
Government / Civil society	government
Internet link	http://www.solidarietasociale.gov.it/SolidarietaSociale/eventi/20070405.htm
Type of initiative	Awareness raising
Main target group	General public
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	The Ministry for Social Policies together with the councillorship for Social Development and Labour of the Municipality of Rome and Lazio Region organized an international conference on 5th April 2007 to discuss and compare self-building projects in Italy and in some European States and to begin a wide program of renovating, going beyond the experimental stage. Self-building can become not only an important part of the public service housing in favour of those citizens who are excluded from low rent public housing and from state assistance for acquiring house, but a possible instrument for housing policies supporting the social integration of immigrants and Roma populations. During this conference some self-building experiences have been presented and discussed as an effective method to overcome obstacles to access to housing for migrants and minorities.

Area:	Housing
Title (original language)	Lo.C.A.Re. – Locazioni convenzionate, assistite, residenziali
Title (EN)	Lo.C.A.Re. – Subsidized, assisted and residential rents
Organisation (original language)	Comune di Torino
Organisation (EN)	Municipality of Turin
Government / Civil society	government
Internet link	http://www.comune.torino.it/locare/
Type of initiative	Support, advice to immigrants/minorities
Main target group	migrants
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	Lo.C.A.Re. is a service centre created by the Municipality of Turin in order to promote matching between supply and demand of apartments to rent. It's a free service for householders and tenants: tenants can find more easily apartments to rent on the private market at reasonable costs; householders can obtain economic incentives and a number of guarantees offered by the Municipality of Turin. The service is addressed in particular to the weakest segments of the population.

Area:	Housing
Title (original language)	Casa in vista
Title (EN)	House in sight
Organisation (original language)	Cicsene – Cooperazione e Sviluppo Locale
Organisation (EN)	Cicsene – Cooperation and Local development
Government / Civil society	Civil society
Internet link	http://www.cicsene.it/index.asp?id=36
Type of initiative	Support, advice to immigrants/minorities
Main target group	migrants
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	This project is aimed at reducing housing difficulties of the weakest segments of the population (in particular migrants and minorities) through the renovation of apartments in bad conditions. Cicsene, the NGO that promotes the project, carries out an intermediation service with the householder and covers 50 per cent of the renovation costs using a fund at project's disposal.

Area:	Health and social care
Title (original language)	SOLE – Sanità Oltre Le Etnie
Title (EN)	SOLE – Health beyond ethnic groups
Organisation (original language)	Regione Campania - Azienda Sanitaria Locale 3; Centro Astalli Sud; Caritas; Consorzio cooperative sociali Co.Re
Organisation (EN)	Campania Region – Local Health Unit 3; Astalli Sud Centre; <i>Caritas</i> ; Co.Re Consortium of social cooperative societies.
Government / Civil society	Government and Civil society
Internet link	www.centroastalli.it
Type of initiative	Community cohesion-social integration, support, advice to immigrants/minorities, intercultural dialogue
Main target group	Migrants, youth, women
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	The project aims at: promoting and stimulating a full social integration of immigrants respecting their cultural identities; assuring pluralism and peaceful living together through the acknowledgment of social and civil rights; promoting operational synergies between public institutions and associations; protecting the health of the migrant population.

Area:	Health and social care
Title (original language)	La famiglia immigrata
Title (EN)	The migrant family
Organisation (original language)	Azienda Sanitaria Locale 10 E - Firenze; Cospe – Cooperazione per lo Sviluppo dei Paesi Emergenti
Organisation (EN)	Local Health Unit 10 E – Florence; Cospe – Cooperation for the Development of Emerging Countries
Government / Civil society	Government and Civil society
Internet link	None
Type of initiative	Training, education, cultural activity, community cohesion-social integration, awareness raising
Main target group	Women, youth, public authorities
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	The project aims at: analysing the topics concerning motherhood and voluntary interruption of pregnancy of migrant women; analysing problems and difficulties of the migrant family, especially in the early childhood; disseminating the results of the project in the schools, in particular in those for social workers; training of social and health workers.

Area:	Health and social care
Title (original language)	Progetto SALEM
Title (EN)	SALEM Project
Organisation (original language)	Azienda Unità Sanitaria Locale Cesena; Associazione Salem; Caritas.
Organisation (EN)	Local Health Unit – Cesena; Salem Association; Caritas.
Government / Civil society	Government and Civil society
Internet link	http://www.ausl-cesena.emr.it/Azienda/Sanit%C3%A0Pubblica/EpidemiologiaeComunicazione/Lasalutedegliimmigrati/Progettirivoltiaimmigrati/ProgettoSalem/tabid/412/Default.aspx
Type of initiative	Support, advice to immigrants/minorities, community cohesion-social integration
Main target group	Roma and Travellers, migrants, ethnic minorities
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	The main objective of the project is the protection of the health of foreign citizens who can not be enrolled in the National Health Service, of homeless people and of people who do not have access to health assistance for social, cultural and economical reasons.

Area:	Health and social care
Title (original language)	Attivazione e qualificazione dei servizi in area penale in funzione della integrazione e multiethnicità
Title (EN)	Starting up and qualification of services in the penal sector aimed at integration and multi-ethnicity
Organisation (original language)	Azienda Sanitaria Locale Città di Milano; Amministrazione penitenziaria Carcere San Vittore; Cooperativa Kantara; Naga,; Cooperativa sociale Articolo 3
Organisation (EN)	Local Health Unit – Milan; <i>San Vittore</i> Penitentiary Authority; Kantara Cooperative society; Naga Association; Article 3 Social cooperative.
Government / Civil society	Government and Civil society
Internet link	www.naga.it
Type of initiative	Awareness raising, support, advice to immigrants/minorities, community cohesion-social integration
Main target group	Police, justice practitioners, migrants
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	The project aims at reducing the risk of falling back into illegality and marginalization of foreign citizens at risk of social exclusion through the upgrading of services in the penitentiary and penal sector.

Area:	Health and social care
Title (original language)	Progetto SaMiFo - Centro di salute per i migranti forzati
Title (EN)	SaMiFo Project – Health centre for forced migrants
Organisation (original language)	Regione Lazio – Azienda Sanitaria Locale Roma/A; Centro Astalli; Medici contro la tortura
Organisation (EN)	Lazio Region – Local Health Unit Roma/A; <i>Astalli</i> Centre; Doctors against Torture
Government / Civil society	Government and Civil society
Internet link	www.centroastalli.it
Type of initiative	Support, advice to immigrants/minorities, community cohesion-social integration, training education
Main target group	Asylum seekers, Refugees.
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	The project, addressed to forced migrants victims of violence, includes activities concerning the treatment and the prevention of the psycho-physical problems caused by torture and unwanted distance from the family/country of origin, but also social activities, research and documentation concerning possible remedies offered by the Italian welfare and health system. The main objective of this project is to create a link between forced migrants and public health assistance.

Area	Health and social care
Title (original language)	Centro di Salute Internazionale e di Medicina Transculturale
Title (EN)	International Health Centre and of trans-cultural medicine
Organisation (original language)	Azienda Sanitaria Locale - Brescia
Organisation (EN)	Local Health Unit - Brescia
Government / Civil society	Government
Internet link	www.aslbrescia.it
Type of initiative	Support, advice to immigrants/minorities, community cohesion-social integration, training education
Main target group	Migrants, public authorities, general public.
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	This centre has been created in order to face social and health problems of the foreign population (people with and without regular stay permit) and for the health assistance to be provided to the Italian citizens living abroad. The creation of a permanent epidemiological and clinical observatory on the migratory phenomenon allows to identify the main risk factors for migrants' health. Training and refresher courses for health workers will be organised in the framework of this project.

Area:	Health and social care
Title (original language)	L'educazione sanitaria si fa audiovisivo e fotoromanzo
Title (EN)	Health education become a video and a picture story
Organisation (original language)	Azienda Sanitaria Locale 4 di Torino
Organisation (EN)	Local Health Unit 4 of Turin
Government / Civil society	Government
Internet link	www.arpnet.it/idead
Type of initiative	Training education, awareness raising, support, advice to immigrants/minorities, media and media training, intercultural dialogue
Main target group	Migrants, public authorities, general public, women
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	In the framework of the activities of ISI Centre (Information on Immigrants' Health), a video ("Getting better") and a picture story ("Picture story of ... protected love) have been produced on the topics of health education, promotion of contraception and information on sexually transmissible diseases.

Area:	Health and social care
Title (original language)	Progetto Speciale Immigrati
Title (EN)	Special Project for Immigrants
Organisation (original language)	Azienda Unità Sanitaria Locale di Bologna
Organisation (EN)	Local Health Unit of Bologna
Government / Civil society	Government
Internet link	none
Type of initiative	Training education, awareness raising, support, advice to immigrants/minorities, intercultural dialogue, awareness raising
Main target group	Migrants, public authorities, general public, women
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	In the framework of the project 'Intercultural Hospital', a specific action has been carried out in order to identify the needs, to plan, to promote and to coordinate activities on the topics of health and immigration. The activities carried out by the project include: training courses and education on the immigrants' health; "Protected prostitution" project; analysis of the legislation, medical literature and benchmarking of local, national and international experiences.

Area:	Health and social care
Title (original language)	Progetto HPH ‘Intercultura’
Title (EN)	HPH Project ‘Interculture’
Organisation (original language)	Azienda Unità Sanitaria Locale 8 di Arezzo
Organisation (EN)	Local Health Unit 8 of Arezzo
Government / Civil society	Government
Internet link	none
Type of initiative	Training education, support, advice to immigrants/minorities, intercultural dialogue, media
Main target group	Migrants, public authorities, general public
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	In the framework of the programme “Un territorio per tutti” (A territory for all) of the Arezzo Province, specific activities have been dedicated to the awareness raising of the local community on the immigration phenomenon. Moreover, activities inside the hospital have been carried out in collaboration with other bodies on the territory, respecting the different cultures of origin of the immigrants living in the province of Arezzo. The main actions of the project include: compilation of a hospital menu respectful of different cultures; training courses; publication of informative materials; collaboration with Local Authorities in order to guarantee the continuity of these activities.

Area:	Health and social care
Title (original language)	Progetto 'Cedostar'
Title (EN)	'Cedostar' Project
Organisation (original language)	Azienda Unità Sanitaria Locale 8 di Arezzo
Organisation (EN)	Local Health Unit 8 of Arezzo
Government / Civil society	Government
Internet link	http://www.cedostar.it/
Type of initiative	Training education, support, advice to immigrants/minorities
Main target group	Migrants, public authorities, general public
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	A project on information and awareness raising concerning the problem of alcoholism among immigrants. The main objective is to train social workers working with alcohol addicts about the excessive use of alcohol among migrants and to carry out information and awareness raising activities for institutions and leaders of ethnic groups in order to reduce the risks connected to the abuse of wines and spirits.

Area:	Health and social care
Title (original language)	Progetto “Lavoratori stranieri impiegati stagionalmente nell’agricoltura italiana”
Title (EN)	Project “Foreign seasonal workers in the agricultural sector in Italy”
Organisation (original language)	Medici Senza Frontiere
Organisation (EN)	Doctors without Frontiers
Government / Civil society	Civil Society
Internet link	www.msf.it
Type of initiative	Training education, support, advice to immigrants/minorities
Main target group	Migrants, asylum seekers, refugees, public authorities, general public
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	The project is addressed to the foreign seasonal workers working in the Southern regions of Italy. Through a mobile clinic, doctors and nurses working for MSF provided migrants and refugees with medical assistance and legal advice. This experience has been described in the research report “I frutti dell’ipocrisia” (The fruits of hypocrisy), which analyses, through hundreds of interviews, the working conditions and the state of health of these workers.

<u>Positive Initiatives (PI) – Type of initiative</u>	<u>Positive Initiatives (PI) Target groups</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • training, education • awareness raising • Holocaust education • support, advice to immigrants/minorities • legal advocacy • cultural activity • media and media training • awards, grants • community cohesion – social integration • intercultural dialogue • codes of ethics, code of conduct • improving employment skills • encouraging political participation 	<p>Target group are considered those that are <u>directly</u> addressed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • general public • youth (children, young people, students) • women • elderly • ethnic minorities • Roma and Travellers • migrants • asylum seekers, refugees • religious minorities • teachers • public authorities • police • justice practitioners • employers and their associations • employees and their associations • victims of racist violence

Annex 2a – Statistics court/tribunal/special body cases and decisions on ethnic discrimination

Gender of victims and witnesses of cases of discrimination reported to UNAR Contact Centre

	%
Women	37.6
Men	62.4
Total	100.0

Source: UNAR-IREF 2006

Age of victims and witnesses of cases of discrimination reported to UNAR Contact Centre

	%
Up to 30 years old	24.1
From 31 to 39 years old	38.1
From 40 to 49 years old	22.7
50 years old and more	15.1
Total	100.0

Source: UNAR-IREF 2006

Number of years of residence in Italy of foreign citizens victims and witnesses of cases of discrimination reported to UNAR Contact Centre

	%
Up to 5 years	27.5
From 6 to 10 years	36.2
From 11 to 15 years	12.6
More than 15 years	23.7
Total	100.0

Source: UNAR-IREF 2006

Country of origin of the people who called the UNAR Contact Centre

Country	%	Country	%
Albania	2.6	Ireland	0.3
Algeria	2.0	Israel	0.3
Argentina	2.3	Italy	17.5
Bangladesh	0.9	Lebanon	0.3
Bolivia	0.9	Libya	0.6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.3	Macedonia	0.3
Brasil	2.6	Morocco	14.3
Bulgaria	0.9	Nigeria	4.7
Burundi	0.3	Pakistan	0.6
Cameroon	1.7	Peru	2.0
China	1.2	Poland	2.0
Colombia	1.2	Congo	1.2
Ivory Coast	2.3	Dominican Republic	0.6
Croatia	0.6	Republic of South Africa	0.3
Ecuador	2.3	Romania	8.7
Egypt	2.6	Senegal	3.2

Eritrea	0.6	Serbia and Montenegro	0.3
Ethiopia	0.3	Somalia	0.9
Philippines	0.9	Sri Lanka	0.9
Ghana	0.9	Usa	0.6
Greece	0.3	Togo	0.3
Guinea	0.3	Tunisia	2.3
India	0.6	Ukraine	1.2
Iran	0.3	Venezuela	0.9
Iraq	0.9		

Source: UNAR-IREF 2006

Geographical area of origin the people who called the UNAR Contact Centre

	%
Unknown	6.2
Northern Africa	22.1
Africa	16.8
Asia	6.8
Latin America	12.9
Western Europe	1.2
Eastern Europe	15.9
North America	0.6
Italy	17.6
Total	100.0

Source: UNAR-IREF 2006

Events reported to the UNAR Contact Centre

	A.V.	%
Pertinent	218	62.1
Not pertinent	108	30.8
Uncertain	25	7.1
Total	351	100.0

Source: UNAR-IREF 2006

Events reported to the UNAR Contact Centre by subject who reported the event

	A.V.	%
Victim	274	78.1
Witness	60	17.1
Body/Association	8	2.3
Press	9	2.6
Total	351	100.0

Source: UNAR-IREF 2006

Pertinent and not pertinent/uncertain events by sector of discrimination

	Pertinent	Not pertinent/uncertain	Total
JHousing	61.4	38.6	100.0
Employment	62.2	37.8	100.0
Education	55.0	45.0	100.0
Health	45.5	54.5	100.0
Public transport	90.0	10.0	100.0
Police forces	53.5	46.5	100.0
Services provided by public bodies	50.0	50.0	100.0
Services provided by commercial concerns	84.6	15.4	100.0

Financial services	100.0		100.0
Mass media	91.7	8.3	100.0
Public life	54.2	45.8	100.0
Free time	57.1	42.9	100.0
Total	62.1	37.9	100.0

Source: UNAR-IREF 2006

Pertinent events by sector of discrimination

	Absolute values	%
Employment	69	31.7
Housing	27	12.4
Police forces	23	10.6
Services provided by public commercial concerns	22	10.1
Services provided by public bodies	19	8.7
Public life	13	6.0
School and education	11	5.0
Mass media	11	5.0
Public transport	9	4.1
Health	5	2.3
Financial services	5	2.3
Free time	4	1.8

Total	218	100.0
--------------	------------	--------------

Source: UNAR-IREF 2006

Geographical area of origin or ethnic group of victims (concerning events reported by witnesses and associations)

	A.V.	%
Northern Africa	3	4.1
Africa	8	11.0
Asia	5	6.8
Latin America	4	5.5
Western Europe	2	2.7
Eastern Europe	11	15.1
North America	1	1.4
Jewish community	4	5.5
Generic	15	20.5
Colour of the skin	9	12.3
Roma/Sinti	3	4.1
Unknown	8	11.0
Total	73	100.0

Source: UNAR-IREF 2006

UNAR - Data concerning people who called the Contact Centre(01.01.2007 – 15.09.2007)

Gender		%
Male	139	54.9
Female	114	45.1
Total	253	100
Age classes		%
Up to 18	1	0.4
from 19 to 29	33	13
from 30 to 39	84	33.2
from 40 to 49	58	22.9
More than 50	31	12.3
Not specified	46	18.2
Total	253	100

Source: UNAR 2007

UNAR - Geographical area of people who called the Contact Centre(01.01.2007 – 15.09.2007)

Geographical Area	M	F	Total	%
Northern Africa	39	16	55	21.7
Africa	21	10	31	12.3
Asia	10	4	14	5.5
Latin America	14	25	39	15.4

Eastern Europe and Balkans	15	25	40	15.8
Western Europe and North America	2	6	8	3.2
Italy	30	26	56	22.1
Unknown	8	2	10	4
Total	139	114	253	100

Source: UNAR 2007

UNAR – Countries of origin of people who called the Contact Centre(01.01.2007 – 15.09.2007)

Northern Africa	
Morocco	34
Egypt	10
Tunisia	9
Algeria	2
Africa	
Nigeria	5
Senegal	8
Ivory Coast	4
Cameroon	4
Ghana	2
Other	8
Asia	

China	2
Sri Lanka	1
Philippines	2
Bangladesh	1
Pakistan	3
Other	5
Latin America	
Brasil	3
Argentina	2
Ecuador	8
Peru	16
Colombia	2
Venezuela	2
Other	6
Eastern Europe	
Romania	20
Albania	12
Poland	2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1
Serbia	1
Other	4

Source: UNAR 2007

UNAR – Type of events (01.01.2007 – 15.09.2007)

Events		%
Pertinent	159	57.2
Non pertinent	92	33.1
Uncertain	27	9.7
Total	278	100

Source: UNAR 2007

UNAR - Pertinent events by sector of discrimination (01.01.2007 – 15.09.2007)

Sector		%
Employment	43	27
Housing	23	14.5
Public Life	20	12.6
Public bodies	16	10.1
Public commercial concerns	13	8.2
Transport	12	7.5
Police forces	10	6.3
School and education	8	5
Mass Media	7	4.4
Financial Services	5	3.1
Health	2	1.3
Spare time	0	0

Total	159	100
-------	-----	-----

Source: UNAR 2007

UNAR – Geographical area of the pertinent events (01.01.2007 – 15.09.2007)

Geographical area		%
Centre	50	31.5
Islands	5	3.1
North-West	55	34.6
North- East	43	27
South	6	3.8
Total	159	100

Source: UNAR 2007

Annex 2b – Statistics court cases criminal law

Crime complaints for which Judicial Authority has initiated penal action and persons charged for racial discrimination – Year 2005

Crimes	Crime complaints		Persons charged			
			Total		Minors	
	Total	Unknown actors	MF	F	MF	F
Racial discrimination	63	38	40	3	2	-

Source: Istat (2007) *Annuario Statistiche giudiziarie e penali 2005*

Sentenced for racial discrimination by age and gender - Year 2005

	M	F	Total
Age class			
14-17	0	0	0
18-24	9	0	9
25-34	4	0	4
35-44	1	0	1
45-54	3	0	3
55-64	0	0	0
65+	1	0	1
TOTAL	18	0	18

Source: Istat (2007) *Annuario Statistiche giudiziarie e penali 2005*

Data on prosecutions for racial discrimination by type of office – Criminal sector – Year 2006

Office	Criminal sector	Initial pending prosecutions	Turned up	Ended	Final pending prosecutions
Court of Appeal	Urgent measures concerning discrimination (Legislative Decree 122/1993)	3	0	1	2
	Urgent measures concerning discrimination (Law 205/1993)	3	0	1	2
	Ratification of the International Convention on discrimination (Law 654/1975)	1	4	2	3
	Protection of linguistic minorities (Law 38/2001)	0	0	0	0
Examining judge in the Court	Urgent measures concerning discrimination (Legislative Decree 122/1993)	0	0	0	0
	Urgent measures concerning discrimination (Law 205/1993)	3	7	3	7
	Ratification of the International Convention on discrimination (Law 654/1975)	3	11	7	7
	Protection of linguistic minorities (Law 38/2001)	0	0	0	0

Prosecution service in the Court	Urgent measures concerning discrimination (Legislative Decree 122/1993)	1	13	1	13
	Urgent measures concerning discrimination (Legislative Decree 122/1993) – Unknown registers	1	5	6	0
	Urgent measures concerning discrimination (Law 205/1993)	7	5	5	7
	Urgent measures concerning discrimination (Law 205/1993) – Register unknown people	1	3	2	2
	Ratification of the International Convention on discrimination (Law 654/1975)	32	44	42	34
	Ratification of the International Convention on discrimination (Law 654/1975)- Register unknown people	11	29	18	22
	Protection of linguistic minorities (Law 38/2001)	0	0	0	0
	Protection of linguistic minorities (Law 38/2001) - Register unknown people	0	0	0	0
Prosecution service in the Juvenile Court	Urgent measures concerning discrimination (Legislative Decree 122/1993)	0	0	0	0
	Urgent measures concerning discrimination (Legislative Decree 122/1993) – Unknown registers	0	0	0	0

	Urgent measures concerning discrimination (Law 205/1993)	0	0	0	0
	Urgent measures concerning discrimination (Law 205/1993) – Register unknown people	0	0	0	0
	Ratification of the International Convention on discrimination (Law 654/1975)	3	5	5	3
	Ratification of the International Convention on discrimination (Law 654/1975)- Register unknown people	0	0	0	0
	Protection of linguistic minorities (Law 38/2001)	0	0	0	0
	Protection of linguistic minorities (Law 38/2001) - Register unknown people	0	0	0	0
Court and related divisions	Urgent measures concerning discrimination (Legislative Decree 122/1993)	0	2	0	2
	Urgent measures concerning discrimination (Law 205/1993)	0	2	1	1
	Ratification of the International Convention on discrimination (Law 654/1975)	12	7	6	13
	Protection of linguistic minorities (Law 38/2001)	0	0	0	0
Juvenile Court	Urgent measures concerning discrimination (Legislative Decree 122/1993)	0	0	0	0

	Urgent measures concerning discrimination (Law 205/1993)	0	0	0	0
	Ratification of the International Convention on discrimination (Law 654/1975)	0	0	0	0
	Protection of linguistic minorities (Law 38/2001)	0	0	0	0
Total		81	137	100	118

Source: Ministry of Justice – DG Statistics

Total number of prosecutions for racial discrimination by office and town - Year 2006

Office	Town	Turned up	Ended
Court of Appeal	Bologna	1	2
	Brescia	0	1
	Firenze	1	0
	Milano	0	1
	Roma	1	0
	Venezia	1	0
Examining judge in the Court	Arezzo	1	0
	Bolzano/bozen	5	1
	Brescia	1	1
	Cagliari	0	2
	Matera	1	0
	Milano	1	0
	Roma	4	3
	Salerno	1	0
	Torino	1	1

	Verona	3	1
	Voghera	0	1
Prosecution service in the Court	Arezzo	1	1
	Bari	1	0
	Bergamo	2	5
	Bolzano/bozen	10	9
	Brescia	9	6
	Cagliari	1	2
	Firenze	7	7
	Frosinone	1	0
	Genova	3	4
	Gorizia	1	1
	Grosseto	2	0
	Imperia	1	0
	Lecco	2	0
	Livorno	1	0
	Macerata	3	3
	Mantova	2	2
	Matera	0	1
	Messina	0	1
	Milano	7	4
	Napoli	1	0
	Padova	1	2
	Parma	1	1
	Perugia	1	1
Pesaro	1	1	
Piacenza	0	1	
Pistoia	1	0	
Pordenone	0	1	

	Roma	10	4
	Salerno	1	2
	Sassari	2	1
	Torino	1	1
	Treviso	1	1
	Varese	2	0
	Venezia	1	3
	Verona	10	5
	Vicenza	1	0
	Viterbo	10	4
Prosecution service in the Juvenile Court	Bolzano/Bozen	3	3
	Perugia	1	2
	Roma	1	0
Court and related divisions	Busto Arsizio	4	0
	Cagliari	2	0
	Como	0	1
	Cuneo	3	1
	Milano	0	2
	Roma	0	2
	Spoletto	1	0
Trieste	1	1	
Total		137	100

Source: Ministry of Justice – DG Statistics

Number of Judicial Offices which transmitted the data for the year 2006 by type of office

Office	Data provided	Data not provided
--------	---------------	-------------------

Court of Appeal	25	4
Examining judge in the Court	88	77
Prosecution service in the Court	130	35
Prosecution service in the Juvenile Court	25	4
Court and related divisions	109	56
Juvenile Court	17	12
Total	394	188

Source: Ministry of Justice – DG Statistics

Annex 2c – Court, specialised body or tribunal decisions

Case title	Ordinance of 18 December 2006
Decision date	28.12.2006
Reference details (type and title of court/body; in original language and English [official translation, if available])	Tribunale di Bologna – Sezione I Civile Court of Justice of Bologna – I Civil Section
Key facts of the case (max. 500 chars)	The Court of Justice of Bologna sentenced <i>Bocconi</i> University, one of the most important, certainly the most famous private university in Italy, for racial discrimination against a student of Chinese origin. The student filed a complaint against the university regulation that applies the highest enrolment fees to non-EU citizens (8,683.58 euros per year), without taking into account their family income.
Main reasoning/argumentation (max. 500 chars)	The university regulation, providing for the highest enrolment fees to be applied to non-EU students, can compromise the enjoyment and the exercise of the rights of non-EU students in the cultural field under the same conditions as EU citizens. The national origin of the student is the only reason for which the University applies the highest tuition fees to non-EU citizens who are actually discriminated against.
Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case (max. 500 chars)	The university regulation has been declared discriminatory according to art. 43 of the Legislative Decree 286/98 and art. 2 of Legislative Decree 215/03, that transposed Directive 2000/43/EC into the national legislation. The court stated that this can be considered a direct discrimination because non-EU students have been treated less favourably than EU students.
Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case (max. 500 chars)	The Court ordered the university to apply to the Chinese student the tuition fees on the basis of her income as is the case for Italian and EU students.

Case title	Ordinance of 8 March 2007 - Constitutional legitimacy of art. 4 of Regional law (Lombardy Region) no. 6/2006 of 3 March 2006
Decision date	08.03.2007
Reference details (type and title of court/body; in original language and English [official translation, if available])	Tribunale Amministrativo Regionale (TAR) della Lombardia sezione staccata di Brescia (Sezione Prima) - Regional Administrative Tribunal for Lombardy – Brescia section (first Section)
Key facts of the case (max. 500 chars)	The Regional Administrative Tribunal of Brescia (TAR - Lombardy Region) submitted to the examination of the Constitutional Court several provisions of Regional Law 6/2006 of the Lombardy Region, which aims at regulating the opening and running of so called “Phone Centres”, shops generally managed by non EU citizens, where it is possible to call at reduced rates non European countries and often also send money through safe channels. Following the introduction of the law a number of shops were ordered by Municipal inspectors, on the basis of law 6/2006, to close down or relocate to areas identified by the Municipality, generally in the outskirts of towns. Shop owners asked TAR to annul and, pending proceedings, suspend the efficacy of orders to close down the shops.
Main reasoning/argumentation (max. 500 chars)	The Regional Law introduces, with retroactive effect also for the already established “phone centres” very stringent requirements; if they are not respected not only will authorization to open a new phone centre be denied, but existing call centres will be closed down. Most owners of call centres thus face the closing down of their commercial activity or coerced relocation of the same activity to another area decided upon by the Municipality of the town where the call centre is located, which may be very far away where clientele has been acquired by the commercial activity. The requirements are deemed as excessively rigid (for instance the requirement to provide restroom facilities for customers to the same level that is generally required of much larger commercial exercises, such as cinemas and theatres which cater for up to 200 customers), and as such discriminatory, considering the fact that call centres are in a very large proportion owned and run by regular migrants. Moreover, call centres owners are denied the possibility of gradually modifying their facilities in order to comply with law 6/2006 (they must restructure their premises unfailingly within one year from the entry into force of Regional law 6/2006), possibility which is instead given to owners of commercial premises such as bars and restaurants. Other cases have been brought before the competent TARs in other towns throughout Lombardy, and in most cases judges have granted a suspension of the order to close down call centres which do not comply with the new regulations, while the matter

	is being decided in court. Most call centres face prohibitive costs to restructure their premises, some in a way as to jeopardize the commercial viability of their trade.
Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case (max. 500 chars)	TAR raised two main issues: effective inequality of provisions which indirectly discriminate a particular group of people (immigrant entrepreneurs who in the large majority of cases own the shops hit by the Regional law) by introducing, with retroactive effect, much harsher regulations than for comparable commercial exercises and by denying the possibility of gradually adapting to the new regulations, possibility granted in other similar cases; lack of competence of the regional law maker which overstepped its boundaries by imposing regulations on health and safety which belong to the competence of State health authorities
Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case (max. 500 chars)	Art. 4 of Regional law 6/2006 will have to pass a test of Constitutional legitimacy including on the grounds of violation of principles of non discrimination. The decision will be important as newly acquired extended competence in law making granted to Regions by a constitutional reform of 2001, are bound to give increased powers to regional legislators which may directly and indirectly affect fundamental rights of many people.

Case title	Unlawful and discriminatory collection and processing of personal sensitive data by real estate agents
Decision date	11.01.2007
Reference details (type and title of court/body; in original language and English [official translation, if available])	Garante per la protezione dei dati personali - National Authority for the protection of personal data
Key facts of the case (max. 500 chars)	The Authority was called to on the lawfulness of the practice by a firm of real estate intermediaries, of collecting, illegally and without express and written consent, data relating to religion, sexual preferences, ethnic and racial origin. Such data, according to Italian law can be collected and processed only after the National Authority has granted authorization to the body or subject collecting them and only if explicit consent has been given by the person concerned for the use of the data. The real estate agents stated that such data were needed as some their customers, owners of houses did not want to rent their property to homosexuals or transgender persons, or to people of Islamic religion or of people coming from developing countries.
Main reasoning/argumentation (max. 500 chars)	Such treatment of personal data, as well as breaching regulations about appropriate authorisation by the National Authority, appear to be in breach of art. 2 of the National Code on treatment of personal data, which states that treatment of personal data must be done in full respect of fundamental rights and dignity of the persons concerned., and breaching art 3 of leg. Decree no. 215/2003 which outlaws discrimination in accessing goods and services with special reference to housing.
Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case (max. 500 chars)	Sensitive data can not be collected without express consent of the person involved and specific authorization must always be obtained by the body/individual collecting and processing the data in order for sensitive data to be collected and processed. In no way can data be used for discriminatory purposes such as those clearly present in this case
Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case (max. 500 chars)	After ordering the accused intermediaries to stop breaching the relevant regulations, the Authority transmitted all the information to the competent judge for possible instauration of legal proceedings.

Case title	Ordinance no. 335/2007 of 26 September 2007 - Constitutional legitimacy of art. 29 comma 1 of Unified Text on Immigration, no. 286 of 25 July 1998
Decision date	26.09.2007
Reference details (type and title of court/body; in original language and English [official translation, if available])	Corte Costituzionale - Constitutional Court
Key facts of the case (max. 500 chars)	With Ordinance no. 335/2007 the Constitutional Court dismissed as manifestly unfounded the request by the tribunal of Florence to verify the Constitutionality of art. 29 of the Unified Text on Immigration. Such article states that family reunion can be obtained by a non-UE citizen with his/her child aged 18 and above, only when specific reasons exist whereby the child can not support him/herself ,that is serious illness. The Florence Court stated that a discrimination against children of age 18 and above who were not self-sufficient existed, as the right to family reunion with parents of a migrant is not subjected to their being simply not economically self-sufficient and not able to obtain such support elsewhere in their country of origin (on the basis of newly enacted Legislative Decree no. 5/2007 which transposes into Italian law the European Directive in family reunion 2003/86/CE), without any other preclusion including as to their state of health. The tribunal also raised the issue of contrast with the right to family unity, as this implies not just the right to be financially supported by the parents, but also the right to closeness and cohabiting.
Main reasoning/argumentation (max. 500 chars)	The Constitutional Court stated that the right to family unity and the obligations of parents towards their children enshrined in the Constitution (art. 30) relate only to parents and children below the age of 18; when children are adults, the right to economic and emotional support as well as to cohabitation must be balanced with other important interests, including public interests, such as those which underlie immigration laws. Moreover, the Court stated that with children above the age of 18 solidarity does not have to be translated into cohabitation and the State has no obligation to ensure it, unless the specific case arises whereby the son or daughter is not able to provide for him/herself not just in financial terms but also in terms of “permanent impossibility to look after the son’s or daughter’s own life needs due to his/her ill health”. Moreover, the provision is consistent with the relevant provisions of Directive no. 2003/86/CE (Council Directive on right to family reunion)

<p>Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case (max. 500 chars)</p>	<p>This ordinance clarifies concepts already explored by the Constitutional court (decision 224/205, ordinances 368/2006 and 464/2005) stating that cases of family reunion not covered by the absolute protection of art. 30 Constitution are subjected to discretionary choices of the law maker when the interests must be balanced with other interests of equal constitutional rank, as long as the choices of the law maker are not manifestly unreasonable. It also rejects the claim of unreasonable disparity in relation to the right of parents who are not self- sufficient to reach the applicant in Italy as the needs of the adult child are by definition temporary.</p>
<p>Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case (max. 500 chars)</p>	<p>The Constitutional Court dismissed as manifestly unfounded the request by the tribunal of Florence to verify the Constitutionality of art. 29 of the Unified Text on Immigration.</p>

Annex 2d – Criminal court cases

Case title	Decision no. 78 of 5 March 2007 - Constitutional legitimacy of artt. 47, 48 and 50 of law no. 354 of 26 July 1975
Decision date	05.03.2007
Reference details (type and title of court/body; in original language and English [official translation, if available])	Constitutional Court - Corte Costituzionale
Key facts of the case (max. 500 chars)	Up to the present decision, non-EU citizens arrested while in breach of regulations on titles to stay in the territory, and sentenced to imprisonment for a variety of crimes, were denied access to programs of rehabilitation including limited freedom measures on the same footing as other inmates, on the grounds of their irregular presence on the territory at the time of their arrest. This decision springs from a case where probation with social services ‘ <i>affidamento in prova al servizio sociale</i> ’ and ‘ <i>semilibertà</i> ’ (i.e. possibility to work outside the prison during the day), which are alternative measures to detention disciplined by law 354/75, was initially granted by the Tribunal of Cagliari to a non-EU citizen imprisoned for drug-related offences. The Supreme Court (<i>Corte di Cassazione</i>) annulled the decision stating that decision on implementation of 354/75 must be consistent with ‘public order’ external limits, such as the ones stating the illegality of stay in the country without appropriate title. The Court of Cagliari, called to decide on the case after the decision of the Supreme Court, raised the issue of constitutional legitimacy of the above norms, as despite the existence of all other preconditions (good behaviour of the inmate etc.) the law seemed to deny the right to grant such benefits in that specific case. Within the Supreme Court (<i>Corte di Cassazione</i>) differing decision had been recorded. Some decisions gave priority to a literal interpretation of the law of 1975 and denied access to the benefits. Other decisions (including decision 14500/06, Supreme Court, Unified Sections) gave a more constitutionally oriented interpretation whereby, although the non-EU citizen is bound to be expelled after his/her imprisonment is concluded, Constitutional values about equality and non-Discrimination and about the necessary aims of rehabilitation of criminal sanctions must mean that benefits of law 354/75 are granted also to non-EU irregular migrants.

<p>Main reasoning/argumentation (max. 500 chars)</p>	<p>The Court stated that denying on an equal footing access to alternative measures would constitute an infringement of constitutional principles on equality (art. 3) as well as those on the necessary finalization of criminals sanctions to the rehabilitation of the sentence person (art. 27 comma 3); a separate parallel system of criminal sentences where the rehabilitation aim is excluded on a ground which has nothing to do with the conduct of the imprisoned person would be unconstitutional. Moreover, the Court stressed that art. 1 of law 354/75 itself requires that granting of alternative measures must be “inspired by absolute impartiality, without any discrimination on the basis of nationality, race, economic and social conditions, political opinions and religious beliefs” and that the overall <i>ratio</i> of the law requires that such principles are respected.</p>
<p>Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case (max. 500 chars)</p>	<p>One of the main issues clarified is the irrelevance, when fundamental, constitutional guaranteed, rights are involved, of the status of a person in relation not just to nationality but also to their infringement of laws on lawful access and stay in the country. This decision falls within a number of decisions which have stated the prominence of norms, especially of Constitutional rank, which uphold dignity and rights of all human beings on an equal footing</p>
<p>Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case (max. 500 chars)</p>	<p>On these grounds the Court declared artt. 47, 48 and 50 of law 354/1975 which denied access to rehabilitation and reintegration measures to irregular migrants at the time of their arrest unconstitutional and thus abrogated.</p>

[1].

Case title	Decision 22/2007 of 22 January 2007 - Constitutional legitimacy of art. 14, comma 5ter, D.Lgs 286/98 (Unified Text of Immigration) as modified by art. 1 of law 271/04 (so-called ' <i>Bossi-Fini</i> ' law)
Decision date	22.01.2007
Reference details (type and title of court/body; in original language and English [official translation, if available])	Corte Costituzionale - Constitutional Court
Key facts of the case (max. 500 chars)	In an important decision on a number of cases raised since 2004, the Constitutional Court, with decision 22/2007 of 22 January 2007, declared the cases inadmissible. The cases related to criminal provisions introduced by the so called Bossi-Fini Law on immigration (which modified law 86/1998) against those non-UE citizens found in violation of expulsion decrees. Criminal sanctions range from 1 to 4 years imprisonment. Several Judges raised doubts about the constitutional legitimacy of such sanctions as unreasonable and against principles of equality and rehabilitation goal of criminal sanctions enshrined in the Constitution, as such sanctions appear to be disproportionately high in relation to socially comparable crimes, such as those repressed in art. 2 law 1423/56 (Prevention measures against persons posing security problems): the person who is deemed to pose concrete security issues under relevant provisions of criminal law, and who receives for this reason the ' <i>foglio di via obbligatorio</i> ', is punished with the arrest for a period ranging from 1 to 6 months.
Main reasoning/argumentation (max. 500 chars)	Art. 27 of the Italian Constitution states that only a punishment which is proportional to the crime committed can fulfil the rehabilitation role which the Constitution states as being the main and non negotiable reason which justifies measures which constrain personal freedom. Moreover, the sanction inflicted for the same crime prior to law 271/04 was arrest ranging from 1 to 6 months. By strongly raising the criminal sanction for a crime whose discipline was otherwise unchanged, the law maker violated the principle of proportionality. Moreover, the provision appeared to substantially counter the effects of decision 223/2004 of the Court, which deemed unconstitutional compulsory arrest for illegal stay in the country after receiving an expulsion decree. However, the Court stated that an intervention so as to substitute the sanction introduced by law 271/04 with other provisions existing for similar crimes goes beyond the boundaries of competence of the Court.

Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case (max. 500 chars)	The Constitutional Court, while denying its own competence in reviewing the level of criminals sanctions, competence which belongs only to Parliament, stated that it was necessary and urgent that Parliament reviews such norms in order to bring about a more balanced and non discriminatory system of criminal sanctions.
Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case (max. 500 chars)	The contested norms remain in force, however Parliament is expected to modify them within a new law on immigration which is in the pipeline.

[2].

Case title	Ordinance no. 199 of 5 June 2007 - Constitutional legitimacy of art 6 comma 5 of Legislative decree 122/1993, thereafter converted into law no. 205 of 25 June 1993
Decision date	05.06.2007
Reference details (type and title of court/body; in original language and English [official translation, if available])	Constitutional Court - Corte Costituzionale
Key facts of the case (max. 500 chars)	The Verona Court submitted to the Constitutional Court art 6 comma 5 of Legislative decree 122/1993, thereafter converted into law no. 205 of 25 June 1993 (urgent measures on matters relating to race, ethnic and religious equality) for verification of constitutional legitimacy for violation of art. 3 (principle of equality and non discrimination) art. 24 (right to redress in national courts) and 111 (fair proceedings) of the Constitution.
Main reasoning/argumentation (max. 500 chars)	Article 6 comma 5 of law 205/93 states that public prosecutor can decide to use a simplified and fast-track (<i>'direttissimo'</i>) type of criminal procedure against persons accused of racist or discriminatory behaviour which amounts to the crimes stated in law 205/93. Recourse to fast-track proceedings would mean that the preliminary phases of investigation , regulated by articles 449 ff. of the criminal procedure Code would not take place and that the accused person could be sent directly before a criminal judge within 15 days (in order to ensure the right to effective defence the accused person would have the right to ask for a ten day period to set up his/her defence). Such fast-track proceedings are possible in ordinary cases only when there is full evidence of the crime and/or there is flagrancy; moreover, the public prosecutor must make sure that the accused person appears before a judge in the short term of 15 days.
Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case (max. 500 chars)	In the case of racist crimes as disciplined by law 205/93, flagrancy or manifest evidence are not necessary, nor is a term stated by the law within which the prosecutor must bring the accused person before a judge. This would be the discriminatory aspect of the rule for the Verona Court, which however, was justified by the law maker as necessary in order to have a fast and exemplary decision, and provided for only in those cases in which there would be no need for detailed and complex investigations (in those cases the prosecutor could not use the fast-track procedure) . The Constitutional Court however disagreed with the Verona Court, stating that the effectiveness of the right to defence could be ensured in other ways, provided for by the Criminal procedure Code, and that the

	provisions , as such, were not discriminatory, but that they ensured that crimes of a racist or discriminatory nature could be successfully and promptly repressed in the exemplary manner as required by the law maker. Other, ulterior means of ensuring that prosecutors could not overstep their prerogatives, for instance by extending in time and scope their investigations, should be decided by the law maker and not by the Court. On the basis of that, the Constitutional Court rejected the request.
Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case (max. 500 chars)	The Constitutional Court, Ordinance no. 199 of 5 June 2007 stated that a request submitted by the Court of Verona was manifestly inadmissible

[3].

Case title	Decision/ordinance 1872/2007
Decision date	23.01.2007
Reference details (type and title of court/body; in original language and English [official translation, if available])	Corte di Cassazione-sezione terza penale Court of Cassation- Third section (criminal cases)
Key facts of the case (max. 500 chars)	In December 2005 a football player of African origins, playing with the team of the city of Messina, was repeatedly insulted by football fans of the opposing team, Internazionale. The competent criminal judge (<i>Giudice delle Indagini Preliminari</i>) confirmed the order enacted by the local Head of police to one of the accused fans not to assist to a football match for a period of time. The fan asked for the order to be annulled by the Court of Cassation
Main reasoning/argumentation (max. 500 chars)	The Court stated that the judge had correctly interpreted applicable norms and sufficiently motivated the decision.
Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case (max. 500 chars)	The Court stated that the behaviour of the football fan was inherently racist and clarified that racism is the complex body of attitudes or expressions originating in deep social prejudices, expressed through contempt and exclusion against individuals or groups belonging to ethnic and culturally different communities, deemed inferior. The Court stated that criminal provisions aim at punishing incitement to violence which makes up the ideological content of racism, which underlies a prejudice about ethnic superiority
Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case (max. 500 chars)	The Court rejected the appeal. This decision is not isolated in the context of decisions on racist crimes ad sport events. On 16 October, for instance, the Supreme Court confirmed the 15 days jail sentence for a football fan which in 2004 exposed, during a football match, a flag with a fascist regime's symbol. The Court decided that such behaviour runs counter to laws outlawing racist and discriminatory behaviours in public, as fascism was indissolubly linked to racist ideas.

[4].

Case title	Decision no. 254 of 6 July 2007 - Constitutional legitimacy of art. 102 of Presidential Decree 115/2002 of 30 May 2002
Decision date	06.07.2007
Reference details (type and title of court/body; in original language and English [official translation, if available])	Corte Costituzionale – Constitutional Court
Key facts of the case (max. 500 chars)	An interpreter's request to be paid by the State for her work in favour of a person charged in a criminal case for murder was rejected, on the grounds that she had acted formally as an interpreter and not as a consultant of the accused person who had been granted free legal counsel at State's expenses. The decision was justified on the grounds that art. 102 of presidential Decree no. 115/2002 does not provide for an interpreter amongst the professionals which can be obtained by a person granted legal assistance by the State
Main reasoning/argumentation (max. 500 chars)	The Court stated that the provision of an interpreter of the accused persons' choice was justified both by art. 24 of the Constitution (right to protection of rights and legitimate interests before the courts) and art. 111 (fair proceedings). The latter states that "the person charged of committing a crime must be assisted by an interpreter if s/he does not understand or speak the language used in the proceedings". Such principles are consistent with those stated in international standards, such as art. 6 .3 of the European Convention on human rights. Moreover, in previous decisions (no.10 of 1993 and 341 of 1999), the Court qualified the provision o an interpreter not as a technical tool available to the judge to enable proceedings to take place, but as an individual right of the accused person which is integral part of the right to defence, and as such must be assimilated to provision of legal counsel at the expenses of the State, when the person is entitled to the latter.
Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case (max. 500 chars)	In order to ensure equality in criminal proceedings to accused persons whose main language is not Italian, those accused persons who are entitled to free legal counsel will also have the right, if they do not communicate in Italian, to appoint an interpreter of their choice. Previously the interpreter, when needed was appointed by the Public Prosecutor in the case. The Court deemed this an infringement of constitutional rights to a fair judicial proceeding and extended the applicability of this decision to all phases of the criminal proceeding, including

	preliminary phases.
Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case (max. 500 chars)	People accused in criminal proceedings will be able to appoint an interpreter of their choice rather than being compelled to use an interpreter appointed by the Public prosecutor

Annex 4 – Statistical data – Racist violence and crime¹

Incidence of non-Italian victims on the total of murders in Italy – Years 1993-1996, 2000, 2002-2005

Year	Foreigners victims of murder	Total number of victims of murder	% incidence of foreigners	Rate for 100,000 inhabitants
1993	95	1,064	8.9	15.1
1994	91	956	9.5	14.5
1995	99	1,004	9.9	14.4
1996	111	943	11.8	15.0
2000	90	756	11.9	7.1
2002	95	634	15.0	7.0
2003	113	658	17.2	7.3
2004	145	701	20.7	7.3
2005	111	598	18.6	4.6

Source: *Eures Ricerche Economiche e Sociali – Calculations on Eures and Criminalpol data*

Risk rates for Italian and foreign victims – Years 2003-2005 – Absolute values and percentages

	Italians			Foreigners		
	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
Total population*	55,772	55,898	56,060	1,549	1,990	2,402
Victims of murders	536	544	475	113	145	111
Rate for 100,000 inhabitants	1.0	1.0	0.8	7.3	7.3	4.6

¹ Cases recorded by the national special body and Statistics from official criminal sources are reported in Annex 2A and 2B.

* Resident population as at 1st January in thousands

Source: *Eures Ricerche Economiche e Sociali – Calculations on Eures and Criminalpol data*

Non Italian victims of murder by main sphere – Years 2004-2005 – Absolute values and percentages

	2004		2005		% var. 2005/2004
	a.v.	%	a.v.	%	
Family	36	24.8	31	27.9	-13.9
Occasional/common crime	17	11.7	25	22.5	47.1
Murder among acquaintances	37	25.5	14	12.6	-62.2
Employment / Economic relationships	8	5.5	7	6.3	-12.5
Murder among unknown people	13	9.0	4	2.6	-69.2
Housing / Neighbourhood	5	3.4	3	2.7	-40.0
Foreign organized crime	9	6.2	2	1.8	-77.8
Italian organized crime	2	1.4	1	0.9	-50.0
Other reasons	-	-	1	0.9	100
Not specified	18	12.4	23	20.7	27.8
Total	145	100.0	111	100.0	-23.4

Source: *Eures Ricerche Economiche e Sociali, Archivio degli omicidi dolosi in Italia – Agenzia Ansa.*

Racist violence, acts and behaviours reported by media sources in the period 1st October 2006 – 20th September 2007

Typologies of racist violence	Number of acts
Violence against the person	27
Violence against property	4

Violence against worship or meeting places	10
Verbal threats and abusive behaviour	40
Racist publications, inscriptions and propaganda	75
Acts/violence against settlements	19
Total	175

Source: media sources.

Perpetrators of racist acts, violence and behaviours					
Typology of acts	Category of perpetrators				
	Individuals	Members of political parties	Non institutional actors and groups	Institutions	Total
Violence against the person	12		12	3	27
Violence against property	1		3		4
Violence against worship or meeting places		1	9		10
Verbal threats and abusive behaviour	10	10	16	4	40
Racist publications, inscriptions and propaganda		13	61	1	75

Acts/violence against settlements		6	11	2	19
Total	23	30	112	10	175

Source: media sources.

Victims of racist violence, acts and behaviours ²	
Categories of victims	A.V.
Immigrants in general	75
Jewish people or groups	49
Muslim people or groups	26
Roma people	25
Total	175

Source: media sources.

Racist violence, acts and behaviours against Roma				
Typology of acts	Category of victims			Total
	Men	Women	General public	
Violence against the person	1		2	3
Violence against property				
Violence against worship or meeting places				

² It is necessary to observe that the results of the splitting into categories don't reflect the real situation of the phenomenon. Even if acts against Roma and Muslims are not so numerous, they are often very violent. Moreover, while observatories on anti-Semitism are relatively numerous, observatories on racism against other categories are almost absent.

Verbal threats and abusive behaviour	1	1	3	5
Racist publications, inscriptions and propaganda			1	1
Acts/violence against settlements			16	16
Total	2	1	22	25

Source: media sources.

Racist violence, acts and behaviours against Muslim people or groups				
Typology of acts	Category of victims			Total
	Men	Women	General public	
Violence against the person		1		1
Violence against property	2			2
Violence against worship or meeting places			7	7
Verbal threats and abusive behaviour	1		10	11
Racist publications, inscriptions and propaganda			5	5
Total	3	1	22	26

Source: media sources.

Racist violence, acts and behaviours against Jewish people or groups				
Typology of acts	Category of victims			Total
	Men	Women	General public	
Violence against the person				
Violence against property				
Violence against worship or meeting places			2	2

Verbal threats and abusive behaviour		1		1
Racist publications, inscriptions and propaganda			46	46
Acts/violence against settlements				
Total		1	48	49

Source: media sources.

Racist violence, acts and behaviours against immigrants				
Typology of acts	Category of victims			Total
	Men	Women	General public	
Violence against the person	18	4	1	23
Violence against property	1	1		2
Violence against worship or meeting places			1	1
Verbal threats and abusive behaviour	15	4	4	23
Racist publications, inscriptions and propaganda			23	23
Acts/violence against settlements			3	3
Total	34	9	32	75

Source: media sources.

Nationality of victims (for 55 cases)	
Moroccan	16
Rumanian	12

Albanian	4
Bengalese	3
Italian	3
Chinese	3
Brazilian	2
Nigerian	2
Côte d'Ivoire	1
Zaire	1
Senegalese	1
Colombian	1
Kosovo	1
Ukrainian	1
Serbian	1
Somali	1
Tunisian	1
Egyptian	1
Total	55

Source: media sources.

Annex 5 – Statistical data - Employment

Labour segregation of migrant workers. The main economic sectors: total number of workers, migrant workers and incidence of migrant workers on the total number of workers, as at 31.12.2005.

Sector	Total number of workers	Migrant workers	Incidence of migrant workers on the total
<i>All sectors</i>	<i>17,204,416</i>	<i>1,763,952</i>	<i>10.3%</i>
Agriculture	658,170	92,268	14.0%
Textile industry	491,936	64,154	13.0%
Tan industry	166,263	23,172	13.9%
Wood industry	130,705	17,246	13.2%
Rubber industry	202,735	21,829	10.8%
Iron and steel industry	766,357	98,423	12.8%
Other industries	260,863	28,026	10.7%
Construction	1,456,297	255,522	17.5%
Hotel and catering	1,031,395	167,906	16.3%
Data processing and services for enterprises	2,073,628	209,171	10.1%
Activities for families	316,289	189,640	60.0%
Unspecified activities	649,871	87,047	13.4%

Source: calculations of Laboratory on Immigration “Ca’ Foscari” University on Caritas data.

Average annual wages for foreign and native workers in 2003. Absolute values and percentages.

	Average annual wage	Differential rate
<i>Italian and migrant subordinate</i>	17,675 €	100

<i>employees</i>		
<i>Italian and migrant subordinate employees - men</i>	20,215 €	114.3
<i>Italian and migrant subordinate employees - women</i>	13,747 €	77.7
<i>Non –EU subordinate employees</i>	9,423 €	53.3
<i>Non –EU subordinate employees - men</i>	11,253 €	63.6
<i>Non –EU subordinate employees - women</i>	6,751 €	38.1

Source: calculations of Laboratory on Immigration “Ca’ Foscari” University on Caritas data.

Contractual categories of subordinate employees in the building sector in 2006, total labour force and migrant labour force.

Contractual categories	Total labour force	Migrant labour force
<i>Apprenticeship and training and work experience contract</i>	7%	6%
<i>Unskilled workers</i>	35%	63%
<i>Skilled workers</i>	27%	21%
<i>Specialised workers</i>	25%	9%
<i>IV level workers</i>	6%	1%

Source: calculations of Laboratory on Immigration “Ca’ Foscari” University on Fillea/Cgil data.

Cases of discrimination reported to UNAR. The contexts of discrimination in the employment sector (2006).

Contexts	Percentage of cases
Mobbing	23.2
Access to employment	21.7

Working conditions	20.3
Dismissal conditions	15.9
Colleagues	13.0
Other	4.3
Wages	1.4

Source: UNAR-IREF 2006

Annex 6 – Statistical data - Education

Cases of discrimination reported to UNAR. The contexts of discrimination in the education sector (2006)

	a.v.	% (on the total of pertinent events)
School staff	5	2.3
Students	1	0.5
Other - school	4	1.8
Total	10	4.06

Source: UNAR - IREF 2006

Non Italian pupils by age and school level - Primary school, lower and upper secondary school. School year 2006/07

Age	5 years old	6 years old	7 years old	8 years old	9 years old	10 years old	11 years old	12 years old	13 years old	14 years old	15 years old	16 years old	17 years old	18 years old	19 years old	20 years old	More than 20 years old	Total
Primary school	2,565	35,656	35,437	34,489	34,490	32,641	11,332	1,794	409									189,123
1° year	2,565	33,730	3,833	420	74	20	11	5	10									40,668
2° year		1,926	30,147	5,302	651	111	27	9	19									38,192
3° year			1,457	27,807	7,233	919	139	36	25									37,616
4° year				1,270	26,205	8,577	1,196	136	66									37,450
5° year					327	23,014	9,959	1,608	289									35,197

Lower secondary school							239	20,578	30,962	32,207	19,838	6,389	1,860						112,073
1° year							239	20,367	13,618	3,442	779	253	125						38,823
2° year								211	17,103	14,166	4,543	1,033	374						37,430
3° year									241	14,599	14,516	5,103	1,361						35,820
Upper secondary school										214	10,293	19,269	20,478	17,922	13,988	8,298	3,656	8,026	102,144
1° year										212	10,134	12,772	6,960	2,949	1,285	589	267	1,588	36,756
2° year										2	159	6,351	8,630	4,848	1,920	736	268	959	23,873
3° year												143	4,771	6,609	3,925	1,729	645	2,100	19,922
4° year												3	113	3,442	4,338	2,348	933	1,451	12,628
5° year													4	74	2,520	2,869	1,543	1,928	8,965
Total	2,565	35,656	35,437	34,799	34,490	32,880	31,910	32,756	32,830	30,131	25,658	22,338	17,922	13,988	8,298	3,656	8,026		403,340

Data do not include pupils enrolled in Bolzano province for whom the age distribution is not available.

Source: Ministry of Public Education - July 2007

Pupils by age and school level - Primary school, lower and upper secondary school. School year 2006/07

Age	5 years old	6 years old	7 years old	8 years old	9 years old	10 years old	11 years old	12 years old	13 years old	14 years old	15 years old	16 years old	17 years old	18 years old	19 years old	20 years old	More than 20 years old	Total
Primary school	55,882	553,985	549,642	550,691	549,718	531,537	23,056	3,577	2,240									2,820,328
1° year	55,857	500,901	11,309	1,060	251	95	41	22	59									569,595
2° year	25	53,067	492,450	13,213	1,358	324	97	42	96									560,672

3° year		17	45,859	493,240	16,021	1,768	379	129	206									557,619
4° year			24	43,159	508,220	17,888	2,209	375	395									572,270
5° year				19	23,868	511,462	20,330	3,009	1,484									560,172
<i>Lower secondary school</i>																		
						18,597	526,361	552,595	546,308	64,032	16,193	5,945						1,730,031
1° year						18,597	507,682	33,578	7,087	2,188	897	690						570,719
2° year							18,679	498,349	43,373	11,185	2,911	1,233						575,730
3° year								20,668	495,848	50,659	12,385	4,022						583,582
<i>Upper secondary school</i>																		
									22,489	510,241	528,825	514,196	481,460	438,957	106,233	33,541	93,068	2,729,010
1° year									22,094	487,419	97,584	29,367	8,327	2,990	1,567	1,021	12,293	662,662
2° year									395	22,699	410,942	89,725	26,732	6,784	2,208	1,019	7,889	568,393
3° year										123	20,220	375,748	92,070	29,849	8,160	3,068	19,842	549,080
4° year											79	19,237	334,848	80,913	25,001	6,879	17,262	484,219
5° year												119	19,483	318,421	69,297	21,554	35,782	464,656
Total	55,882	553,985	549,642	550,691	549,718	550,134	549,417	556,172	571,037	574,273	545,018	520,141	481,460	438,957	106,233	33,541	93,068	7,279,369

Source: Ministry of Public Education - July 2007

Non Italian pupils by age and school level (%) - Primary school, lower and upper secondary school. School year 2006/07

Age	5 years old	6 years old	7 years old	8 years old	9 years old	10 years old	11 years old	12 years old	13 years old	14 years old	15 years old	16 years old	17 years old	18 years old	19 years old	20 years old	More than 20 years old	Total

Primary school	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.3	35.5	5.5	1.2										46.9
1° year	100.0	94.6	10.8	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0										10.1
2° year		5.4	85.1	15.2	1.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1										9.5
3° year			4.1	79.9	21.0	2.8	0.4	0.1	0.1										9.3
4° year				3.6	76.0	26.1	3.7	0.4	0.2										9.3
5° year					0.9	70.0	31.2	4.9	0.9										8.7
Lower secondary school						0.7	64.5	94.5	98.1	65.8	24.9	8.3							27.8
1° year						0.7	63.8	41.6	10.5	2.6	1.0	0.6							9.6
2° year						0.0	0.7	52.2	43.1	15.1	4.0	1.7							9.3
3° year						0.0	0.0	0.7	44.5	48.2	19.9	6.1							8.9
Upper secondary school									0.7	34.2	75.1	91.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		25.3
1° year									0.6	33.6	49.8	31.2	16.5	9.2	7.1	7.3	19.8		9.1
2° year									0.0	0.5	24.8	38.6	27.1	13.7	8.9	7.3	11.9		5.9
3° year											0.6	21.4	36.9	28.1	20.8	17.6	26.2		4.9
4° year											0.0	0.5	19.2	31.0	28.3	25.5	18.1		3.1
5° year												0.0	0.4	18.0	34.9	42.2	24.0		2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Ministry of Public Education - July 2007

Pupils by age and school level (%) - Primary school, lower and upper secondary school. School year 2006/07

Age	5 years old	6 years old	7 years old	8 years old	9 years old	10 years old	11 years old	12 years old	13 years old	14 years old	15 years old	16 years old	17 years old	18 years old	19 years old	20 years old	More than 20 years old	Total
Primary school	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.6	4.2	0.6	0.4									38.7
1° year	100.0	90.4	2.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0									7.8
2° year		9.6	89.6	2.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0									7.7
3° year			8.3	89.6	2.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0									7.7
4° year			0.0	7.8	92.5	3.3	0.4	0.1	0.1									7.9
5° year				0.0	4.3	93.0	3.7	0.5	0.3									7.7
Lower secondary school						3.4	95.8	99.4	95.7	11.2	3.0	1.1						23.8
1° year						3.4	92.4	6.0	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.1						7.8
2° year							3.4	89.6	7.6	1.9	0.5	0.2						7.9
3° year								3.7	86.8	8.8	2.3	0.8						8.0
Upper secondary school									3.9	88.8	97.0	98.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	37.5
1° year									3.9	84.9	17.9	5.6	1.7	0.7	1.5	3.0	13.2	9.1
2° year									0.1	4.0	75.4	17.3	5.6	1.5	2.1	3.0	8.5	7.8
3° year										0.0	3.7	72.2	19.1	6.8	7.7	9.1	21.3	7.5
4° year											0.0	3.7	69.5	18.4	23.5	20.5	18.5	6.7
5° year												0.0	4.0	72.5	65.2	64.3	38.4	6.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Ministry of Public Education - July 2007

Non Italian pupils by age and school level for 100 enrolled pupils - Primary school, lower and upper secondary school. School year 2006/07

Age	5 years old	6 years old	7 years old	8 years old	9 years old	10 years old	11 years old	12 years old	13 years old	14 years old	15 years old	16 years old	17 years old	18 years old	19 years old	20 years old	More than 20 years old	Total
Primary school	4.6	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.1	49.1	50.2	18.3									6.7
1° year	4.6	6.7	33.9	39.6	29.5	21.1	26.8	22.7	16.9									7.1
2° year	0.0	3.6	6.1	40.1	47.9	34.3	27.8	21.4	19.8									6.8
3° year		0.0	3.2	5.6	45.1	52.0	36.7	27.9	12.1									6.7
4° year			0.0	2.9	5.2	47.9	54.1	36.3	16.7									6.5
5° year				0.0	1.4	4.5	49.0	53.4	19.5									6.3
Lower secondary school																		
						1.3	3.9	5.6	5.9	31.0	39.5	31.3						6.5
1° year						1.3	4.0	40.6	48.6	35.6	28.2	18.1						6.8
2° year							1.1	3.4	32.7	40.6	35.5	30.3						6.5
3° year								1.2	2.9	28.7	41.2	33.8						6.1

Upper secondary school										1.0	2.0	3.6	4.0	3.7	3.2	7.8	10.9	8.6	3.7
1° year										1.0	2.1	13.1	23.7	35.4	43.0	37.6	26.2	12.9	5.5
2° year										0.5	0.7	1.5	9.6	18.1	28.3	33.3	26.3	12.2	4.2
3° year											0.0	0.7	1.3	7.2	13.1	21.2	21.0	10.6	3.6
4° year												3.8	0.6	1.0	5.4	9.4	13.6	8.4	2.6
5° year													3.4	0.4	0.8	4.2	7.2	5.4	1.9
Total	4.6	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.2	4.7	4.3	3.7	3.2	7.8	10.9	8.6	5.5	

Source: Ministry of Public Education - July 2007

Non Italian pupils enrolled earlier by age (%) - Primary school, lower and upper secondary school - school year 2006/2007

Age	5 years old	6 years old	7 years old	8 years old	9 years old	10 years old	11 years old	12 years old	13 years old	14 years old	15 years old	16 years old	17 years old	Total
Enrolled in advance	2,565	1,926	1,457	1,270	327	239	211	241	214	159	146	117	74	8,946
Total of non Italian pupils	2,565	35,656	35,437	34,799	34,490	32,880	31,910	32,756	32,830	30,131	25,658	22,338	17,922	403,340*
% on the total of non Italian pupils of the same age	100.0	5.4	4.1	3.6	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	2.2

* Figure referred to the total number of pupils

Source: Ministry of Public Education - July 2007

Pupils enrolled earlier by age (%) - Primary school, lower and upper secondary school - school year 2006/2007

Age	5 years old	6 years old	7 years old	8 years old	9 years old	10 years old	11 years old	12 years old	13 years old	14 years old	15 years old	16 years old	17 years old	Total
Enrolled in advance	55,882	53,084	45,883	43,178	23,868	18,597	18,679	20,668	22,489	22,822	20,299	19,356	19,483	384,288
Total of pupils	55,882	553,985	549,642	550,691	549,718	550,134	549,417	556,172	571,037	574,273	545,018	520,141	481,460	
% on the total of pupils of the same age	100.0	9.6	8.3	7.8	4.3	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.7	4.0	5.3

* Figure referred to the total number of pupils

Source: Ministry of Public Education - July 2007

School delay of non Italian pupils by age (%) - Primary school, lower and upper secondary school - school year 2006/2007

Age	7 years old	8 years old	9 years old	10 years old	11 years old	12 years old	13 years old	14 years old	15 years old	16 years old	17 years old	18 years old	19 years old	20 years old	More than 20 years old	Total
Pupils who lost school	3,833	5,722	7,958	9,627	11,332	15,412	18,017	19,838	19,161	17,450	14,406	11,468	8,298	3,656	8,026	174,204

years																
Total of non Italian pupils	35,437	34,799	34,490	32,880	31,910	32,756	32,830	30,131	25,658	22,338	17,922	13,988	8,298	3,656	8,026	403,340*
% on the total of non Italian pupils of the same age	10.8	16.4	23.1	29.3	35.5	47.1	54.9	65.8	74.7	78.1	80.4	82.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	43.2

* Figure referred to the total number of pupils

Source: Ministry of Public Education - July 2007

School delay of pupils by age (%) - Primary school, lower and upper secondary school - school year 2006/2007

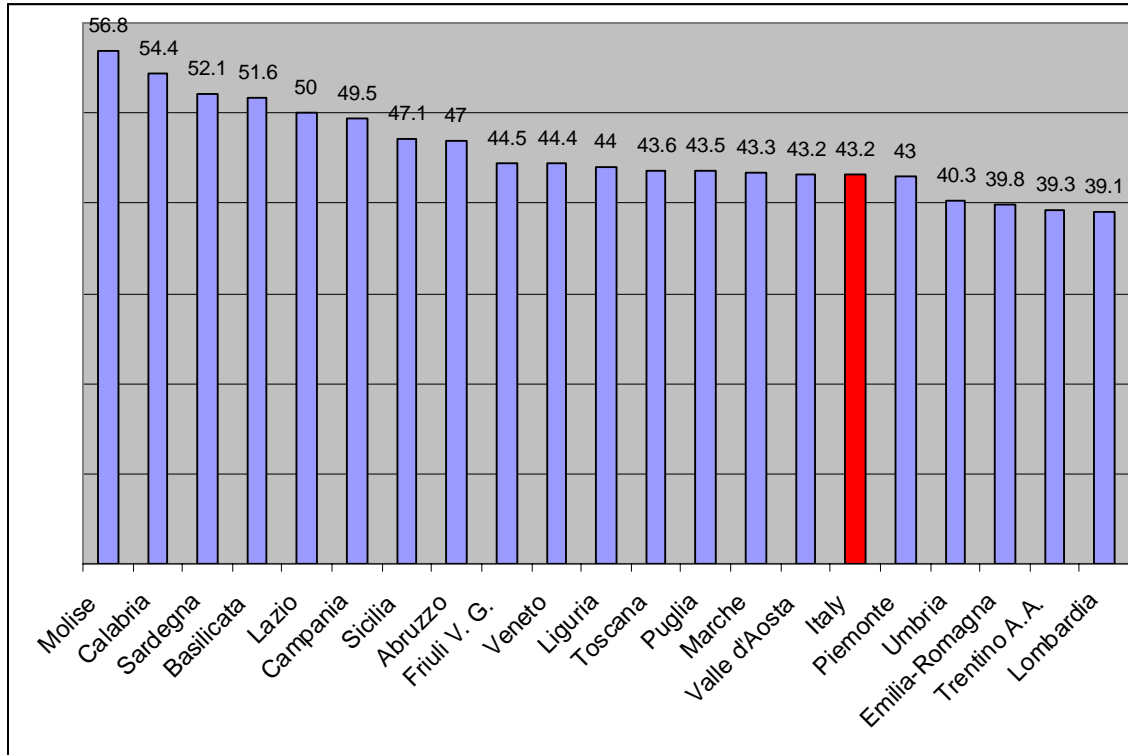
Age	7 years old	8 years old	9 years old	10 years old	11 years old	12 years old	13 years old	14 years old	15 years old	16 years old	17 years old	18 years old	19 years old	20 years old	More than 20 years old	Total
Pupils who lost school years	11,309	14,273	17,630	20,075	23,056	37,155	52,700	64,032	113,777	125,037	127,129	120,536	106,233	33,541	93,068	959,551

Total of pupils	549,642	550,691	549,718	550,134	549,417	556,172	571,037	574,273	545,018	520,141	481,460	438,957	106,233	33,541	93,068	7,279,369*
% on the total of pupils of the same age	2.1	2.6	3.2	3.6	4.2	6.7	9.2	11.2	20.9	24.0	26.4	27.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	13.2

* Figure referred to the total number of pupils

Source: Ministry of Public Education - July 2007

School delay of non Italian pupils by region (%) - school year 2006/2007



Source: Ministry of Public Education - July 2007

Non Italian pupils by age and type of school - Upper secondary school - school year 2006/07

Age	Lyceum	Technical Institutes	Vocational or Professional Institutes	Arts Institutes and Arts Lyceum	Total
<i>absolute values</i>					
13 years old	97	61	47	9	214
14 years old	2,960	3,868	3,148	317	10,293
15 years old	4,383	7,267	7,074	545	19,269
16 years old	34,137	7,336	8,417	588	20,478
17 years old	3,377	6,395	7,600	550	17,922
18 years old	2,497	5,079	6,021	391	13,988
19 years old	1,197	3,176	3,707	218	8,298
20 years old	340	1,413	1,788	115	3,656
more than 20 years old	297	3,6961	3,840	193	8,026
Total	19,285	38,291	41,642	2,926	102,144
<i>percentage values</i>					
13 years old	45.3	28.5	22.0	4.2	100.0
14 years old	28.8	37.6	30.6	3.1	100.0
15 years old	22.7	37.7	30.6	3.1	100.0
16 years old	20.2	35.8	41.1	2.9	100.0
17 years old	18.8	35.7	42.4	3.1	100.0

18 years old	17.9	36.3	43.0	2.8	100.0
19 years old	14.4	38.3	44.7	2.6	100.0
20 years old	9.3	38.6	48.9	3.1	100.0
more than 20 years old	3.7	46.1	47.8	2.4	100.0
Total	18.9	37.5	40.8	2.9	100.0

Source: Ministry of Public Education - July 2007

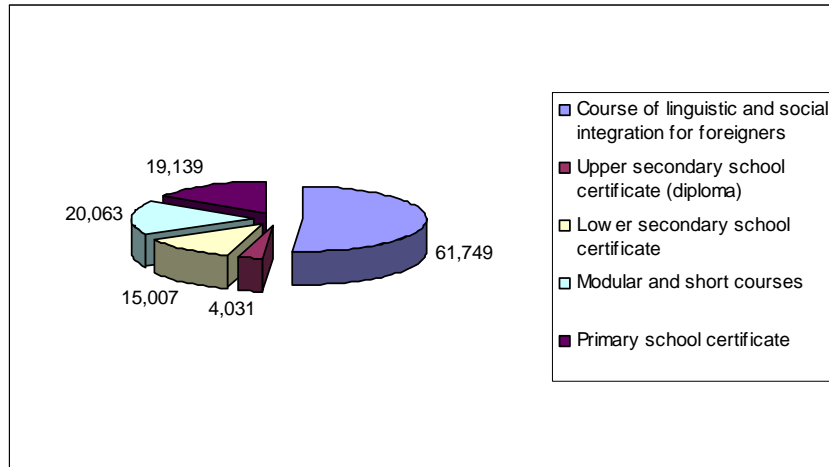
Pupils by age and type of school - Upper secondary school - school year 2006/07

Age	Lyceum	Technical Institutes	Vocational or Professional Institutes	Arts Institutes and Arts Lyceum	Total
<i>absolute values</i>					
13 years old	16,957	3,800	1,319	413	22,489
14 years old	245,028	164,044	84,278	16,891	510,241
15 years old	232,784	170,847	105,658	19,536	528,825
16 years old	221,673	166,686	105,824	20,013	514,196
17 years old	205,703	159,431	97,080	19,246	481,460
18 years old	180,723	155,041	86,367	16,826	438,957
19 years old	20,794	46,052	34,780	4,607	106,233
20 years old	3,504	16,018	12,500	1,519	33,541
more than 20 years old	3,171	56,281	29,806	3,810	93,068
Total	1,130,337	938,200	557,612	102,861	2,729,010
<i>percentage values</i>					

13 years old	75.4	16.9	5.9	1.8	100.0
14 years old	48.0	32.2	16.5	3.3	100.0
15 years old	44.0	32.3	20.0	3.7	100.0
16 years old	43.1	32.4	20.6	3.9	100.0
17 years old	42.7	33.1	20.2	4.0	100.0
18 years old	41.2	35.3	19.7	3.8	100.0
19 years old	19.6	43.3	32.7	4.3	100.0
20 years old	10.4	47.8	37.3	4.5	100.0
more than 20 years old	3.4	60.5	32.0	4.1	100.0
Total	41.4	34.4	20.4	3.8	100.0

Source: Ministry of Public Education - July 2007

Courses for adults - Foreign citizens by type of course (absolute values)



Source: Ministry of Public Education – September 2007

Main information on non Italian pupils

Number of non Italian pupils	501,494
Percentage increase in comparison with the previous year	+18.1 % **
Percentage increase in comparison with the previous year in upper secondary school	+24.9 % **

Incidence of non Italian pupils on the total number of pupils	5.6 %
Schools with the highest incidence	Primary schools (6.8 %)
Geographical area with the highest incidence	North-East (9.3 %)
Region with the highest incidence	Emilia-Romagna (10.7 %)
Province with the highest incidence	Mantova (14.0 %)
Municipality (chief town of province) with the highest incidence	Milan (14,2 %)
Percentage of schools with presence of non Italian pupils	67.8 %
The most represented country of origin (% on the total of non Italian pupils)	Albania (15.5 %)
The country of origin with the highest increase of pupils in comparison with the previous year	Romania + 15,560** (+29.5 %)

** The increase is partially influenced by the improvement in the data collection and by the inclusion of data of Valle d'Aosta region, that were not included in the previous publication 'Alunni con cittadinanza non italiana – a.s. 2005/06', from which data for the calculation of variations were taken.

Source: Ministry of Public Education – September 2007

Non Italian pupils by school level -State and non-State schools - School year 2006/07

	Total	State schools	Non-State schools
Nursery school	94,776	58,331	36,445
Primary school	190,813	182,594	8,219
Lower secondary school	113,076	109,397	3,679
Upper secondary school	102,829	98,485	4,344
Total	501,494	448,807	52,697

Source: Ministry of Public Education - October 2007

Incidence of non Italian pupils on the total of pupils by school level -State and non-State schools - School year 2006/07

	total	State schools	Non-State schools
Nursery school	5.7%	6.1 %	5.2 %
Primary school	6.8%	7.1 %	3.2 %
Lower secondary school	6.5%	6.7 %	3.7 %
Upper secondary school	3.8%	3.9 %	2.3 %
Total	5.6%	5.8 %	4.2 %

Source: Ministry of Public Education - October 2007

Non Italian pupils in upper secondary school

	Non Italian pupils	% distribution	incidence

Classical Lyceum	3,596	3.5 %	1.2
Scientific Lyceum	10,212	9.9 %	1.7
Teachers' training school	5,300	5.2 %	2.4
Professional Institutes	41,893	40.7 %	7.5
Technical Institutes	38,498	37.4 %	4.1
Arts Institutes and Arts Lyceum	2,936	2.9 %	2.9
Linguistic Lyceum	394	0.4 %	2.3
Total	102,829	100.0 %	3.8

Source: Ministry of Public Education - October 2007

Regional incidence of non Italian pupils on the total of pupils

	Nursery school	Primary school	Lower secondary school	Upper secondary school	Total
Valle d'Aosta	8.2	7.0	6.0	3.9	6.1
Piemonte	8.7	10.2	9.6	5.8	8.5
Lombardia	9.6	10.8	10.5	6.2	9.2
Liguria	6.8	8.6	9.6	6.6	7.9
Trentino A.A.	8.3	7.6	7.5	4.1	6.9
Veneto	9.1	10.8	11.0	5.6	9.0
Friuli Venezia Giulia	7.6	9.1	9.1	5.5	7.8
Emilia Romagna	10.0	12.5	12.3	8.2	10.7
Toscana	8.3	9.9	10.1	5.8	8.4
Umbria	11.1	12.3	11.7	6.6	10.1

Marche	9.4	10.3	10.5	6.0	8.8
Lazio	5.1	7.1	7.2	4.8	6.0
Abruzzo	4.1	5.2	5.3	2.7	4.2
Molise	1.4	2.0	1.9	1.0	1.5
Campania	0.7	1.2	1.4	0.7	1.0
Puglia	1.1	1.6	1.6	0.9	1.3
Basilicata	1.1	1.3	1.5	0.7	1.1
Calabria	1.3	2.4	2.4	1.3	1.8
Sicilia	1.4	1.7	1.6	0.8	1.3
Sardegna	1.1	1.4	1.4	0.7	1.1
Total	5.7	6.8	6.5	3.8	5.6

Source: Ministry of Public Education - October 2007

Provinces with an incidence of non italian pupils on the total of pupils higher than 10 per cent

	%
Mantova	14.0
Prato	13.5
Piacenza	13.2
Reggio Emilia	12.7
Modena	12.0
Brescia	11.6
Alessandria	11.5
Cremona	11.2
Asti	11.2

Treviso	11.2
Parma	11.0
Pordenone	10.9
Perugia	10.8
Vicenza	10.3
Macerata	10.2
Lodi	10.2
Bologna	10.1
Arezzo	10.1

Source: Ministry of Public Education - October 2007

Incidence of non italian pupils on the total of pupils in the municipalities chief town of province

	Absolute values	Incidence
Milan	24,965	14.2
Alessandria	1,766	13.9
Prato	3,640	13.7
Reggio Emilia	3,582	13.0
Turin	15,680	12.6
Cremona	1,665	11.9
Brescia	4,906	11.8
Piacenza	2,088	11.7
Modena	3,383	11.1
Pordenone	1,403	11.1

Rimini	2,453	10.8
Bologna	4,992	10.8
Vicenza	2,737	10.7
Perugia	2,705	10.5
Asti	1,283	10.4
Parma	2,896	10.4
Firenze	5,353	10.2

Source: Ministry of Public Education - October 2007

The ten most represented nationalities

	Total	% distribution	% increase in comparison with 2005/06
Albania	77,846	15.50%	12.2
Romania	68,381	13.60%	29.50%
Morocco	67,820	13.50%	14.00%
China	24,361	4.90%	9.90%
Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)	15,954	3.2	14.00%
Ecuador	15,870	3.20%	15.20%

Tunisia	13,346	2.70%	13.80%
Peru	12,662	2.50%	14.40%
Philippines	12,597	2.50%	12.80%
Macedonia	12,459	2.50%	14.80%

Source: Ministry of Public Education - October 2007

Foreign students enrolled in Italian universities academic year 2005/06 by type of course, sex and geographical area of origin

	Specialization courses			Doctoral courses			University masters			Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
EU-25 countries	106	216	322	233	256	489	212	375	587	1,398
Europe	57	145	202	166	257	423	175	326	501	1,126
Asia	109	43	152	289	137	426	158	146	304	882
South America	18	27	45	158	125	283	144	236	380	708
Africa	73	48	121	140	54	194	141	64	205	520
North America	8	18	26	45	45	90	58	101	159	275
Oceania	0	1	1	3	1	4	2	5	7	12
Not specified	4	3	7	8	9	17	24	25	49	73
Total	375	501	876	1,042	884	1,926	914	1,278	2,192	4,994

Source: Ministry of University and Research - Statistics Office

Foreign students who obtained an university diploma in 2005 by type of course, sex and geographical area of origin

	Specialization courses			Doctoral courses			University masters			TOTAL
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Africa	30	9	39	24	6	30	71	35	106	175
EU-25 countries	26	52	78	41	41	82	126	236	362	522
Asia	25	9	34	39	17	56	65	55	120	210
Europe	15	40	55	28	40	68	72	149	221	344
South America	6	4	10	31	21	52	83	130	213	275
North America	4	6	10	5	3	8	32	35	67	85
Not specified	2	2	4	0	0	0	16	29	45	49
Oceania	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	3	4
Total	108	122	230	169	128	297	466	671	1,137	1,664

Source: Ministry of University and Research - Statistics Office

Foreign graduates by geographical area of origin - year 2006

	Male	Female	Total
Europe - non-EU countries	616	1,439	2,055
EU-25 countries	595	1,022	1,617
Africa	222	180	402
Asia	234	213	447
South America	119	226	345
North America	35	76	111
Not specified	13	29	42
Oceania	5	3	8

Total	1,839	3,188	5,027
-------	-------	-------	-------

Source: Ministry of University and Research - Statistics Office

Foreign students enrolled in Italian Universities by geographical area of origin - Absolute values and percentages - academic year (a.y.) 2005/06

Geographical area of origin	Enrolled for the first time a.y. 2005/06	Enrolled a.y. 2005/06	Enrolled for the first time a.y. 2005/06	Enrolled a.y. 2005/06
	absolute values		percentages	
EUROPE	5,907	28,985	64.8	69.7
EU-25 countries	1,551	10,587	17	25.5
of which:				
Greece	262	5,020	16.9	47.4
Germany	315	1,381	20.3	13
Poland	307	1,172	19.8	11.1
Other European countries	4,356	18,398	47.8	44.2
of which:				
Albania	2,284	10,543	52.4	57.3
Romania	550	1,630	12.6	8.9
Croatia	213	1,164	4.9	6.3
AFRICA	932	4,036	10.2	9.7

of which:				
Cameroon	172	1,305	18.5	32.3
Morocco	210	173	22.5	19.2
North America	192	754	2.1	1.8
of which:				
United States	50	240	26	31.8
Mexico	42	131	21.9	17.4
Cuba		97	0	12.9
South America	767	2,811	8.4	6.8
of which:				
Peru	313	940	40.8	33.4
Brasil	141	560	18.4	19.9
Argentina	60	255	7.8	9.1
Colombia	59	304	7.7	10.8
Ecuador	110	292	14.3	10.4
ASIA	1,298	4,742	14.2	11.4
of which:				
Iran	247	801	19	16.9
Israel	195	985	15	20.8
China	350	811	27	17.1
Lebanon	113	550	8.7	11.6
India	71	279	5.5	5.9
OCEANIA	9	66	0.1	0.2
of which:				
Australia	7	38	77.8	57.6
Not specified	8	195	0.1	0.5

Total	9,113	41,589	100	100
--------------	-------	--------	-----	-----

Source: Ministry of University and Research - Statistics Office

Foreign students enrolled in Italian Universities by faculty - Absolute values and percentages - academic year 2005/06

Faculty	Enrolled for the first time a.y. 2005/06	Enrolled a.y. 2005/06	Enrolled for the first time a.y. 2005/06	Enrolled a.y. 2005/06
	absolute values		percentages	
Faculty of Medicine	1,338	6,933	14.7	16,7
Economics	1,648	6,124	18.1	14,7
Humanities	1,108	4,684	12.2	11,3
Engineering	830	4,183	9.1	10,1
Faculty of Law	719	3,327	7.9	8
Political Sciences	622	2,755	6.8	6,6
Pharmacy	376	2,449	4.1	5,9
Foreign languages and literature	680	2,645	7.5	6.4
Mathematical sciences, physics and natural science	520	2,328	5.7	5.6
Architecture	434	2,167	4.8	5.2
Educational sciences	212	968	2.3	2.3
Psychology	143	754	1.6	1.8
Veterinary science	55	386	0.6	0.9

Communication sciences	71	386	0.8	0.9
Faculty of agriculture	77	324	0.8	0.8
Social sciences	80	303	0.9	0.7
Statistics and demographic sciences	38	142	0.4	0.3
Motor sciences	22	68	0.2	0.2
Other	140	663	1.5	1.6
Total	9,113	41,589	100	100

Source: Ministry of University and Research - Statistics Office

Foreign graduates by faculty - year 2006

Faculty	Total
Faculty of Medicine	43
Economics	354
Humanities	775
Engineering	209
Faculty of Law	278
Political Sciences	469
Pharmacy	534
Foreign languages and literatures	313
Mathematical sciences, physics and natural science	939

Architecture	37
Educational sciences	140
Psychology	44
Veterinary science	186
Communication sciences	280
Faculty of agriculture	21
Social sciences	301
Statistics and demographic sciences	20
Motor sciences	14
Other	70
Total	5,027

Source: Ministry of University and Research - Statistics Office

Foreigners enrolled in post-degree courses by type of course – academic year 2000/2001-2005/2006

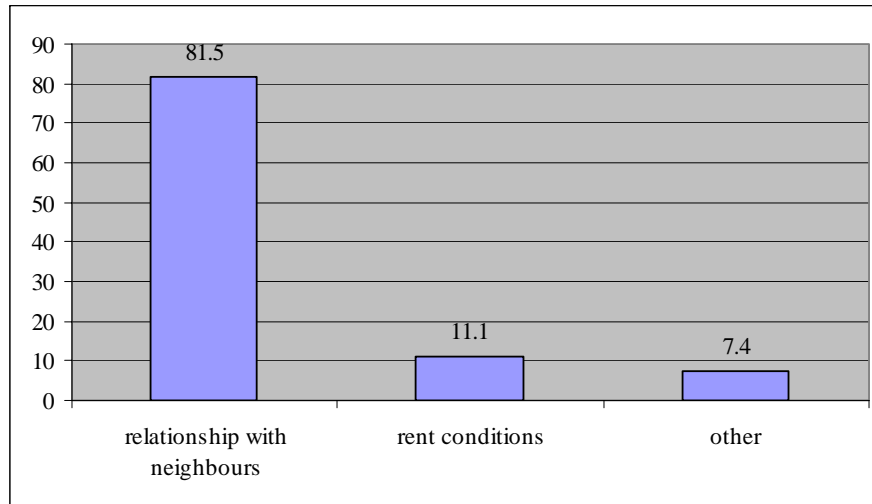
Academic Year	First degree master	Second degree master	Advanced training courses	Doctoral courses	Specialization courses	Total
2000/01	-	-	22,495	21,128	50,224	93,847
2001/02	3,369	2,324	20,703	26,304	56,458	109,158
2002/03	8,872	7,101	13,642	29,944	64,635	124,194
2003/04	13,009	10,347	14,232	37,906	75,453	150,947

2004/05	13,615	12,615	19,198	37,519	74,464	157,411
2005/06	16,083	21,178	17,238	38,262	74,089	166,850

Source: Ministry of University and Research - Statistics Office

Annex 7 – Statistical data - Housing

UNAR - The contexts of discrimination in the housing sector (%) - Year 2006



Source: UNAR-IREF 2006

Type of accommodation in Lombardy. Percentages in years 2001-2006

Type of accommodation		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Own house (alone or with relatives)		8.5	8.9	10.9	14.1	14.7	18.7
On rent (alone or with relatives)	Written contract	41.7	43.5	44.1	39.4	44.1	45.9
	No contract	3.6	4.3	3.4	3.7	4.4	3.4
	Don't know	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.9
	Total	45.9	48.6	48.4	43.8	49.2	50.1
On rent (with other immigrants)	Written contract	15.0	15.2	13.5	15.9	15.7	13.0
	No contract	5.1	6.0	4.9	7.1	3.6	3.7
	Don't know	0.7	2.7	1.7	1.3	0.7	1.2
	Total	20.8	23.9	20.1	24.3	20.7	17.8
Guesthouse or hotel		0.9	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1
Guest of relatives / friends		7.9	5.5	5.6	4.0	4.4	4.1
Free concession		1.8	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.6
Lives with employer		7.2	6.8	7.5	7.1	6.6	5.5
Reception structures		4.0	2.3	3.1	2.4	0.9	0.8
Occupied house (squatting)		0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.1
Shanty		0.9	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3

Homeless	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.5
Other	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Gian Carlo Blangiardo (ed) (2007) *L'immigrazione straniera in Lombardia. La sesta indagine regionale*, Milan: ISMU.

Frequency distribution of the types of accommodation (%) of the main national groups in Lombardy Region as at 1st July 2006

Type of accommodation		Albania	Romania	Ukraine	China	Philippines	India
Own house (alone or with relatives)		17.6	8.9	5.6	32.9	22.3	22.8
On rent (alone or with relatives)	Written contract	61.5	45.4	22.4	35.4	47.3	39.4
	No contract	3.2	4.6	5	2.1	3.4	2.9
	Don't know	0	0.2	..	..	2.4	0.4
	Total	64.7	50.3	27.5	37.5	53	42.7
On rent (with other)	Written contract	9.6	12.2	11.1	3.6	6.1	10.8

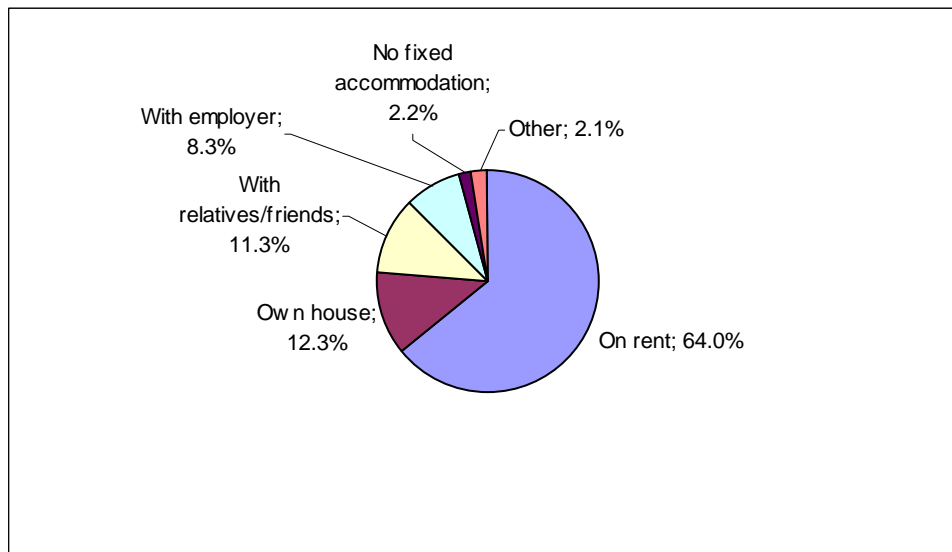
immigrants)	No contract	1	4.9	1.9	2.8	..	7
	Don't know	1.3	1.8	2	0.3	0.2	0.5
	Total	11.9	18.9	15	6.7	6.2	18.3
Guesthouse or hotel	0.1	0.1	0.2	..	..	..
Guest of relatives / friends	2.1	6.4	2.5	2.8	9	2.5	
Free concession	1.7	2.7	2.2	0.1	2.9	9.5	
Lives with employer	0.6	6.9	44.8	20	6.3	3.8	
Reception structures	0.7	1.7	1	..	0.2	0.5	
Occupied house (squatting)	0.1	0.3	..	..	..	..
Shanty	0.1	2.1	..	..	..	..
Homeless	0.1	1.1	1.3	..	..	..
Other	0.3	0.6	..	0	0.2	..	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Type of accommodation	Pakistan	Egypt	Morocco	Senegal	Ecuador	Peru	
Own house (alone or with relatives)	17.1	20	20.7	15.4	12.1	19	

On rent (alone or with relatives)	Written contract	42.9	33.1	53.7	39.7	52.7	40.7
	No contract	5.3	3.1	1.8	2.1	10.7	1.7
	Don't know	0.4	2.2	0.7	..	0.7	1.7
	Total	48.6	38.4	56.2	41.7	64.1	44.1
On rent (with other immigrants)	Written contract	26.6	21	12.7	29.4	10.7	14.6
	No contract	2.5	11.7	1.6	4.5	2.9	7.5
	Don't know	0.3	2.2	1.1	1.3	0.6	..
	Total	29.4	34.9	15.5	35.2	14.3	22
Guesthouse or hotel		..	..	0.1	0.1	1	0.2
Guest of relatives / friends		2.8	4.4	3	3.7	3.3	6.5
Free concession		0.8	1.2	0.4	0.9	0.7	1.2
Lives with employer		0.9	0.5	1.2	0.3	4.3	5.8
Reception structures		0.5	0.2	1.5	0.1	..	0.3
Occupied house (squatting)		..	..	0.2	0.5	..	0.2

Shanty	..	..	0.4	0.9	..	..
Homeless	..	0.4	0.8	0.7	..	0.7
Other	..	..	0	0.5	0.2	..
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

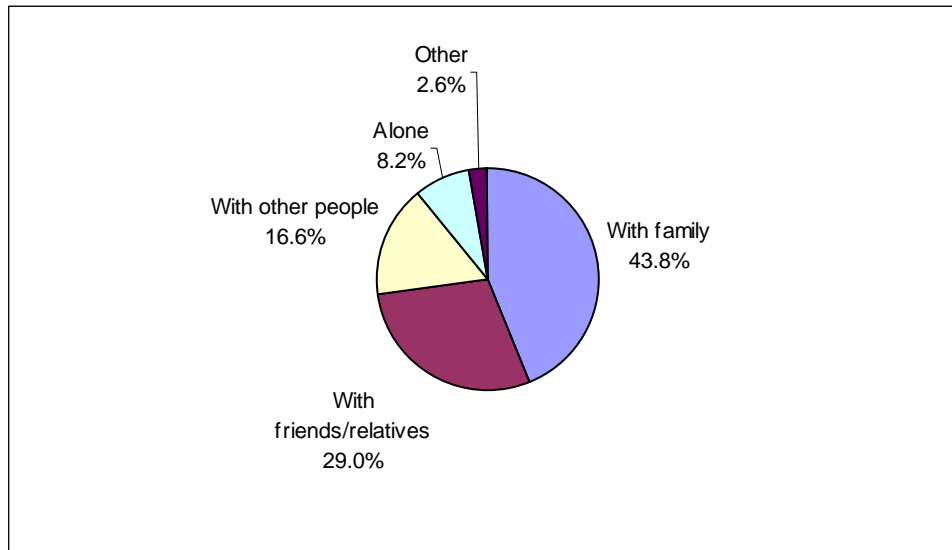
Source: Gian Carlo Blangiardo (ed) (2007) *L'immigrazione straniera in Lombardia. La sesta indagine regionale*, Milan: ISMU.

Type of accommodation of immigrants



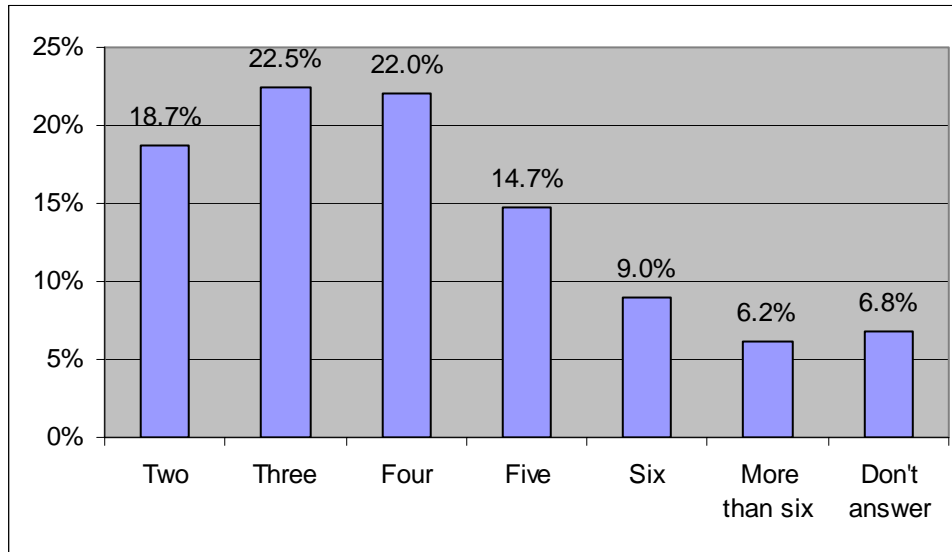
Source: Makno, Ministry of Interior (2007) *A social research on immigration, Rome: Ministry of Interior*

Type of cohabitation



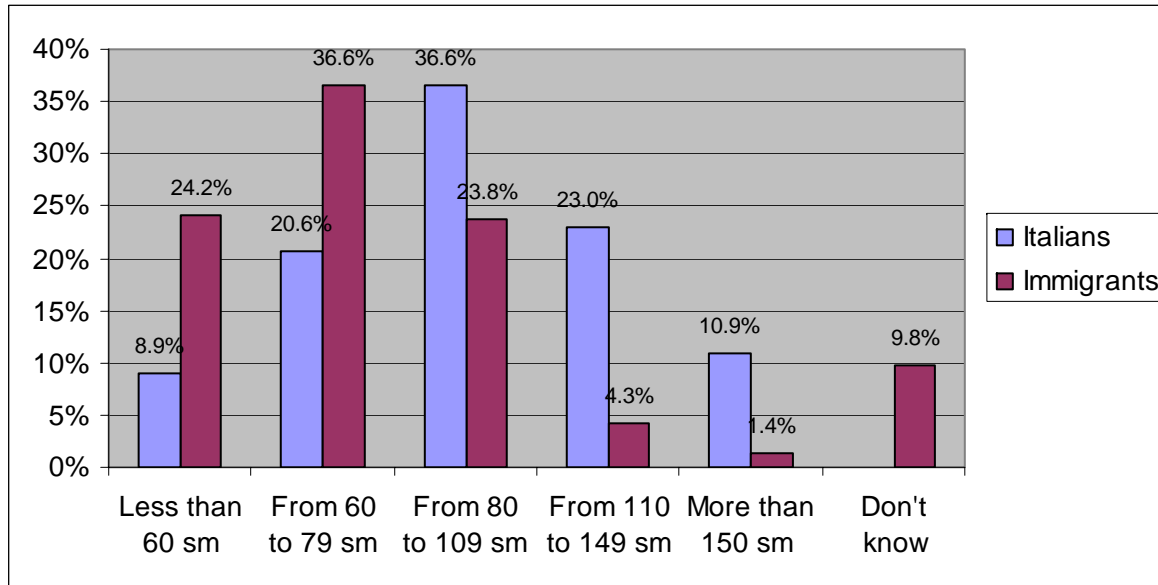
Source: Makno, Ministry of Interior (2007) *A social research on immigration, Rome: Ministry of Interior*

Number of cohabitants of immigrants living with friends or relatives or other people



Source: Makno, Ministry of Interior (2007) *A social research on immigration*, Rome: Ministry of Interior

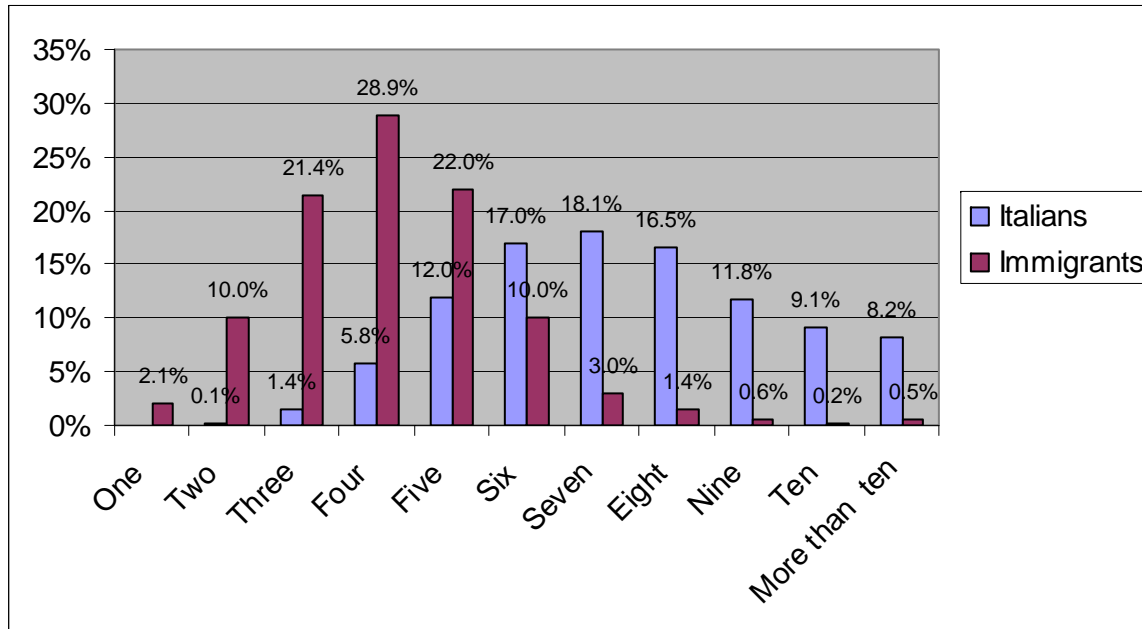
Size of the house in square meters (sm)



The source of data concerning Italians is a research carried out by Makno in 2006 (3,000 personal interviews)

Source: Makno, Ministry of Interior (2007) A social research on immigration, Rome: Ministry of Interior

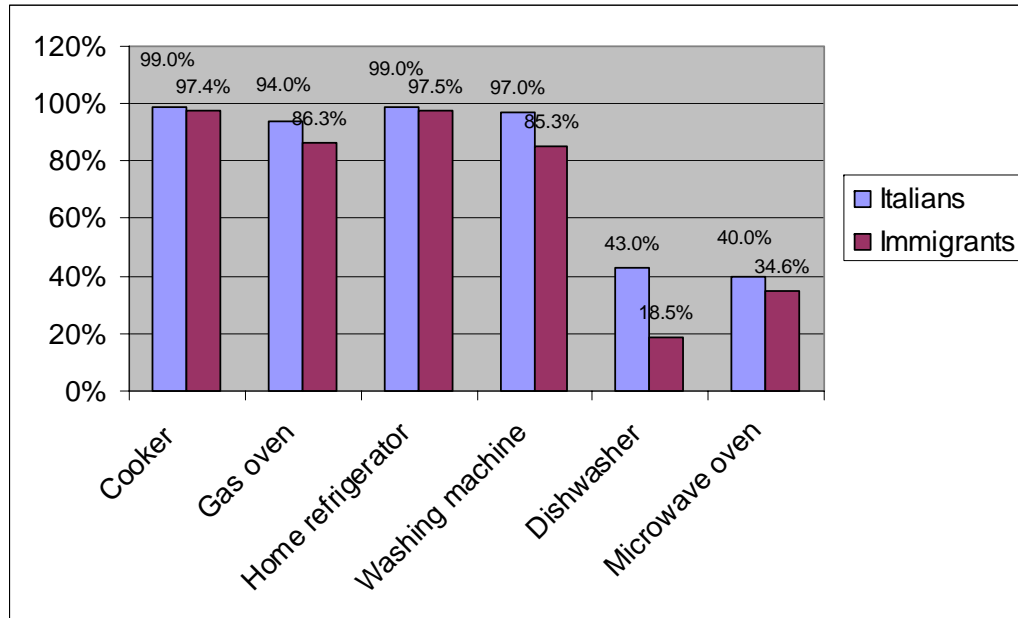
Number of rooms of the house (including bathrooms)



The source of data concerning Italians is a research carried out by Makno in 2006 (3,000 personal interviews)

Source: Makno, Ministry of Interior (2007) *A social research on immigration*, Rome: Ministry of Interior

Household appliances



The source of data concerning Italians is a research carried out by Makno in 2006 (3,000 personal interviews)

Source: Makno, Ministry of Interior (2007) *A social research on immigration*, Rome: Ministry of Interior

Roma and Sinti - Inhabitants by type of settlement and nationality in Lombardy region (%)

Province	Nationality				total	a.n.
	Italians	Foreigners	Both	n.a.		
regular stable	57	37.1	5.9	0	100	4,063
regular temporary	90.7	9.3	0	0	100	215
irregular	30.4	65.6	3.6	0.4	100	4,148
n.a.	57.1	42.9	0	0	100	70
Total	44.9	50.4	4.6	0.2	100	8,496

Source: Ismu (2007) *Una indagine sulla presenza di rom e sinti in Lombardia: primi risultati (A survey on the presence of Roma and Sinti in Lombardy: first results)*

Roma and Sinti - Inhabitants by type of settlement and type of accommodation in Lombardy region (%)

Settlement	Types of accommodation						total	a.n.
	shanty	camper	camper and shanty	camper and houses	houses/buildings	n. a.		
regular stable	0.5	29.7	8.3	33.2	17.6	10.7	100	4,063
regular temporary	0	90.7	9.3	0	0	0	100	215
irregular	30.5	19.2	19.9	12.4	15.1	2.9	100	4,148
n.a.	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	70
Total	15.1	25.9	13.9	21.9	15.8	7.4	100	8,496

Source: Ismu (2007) *Una indagine sulla presenza di rom e sinti in Lombardia: primi risultati (A survey on the presence of Roma and Sinti in Lombardy: first results)*

Expenses and users by type of social service provided by municipalities for immigrants and nomads - Year 2004

Social services	Expense	Users (a)	Average expense for each user	Percentage of expense for each service
Types of activities				
<i>Activities of professional social services</i>				
Professional social services	18,732,347	175,532	106,7	14,7
Housing intermediation	2,248,843	14,97	150.2	1.8
Other activities	990,493	26,768	37.0	0.8
Total of the activities	21,971,683	217,270	101.1	117.3
Total of social integration activities	19,146,320	242,108	79.1	15.0
<i>Cash transfer</i>				
luncheon vouchers and shopping vouchers	1,124,670	3,898	288.5	0.9
subsidies for health services	412,634	1,721	239.8	0.3
charge for semi-residential services	579,184	270	2,145.1	0.5
charge for residential services	5,293,769	1,349	3,924.2	4.2
Subsidies paid out as loans	105,413	127	830.0	0.1
Subsidies for housing	11,249,700	12,738	883.2	8.8
Subsidies as supplement of the family income	8,980,027	13,574	661.6	7,1
Generic subsidies to local associations	3,632,389	-	-	2.9
Other	2,271,511	8,192	277.3	1.8
Total of cash transfer	33,649,297	41,869	803.7	26.4
<i>Community and residential structures</i>				
Residential structures	24,090,652	9,403	2,562.0	18.9
Winter or summer centres	38,496	170	226.4	...

Equipped area for nomads	12,054,181	18,212	661.9	9.5
Other structures	1,679,400	5,623	298.7	1.3
Total community and residential structures	37,862,729	33,408	1,133.3	29.8

(a) The number of users can include the same person more than once, if the person used different services during the year

Source: Istat, Indagine sugli utenti e i servizi sociali dei Comuni singoli o associati

The Social Fund for Rent

Years	Funds (euros)	% in comparison with 2000
2000	361,579,829.00	
2001	335,696,984.00	-7.16
2002	249,180,873.00	-31.09
2003	246,496,000.00	-31.83
2004	248,248,333.45	-31.34
2005	230,143,000.00	-36.35
2006	310,660,000.00	-14.08
2007	210,990,000.00	-41.65

Source: Sunia

Average monthly rent in the main Italian cities (for a house of 90 square meters, costs in euro of the first semester of the year)

City	2000 (in euro)	2007 (in euro)	variation (%) 2007/2000
Rome	824	1,523	84.8
Milan	828	1,252	51.2
Venice (centre)	889	1,2	35.0
Florence	809	1,114	37.7
Naples	678	920	35.8
Bologna	616	899	45.9
Bari	487	792	62.7
Padua	588	783	33.2
Venice (dry land)	507	743	46.4
Genova	441	718	62.8
Turin	432	689	59.5
Cagliari	434	675	55.5
Palermo	395	575	45.5
Catania	324	553	70.4

Source: Nomisma

Average rents in the private market by geographical area and size of the city (euros/month)

	Average rent 2005 (euros/month)		% difference in the big cities
	Up to 250,000 inhabitants	More than 250,000 inhabitants	
North	394	572	+44,0%
Centre	463	798	+72.2%
South and Islands	356	465	+30.4%
Total	392	600	+53.0%

Source: Survey Censis-Sunia-Cgil, 2007

Feasible eviction orders, requests of eviction orders, executed eviction orders

1983 - 2006 - Eviction orders						
Italy	need of lessor	ended lease	Delay in payment/other reason	Total	Requests of executions of eviction orders	Executed eviction orders
1983	20,442	100,891	17,895	139,228	47,572	17,664
1984	10,191	116,818	18,779	145,788	50,569	19,048
1985	4,933	55,874	21,078	81,885	53,635	17,967
1986	3,620	72,379	23,776	99,775	111,913	26,297

1987	1,736	95,167	23,539	120,442	70,256	16,821
1988	975	62,104	21,758	84,837	49,099	13,697
1989	676	48,261	20,098	89,035	73,300	13,820
1990	614	59,462	21,609	81,685	98,811	16,537
1991	679	66,237	23,684	90,690	98,957	16,574
1992	561	53,849	23,912	78,342	109,426	17,789
1993	462	42,639	26,299	69,400	129,169	19,598
1994	770	39,856	27,099	67,725	118,529	18,647
1995	693	33,901	23,379	57,973	117,614	17,367
1996	984	35,376	28,279	84,639	127,237	17,790
1997	729	23,175	26,322	50,226	122,286	17,161
1998	1,029	18,321	25,569	44,919	126,011	19,821
1999	511	14,230	24,203	38,944	96,219	17,869
2000	665	13,329	25,412	39,406	103,072	21,614
2001	808	12,755	26,937	40,500	98,068	20,608
2002	647	12,329	27,154	40,130	91,574	20,389
2003	664	10,839	27,781	39,284	83,748	23,000
2004	734	12,689	32,112	45,535	77,548	25,188
2005	835	10,953	33,200	44,988	104,940	25,369
2006	656	9,838	32,901	43,395	100,287	22,139

Source: Ministry of Interior

Reception structures for non-EU citizens as at 31st December 2005

Regional Data

Region and geographical area	Residential structures	% on the total at national level	Non-residential structures	% on the total at national level
Piemonte	137	9.32	54	10.40
Valle d'aosta	2	0.14	1	0.19
Lombardia	335	22.79	43	8.29
Liguria	22	1.50	14	2.70
NORTH-WEST	496	33.74	112	21.58
Trentino A.A.	24	1.63	25	4.82
Veneto	204	13.88	25	4.82
Friuli V. Giulia	41	2.79	4	0.77
Emila Romagna	293	19.93	62	11.95
NORTH-EAST	562	38.23	116	22.35
TOTAL NORTH	1,058	71.97	228	43.93
Toscana	116	7.89	52	10.02
Umbria	28	1.90	25	4.82
Marche	29	1.97	33	6.36
Lazio	56	3.81	29	5.59

CENTRE	229	15.58	139	26.78
Abruzzo	5	0.34	4	0.77
Molise	1	0.07	4	0.77
Campania	43	2.93	52	10.02
Puglia	54	3.67	26	5.01
Basilicata	6	0.41	5	0.96
Calabria	34	2.31	19	3.66
SOUTH	143	9.73	110	21.19
Sicilia	37	2.52	35	6.74
Sardegna	3	0.20	7	1.35
ISLANDS	40	2.72	42	8.09
TOTAL ITALY	1,470	100.00	519	100.00

Source: Ministry of Interior

Housing transactions by non EU migrant workers (2004-2007)

Year	Number of transactions	% yearly variation	Total (millions of euros)	% yearly variation
2004	110,000	-	10,200	-

2005	116,000	+ 5.4	12,000	+ 17.6
2006	131,000	+ 12.9	15,300	+ 27.5
2007 *	142,000	+ 8.4	17,500	+ 14.4
* estimate as at December 2007				

Source: *Scenari Immobiliari*

Average expense for buying a house

Year	Average expense (Euro)	% yearly variation
2004	93,000	-
2005	103,000	+10.7
2006	117,000	+ 13.6
2007	123,000	+ 5.1

Source: *Scenari Immobiliari*

The main reasons for buying a house (%) *

Reasons	2004	2005	2006	2007
High rent / difficult	51.4	56.7	60.4	65.0
Family reunion	19.0	11.7	15.6	18.5
Better housing condition	32.8	26.7	20.4	15.5

Marriage	1.0	0.8	1.4	2.5
Eviction	3.2	1.2	2.4	1.0
Mobility (work/study)	17.3	12.1	14.8	16.0
Availability of loans	18.0	22.4	25.8	35.2
Other	12.5	22.9	24.6	14.1

*more than an answer were possible

Source: *Scenari Immobiliari*

Location in the provincial territory of the houses bought by immigrants (%)

Location	2004	2005	2006	2007
Centre	15.6	11.8	10.1	8.5
Half centre	30.5	27.2	24.7	20.1
Periphery	20.4	24.6	26.6	31.0
Rest of the province	33.5	36.4	38.6	40.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: *Scenari Immobiliari*

Condition of the houses bought by immigrants (%)

Condition	2004	2005	2006	2007
New	5.7	7.2	10.8	15.0
Used renovated	21.7	22.4	24.6	28.5

To renovate partially	48.2	50.9	52.3	45.5
To renovate totally	24.4	19.5	12.3	11.0
Total	100.00	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Scenari Immobiliari

Average dimension of the houses bought by immigrants (%)

Dimension	2004	2005	2006	2007
Less than 30 sm	2.0	3.2	4.5	6.5
Between 30 and 50 sm	5.0	5.9	8.5	10.0
Between 50 and 80 sm	34.8	46.7	48.9	52.5
Between 80 and 100 sm	41.7	36.6	27.5	21.0
Between 100 and 120 sm	7.8	4.8	5.5	3.0
More than 120 sm	8.7	2.8	5.1	7.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Scenari Immobiliari

Non-EU householders by geographical area of origin (%)

Area of origin	2004	2005	2006	2007
Eastern Europe	26.3	30.4	33.8	35.0
Northern Africa	18.8	15.5	14.0	11.5

Other african countries	4.3	5.0	6.4	7.5
China	15.4	19.4	14.6	16.5
India and neighbouring countries	16.0	13.5	19.1	20.0
South America	9.6	8.5	7.0	6.4
Philippines	4.5	3.7	2.4	2.0
Other	5.1	4.0	1.7	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Scenari Immobiliari

Annex 8 – Statistical data – Health and social care

Cases of discrimination in the health sector. Years 2005-2007

	2005		2006*		2007**	
	a.v.	%	a.v.	%	a.v.	%
Health	14	5	5	2.29	2	1.3
Total	282	100	218	100	159	100

*From 11 December 2005 to 10 December 2006

** From 1 January 2007 to 15 September 2007

Source: UNAR - National Office Against Racial Discrimination

Foreign resident population in Italy - Natural movement as at 1st January 2005

	North-West	North-East	Centre	South	Islands	Italy
Total	873,069	653,416	576,815	213,206	85,651	2,402,160
Born	20,275	15,808	11,594	2,980	1,314	51,971
Dead	1,054	848	828	278	125	3,133
Natural balance	19,221	14,960	10,766	2,702	1,189	48,838

Source: ISTAT – National Statistics Institute

Indicators of assistance during pregnancy - Year 2001

	Italian women	Migrant women without stay permit	Migrant women with stay permit	Migrant women
No assistance	0.50%	0	3%	4%

First medical examination after three months	10%	42%	25%	16%
Average number of echographies	5	2	3	3
Month of the first echography	3	4	4	4

Source: Ministry of Health

Health conditions and conditions at birth of Italian and foreign children - Year 1998

	Italian children	Foreign children
Premature birth	11.9	14.8
Low weight at birth	6.8	9.7
Weight => 1500 grams	1.2	2.4
Neonatal asphyxiation	1.2	2.3
Neonatal mortality rate	1.9	7.9
Total (absolute values)	4,848	2,424

Source: Unicef-Caritas Italiana (2005) *Uscire dalla invisibilità. La condizione di bambini ed adolescenti di origine straniera, Roma.*

Persons born in Italy with foreign nationality by geographical area - Years 1993-2005 (absolute values and rates for 1,000 foreigners)

Years	North- West		North-East		Centre		South		Islands		Italy	
	Born	Birthrate	Born	Birthrate	Born	Birthrate	Born	Birthrate	Born	Birthrate	Born	Birthrate
1993	2,438	12.8	1,434	12.8	2,026	10.8	485	8.3	617	11.7	7,000	11.6

1994	2,947	14.2	1,780	14.1	2,72	10.1	551	8.7	678	12.1	8,028	12.2
1995	3,294	14.7	2,168	15.3	2,249	10.3	677	9.8	673	11.5	9,061	12.7
1996	3,797	15.1	2,781	16.9	2,686	10.7	814	10.1	742	11.6	10,820	13.3
1997	4,901	16.6	3,481	18.1	3,460	12.1	929	9.7	789	11.5	13,569	14.5
1998	6,574	19.2	4,349	19.7	3,987	12.7	1,226	11.5	765	10.6	16,901	16.0
1999	8,174	20.8	5,470	21.2	5,052	14.6	1,506	12.6	984	12.9	21,186	17.8
2000	9,877	21.7	7,080	23.2	6,221	15.9	1,725	12.7	1,013	12.5	25,916	19.0
2001	10,973	24.7	8,293	24.5	7,003	22.0	1,757	15.7	1,028	17.5	29,054	22.9
2002	13,057	25.4	9,760	24.6	7,775	21.6	1,981	15.6	1,110	18.2	33,593	23.1
2003 (a)	12,753	20.3	10,052	20.7	7,750	17.9	2,044	13.5	1,092	15.6	33,691	19.0
2004	18,899	23.9	15,031	25.1	11,044	20.8	2,744	14.1	1,207	14.8	48,925	22.3
2005	20,275	21.9	15,808	22.8	11,594	19.0	2,980	13.5	1,314	14.7	51,971	20.5

(a) Data concerning the year 2003 are under-reported as a consequence of the Circular of the Ministry of Interior no. 14 of 19th June 2003 which provided the registration of the birth only after the inscription of the newborn baby on the residence permit of the parents. This procedure produced a delay in the registration of the birth and a loss of information. Afterwards this provision has been cancelled.

Source: ISTAT, Annual survey on the resident foreign population

Distribution of hospitalizations of foreign citizens by main diagnosis of discharge and by sex - Year 2003

Main diagnosis of discharge	Male		Female		Total	
	<i>Discharged</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Discharged</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Discharged</i>	<i>%</i>
Parasitary and contagious diseases	8,907	6.9	6,460	2.8	15,367	4.3
Tumours	5,495	4.3	10,499	4.5	15,994	4.4
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and immune diseases	3,020	2.3	3,770	1.6	6,790	1.9
Blood diseases and diseases of hematopoietic organs	1,965	1.5	2,364	1.0	4,329	1.2

Mental illness	4,573	3.6	4,283	1.8	8,856	2.5
Illness of the nervous system and of organs of senses	7,991	6.2	7,737	3.3	15,728	4.4
Circulatory system diseases	10,019	7.8	8,139	3.5	18,158	5.0
Respiratory system diseases	13,321	10.4	9,046	3-9	22,376	6.2
Digestive system diseases	15,852	12.3	13,758	5.9	29,610	8.2
Urinary system diseases	6,892	5.4	17,701	7.6	24,593	6.8
Complications of pregnancy, birth and puerperium	-	0.0	114,974	49.5	114,985	31.9
Skin diseases	2,825	2.2	2,158	0.9	4,983	1.4
Osteo-muscular system diseases and diseases of the connective tissue	6,777	5.3	5,889	2.5	12,666	3.5
Congenital malformation	2,778	2.2	2,173	0.9	4,951	1.4
Some morbid conditions of perinatal origin	3,585	2.8	3,016	1.3	6,601	1.8
Undefined morbid symptoms and conditions	8,069	6.3	8,372	3.6	16,441	4.6
Traumatism and poisoning	26,546	20.6	11,792	5.1	38,327	10.6
Factors influencing the state of health	17,963	-	19,572	-	37,535	-
Total	146,586	100.0	251,719	100.0	398,305	100.0

Source: Ministry of Health - Health Information System

Hospital discharges* of adults by sex, citizenship and diagnosis - Year 2004 (absolute values, percentages and standardized rates for 1,000 inhabitants)

Main diagnosis of discharge	Male	Female
-----------------------------	------	--------

	<i>Discharged Chem (a)</i>	<i>% Chem (a)</i>	<i>Standardized rate adults chem (a)</i>	<i>Standardized rate resident adults</i>	<i>Discharged Chem (a)</i>	<i>% Chem (a)</i>	<i>% Chem (a) except for hospitalizations for reproductive health</i>	<i>Standardized rate adults chem (a)</i>	<i>Standardized rate resident adults</i>
Parasitary and contagious diseases	4,000	5.7	4.2	2.4	2,479	1.7	3.9	3.0	1.7
Tumours	2,741	3.9	11.3	17.4	6,689	4.6	10.5	11.6	14.4
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and immune diseases	1,113	1.6	2.6	2.7	1,469	1.0	2.3	3.2	4.2
Blood diseases and diseases of hematopoietic organs	412	0.6	1.0	1.2	798	0.5	1.3	1.3	1.3
Mental illness	3,239	4.6	3.0	4.7	2,913	2.0	4.6	3.1	4.5
Illness of the nervous system and of organs of senses	3,276	4.7	6.5	8.7	2,937	2.0	4.6	5.7	8.4
Circulatory system diseases	6,572	9.4	26.3	38.0	4,693	3.2	7.4	18.0	23.6
Respiratory system diseases	5,756	8.2	11.1	13.7	3,461	2.4	5.4	7.8	7.6
Digestive system diseases	9,637	13.8	14.6	18.6	9,182	6.3	14.4	13.5	13.4
Urinary system diseases	3,114	4.4	7.1	10.1	10,722	7.3	16.8	11.1	11.2
Complications of pregnancy, birth and puerperium	-	-	-	-	83,001	56.6	-	52.3	32.7
Skin diseases	1,098	1.6	1.4	2.0	730	0.5	1.1	1.0	1.5

Osteo-muscular system diseases and diseases of the connective tissue	4,222	6.0	5.6	10.3	3,123	2.1	4.9	6.6	11.4
Congenital malformation and morbid conditions of perinatal origin	565	0.8	0.5	0.8	595	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.9
Undefined morbid symptoms and conditions	4,005	5.7	7.2	7.8	4,759	3.2	7.5	7.3	6.1
Traumatism and poisoning	18,132	25.9	16.6	14.8	6,164	4.2	9.7	9.5	11.5
Factors influencing the state of health	2,138	3.1	4.4	7.1	2,990	2.0	4.7	4.9	7.0
Total	70,020	100.0	123.5	160.1	146,705	100.0	100.0	160.6	161.3
Total (except for hospitalizations for reproductive health)	-	-	-	-	63,704	-	-	108.3	128.6

(a) countries with a high emigration rate (CHEM)

*these data do not include patients in day-hospital.

Source: elaboration by ISTAT on data of the Ministry of Health

Standardized mortality rates of foreign citizens resident in Italy aged 18-64, by sex, geographical area and main groups of causes of death (rates for 10,000) - Years 1994 and 2002

Geographical Area	Cause of death	Standardized rate - age 18-64 (rate for 10, 000)					
		Year 1994			Year 2002		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Advanced development countries	Tumour	2.74	2.09	2.43	2.34	2.98	2.69
	Endocrine glands and metabolic diseases	0.15	-	0.08	0.43	0.28	0.33

	Aids	0.50	-	0.23	-	0.07	0.05
	Cardiocirculatory system diseases	3.93	1.12	2.53	2.56	0.59	1.50
	Respiratory system diseases	0.48	0.22	0.33	0.57	0.26	0.43
	External and/or accidental causes	2.50	0.90	1.64	2.03	0.69	1.26
	Other diseases	1.95	1.05	1.46	2.81	0.88	1.74
	Total standardized rate age 18-64	12.25	5.38	8.70	10.75	5.75	8.00
Eastern European Countries	Tumour	4.21	7.45	5.83	2.26	2.50	2.32
	Endocrine glands and metabolic diseases	-	-	-	0.18	-	0.08
	Aids	-	-	-	0.03	-	0.01
	Cardiocirculatory system diseases	2.76	1.40	2.27	1.87	1.39	1.64
	Respiratory system diseases	-	0.70	0.36	0.05	-	0.03
	External and/or accidental causes	5.42	2.71	4.42	3.90	1.04	2.46
	Other diseases	1.56	1.64	1.51	1.31	0.41	0.79
	Total standardized rate age 18-64	13.95	13.89	14.39	9.60	5.34	7.33
Countries of origin of immigrants	Tumour	2.64	1.87	2.28	2.06	1.74	1.86
	Endocrine glands and metabolic diseases	-	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.07	0.05
	Aids	0.77	0.21	0.55	0.41	0.20	0.32
	Cardiocirculatory system diseases	1.37	1.37	1.41	2.47	0.90	1.74
	Respiratory system diseases	0.35	0.24	0.31	0.59	0.24	0.41
	External and/or accidental causes	5.00	1.00	3.36	4.14	0.74	2.55
	Other diseases	1.84	0.86	1.44	1.31	0.95	1.15
	Total standardized rate age 18-64	11.97	5.59	9.36	10.99	4.83	8.07
	Focus in specific areas						

European Union (14 countries)	Tumour	2.26	2.30	2.28	2.65	4.10	3.39
	Endocrine glands and metabolic diseases	-	-	-	0.59	0.40	0.48
	Aids	0.71	-	0.35	-	0.09	0.06
	Cardiocirculatory system diseases	3.95	1.38	2.70	3.67	0.80	2.13
	Respiratory system diseases	0.69	-	0.32	0.60	0.27	0.43
	External and/or accidental causes	2.89	1.29	2.06	2.49	0.80	1.49
	Other diseases	2.39	1.42	1.85	3.48	1.28	2.26
	Total standardized rate age 18-64	12.90	6.40	9.56	13.48	7.72	10.24
New EU accession countries	Tumour	4.06	7.00	5.50	1.97	3.09	2.62
	Endocrine glands and metabolic diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Aids	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Cardiocirculatory system diseases	2.77	2.40	2.79	-	0.42	0.25
	Respiratory system diseases	-	0.80	0.40	-	-	-
	External and/or accidental causes	5.15	2.78	4.37	4.42	1.10	2.25
	Other diseases	0.91	1.01	0.89	3.67	0.66	1.47
	Total standardized rate age 18-64	12.90	13.99	1.96	10.06	5.27	6.59
Some South Mediterranean countries	Tumour	3.87	0.14	2.93	1.45	2.16	1.69
	Endocrine glands and metabolic diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Aids	0.15	-	0.12	0.14	0.19	0.14
	Cardiocirculatory system diseases	1.77	1.86	1.66	2.23	0.56	1.71
	Respiratory system diseases	0.56	0.55	0.69	0.68	0.27	0.48
	External and/or accidental causes	7.57	-	5.64	5.83	0.47	3.82
	Other diseases	1.32	-	1.06	1.68	1.54	1.65
	Total standardized rate age 18-64	15.24	2.54	12.11	12.00	5.19	9.50

Source: VV.AA. (2006) *Rapporto Osservasalute, Rome: Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore. Calculations on ISTAT data "Indagine sulle cause di morte". Years 1994 and 2002*

Deaths over the first year of life of foreigners resident and non-resident in Italy (Absolute values and percentages) - Years 1992-2002

Year of death	Residents	Absolute values non-residents	Total	Residents	Percentages non-residents	Total
1992	926	1,071	1,997	46.37	53.63	100.00
1993	862	1,091	1,953	44.14	55.86	100.00
1994	1,024	1,422	2,446	41.86	58.14	100.00
1995	1,004	1,525	2,529	39.70	60.30	100.00
1996	1,045	1,434	2,479	42.15	57.85	100.00
1997	1,289	1,563	2,852	45.20	54.80	100.00
1998	1,336	1,639	2,975	44.91	55.09	100.00
1999	1,702	1,990	3,692	46.10	53.90	100.00
2000	1,665	1,875	3,540	47.03	52.97	100.00
2001	1,938	2,112	4,050	47.85	52.15	100.00
2002	1,945	2,120	4,065	47.85	52.15	100.00
Total	14,736	17,842	32,578	45.23	54.77	100.00
Foreigners coming from the countries of origin of immigrants						
1992	390	389	779	50.06	49.94	100.00
1993	348	438	786	44.27	55.73	100.00
1994	467	598	1,065	43.85	56.15	100.00
1995	490	687	1,177	41.63	58.37	100.00
1996	517	625	1,143	45.27	54.73	100.00
1997	658	679	1,337	49.21	50.79	100.00

1998	747	807	1,554	48.07	51.93	100.00
1999	954	868	1,822	52.36	47.64	100.00
2000	845	1,015	1,860	45.43	54.57	100.00
2001	1,055	1,156	2,211	47.72	52.28	100.00
2002	1,134	1,240	2,374	47.77	52.23	100.00
Total	7,605	8,502	16,108	47.22	52.78	100.00

Source: Calculations on ISTAT data "Indagine sulle cause di morte". Years 1992 and 2002

Voluntary interruption of pregnancy by place of birth and region - Year 2003

Region	Italy	European Union	Central-Eastern Europe	Other European countries	Africa	North America	Central-Southern America	Asia	Australia, Oceania	Not specified	Total
Piedmont	7,054	100	2,123	18	773	4	665	178	4	0	10,919
Valle d'Aosta	233	4	22	1	17	0	12	5	0	0	294
Lombardy	13,533	204	2,942	74	1,713	24	2,999	1,318	8	254	23,069
Trentino-Alto-Adige	1,198	29	295	12	87	3	81	49	0	0	1,754
Bolzano	360	10	92	4	17	1	23	18	0	0	525
Trento	838	19	203	8	70	2	58	31	0	0	1,229
Veneto	3,859	75	1,474	49	673	24	214	359	11	33	6,771
Friuli-Venezia-Giulia	1,512	31	331	21	174	2	71	46	1	14	2,203
Liguria	2,591	45	298	11	142	4	740	59	0	1	3,891
Emilia-Romagna	6,994	146	1,925	70	1,085	19	428	606	0	0	11,273
Tuscany	5,298	103	1,068	20	242	14	255	251	4	849	8,104
Umbria	1,397	37	477	16	124	6	175	46	1	14	2,293
Marche	1,702	31	501	19	159	2	146	107	0	5	2,672

Latium	9,275	184	3,689	40	488	42	975	484	8	2	15,187
Abruzzo	2,112	68	439	38	83	17	84	51	3	7	2,902
Molise	453	16	33	6	1	1	12	1	0	1	524
Campania*	3,634	52	521	52	38	15	46	34	3	1	4,396
Apulia	11,446	213	450	125	100	16	61	57	5	39	12,512
Basilicata	550	8	31	7	7	0	6	2	1	3	615
Calabria	2,561	61	358	25	44	14	24	27	3	8	3,125
Sicily	8,217	186	278	60	178	32	72	155	6	19	9,203
Sardegna	2,135	41	95	8	41	7	24	30	4	26	2,411
North-West	23,411	353	5,385	104	2,645	32	4,416	1,560	12	255	38,173
North-East	13,653	281	4,025	152	2,019	48	794	1,060	12	47	22,001
North	36,974	634	9,410	256	4,664	80	5,210	2,620	24	302	60,174
Centre	17,672	355	5,735	95	1,013	64	1,551	888	13	870	28,256
South	20,756	418	1,832	253	273	63	233	172	15	59	24,074
Islands	10,352	227	373	68	219	39	96	185	10	45	11,614
Midday	31,108	645	2,205	321	492	102	329	357	25	104	35,688

* Data of Campania Region are incomplete.

Source: Istat. *Voluntary interruption of pregnancy. Year 2006.*

Rates of voluntary interruptions of pregnancy by citizenship and age (rates for 1,000 women) - Years 1996, 2004

Age	1996				2004			
	Italian women	Foreign women	Total	Foreign women/Italian women	Italian women	Foreign women	Total	Foreign women/Italian women

18-24	10.9	51.6	11.7	4.7	11.3	51.7	13.9	4.6
25-29	11.6	38.1	12.4	3.3	10.8	43.9	13.9	4.0
30-34	11.9	27.5	12.3	2.3	9.7	36.4	11.9	3.8
35-39	10.7	19.5	10.9	1.8	8.2	26.3	9.4	3.2
40-44	5.3	9.0	5.4	1.7	4.0	10.6	4.3	2.7
45-49	0.5	1.0	0.5	2.0	0.4	0.9	0.4	2.4

* Provisional data

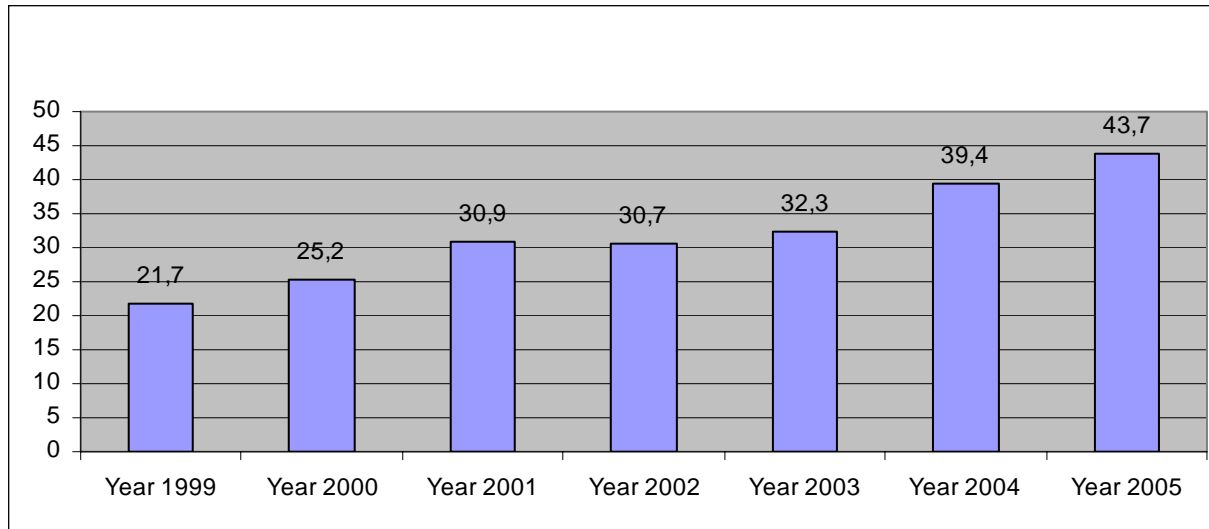
Source: Istat, *Voluntary interruptions of pregnancy. Year 2006.*

Distribution of cases of AIDS by geographical area and year

Geographical area	<1994	1994-95	1996-97	1998-99	2000-01	2002-03	Total
Italy	97.0	95.5	93.7	88.6	85.4	85.6	94.0
Africa	0.9	1.8	2.7	5.2	8.1	8.4	2.7
Asia	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.2
Western Europe	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.6
Eastern Europe	0.1	0.1	0.2	.7	.8	0.1	0.3
North America	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
South America	0.9	1.5	1.9	3.1	2.7	3.4	1.7
Not specified	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.1	2.0	0.6	0.4

Source: *National Institute of Health - AIDS Operational Centre*

Cases of tuberculosis concerning non-Italian citizens, years 1999-2005 (%)



Source: VV.AA. (2006) *Epidemiologia della tubercolosi in Italia (anni 1995-2005)*, Rome: Ministry of Health.