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1. Equality Bodies

1.1. Equality bodies - complaints data on racial or ethnic discrimination

- [1]. The only official national statistics on cases related to racial or ethnic discrimination are provided by the National Office Against Racial Discrimination (UNAR), based on cases of discrimination reported to its Contact Centre that runs a toll-free number.
- [2]. Data from UNAR covering 2008 and 2009 are not yet available. The Italian NFP requested these data directly from UNAR but had not received any information at the time of closing this report. All the same, we report here data covering 2007, which is the year of reference of the latest available UNAR report and this CDC will be updated with the new data if it becomes available before revision.
- [3]. Between 10.12.2006 and 10.12.2007, the Contact Centre recorded 265 cases of discrimination, of which 23.8 per cent concerned the employment sector, 16.2 per cent the housing sector, 12.8 per cent public life, 10.6 per cent involved public bodies, 5.7 per cent the education sector and 0.8 the health care sector.¹ With regard to the employment sector, discrimination was mainly in the form of different working conditions (contracts, wages etc.) applied to foreign and Italian workers (32.2 per cent); racist abuses and bullying (both physical and psychological violence) by colleagues and superiors (28.8 per cent); difficulties in access to the labour market (22 per cent). In the housing sector, most episodes concerned problems with neighbours (57.1 per cent), low-rent public housing (9.5 per cent), private rent (7.3 per cent) and real estate agencies (7.1 per cent).
- [4]. The lack of data from the Equality Body's Contact Centre for 2008 and 2009 points to a persistence of difficulties in data collection and dissemination and the limited character of available data covering the previous the period 2005 - 2007 makes discerning a particular trend regarding discrimination a mere speculation..

¹ UNAR (2008) *Un anno di attività contro la discriminazione razziale. Rapporto 2007*, Rome: UNAR.

2. Racist violence and crime - exemplary incidents

- [5]. During the night of 31 January 2009, three young people Italians, one of whom a minor, attacked, a homeless migrant who was sleeping on a bench in the station of *Nettuno*, a village near Rome, biting him and later setting him on fire. They were arrested and charged for attempted murder. They declared that they want to end the night with a 'strong emotion'.²
- [6]. On 24th January 2009, three racist attacks took place in *Guidonia*, near Rome, following a demonstration organised by the far-right organisation *Forza Nuova*, to protest against the rape of a local girl, allegedly by people from Eastern Europe. Three Romanians were assaulted and beaten while sitting in a bar, another Romanian was attacked on the street and five Albanians were also attacked in a bar where they sort protection. The attackers used baseball bats, sticks, flagpoles, broomsticks and also chairs taken from the bars, shouting "Go away, go back to your country, we will kill you". The police arrested two young people and identified 20 others.³ Following the rape of a 14 years old girl in a park in Rome, allegedly by two Eastern Europeans, a group of people, some of them masked, attacked some Rumanians in an area where few hours before a protest march by *Forza Nuova* was to take place. The gang attacked a kebab shop used by Romanians sending four of the people in the shop to hospital. In another assault, a Romanian was attacked and seriously wounded in the street by twenty people.⁴
- [7]. On 8th March 2009, a 22-year-old Italian-Ethiopian student was beaten by two young boys with shaven heads (probably skinheads) who shouted racist insults at him, in a public square in the centre of Naples. Despite many people being present in the square, no one intervened to help the victim.⁵
- [8]. On 1st April 2009, a Pakistani immigrant was severely beaten by five young people while he was inside his van at a junction in the outskirts of Rome. A friend who was with the victim in the van, reported that the attackers who had shaven heads approached the van and tried to open the door. The immigrant got off and was immediately surrounded by five men who hit him with punches. He ended up coma and his wife lost the baby she was expecting when she heard the news that her husband had been attacked and reduced to such state.⁶
- [9]. On 13th April 2009, in Rome, a 30-year-old Senegalese was attacked with a bottle by a 20 years old Italian ex-convict who also shouted racist insults at the victim. The migrant lost the use of an eye as a result of the blows he received. The attacker was

² F. Amabile (2009) "Incendiamo l'indiano", in: *La Stampa* (02.02.2009), available at: http://www.lastampa.it/_web/CMSTP/tmplrubriche/giornalisti/grubrica.asp?ID_blog=124&ID_articolo=537&ID_sezione=274&sesezione= (03.02.2009).

³ 'Guidonia, raid razzisti dopo corteo. Due arresti, aggrediti nove stranieri', in: <http://www.repubblica.it/2009/01/sezioni/cronaca/violenza-roma/raid-guidonia/raid-guidonia.html> (25.01.2009).

⁴ 'E nel quartiere partono i raid anti-rom. Blitz con le spranghe, cinque feriti', in: *Corriere della Sera* (16.02.2009), p. 1.

⁵ I. De Arcangelis (2009) "Preso a cinghiate, mi urlavano sporco negro", in: *La Repubblica* (08.03.2009), p. 17.

⁶ L. Cimino (2009) 'Roma, in cinque picchiano pakistano: è in coma. La moglie perde il bambino', in: *L'Unità* (02.04.2009), p. 21.

charged for causing very serious injuries, and racial hatred as aggravating circumstance.⁷

- [10]. On 23rd May 2009, twenty young people, alleged members of an extreme right group, armed with crossbars and sticks, assaulted some Bengali citizens who were keeping guard over the venue for the Bengali new year's eve party. One Bengali was injured and all the stands destroyed.⁸ During the first three months of 2009, the Observatory on Racism and Diversity of *Roma Tre* University reported 29 aggressions against Bengali citizens in Rome.⁹
- [11]. In the official Facebook page of the Northern League Party, managed by a son of the Party leader Bossi, a videogame inciting to racist violence titled 'Bounce clandestine migrants back' was published. The objective of this game is to 'keep clandestine migrants arriving in Italy under control'. The only purpose of the player is to make disappear the boats that suddenly appear around Italy. If the player is not able to make disappear enough boats, the following message appears: 'Try again! Next time you'll succeed in proving you are a real member of the Northern League Party'.¹⁰ After news of the game became public (on 21st August 2009), the Facebook administrators removed it following protests from various quarters. A national association - ARCI - filed a complaint against the Northern League Party and the young Bossi for incitement to racial hatred.¹¹
- [12]. The annual report on anti-Semitism in Italy¹², written by the Observatory of Contemporary Anti-Jewish Prejudice, recorded a decline in anti-Semitic incidents in 2007 compared to the previous year: 53 cases in all compared to 80 in 2006. Incidents in 2007 included vandalism, graffiti, abusive emails to Jewish communities and institutions, and anti-Semitic chants during football matches. In 2009, the Observatory recorded 7 cases of violence against properties, 2 cases of violence against persons, 14 cases of anti-Semitic graffiti, 13 cases of anti-Semitic statements/chants/letters.¹³
- [13]. The Youth Service of *Bolzano* province published a study on the phenomena of young neo-Nazism, referring in particular to groups of Hiterjugend reported in *Val Venosta* (*Trentino - Alto Adige* Region). The study led the police to investigate these groups and at the moment 16 young people, half of whom are minors, are under investigation.¹⁴

⁷ R. Frignani (2009), "'Hai una macchina troppo vecchia". Lo picchiano e gli fanno perdere un occhio', in: http://roma.corriere.it/roma/notizie/cronaca/09_aprile_14/senegalese_picchiato_torbellamonaca-1501185169748.shtml (14.04.2009).

⁸ M. Lugli (2009) 'Roma, raid contro bengalesi calci e sprangate, tre feriti', in: *La Repubblica* (24.05.2009), p. 19.

⁹ 'In crescita intimidazioni e aggressioni ai danni dei cittadini del Bangladesh a Roma', available at: http://host.uniroma3.it/laboratori/osservatoriorazzismo/index.php?subaction=showfull&id=1235394743&archieve=&start_from=&ucat=2& (20.09.2009).

¹⁰ M. Pasqua (2009) 'Ma sul sito della Lega impazza il gioco "Rimbalza il clandestino"', in: *La Repubblica* (21.08.2009).

¹¹ 'Su Facebook: "Legittimo torturare i clandestini". Tra gli amici Bossi, suo figlio e Roberto Cota', in: <http://www.repubblica.it/2009/08/sezioni/cronaca/immigrati-10/lega-nord-mirano/lega-nord-mirano.html> (27.08.2009).

¹² The Stephen Roth Institute for the Study of Contemporary Anti-Semitism and Racism, *Annual report 2007 - Italy*. The figures do not cover anti-Semitic websites, books, songs and videos.

¹³ <http://www.osservatorioantisemitismo.it/> (25.09.2009).

¹⁴ 'La "Hitlerjugend" viaggia sul web', in: <http://espresso.repubblica.it/dettaglio-local/la-C2%ABhitlerjugend%C2%BB-viaggia-sul-web/2108987> (05.09.2009).

3. Employment

3.1. Racism and discrimination (incidents and practices)

3.1.1. Statistical data and tables on incidents of discrimination and racism

- [14]. The latest available report from the national equality body against ethnic or racial discrimination, UNAR, has as reference period 10 December 2006 to 10 December 2007. At the same time, UNAR provided the NFP data for last year's CDC report covering from 01 December 2007 to 15 July 2008, and this information has already been provided to the FRA in the 2009 CDC report. Request by the NFP for new data had not received a reply as at date of delivering the revised version of this report. All the tables in the annex referring to UNAR as source are drawn from the 2007 data series and they seem very similar to what the NFP was given last year which included information on 2008. The situation seems clearly confused and we hope that whatever new data the equality body will make available in 2010, will help clarify the present state of the art.

3.1.2. Exemplary incidents and cases

- [15]. Five long-term legally resident non-EU immigrants nurses were excluded from a selection process by a major hospital in the city of Genoa - *Ospedale San Martino* - on the grounds that they did not possess Italian or other EU citizenship. The same hospital was ordered by a local Tribunal in a previous case in 2004 not to exclude non-EU migrants from the selection process because such exclusion was discriminatory and illegal. The position of the hospital authorities is based on a requirement contained in another law which states that a 'public official' must be a citizen. The head of personnel at the hospital insists that nurses are public officials and as a consequence, only Italian citizens can be employed such a posts.¹⁵
- [16]. The public transport company of Milan – Azienda Trasporti Milanese (ATM) – was found guilty of discriminating against legally resident third country nationals by posing as a requisite for access to work in the company, the possession of Italian or EU member state citizenship. The company's decision was based on a *Regio Decreto* n.148/1931 which required Italian citizenship for one to be employed by the transport company, then a publicly owned company. The jury ruled that the said provision of 1931 has been implicitly abrogated by the Unified Text on immigration Law286/98 which among other things prohibits discrimination on grounds of nationality. It further stated that the principle of equal treatment should be understood as applicable not only to the conditions of work but also to those of access to employment, including the selection procedure. It ordered ATM to stop the discriminatory practice and remove citizenship as a requisite for to access to

¹⁵ M. Calandri (2009) 'Concorso per infermieri, esclusi gli immigrati', in La Repubblica Genova.it (27.05.2009). Available at: <http://genova.repubblica.it/dettaglio/concorso-per-infermieri-esclusi-gli-immigrati/1640650>

employment in its personnel hiring procedures. The national equality body UNAR issued an opinion in 2007 on a similar exclusion by the same company, stating that it constituted unlawful discrimination and invited the company and the relevant unions in the sector to agree to abandon the requirement of Italian or EU citizenship to work in the sector.¹⁶

3.1.3. Research findings

- [17]. A survey of 200 clerical and manual workers conducted in Milan province by Ires – Cgil, one of the major unions, found that migrant workers earn about 20 percent less than their Italian counterparts, even though they have higher qualifications on the average. They are not paid overtime because quite often, their contracts are irregular and they are subjected to racial abuse though they are more concerned about victimisation by employers in case they react to the injustice they encounter. About 57 percent of the sample were foreigners aged between 26 and 45 years and 66 percent male. Contrary to the perception of the interviewed, the average monthly salary of immigrant workers was little above a thousand Euros against an average of 1,320 Euros for Italian workers. Yet immigrants seemed less concerned about wage discrimination. Researchers found that 60 percent of migrants are known in the workplace by a nickname given by colleagues, 53.4 percent have suffered racist insults, 60.5 are unable to have their contracts respected by the employer and 48 percent declared having suffered harassment. Thirty percent of Italians in the sample fear that multiethnic society creates unemployment and reduces salaries and 40 percent of the entire sample thinks that the irregular status of some immigrants favours exploitation of the same thereby leading to unfair competition between protected and unprotected workers.¹⁷
- [18]. A research by *Fondazione Leone Moressa (flm)* says that the ongoing economic crisis is affecting immigrants more but that there are also new opportunities. According to this report, the number of employed immigrants decreased by 6.45 percent in the first quarter of 2009 and the aggregate value for all workers in the same period was 1.6 percent. Employers' estimate of planned recruitment of non-seasonal migrant workers this year will be down by 46.9 percent on last year's estimate. Considering Italian workers only, the reduction will be 36.8 percent. In spite of the bleak picture the above data paints, the research says that the number of migrant entrepreneurs has continued to grow by as much as 2.4 percent in the first half of the year while at the aggregate level, the number of entrepreneurs decreased by 0.4 percent.¹⁸
- [19]. A recent research by *Centro Studi Sintesi* based on ISTAT data, reported in *Sole 24 Ore*, says that regularly employed immigrant workers with unconventional contracts number about half a million and 88 percent of these have unstable occupational relationships. Further, 72 percent of legally resident migrant workers have open-ended contracts and they are prevalently men aged 25 to 40 years employed for the most part in small and medium-sized enterprises in the manufacturing and energy sectors. On the whole, the study concludes that regularly employed migrant workers

¹⁶ Italy/Tribunale di Milano – Sezione Lavoro – Ordinance of 20 July 2009. Available at: http://www.asgi.it/public/parser_download/save/tribunale_milano_lavoro_200709.pdf

¹⁷ Z. Dazzi (2009) 'I lavoratori immigrati pagati il 20 % in meno', in *La Repubblica* (17.06.2009). Available at: <http://espresso.repubblica.it/dettaglio-local/i-lavoratori-immigrati-pagati-il-20-in-meno/2102058>

¹⁸ Fondazione Leone Moressa (2009) 'La crisi colpisce di più gli stranieri ma fornisce anche nuove opportunità', available at: http://www.programmaintegra.it/modules/dms/file_retrieve.php?function=view&obj_id=2327

are about two million, representing 7.5 percent of the Italian workforce. It adds that migrant workers are fundamental for the Italian labour market even though the current crisis has led to some competition even in those sectors that were believed to target only immigrants. This growing competition explains, according to the authors, the monetary incentives offered by some local administrations (Treviso, Vicenza and Pisa) to migrants willing to return to own countries.¹⁹

3.1.4. Additional information

- [20]. The National Institute for Social Security issued on 25 February 2009, a circular on guidelines for inspections of enterprises to ascertain whether social security standards are complied with. Recalling a Directive of the Ministry of Labour of 18 December 2008 on same subject, INPS states that “during 2009, priority should be given to inspection of economic realities managed by ethnic minorities or that employ workers belonging to ethnic minorities”. The Circular states further that such enterprises “often operate outside all labour, social security and fiscal regulations which seldom creates real forms of exploitation of workers.”²⁰
- [21]. An ILO report on application of conventions and recommendations focuses on non-discrimination and protection of human rights of migrant workers in member countries. On Italy, the report notes that the incidence of discrimination of the migrant population remains high and substantial issues of non-application of the ILO Convention remain. It expresses concern about the violations of human rights and issues of xenophobia highlighted in the reports of different international UN bodies. It calls on the government to respect its obligations and protect the human rights of all migrant workers, not withstanding their legal status and inform and educate the general public on non-discrimination.²¹

3.2. Good practice

3.2.1. Key policy and practical initiatives by civil society and government

- [22]. FLEXI is a new online data bank set up by the Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Policies aimed at facilitating matching demand for jobs with supply by Italian entrepreneurs. The platform is available in Italian, French and English and will enable Italian entrepreneurs to search for appropriate profiles of workers they need and apply to employ them through authorised organisations. The project will closely cooperate with employment agencies of the countries involved which at the moment include: Egypt, Ghana, Libya, Nigeria, Senegal and Tunisia. Information on specific

¹⁹ 'Lavoratori immigrati: in aumenti atipici e precari', available at:

<http://www.programmamente.it/modules/news/article.php?storyid=4258&nid=1>

²⁰ Istituto Nazionale per la Previdenza Sociale (INPS), Circolare 27 (30.004.2009). Available at:

<http://www.inps.it/circolari/Circolare%20numero%2027%20del%2025-2-2009.htm>

²¹ ILO (2009) 'Report III(IA) - Report of the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations', available at:

http://www.ilo.org/global/What_we_do/Officialmeetings/ilc/ILCSessions/98thSession/ReportsubmittedtotheConference/lang--en/docName--WCMS_103484/index.htm (30.04.2009).

legislation governing the sector is available within the platform in Arabic, English and French.²²

²² Italy / Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Policies - 'FLEXI', available at: <http://www.governo.it/Notizie/Ministeri/dettaglio.asp?d=48584> (22.07.2009).

4. Housing

4.1. Racism and discrimination (incidents and practices)

4.1.1. Statistical data and tables on incidents of discrimination and racism in housing

[23]. Nothing to report.

4.1.2. Exemplary incidents and cases

[24]. The Roma people living under the *Bacula* overpass in the North of Milan were forcibly evicted by local authorities. According to local newspapers, 70 out of about 150 Roma people living there were dispersed without alternative accommodation. Before their eviction, the community lived in tents and makeshift shelters under an overpass, without drinkable water, sewerage or electricity.²³

[25]. In the night of 25th April 2009, a group of young Italians set fire to an apartment inhabited by some Moroccan migrants. Before the attack, some members of the group had urinated in the flower boxes in front of the house and the immigrants had protested against this act. Three hours later, the group came back with some petrol cans and set fire to the house, injuring three people. The aggressors were charged with attempted murder and arson, aggravated by racial hatred.²⁴

[26]. The municipal councillor for security of *Gerenzano*, a small town in the north (Province of *Varese*), administered by the Northern League Party, published an appeal to Italian residents of the town in the May issue of the official newsletter of the municipality, urging them not to rent or sale their houses to non-EU immigrants.²⁵ After stating that the municipal administration had, in the preceding 12 years, carefully avoided building low rent public housing and halting sites to avoid attracting non-EU residents and Travellers, the Councillor wrote in conclusion: 'We have done and will continue to do our duty ... but, will the people of *Gerenzano* do theirs? Do not make our efforts useless: whoever loves *Gerenzano* does not sale and does not rent to non-EU citizens ... Otherwise, we will have our town invaded by foreigners and we will be always afraid to come out of our houses!'.²⁶

²³ 'Cavalcavia Bacula, sgomberato il campo rom', in: <http://milano.repubblica.it/dettaglio/cavalcavia-bacula-sgomberato-il-campo-rom/1611573> (31.03.2009).

²⁴ 'Bruciano la casa degli immigrati. Italiani accusati di violenza razziale', in: *Corriere della Sera* (27.04.2009), p. 20.

²⁵ G. Messa (2009) 'Varese, il diktat dell'assessore leghista: "Non vendete o affittate a extracomunitari"', in: *Repubblica Milano.it* (16.07.2009).

²⁶ C. Borghi (2009): 'Noi abbiamo chiuso le porte... ma molti gerenzanesi le hanno riaperte', in: *Filodiretto. Periodico di informazione del Comune di Gerenzano - Anno 7 - n° 1 - Maggio 2009*; p.11. Available at: www.comunegerenzano.it (16.07.2009).

- [27]. In a village near Foggia, the *Carabinieri* and Police discovered a tent village inhabited by 112 migrant seasonal workers who work in the farms of the area. The workers lived in makeshift shacks and tents, without toilets and drinkable water, in a land owned by an Italian man, who required a rent of 15 euro per week. The Local Health Unit (ASL) found very bad hygienic and sanitary conditions and the Police charged the Italian man for a number of violations of the immigration law.²⁷

4.1.3. Research findings

- [28]. A survey carried out by Swg²⁸ and published by a national newspaper revealed that 19 per cent of interviewees thinks that immigrants should live in neighbourhoods exclusively reserved for them, while 35 per cent would be worried if a migrant family moved into the apartment next to his/hers.²⁹
- [29]. According to *Sunia* (tenants' trade union), in 2008, 51,390 executive eviction orders were issued, 17.1 per cent more than in 2007. Most of them (40,681) were evictions for non-payment of rent and their number rose both in absolute and percentage terms (79.1 per cent of total). The authors state that these data can be ascribed to the continuous rise in rents that, together with the economic crisis, caused serious difficulties for such segments of the population as retired people, immigrants, young people etc..³⁰ The same trade union published a study highlighting that demand for houses for rent in the big cities by migrant citizens rose due to difficulties they encountered in access to credit. The average rent increased by 165 per cent in 10 years (1999-2008).³¹ A specific analysis focuses on the housing conditions of students. Researchers report that in some cities (*Perugia, Siena*) non-EU students pay rents that are higher than those paid by their Italian peers, about 25 - 30 per cent more. In most cases, landlords do not offer these students any contract or do so for very short periods (6-12 months) in order to increase the rent after few months.³²
- [30]. The research institute *Scenari Immobiliari* reported a drop in sales of houses to foreign citizens in 2008 (-23.7 per cent compared to the previous year, and a greater decrease of 40 per cent in the first 6 months of 2009). The situation is said to be due to restrictions in the granting of loans to immigrant workers: procedures are less flexible and conditions stricter for them and they often apply for amounts which can cover the entire costs of the houses. Moreover, the economic crisis has reduced wages and increased the risk of unemployment.³³
- [31]. According to a local section of the tenants' union *Sunia*, rents for immigrants in Florence are higher than those for Italians (18 euro per square meter instead of 12-13 euro). Most immigrants have regular contracts but 65 per cent of them pay rents which are higher than the amounts written in the contracts. Ninety-one per cent of them declared to have had 'little problems finding a job' and 'more problems finding a house'. According to same source, there is a housing market that targets

²⁷ L. Pernice (2009) 'Cento immigrati nella tendopoli lager. Così vivevano gli schiavi del pomodoro', in: <http://corriereedelmezzogiorno.corriere.it/bari/notizie/cronaca/2009/15-settembre-2009/cento-immigrati-tendopoli-lagercosi-vivevano-schiavi-pomodoro--1601770396734.shtml> (15.09.2009).

²⁸ Survey conducted on a sample of 600 people, aged more than 18, on 17th and 18th June 2009.

²⁹ M. Cicala (2009) 'Razzismo', in: *Il Venerdì di Repubblica* (26.06.2009), p. 16.

³⁰ Sunia (2009) *L'emergenza sfratti in Italia*, available at: <http://www.sunia.it> (17.06.2009).

³¹ Sunia (2009) *L'offerta di abitazioni in affitto nelle aree metropolitane*, available at: <http://www.sunia.it> (30.07.2009).

³² Sunia (2009) *Gli affitti per studenti*, available at: <http://www.sunia.it> (15.09.2009).

³³ Scenari Immobiliari (2009) *Osservatorio immigrati e casa 2009*, Rome: Scenari Immobiliari.

exclusively foreign citizens, offering apartments in bad conditions and houses in similar conditions account for about 40 per cent of the total number of houses on rent.³⁴

- [32]. The Ministry of Interior published the last census concerning the reception structures for foreign citizens. As at 31.12.2007, the census recorded 1,463 residential structures and 592 non-residential structures.³⁵
- [33]. According to the Ministry of Interior, in 2007 the number of low rent public houses assigned to foreign citizens was 17,162, covering about 0.6 per cent of the entire foreign population. Foreigners in the waiting lists for the assignment of low rent public houses were 45,208, about 1.7 per cent of all foreign residents and 34.9 per cent of all those in the waiting lists.³⁶
- [34]. After his visit in January 2009 to five Roma settlements in Rome, Commissioner Hammarberg highlighted in his report the 'unacceptably' low housing standards in all settlements. In none of the five settlements was there regular access to electricity or water, nor sewage. The Commissioner expressed also his concern about the large-scale operation of the census in Roma and Sinti settlements and forced evictions without offering alternative housing solutions.³⁷
- [35]. A report by *Save the children* describes the reception conditions children arriving Italy by sea are offered. The NGO reveals that children are received in inadequate structures (reception centres for adults) in Sicily, overcrowded and lacking in basics such as food, clothes, etc.³⁸ In the centre at *Lampedusa*, the most critical problems are the health conditions and cleaning of premises, limited number of mattresses and blankets, overcrowding and lack of clothes and personal hygiene kits.³⁹
- [36]. According to the OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities, settlements and camps remain the main way the Italian authorities are addressing the housing situation of Roma and Sinti. After a fact-finding mission carried out in July 2008, the OSCE delegation defined the conditions in unauthorized settlements as 'below acceptable standards'. The report describes in detail the practice of forced evictions, specifying that inhabitants are often not given any prior notice of a forced eviction, nor do they have the possibility to file an appeal against the eviction order. Moreover, the delegation states that 'in many cases, no alternative accommodation is provided to those evicted. [...] The practice of forced evictions does not contribute to the solution of the existing problems but only reinforces the continuing marginalization and segregation of the Roma and Sinti'.⁴⁰

³⁴ 'Immigrazione. A Firenze affitti più cari per gli extracomunitari', in: <http://88.33.89.70/toscana/dettaglio.asp?IdNotizia=1489&tematica=> (22.01.2009).

³⁵ Ministero dell'Interno - Direzione Centrale per la Documentazione e la Statistica (2009) *Censimento delle strutture per stranieri*, in: http://www.interno.it/mininterno/export/sites/default/it/sezioni/sala_stampa/documenti/immigrazione/0804_2009_02_02_censimento_strutture_stranieri.html (02.02.2009).

³⁶ Ministero dell'Interno (2009) *Secondo rapporto sull'attività dei Consigli Territoriali per l'Immigrazione*, Rome: Ministry of Interior.

³⁷ Council of Europe - Commissioner for Human Rights (2009) *Report by Thomas Hammarberg Commissioner for Human Rights of the Council of Europe, following his visit to Italy on 13-15 January 2009*, Strasbourg, 16th April 2009.

³⁸ Save the Children (2009) *L'accoglienza dei minori in arrivo via mare*, April 2009.

³⁹ Save the Children (2009) *Accoglienza e tutela dei diritti dei minori nel centro di Lampedusa*, January 2009.

⁴⁰ OSCE - ODIHR (2009) *Assessment of the human rights situation of Roma and Sinti in Italy*, Warsaw, The Hague, March 2009.

- [37]. The National Economic and Labour Council (CNEL) published its sixth report on migrants integration indexes.⁴¹ The report points out that *Friuli Venezia Giulia* is the Italian region in which the average rent for an apartment of 50 square meters in a suburban area weighs less on the yearly average income of a foreign worker (about 24 per cent). In *Campania* and *Lazio* the rent weighs 46.5 per cent and 52 per cent respectively on the income of a foreign worker, while the Italian average is 34.4 per cent. Considering the difference between the incidence of rent on the average income of a foreign worker and that on the average income of workers in general, the higher percentages are recorded in *Lazio* region (25 per cent) and *Campania* region (20 per cent).

4.1.4. Legal restrictions to housing

- [38]. The new law on security (Law no. 94/2009) provides that renting a house to an unauthorised immigrant will lead to confiscation of the apartment and a jail term of up to three years.⁴² This provision was already contained in Law n. 215/2008.⁴³ Since this law entered into force, Police forces have denounced 793 people, 19 of whom have been arrested. In particular, 533 complaints were made in 2008 and 263 in 2009.⁴⁴ In one of the first decisions on this issue, the Court of Cassation stated that a person who rents his/her house to an undocumented migrant at a fair price does not commit any crime.⁴⁵
- [39]. The above-mentioned law amends Law no. 1228/1954 on enrolment in the municipal registry residents. Enrolment is now subject to an inspection by the municipality to ensure that the foreigner lives in an accommodation that meets particular health and sanitary standards, with a specified minimum space in square metres required for each person. The law provides also for a special registry for homeless people and the latter includes those living in caravans.⁴⁶
- [40]. The *Friuli Venezia Giulia* region changed the points-system for determining eligibility for access to low rent public housing contained in a previous regional law. The new system provides for a progressive increase points assigned on the basis of the years of residence in the regional territory. Moreover, the new provision requires that migrants must have been resident in the country for at least 10 years and at least 5 years in the region in order to qualify to apply.⁴⁷
- [41]. The Autonomous Province of *Bolzano* approved a decision providing that low rent public houses assigned to non-EU citizens can not exceed 6.83 per cent of the total number of apartments. Besides, subsidies for buying, building or renovating a house can be granted to the tune of 7.9 per cent of the total funds allocated to such

⁴¹ CNEL (2009) *Indici di integrazione degli immigrati in Italia. VI rapporto*, Rome: Cnel.

⁴² Italy / Law . 94 (15.07.2009).

⁴³ Italy / Legge n. 125 (24.07.2008).

⁴⁴ Ministero dell'Interno, *Politiche dell'immigrazione e sicurezza i temi dibattuti al Question Time con il ministro dell'Interno*, Press release (24.06.2009), available at: http://www.interno.it/mininterno/export/sites/default/it/sezioni/sala_stamp/notizie/2100_500_ministro/0175_2009_06_24_question_time.html_1254199169.html (30.06.2009).

⁴⁵ Italy / Corte di Cassazione / Sentence n. 19171 (07.05.2009).

⁴⁶ Italy / Law . 94 (15.07.2009).

⁴⁷ Italy / Friuli Venezia Giulia / Regional Law n. 16 (05.12.2008).

services. The above percentages are said to be based on the incidence of foreign workers on the total population of the province.⁴⁸

- [42]. The Council of Ministers extended until 31st December 2010 the duties of the 'special commissioners for the Roma emergency' in *Lazio*, *Lombardia* and *Campania* region⁴⁹ and extended the state of emergency also to *Piemonte* and *Veneto* regions, where two commissioners (the prefects) granted new powers that include taking measures to identify camp residents and facilitate the expulsion from the camps.⁵⁰ Associations that support Roma rights strongly criticized the census carried out by the Police Forces and Italian Red Cross last year, stating that it was not conducted in compliance with the EC Data Protection Directive.⁵¹
- [43]. On 18th February 2009, the 'Regulations on the temporary settlement in the authorized villages for the nomadic communities in the Municipality of Rome' entered into force. The regulations make obligatory the identification of all people who enter Roma camps, both residents and occasional visitors. Residents will be provided with identification cards, with photo and personal data. Local Police forces will carry out internal and external security services and residents are allowed to stay in the camps only if they take part in activities aimed at their social and working integration. People who infringe provisions of the regulations will be expelled within 48 hours from notification of the assessment.⁵² The 'Regulations on the areas for nomads in the Municipality of Milan' entered into force in the same period and it contains very similar provisions.⁵³
- [44]. The Regional Administrative Court (TAR) of *Lazio* region cancelled some parts of the ordinances of the President of Council of Ministers providing for the identification (including fingerprinting) and the census of people, including minors, living in Roma settlements.⁵⁴ The Court stated that these provisions are unconstitutional because they are in contrast with provisions concerning personal freedom. The same decision cancelled also some parts of the above-mentioned regulations because they provide for restrictive measures in access to camps, the obligation to show an identification card and to take part in vocational training activities. According to the Court, these measures do not comply with constitutional fundamental liberties. The Government appealed against the sentence and the Council of State suspended temporarily its effectiveness until a decision is taken.⁵⁵

⁴⁸ Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano / Decision n. 1885 (20.07.2009).

⁴⁹ Italy / Presidente del Consiglio dei Ministri / Decree of 28th May 2009 (28.05.2009). For more information on the Commissioners, see Cospe (2008) *CDC Contribution to FRA Annual Report*, October 2008.

⁵⁰ Italy / Presidente del Consiglio dei Ministri / Ordinance no. 3776 (01.06.2009) and Italy / Presidente del Consiglio dei Ministri / Ordinance no. 3777 (01.06.2009).

⁵¹ ERRC, Open Society Institute, Osservazione (2009) *Violations of EC law and the fundamental rights of Roma and Sinti by the Italian government in the implementation of the census in 'nomad camps'*, Memorandum to the Commission (04.05.2009).

⁵² Commissario Delegato per l'Emergenza Nomadi nel territorio della regione Lazio, *Regolamento per la gestione dei villaggi attrezzati per le comunità nomadi nella regione Lazio* (18.02.2009), available at: http://www1.interno.it/mininterno/export/sites/default/it/sezioni/sala_stampa/notizie/minoranze/0670_2009_02_19_regolamento_roma_villaggi_nomadi.html (25.09.2009).

⁵³ Commissario per l'Emergenza Nomadi in Lombardia (2009) *Regolamento per le aree destinate ai nomadi del comune di Milano* (05.02.2009), available at:

⁵⁴ Italy / TAR Lazio I sezione civile / Sentence n. 06352/2009 (01.07.2009).

⁵⁵ Italy / Consiglio di Stato, sezione quarta / Ordinance n. 6400 (25.08.2009).

- [45]. The Municipality of *Treviso* approved a new regulation for the assignment of low rent public houses providing that 16 points out of 32 are assigned only to people who have lived in *Treviso* province for at least 25 years.⁵⁶
- [46]. The European Commission started an infringement procedure against Italy for discrimination against foreign students. The Province of *Sondrio* issued a public announcement for the assignment of apartments in Milan to university students based on two conditions: being an Italian citizen and having lived in the province of *Sondrio* for at least 5 years. The Italian authorities have two months to send a reply.⁵⁷

4.2. Good practice

4.2.1. Key policy and practical initiatives by civil society and government

- [47]. The Municipality of *L'Aquila* released a public announcement four languages - Rumanian, Albanian, Russian and Arabic - for the assignment of low rent public houses. Italian, EU and non-EU citizens can apply on equal conditions.⁵⁸
- [48]. The new immigration law of Tuscany Region commits the regional authorities to promote social housing for the reduction of disadvantages suffered by individuals or groups in access to decent accommodation and to promote specific actions aimed at guaranteeing equitable conditions in housing for foreign citizens.⁵⁹ Also the new law on immigration of Marche Region provides that access of foreign citizens to low rent public houses must be on equal conditions with Italian citizens.⁶⁰
- [49]. The Italian Council for Refugees (CIR) and *Lazio* region will open in Rome a desk to help refugees find suitable accommodations. A fund of 150,000 euro will be activated in order to guarantee landlords against default on payment of rents.⁶¹

⁵⁶ Italy / Comune di Treviso / Decision n. 25/09/DCC (22.07.2009).

⁵⁷ Italy / Provincia di Sondrio / Bando di concorso per il conferimento di alloggi a Milano per studenti universitari della Provincia di Sondrio (2008) and 'Sondrio discrimina gli studenti', in: http://www.lastampa.it/web/cmstp/tmplrubriche/giornalisti/grubrica.asp?ID_blog=197&ID_articolo=1135&ID_sezione=404&sezione= (08.10.2009).

⁵⁸ P. Aurisicchio (2008) 'L'Aquila, è in quattro lingue il bando per le case popolari', in: *Metropoli* (03.12.2008).

⁵⁹ Italy / Regione Toscana / Law n. 29 (08.06.2009).

⁶⁰ Italy / Regione Marche / Law n. 13 (26.05.2009).

⁶¹ CIR (2009) *Presentazione dello Sportello di Intermediazione e del Fondo di Garanzia per assicurare ai Rifugiati il Diritto alla Casa*, Press release (07.10.2009).

5. Health care

5.1. Racism and discrimination (incidents and practices)

5.1.1. Statistical data and tables on incidents of racism and discrimination

[50]. Nothing to report.

5.1.2. Exemplary incidents and cases

[51]. On 5th March, a young asylum seeker from the Ivory Coast was reported to the Police by a staff of the hospital where she had gone to give birth, that she had an expired passport. For more than 10 days, the woman was kept separately from her baby and for the first 4 days, she was not allowed to breast-feed the baby.⁶²

[52]. A 32-year-old Senegalese without residence permit, who had gone to a hospital in Brescia because of a toothache, was taken by the police in the waiting room of the dental ward to the Police Headquarters. According to the hospital's management, he was denounced by a security guard.⁶³

[53]. A 20-year-old undocumented Nigerian girl was denounced by a doctor of emergency ward, where she went for treatment. The woman refused to give her particulars and the doctor requested the intervention of the police to identify her, on grounds of the need to 'avoid risk of health problems'. The girl was later tried using fast-track procedures and expelled from the national territory, because she had a previous expulsion order.⁶⁴

5.1.3. Additional information

[54]. During the discussions on the new security decree (Law 94/2009), an amendment was proposed that would have required medical staff to report foreign nationals without stay permits who access health structures to the authorities. Health workers, together with associations working in defence of migrants' rights, strongly opposed such amendment because it required medical and administrative personnel to disclose information gathered in the course of their professional duties, in violation of the principle of confidentiality they should observe in accordance with professional ethics. They organized public demonstrations against it and following

⁶² B. De Fazio (2009) 'L'incubo di K. in ospedale. "Mi hanno strappato il bambino"', in: <http://napoli.repubblica.it/dettaglio/lincubo-di-k-in-ospedale-mi-hanno-strappato-il-bambino/1612029/2> (01.09.2009).

⁶³ G. Spatola (2009) 'In ospedale per il mal di denti. Espulso un senegalese', in: *Corriere della Sera* (09.04.2009).

⁶⁴ 'Medico denuncia clandestina: espulsa', in: *Corriere del Veneto* (13.04.2009).

the bitter controversy over the proposal, the amendment was cancelled.⁶⁵ The Local Health Services (ASL) of a number of regions sent specific circulars to health care structures reaffirming that the only provision to be observed was that contained in the Consolidated Text on Immigration, providing that the hospital staff cannot report irregular immigrants who seek treatment in their services to the police.⁶⁶ In a number of health structures, posters inviting irregular migrants to seek medical treatments without fear of being denounced posted. In spite of such initiatives, emergency and out-patient wards for undocumented migrants recorded a decrease in the number of users.⁶⁷ The Association of doctors of foreign origin in Italy reported a 30 per cent decrease in the number of foreign patients in the Italian hospitals.⁶⁸

- [55]. Law no. 94/2009 makes obligatory for non-EU citizens to show their residence permits in order to obtain services from the municipal registry offices.⁶⁹ Many associations and municipalities expressed alarm at the impact of such measure on babies born to undocumented parents who in similar circumstances, will not be able to recognise their babies as they can meet the requirement and as a consequence such babies may have to be given to the social services. The Ministry of Interior specified that non-EU mothers can request a stay permit valid until the child is 6 months old and with that permit they can recognize the baby, but this provision does not apply to undocumented fathers who are therefore excluded from recognising their babies after birth.⁷⁰
- [56]. The Municipality of Milan financed a project promoted by the Operating Unit of Neuropsychiatry of Childhood and Adolescence of the Hospital of Milan, entitled 'Project on the mental health of migrants in paediatric age', to treat learning difficulties faced by children of migrants. The project has been criticized by some associations working in defence of children rights and by the National Association for Democratic Psychiatry for treating as a disease, the social and environmental difficulties faced by some children of immigrants and for planning to carry out indiscriminate screenings.⁷¹
- [57]. The Red Cross, in collaboration with *Lazio* Region, Municipality and Province of Rome, Prefecture and Local Health Unit, launched a vaccination programme in Roma camps around Rome, with the goal of immunising Roma children. The operation began at *Casilino 900*, a camp on the eastern outskirts of the city that is believed to be one of the largest such Roma settlements in Europe.⁷²

⁶⁵ D. Martirano (2009) 'Medici in piazza: mai contro gli irregolari', in: *Corriere della Sera* (03.02.2009), p. 9 and *I medici e gli immigrati irregolari*, Inter-union document (11.03.2009).

⁶⁶ See i.e. Italy / Regione Piemonte / Circular n. 1424/uc/san (16.09.2009), Italy / Regione Campania / Circular n. 4669/udcp/gab/gab (17.08.2009).

⁶⁷ A.M. Mira (2009) 'Un immigrato irregolare su quattro non si fa curare per il timore di denunce', in: *Avvenire* (09.09.2009), p. 4 and 'Ospedali, la fuga dei malati irregolari', in: <http://temi.repubblica.it/metropoli-online/ospedali-la-fuga-dei-malati-irregolari/> (06.07.2009).

⁶⁸ 'Migranti - 30%', in: *Vita non profit magazine* (20.02.2009), p. 10.

⁶⁹ Italy / Law no. 94 (15.07.2009).

⁷⁰ A circular of the Ministry of the Interior of 7 August 2009 prescribes that, contrary to the provisions of this law, the stay permit should not be presented in order to recognise a new-born baby. See Italy / Ministero dell'Interno / Circular no. 19 (07.08.2009).

⁷¹ Giù le Mani dai Bambini (2009) *Cresce la polemica a Milano: screening psichiatrici su bambini immigrati?*, Press release (15.04.2009), available at: www.giulemanidaibambini.org/stampa/glm_pressrelease_128.pdf (20.09.2009).

⁷² Croce Rossa Italiana (2009) *Linee guida nazionali per la campagna di vaccinazione delle popolazioni rom*, available at: <http://www.criroma.org/downloads.html?func=startdown&id=234> (20.09.2009).

5.1.4. Research findings

- [58]. According to data published by the Ministry of the Interior, the number of foreign citizens enrolled with the National Health Service was 1,787,733 in 2007, or 65.8 per cent of the foreign population. The stay permits for medical treatments granted to pregnant women were 4,070 while those for humanitarian reasons related to health conditions were 5,379.⁷³
- [59]. The report on the 'Report on the Health conditions of the country 2005 - 2006' highlights that critical aspects of conditions of health migrants are mainly practical problems (lack of information and difficulties in accessing health care structures), their precarious living conditions and the social and economic problems faced by many of them. These factors expose immigrants to various risks including psychological disorders, all compounded by bureaucratic, organisational and relational obstacles in access to territorial health structures and services.⁷⁴
- [60]. According to a survey conducted by the National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT)⁷⁵, the foreign population living in Italy have health care needs that are similar to those of the Italian population and in general the foreign population is in good health. Foreigners use health services less than Italians (18.4 per cent against 24.6 per cent of Italians had a medical examination in the four weeks before the interview). On the contrary, foreign citizens frequently use medical emergency services and out-patient medical visits. About half of foreign women take part in screenings for the prevention of feminine tumours, while the rate of participation exceeds 70 per cent for Italian women. The researchers stress that both the scarce prevention and the lower recourse to specialists by foreign citizens show inequalities in access to health structures, with further disadvantages for foreign citizens of low social status.
- [61]. The Ministry of Health published data on voluntary terminations of pregnancy (VTP) for 2007 (final data) and 2008 (provisional data).⁷⁶ In 2007, an overall decrease in VTP of 3.4 per cent compared to 2006 was recorded and 32.2 per cent of all VTPs were by foreign women (in 2006 they accounted for 31.6 per cent). Voluntary terminations of pregnancy by Italian women decreased in 2007 by 5.0 per cent compared with 2006. For 2008, the Ministry records a decrease of 4.1 per cent when compared with consolidated data for 2007, but it does not specify the disaggregated data for Italian and foreign women. The increasing incidence of VTPs among foreign women can be ascribed to poor and limited information on family planning and contraception and on preventive medicine campaigns promoted by the local social and health services. These factors may also account for the lower percentage of foreign women carrying out a prenatal diagnose (63.1 per cent against 88.4 per cent of Italian women).⁷⁷
- [62]. According to data published by the NGO *Doctors for Human Rights*⁷⁸, lack of information and language barriers are the major obstacles to the use of health services by immigrants, refugees and asylum seekers. In Rome, only 12 per cent of

⁷³ Ministero dell'Interno (2009) *Secondo rapporto sull'attività dei Consigli Territoriali per l'Immigrazione*, Rome: Ministry of Interior.

⁷⁴ Ministero della Salute (2008) *Relazione sullo stato sanitario del paese 2005-2006*, Rome: Ministry of Health.

⁷⁵ Istat (2008) *Salute e ricorso ai servizi sanitari della popolazione straniera residente in Italia*, Rome: Istat. The survey was conducted on a sample of 3,500 foreign residents. Data are referred to year 2005.

⁷⁶ Ministero della Salute (2009) *Relazione del ministro della salute sull'attuazione della legge contenente norme per la tutela sociale della maternità e per l'interruzione volontaria di gravidanza*, Rome, 29th July 2009.

⁷⁷ Save the Children (2009) *Madri italiane e straniere in Italia*, Rome: Save the Children.

⁷⁸ MEDU (2009) *Un camper per i diritti*, available at: <http://www.mediciperidirittumani.org> (12.09.2009).

the people treated by members of the association were registered with the National Health Service, while 90 per cent of those who had no health card were not aware of the possibility of obtaining one.

- [63]. The OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities expressed serious concerns about access to health care services by Roma and Sinti living in settlements. The overwhelming majority of people in the settlements are not enrolled in the National Health System, and therefore cannot obtain a family doctor from the public service and can only benefit in a limited way from health services.⁷⁹ In his report, the Commissioner pointed out that the standards of the living conditions in all settlements he visited were unacceptably low and raised serious concerns about the health of their inhabitants, especially children.

5.2. Good practice

5.2.1. Key policy and practical initiatives by civil society and government

- [64]. The new law on immigration by Tuscany Region⁸⁰ guarantees access of undocumented non-EU migrants to regional health services: all residents in the regional territory, 'even if they do not have a stay permits', can make use of health services for all urgent social and health needs, 'in order to ensure respect of their fundamental rights'. The Government decided to challenge the law before the Constitutional Court, because of this particular provision.⁸¹ The law also commits the Region to promoting agreements aimed at guaranteeing access to paediatricians for undocumented minors and promotes access of foreign single-mothers without support to childcare services and assistance, in order to allow them to work.

⁷⁹ OSCE - ODIHR (2009) *Assessment of the human rights situation of Roma and Sinti in Italy*, Warsaw, The Hague, March 2009.

⁸⁰ Italy / Regione Toscana / Law no. 29 (09.06.2009).

⁸¹ S. Poli (2009) 'Il governo impugna la legge toscana 'Atteggiamento ostile' dice Martini', in: *La Repubblica - Sezione Firenze* (16.07.2009), p. 1.

6. Education

6.1. Statistical data and tables on racist incidents

- [65]. The Ministry of Education, University and Research (MIUR) published a new report on the population of non-Italian students in the school year 2007 / 2008, latest period for which data is available. This updated version contains also information on Roma and Traveller students in State and non-State schools. The publication states that the Ministry intends to continue with the policy of signing agreements with various organisations throughout the country, 'aimed at pursuing the shared objective of education for Roma minors'. As part of this policy, the Ministry renewed its protocol of agreement with *Opera Nomadi*, 'a historic partner of the ministry in pursuing the education of all Roma, Sinti and Traveller minors'.
- [66]. In the 2007-2008 school year, there were 12,342 registered Roma students in State and 1,043 in non-State schools and in all, they accounted for 0.14 percent of total school population in same school year. Roma and Traveller students were concentrated in five main regions where Roma populations have settled for hundreds of years. The highest number of students is in Lazio region (2,331) followed by Lombardia (1,939), Veneto (1,186), Calabria (1,167) and Piemonte (1,162). Regarding distribution at the different school levels, 2,061 minors were registered in nurseries, 6,801 in primary schools, 3,299 in lower secondary and only 181 in upper secondary schools.⁸²

6.2. Exemplary cases of discrimination

- [67]. A survey of more than 400 teachers from different school levels in Piedmont region found that 25 percent of them attributed the difficulties encountered by immigrants in integrating into schools to the behaviour of Italian parents. At the same time, 51 percent of respondents said the main reason for such difficulties lies 'in the tendency of non-Italian students to self-isolate themselves'. About 96 percent of the teachers interviewed said that their schools had taken practical measures to overcome the difficulties encountered and 44 percent consider such measures to be good enough, 46 percent say they are sufficient and only 6 percent say they are inadequate. Language difficulties are said to be the most serious problem, followed by cultural differences and previous poor performance at school before arriving in Italy. High drop-out rate among immigrant students is explained as being partly due to poor motivation, insufficient support from family, working in and outside the family in order to contribute to family income.⁸³
- [68]. A group of teachers from an elementary and middle schools in the town of Ragusa issued a statement condemning the withdrawal by some Italian parents of their children from their schools on the grounds that there was a high incidence of pupils from immigrant backgrounds in those schools. The teachers denounced as 'subtle

⁸² Italy / MIUR (2009): *Alunni con cittadinanza non italiana. Scuole statali e non statali. Anno scolastico 2007 - 2008*. Aprile 2009. Available at: <http://www.pubblica.istruzione.it/mpi/publicazioni/index.shtml>

⁸³ S. Parola (2009) 'Allarme razzismo a scuola ma l'integrazione procede' in: *La Repubblica, Sezione Torino* (23.03.2009). Available at: <http://torino.repubblica.it/dettaglio/Scuola-genitori-italiani-razzisti--e-gli-alunni-stranieri-si-isolano/1638767> (23.03.2009)

racism' the decision by these parents to withdraw their children from their schools and criticised the municipal administration for concentrating, through housing policy, non-EU immigrants in the central district of the town where their schools are located.⁸⁴ In another primary school in Rome, parents refused to enrol their children complaining that there were too many non-Italian pupils and that this was impeding their children from having normal educational activities such as excursions to important cities and historical sites. Non-Italian pupils are said to constitute a problem here because their families often cannot afford to pay for such excursion and this makes it difficult to reach the minimum number required for such initiative to take place.⁸⁵

- [69]. The Headmistress of two elementary and one middle schools closest to a major Roma camp in Milano – Campo Via Triboniano – announced that the schools had an ongoing project called '*Acqua e Sapone*' – *Water and Soap* – meant for Roma pupils. The project required Roma pupils to arrive earlier and take bath at school and change clothes before entering their classrooms. The school administration contracted a laundry service that oversees the cleaning of the clothes. The three schools with their 200 Roma pupils were included by the Prefecture of Milan in the category of 'risk' schools, enabling them to obtain funds which the management used to finance the *Water and Soap Project*. The Headmistress said that it was the best way to integrate these pupils into schools because Roma children arrive at school very dirty and visibly uncomfortable and that their non-Roma mates were unwilling to sit next to them. She said that when Italian pupils went to school in similar conditions, it was usually a sign of profound difficulties in their families and 'not a cultural issue but a symptom of abandonment. In such cases, she would speak to the parents and if necessary, refer the case to social assistants'.⁸⁶
- [70]. During the reference period, various cases of racially motivated bullying were reported in different parts of the country. In one of the most astonishing cases reported, an eleven years old boy was suspended from school for five days after he was caught threatening a schoolmate of Lebanese origin with a pen-knife and shouting racist insults at the victim in front of the school. The Headmaster said the same boy had been reported in the previous year for repeatedly insulting the same schoolmate because of his religious background.⁸⁷ In another case, a 13-years old Kosovo boy told the Police that he had been forced to change school the previous year, following the continuous jeering and bullying he had had to suffer at the hands of a particular former classmate, with the backing of a majority of the class. He said they called him 'dirty Kosova'. The Italian bully confirmed the story and the Police got him to apologise to his former classmate.⁸⁸

⁸⁴ 'Fuga da scuola: "Troppi stranieri"', in: *AGI (Agenzia Giornalistica Italiana)*, (11.02.2009)

⁸⁵ http://www.stranieriinitalia.it/attualita-razzismo_all_asilo_botte_al_bimbo_caffellatte_8164.html

⁸⁶ <http://www.tgcom.mediaset.it/cronaca/articoli/articolo443761.shtml> (11.03.2009)

⁸⁷ 'Coltello contro coetaneo 11enne libanese a scuola: sospeso' in: *AGI - Agenzia Giornalistica Italiana* (14.03.2009)

⁸⁸ N. Pellicani (2009): 'Costretto a cambiare scuola; lo insultavano: sporco kosovaro', in: *La Repubblica*, available at: [http://www.repubblica.it/2009/09/sezioni/scuola_e_universita/servizi/razzismo-scuola-treviso/razzismo-scuola-treviso.html](http://www.repubblica.it/2009/09/sezioni/scuola_e_universita/servizi/razzismo-scuola-treviso/razzismo-scuola-treviso/razzismo-scuola-treviso.html) (18.09.2009).

6.3. Restrictions to access to education

- [71]. A recently approved law on security⁸⁹ provides that non-EU migrants should show their stay permits when seeking access to a range of services run by public service providers. Two circumstances are excluded from this rule: access to health and registration at the compulsory school level. Previously to the approval of the new provisions, the law explicitly required that stay permits be requested only of immigrants seeking licenses. Access to health or educational services was not subjected to any restriction. According to the Government, the new measure is meant to stop unauthorised immigrants or those whose stay permits have expired and are unable to renew them, from using public services. In terms of access to education, the new provision means that non-EU minors whose parents are irregular or unauthorised and who have finished the compulsory schooling level and / or are fifteen years and above, can no longer continue through to upper secondary school, as had hitherto been the case.
- [72]. Another policy measure issued by the ministry of Education regarding registration for the final upper secondary school examinations, requires that students will, from 2009 onwards, be identified through their tax code (*codice fiscale*), as part of a measure to make statistical data collection uniform and easier. Critics have pointed out that the new measure will lead to indirect discrimination against non-EU students who are unauthorised or have irregular status as regards stay permit of their parents.⁹⁰

6.4. Special measures for persons belonging to national minorities

- [73]. The framework law⁹¹ on the protection of historic linguistic minorities states that Italian is the official language and at the same, provides for the right to education in minority languages for protected minorities. At the nursery level, it is possible to have all activities in the minority language while at the elementary and middle school levels, teaching of a minority language, customs and traditions of the local community as subjects is guaranteed. Teaching of a minority language at this level is offered on request by pupils' parents while the teaching of customs and traditions is organised and offered to the entire class within the decisional autonomy granted schools.⁹²

⁸⁹ Italy / Law no. 94 (15.07.2009).

⁹⁰ S. Intravaia (2009): 'Maturità a rischio discriminazione. Senza codice fiscale niente esame', in: La Repubblica (07.062009). Available at: http://www.repubblica.it/2009/05/sezioni/scuola_e_universita/servizi/padova-permesso-soggiorno/maturita-codice-fiscale/maturita-codice-fiscale.html

⁹¹ Italy / Law 482 (15.12.1999). Available at: <http://www.camera.it/parlam/leggi/994821.htm> (16/09/2009).

⁹² F. Palermo (2006): 'Le minoranze linguistiche in Italia dopo la legge generale di tutela', EURAC Bolzano/Bozen

6.5. Good practices

6.5.1. Key policy and practical initiatives by civil society and government

[74]. Nothing to report.

7. Participation of minorities in public life

7.1. Respecting the right to identity and promoting mutual understanding

- [75]. Italian law does not define what is meant by 'national minority' and recognises and protects historical linguistic minorities living in well-defined territories. Other national minorities such as the Roma, Sinti and Travellers who live in all regions across the country are not recognised as a linguistic minority and are not included in the protection offered by the framework law regulating the protection of recognised minority languages. In its third report⁹³ to the Advisory Committee on the Framework Convention on the Protection of National Minorities, the Italian government states that 'a pre-requisite for recognition and protection accorded a linguistic minority is that of residing in a well-defined territory given that the use of a minority language in transactions with the public administration, the right to education and access to the media granted by relevant national law⁹⁴ can only be concretely implemented in a well-defined territorial context and following a request by the interested minorities made by 1/3 of elected councillors or 15 percent of the resident population.' New minorities generated by immigration are not recognised as linguistic minorities and as such, do not enjoy any form of collective protection but only the individual protection deriving from the principle of non-discrimination.
- [76]. There is no official quantitative data on the population of linguistic minorities. Such data was last recorded in the census of 1921. Ever since, the objective of the national census has been to determine the number of people resident in the country and as such, does not collect information on language and religion considered as sensitive ethnic data. Such data can only be collected following specific legal provisions which must indicate what data should be collected, how it should be treated and what relevant public interest the collected data serves.⁹⁵ Some estimates put the population of linguistic minorities at about 2.5 million people divided into 12 different linguistic groups.⁹⁶
- [77]. There are only two exceptions where the law provides that national census should include information on the size and territorial distribution of some linguistic minorities. This applies to minorities in the two provinces of Trentino⁹⁷ where collection of ethnic data is not obligatory and Bolzano-Alto Adige⁹⁸ where collection of ethnic data is compulsory and it is implemented by recording the 'declarations of belonging to a linguistic group' which is required of all resident citizens, including minors aged 14 and above. In the case of Bolzano, information thereof is collated by the Provincial Office of Statistics (ASTAT) and made public only in the form of the percentage share per group of all valid declarations made in

⁹³ Italy / Ministry of the Interior (2009): III Rapporto dell'Italia sull'attuazione della Convenzione Quadro per la Protezione delle Minoranze Nazionali (ex Art. 25 Paragrafo 2). (*Third Report by Italy on the Implementation of the Framework Convention on the Protection of National Minorities - ex Article 25 Paragraph 2*).

⁹⁴ Italy / Law 482 (15.12.1999). Available at: <http://www.camera.it/parlam/leggi/994821.htm> (16/09/2009)

⁹⁵ Italy / Law 675 (22.12.1996)

⁹⁶ F. Palermo (2006): 'Le minoranze linguistiche in Italia dopo la legge generale di tutela', EURAC Bolzano/Bozen

⁹⁷ Italy / Law 592 (16.12.1993) for Trentino Province.

⁹⁸ Italy / Law 752 (26.07.1976) for Bolzano - Alto Adige Province.

the course of the census. All individual declarations are stored in the local judicial offices and only the latter authority can certify, on personal request, one's declaration for use in specific situations prescribed by provincial laws (application to join the public administration, standing as candidate in elections etc.).

- [78]. In its Second Opinion issued in 2005, the Advisory Committee on the Framework Convention on the Protection of National Minorities defines Italy's legal and institutional framework protecting minorities as being 'characterised by the coexistence of asymmetrical schemes of protection reflecting different situations.' This means that there are differences in the level of protection among recognised linguistic minorities: those living in the three regions that have special autonomy - Aosta Valley, Trentino - Alto Adige and Friuli-Venezia Giulia - enjoy much stronger protection than those living in regions with ordinary status and this is partly due to such historical factors as the existence of strong ties between some minorities living in the three regions and their respective kin-states.⁹⁹
- [79]. Muslim minorities encounter difficulties and explicit public opposition to plans to establish places of worship and many public authorities have backed-out of previous decisions in favour of granting the permission to build a mosque or have refused such permissions outright.¹⁰⁰ The Northern League Party, member of the governing coalition, has made the question of places of worship for Muslims, a major issue in its political agenda and concern has been expressed even by the Commissioner for Human Rights of the Council of Europe about hate speech by some prominent League members against Muslims.¹⁰¹
- [80]. The municipal councillor for security of *Gerenzano*, a small town in the Province of *Varese*, in an appeal to Italian residents of his town, in the May 2009 issue of the official newsletter of the municipality, wrote that, 'contrary to other municipalities, his administration had never authorised the construction of mosques or offered an existing building as place of worship to non-EU citizens of Muslim religion, in spite of requests to such effect¹⁰².'

7.2. Promoting the public use of languages spoken by minorities

- [81]. Only historical national linguistic minorities benefit from institutional initiatives promoting the public use of their languages while non-national linguistic minorities do not have any such opportunities. In the case of the former, national legislation and other local provisions explicitly provide for the use of recognised minority

⁹⁹ Council of Europe (2005): Advisory Committee on the Framework Convention on the Protection of National Minorities. *Second Opinion on Italy. Adopted on 24 February 2005*. Available at: http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/minorities/3_FCNMdocs/Table_en.asp (20.09.2009)

¹⁰⁰ Gianattasio M. (2008): Bossi: abbiamo chiuso la moschea di Milano; in: *Corriere della Sera* (05.07.2008). Available at: http://www.corriere.it/cronache/08_luglio_05/bossi_moschea_ac66d7f4-4a5b-11dd-9da4-00144f02aabc.shtml

¹⁰¹ Council of Europe - Commissioner for Human Rights (2009) Report by Thomas Hammarberg Commissioner for Human Rights of the Council of Europe, following his visit to Italy on 13-15 January 2009, Strasbourg, 16th April 2009. p.6, paragraph 19.

¹⁰² G. Messa (2009). 'Varese, il diktat dell'assessore leghista: "Non vendete o affittate a extracomunitari"', in: *Repubblica Milano.it* (16.07.2009). See also: Comune di Gerenzano, *Filodiretto con i cittadini. Periodico di informazione del Comune di Gerenzano - Anno 7 - n° 1 - Maggio 2009*. Available at: www.comunegerenzano.it (19.09.2009)

languages in transactions with public administrations and in the deliberations of elective bodies in the territories where such minorities reside. There are regional laws for the protection of linguistic minorities¹⁰³ and in some cases, there are also separate regional laws on the promotion of the minority languages spoken in the territory.¹⁰⁴ There are also national and local provisions on access to public and private media for recognised minority languages. Formally, no minority language is prohibited in public broadcasting or media in general.

- [82]. Regarding public use of minority languages, the law provides for the possibility to use a minority language in collective bodies under the powers of the municipal or provincial authority, within the area where a given minority resides. This is accompanied by the right to translation into Italian for any members of such bodies who declare a lack of knowledge of the minority language. In areas identified as territories of residence of a protected minority, official State or regional documents can be translated into a minority language at the municipality's expense. Use of a minority language in transactions with public administration in such areas is allowed except for the armed forces and the police. A partial use of a minority language is allowed in judicial proceedings brought before the Peace Judge (*giudice di pace*) while in all other cases, provisions of various procedural codes that prescribe recourse to interpreting apply¹⁰⁵ and the same applies to migrants who do not speak / understand Italian language, when they are involved as a party in a judicial proceeding. Failure by a tribunal to provide interpreting for a migrant who did not speak Italian has been cause for annulment of a ruling by a higher court.
- [83]. While migrant minorities do not benefit from the various provisions of the framework legislation on minority languages, there are other provisions (the immigration legislation¹⁰⁶, circulars and ministerial directives etc.) that make it possible for some migrant minorities to use their own languages in dealings with certain service providers other than the judiciary. This is particularly the case in the education sector where some schools, through ad-hoc arrangements, provide some non-Italian speaking foreign parents interpreting into their native or other second languages, in order to communicate with them in relation to their children's progress at school¹⁰⁷. In the health / social services sector, the offer of such services while far behind request, is more systematic than in the educational sector and it takes the form of linguistic and cultural facilitation provided by 'cultural and linguistic mediators' paid by the service provider or local administration or offered by some voluntary organisations¹⁰⁸.

¹⁰³ Italy / Friuli Venezia Giulia Region / Law 26 (16.11.2007). See also: Provincia Autonoma di Trento / Law 6 (19.06.2008)

¹⁰⁴ Italy / Friuli Venezia Giulia Region / Law 29 (18.12.2007)

¹⁰⁵ F. Palermo (2006): 'Le minoranze linguistiche in Italia dopo la legge generale di tutela', EURAC Bolzano/Bozen

¹⁰⁶ Italy / Law n.286/98 (25.07.1998).

¹⁰⁷ U. C. Enwereuzor (2008) 'La figura del mediatore interculturale in ambito scolastico', in: I. Facchinelli (editor): *'Mediazione interculturale in ambito educativo culturale - Interkulturelle Mediation im schulisch-kulturellen Bereich'*, p.71-83; Alpha-Beta, Bolzano 2008. See also: M. Omodeo (2002): *'La scuola multiculturale'*, Carocci Editore, Roma.

¹⁰⁸ S. Saltarelli, H. Huber (2008): 'Mediazione interculturale: dagli interventi individuali ai processi corali', in: I. Facchinelli (editor): *'Mediazione interculturale in ambito educativo culturale - Interkulturelle Mediation im schulisch-kulturellen Bereich'*, p.21-70; Alpha-Beta, Bolzano 2008. See also: S. Saltarelli (2004): 'La mediazione interculturale: presupposti teorici e modello formativo della Provincia di Bolzano', in: A. Aluffi Pentini (editor): *'La mediazione interculturale. Dalla biografia alla professione'*, p. 13-45; FrancoAngeli, Milano.

- [84]. Primary responsibility for access to media by minority linguistic groups rests with the regions which have the legal possibility to sign protocols of agreement financed by national law, with public and private broadcasters in the concerned territories, to enable them to introduce cultural as well as entertainment programmes in minority languages in their broadcasting in the region.
- [85]. There are no prohibitions as regards language that can be used in broadcasting or in print-media. Beginning from the early 1980's and as the population of migrants grew, some private radio broadcasters started experimenting in short programmes (news and musical entertainment) in one or another minority language spoken by some migrant groups. It was not until towards the end of the 1980's that the first journals produced by immigrants appeared, followed at some years' distance by some local TV transmissions in some migrants' languages. Only by the mid-1990's did the number of these programmes and journals designed and produced by migrants and targeting segments of the migrant community, become significant, particularly in the central and northern parts of the country.¹⁰⁹
- [86]. The multifarious media initiatives undertaken by migrant minorities, collectively defined as 'multicultural media', are characterised by three main elements. First, they are conceived, designed and implemented by immigrants of foreign origin whose first language is not Italian; secondly, they target mainly, if not exclusively in some cases, migrant audiences with whom they share national or regional backgrounds, a common migratory experience and related difficulties in different spheres of public life in the new country of residence. A third element shared by 'multicultural media' is the themes covered which differ from those of mainstream media. The themes covered by multicultural media range from issues about country of origin (history, political, social and cultural developments, economic problems etc.) on the one hand to those centred on Italy but which are different from aspects normally considered in mainstream media (group meeting places, cultural events that are common to group members, activities of associations, business initiatives, immigration related legislation and policies of the host country, migrants and refugees' rights, multiculturalism etc).
- [87]. To reach their target audiences, multicultural media use, for the most part, the minority language of its audience which in some cases may be another European language (French, Rumanian, Spanish or English) and especially in print-media, this can be used together with Italian, making such media bilingual and this is often explained as an effort to counter the negative representation of these groups in mainstream media.¹¹⁰

7.3. Effective participation of persons belonging to minorities in public life

- [88]. Italy has partially ratified Chapters A and B but not C of the '*Convention on the Participation of Foreigners in Public Life at Local Level*' put forward for signature, ratification and accession by the Council of Europe in 1992. The chapter left out of the ratification concerns the right to vote in local elections. Participation of

¹⁰⁹ M. Maneri (2007): 'La formazione di uno spazio mediatico multiculturale' in: M. Maneri, A. Meli (eds): '*Un diverso parlare. Il fenomeno dei media multiculturali in Italia*', Carocci Editore, Roma.

¹¹⁰ A. Meli, U. C. Enwereuzor (2007): 'Il fenomeno dei media multiculturali in Italia: conclusioni', in: M. Maneri, A. Meli (eds): '*Un diverso parlare. Il fenomeno dei media multiculturali in Italia* ', Carocci Editore, Roma.

foreigners in public life in Italy does not therefore include participation in political life except for EU nationals who are allowed to vote in elections to the European Parliament and municipal elections. Existing laws on the status of non-EU foreigners uphold their right to participate in public life by guaranteeing them the right to freedom of expression, assembly and association, as well as participation in consultative bodies on issues related to the presence of foreigners in the country. All national minorities, whether recognised or not, enjoy full rights of participation in public life.

- [89]. Participation of non-national minorities in public life at local level has been dynamic in spite of the limitation on participation deriving from national law. In an effort to promote participation of foreigners in public life, local authorities have not only set up consultative bodies on immigration open to foreigners but also invented, in some cases, positive ways of involving non-EU foreigners in the political life of the local community. One such way of inclusion has been the introduction of a new member of the municipal or provincial councils in addition to the number established by national law, defined as the 'Additional Councillor for Foreigners', who enjoys almost the same rights as ordinary councillors except for the right to vote.
- [90]. There is no known policy measure or legal provision meant to ensure, at any level, that public administration reflects the ethnic diversity of society. With regard to participation in political life, beginning from the general elections in 2006, a number of political parties mainly but not exclusively from the centre-left grouping have included in their electoral lists, some candidates from immigrant background (naturalised Italians) and some of them have been elected. Even in the last EU parliamentary elections, a higher number of minority candidates from immigrant background (including EU citizens) was enlisted by many parties but only one such candidate was elected.
- [91]. Immigrant workers enjoy the same constitutionally guaranteed rights of association and participation in trade unions as national workers. Third country nationals who are registered members of a trade union can stand for and be elected to represent all workers in the sector. The three main trade union confederations¹¹¹, CGIL, CISL and UIL, recorded remarkable increases in the number of immigrant members in the second half of the 90s and by the end of 2005, immigrant members numbered 526,320 or 9.1 percent of the 5,776,269 membership of the three confederations.¹¹²

7.4. Trends and good practices

- [92]. We have seen in the preceding chapters that protection and promotion of linguistic minorities is asymmetric in its treatment of historic and recognised minorities: the former who live in three regions enjoy broad and far-reaching autonomy are 'super protected' while the latter who are concentrated in municipalities situated in regions that have ordinary status enjoy much less protection. The framework legislation enacted in 1999 and successive regional laws in different parts of the country are gradually improving the conditions of the less protected without lowering the

¹¹¹ General confederation of Italian Workers (CGIL), Confederation of Italian Workers Union (CISL) and Union of Italian Workers (UIL).

¹¹² C. Mantovan (2007): 'Immigrazione e Cittadinanza. Auto-organizzazione e partecipazione dei migranti in Italia', p.90; FrancoAngeli, Milano.

conditions of better protected historic linguistic minorities¹¹³. This means that there is a discernible trend towards improving the conditions of recognised minorities represented by such measures as the opening of 'linguistic offices' (*sportello linguistico*)¹¹⁴ in the territories inhabited by recognised minorities where they can seek support to ensure that their language needs are met and / or rights respected.¹¹⁵

- [93]. None of the above though affects the lives of minorities such as Roma, Sinti and Travellers and migrants who have settled in Italy in the last two - three decades. At no level are there signs that positive elements and lessons learned from the protection of national linguistic minorities may be used to improve the conditions of non-territorialised national minority like the Roma or non-national migrant minorities. Instead, there is evidence that even the super-protected minorities may be reluctant to extend certain support measures to migrants resident in their territories. An example of such reluctance is the exclusion by the Autonomous Province of Bolzano - Alto Adige of long-term resident non-EU citizens from scholarship provided for by a provincial law, to enable beneficiaries to learn and /or improve their knowledge of one of the languages spoken in the Province. A Tribunal ruled in June that such exclusion was unlawfully discriminatory and should not continue.¹¹⁶

¹¹³ F. Palermo (2006): 'Le minoranze linguistiche in Italia dopo la legge generale di tutela', EURAC Bolzano/Bozen

¹¹⁴ Italy / Regione Puglia - Progetto Sportello linguistico, available at: <http://www.minoranzelinguistiche.fg.it/ita/progetto/default.asp> (26.06.2009)

¹¹⁵ Italy / Ministry of the Interior (2009): III Rapporto dell'Italia sull'attuazione della Convenzione Quadro per la Protezione delle Minoranze Nazionali (ex Art. 25 Paragrafo 2). (*Third Report by Italy on the Implementation of the Framework Convention on the Protection of National Minorities - ex Article 25 Paragraph 2*) March 2009.

¹¹⁶ Italy / Tribunale di Bolzano R. G. 379/2009 (11.06.2009)

Annex 1 – Statistical Data and Tables

Please complete the table below

	2007 ¹¹⁷	2008 ¹¹⁸
Complaints regarding ethnic discrimination received by Equality Body	440	349
Number of ethnic discrimination established by Equality Body	265	226
Follow up activities of Equality Body, once discrimination was established (please disaggregate according to type of follow up activity: settlement, warning issued, opinion issued, sanction issued etc.)	Not available	Not available
Number of sanctions and/or compensation payment in ethnic discrimination cases (please disaggregate between court, equality body, other authorities or tribunals etc.) in your country for the thematic areas of Employment, Housing, Healthcare, Education etc. (if possible, disaggregated by gender and age).	Not available	Not available
Range of sanctions and/or compensation in your country (please disaggregate according to type of sanction/compensation)	Not available	Not available

Gender of victims and witnesses of cases of discrimination reported to UNAR Contact Centre - Year 2007

	%
Women	42.6
Men	57.4
Total	100.0

Source: UNAR-IREF 2007

Age of victims and witnesses of cases of discrimination reported to UNAR Contact Centre - Year 2007

	%
Up to 30 years old	22.5
From 31 to 39 years old	35.5
From 40 to 49 years old	29.1
50 years old and more	12.9
Total	100.0

Source: UNAR-IREF 2007

Number of years of residence in Italy of foreign citizens victims and witnesses of cases of discrimination reported to UNAR Contact Centre -- Year 2007

¹¹⁷ Reference period: 10.12.2006-10.12.2007

¹¹⁸ Reference period: 01.12.07 – 15.07.08

	%
Up to 5 years	22.0
From 6 to 10 years	27.3
From 11 to 15 years	9.4
More than 15 years	41.3
Total	100.0

Source: UNAR-IREF 2007

Geographical area of origin of the people who called the UNAR Contact Centre - Year 2007

	%
Unknown	2.5
Northern Africa	22.8
Africa	16.5
Asia	5.8
Latin America	14.4
Eastern Europe	18.5
Italy	17.7
other	1.8
Total	100.0

Source: UNAR-IREF 2007

Events reported to the UNAR Contact Centre - Year 2007

	%
Pertinent	60.2
Not pertinent	30.0
Uncertain	9.8
Total	100.0

Source: UNAR-IREF 2007

Events reported to the UNAR Contact Centre by subject who reported the event - Year 2007

	%
Victim	71.8
Witness	18.0
Body/Association	8.0
Other	2.2
Total	100.0

Source: UNAR-IREF 2007

Age people who called the UNAR Contact Centre, with a breakdown of victims and witnesses (percentage values) - Year 2007

	victims	witnesses
Up to 30 years old	23.5	18.4
From 31 to 39 years old	36.6	30.0
From 40 to 49 years old	29.3	28.3
50 years old and more	10.6	23.3
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: UNAR-IREF 2007

Geographical area of origin of the people who called the UNAR Contact Centre, with a breakdown of victims and witnesses (percentage values) - Year 2007

	victims	witnesses
Northern Africa	25.9	15.3
Africa	19.7	6.9
Asia	6.9	2.8
Latin America	16.1	9.7
Eastern Europe	21.3	11.1
Italy	10.1	24.2
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: UNAR-IREF 2007

Pertinent events by sector of discrimination - Year 2007

Sector	%
Employment	23.8
Housing	16.2
Public life	12.8
Services provided by public commercial concerns	10.9
Services provided by public bodies	10.6
Public transport	6.8
Police forces	5.7
School and education	5.7
Mass media	4.0
Financial services	2.3
Health	0.8
Free time	0.4
Total	100.0

Source: UNAR-IREF 2007

Contexts of discrimination in the employment sector - Year 2007

	%
Working conditions	32.2
Struggle at workplace	28.8
Access to employment	22.0
Colleagues	8.5
Dismissal conditions	5.1
Wage	3.4
Total	100.0

Source: UNAR-IREF 2007

Contexts of discrimination in the housing sector - Year 2007

	%
Rent	7.3
Real estate agencies	7.1
Low rent public houses	9.5
Neighbours	57.1
Other	19.0
Total	100.0

Source: UNAR-IREF 2007

Roma and Sinti students by level and type school –2007/08 school year

Level and type school	Roma and Sinti students	Roma and Sinti students per 100 attending school

Nursery	2,061	0.1
State schools	1,442	0.2
Non-State schools	619	0.1
Primary	6,801	0.2
State schools	6,480	0.3
Non-State schools	321	0.1
Lower Secondary	3,299	0.2
State schools	3,200	0.2
Non-State schools	99	0.1
Upper Secondary	181	0.0
State schools	177	0.0
Non-State schools	4	0.0
Total	12,342	0.1
State schools	11,299	0.1
Non-State schools	1,043	0.1

Roma and Sinti students by region and geographical area –2007/08 school year

Regions and geographical areas	Distribution Roma and Sinti students		Roma and Sinti students per 100 attending school
	Absolute values	Percentages	
Valle d'Aosta	-	-	-
Piemonte	1,162	0.0%	0.0
Lombardia	1,939	9.4%	0.2
Liguria	151	15.7%	0.1
Trentino Alto Adige	335	1.2%	0.1
Veneto	1,186	2.7%	0.2
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	168	9.6%	0.2
Emilia-Romagna	921	1.4%	0.1
Toscana	723	7.5%	0.2
Umbria	47	5.9%	0.2
Marche	86	0.4%	0.0
Lazio	2,331	0.7%	0.0
Abruzzo	374	18.9%	0.3
Molise	97	3.0%	0.2
Campania	552	0.8%	0.2
Puglia	261	4.5%	0.0
Basilicata	4	2.1%	0.0
Calabria	1,167	0.0%	0.0

Sicilia	535	9.5%	0.3
Sardegna	303	4.3%	0.1
North-western regions	3,252	26.3%	0.2
North-eastern regions	2,610	21.1%	0.2
Centre	3,187	25.8%	0.2
South	2,455	19.9%	0.1
Islands	838	6.8%	0.1
Italy - total	12,342	100.0%	0.1

Roma and Sinti students by level and type of school, region and geographical area– 2007/08 school year

Regions and geographical areas	Roma and Sinti students				
	Nursery school	Primary school	Lower secondary school	Upper secondary school	Total
Valle d'Aosta	0	0	0	0	0
Piemonte	249	635	273	5	1,162
Lombardia	251	1,150	524	14	1,939
Liguria	32	83	35	1	151
Trentino Alto Adige	25	173	137	0	335
Veneto	142	698	335	11	1,186
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	16	100	51	1	168
Emilia-Romagna	111	445	334	31	921
Toscana	141	348	203	31	723
Umbria	7	15	22	3	47
Marche	15	36	33	2	86
Lazio	461	1,282	561	27	2,331
Abruzzo	75	153	140	6	374
Molise	22	39	31	5	97
Campania	116	352	80	4	552
Puglia	68	123	65	5	261
Basilicata	0	3	0	1	4
Calabria	228	633	278	28	1,167
Sicilia	63	353	113	6	535
Sardegna	39	180	84	0	303
North-western regions	532	1,868	832	20	3,252
North-eastern regions	294	1,416	857	43	2,610
Centre	624	1,681	819	63	3,187
South	509	1,303	594	49	2,455
Islands	102	533	197	6	838
Italy - total	2,061	6,801	3,299	181	12,342

[94].

Incidence of Roma and Sinti students on the school population by level and type of school, region and geographical area - 2007/08 school year

Regions and geographical areas	Roma and Sinti students per 100 attending school				
	Nursery school	Primary school	Lower secondary school	Upper secondary school	Total
Valle d'Aosta	0	0	0	0	0
Piemonte	0.2	0.3	0.2	0	0.2
Lombardia	0.1	0.3	0.2	0	0.1
Liguria	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0.1
Trentino Alto Adige	0.1	0.3	0.4	0	0.2
Veneto	0.1	0.3	0.3	0	0.2
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	0.1	0.2	0.2	0	0.1
Emilia-Romagna	0.1	0.2	0.3	0	0.2
Toscana	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	0.2
Umbria	0	0	0.1	0	0
Marche	0	0.1	0.1	0	0
Lazio	0.3	0.5	0.4	0	0.3
Abruzzo	0.2	0.3	0.4	0	0.2
Molise	0.3	0.3	0.3	0	0.2
Campania	0.1	0.1	0	0	0
Puglia	0.1	0.1	0	0	0
Basilicata	0	0	0	0	0
Calabria	0.4	0.6	0.4	0	0.3
Sicily	0	0.1	0.1	0	0.1
Sardinia	0.1	0.3	0.2	0	0.1
North-West	0.1	0.3	0.2	0	0.2
North-East	0.1	0.3	0.3	0	0.2
Centre	0.2	0.3	0.3	0	0.2
South	0.1	0.2	0.1	0	0.2
Islands	0.1	0.2	0.1	0	0.1
Total Italy	0.1	0.2	0.2	0	0.1

Annex 2 – Positive initiatives

Area ¹¹⁹ :	Employment, Education, Housing, Health and social care, Services and Goods, and Participation of minorities in public life
Title (original language)	Non aver paura, apriti agli altri, apri ai diritti
Title (EN)	Don't be afraid, welcome the others, open up to rights
Organisation (original language)	Acli, Alto Commissariato delle Nazioni Unite per i Rifugiati, Amnesty International, Antigone, Arci, Asgi, Cantieri Sociali, Caritas Italiana, Centro Astalli, Cgil, Cir, Cisl, Cnca, Comunità di Sant'Egidio, Csvnet, Emmaus Italia, Federazione Chiese Evangeliche in Italia, Federazione Rom e Sinti, FioPsd, Gruppo Abele, Libera, Rete G2 Seconde Generazioni, Save the Children, Sei - Ugl, Terra del Fuoco, Tavola per la Pace, Uil.
Organisation (EN)	Acli, UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Amnesty International, Antigone, Arci, Asgi, Social Yards, Italian Caritas, Astalli Centre, Cgil, Cir, Cisl, Cnca, Sant'Egidio Community, Csvnet, Emmaus Italy, Federation of the Evangelical Church in Italy, Roma and Sinti Feeration, FioPsd, Abele Group, Libera, G2 Network, Save the Children, Sei - Ugl, Terra del Fuoco, Tavola per la Pace, Uil.
Government / Civil society	Civil society
Internet link	www.nonaverpaura.org
Type of initiative ¹²⁰	Awareness raising, cultural activity, codes of ethics, code of conduct
Main target group ¹²¹	General public
Brief description (max. 1000 chars) ¹²²	On 18th March 2009, a network of organisations including UNHCR, religious and civil societies, international organisations and trade unions launched a national campaign against racism, indifference and fear of the other, using tv and radio ads and live events. The campaign has been conceived as a response to the increase of violence against migrants in the last years. The citizens have the opportunity to sign the Manifesto of the Campaign and to be a proactive part in the promotion of the contents. The public officers should support the Charter of Intentions, an explicit engagement to commit themselves, in their activity, to break the circuit created by fear, racism and xenophobia. The communication operators should follow to the Charter of Rome, a deontological code regarding the rights of the asylum seeker, refugees, victims of trafficking and migrants.

Area ¹²³ :	Health
Title (original language)	Girasole

¹¹⁹ Please indicate: Employment, Education, Housing, Health and social care, Services and Goods, and Participation of minorities in public life.

¹²⁰ Please select one or more from the list of categories below

¹²¹ Please select one or more from the list of target groups below

¹²² Please indicate here whether the initiative is a governmental or non-governmental action.

¹²³ Please indicate: Employment, Education, Housing, Health and social care, Services and Goods, and Participation of minorities in public life.

Title (EN)	Sunflower
Organisation (original language)	Integra Onlus, Ala - Milano, Lila - Lazio, Associazione Donne a Colori
Organisation (EN)	Integra Onlus, Ala - Milan, Lila - Lazio, Women in colour association
Government / Civil society	Civil society
Internet link	www.lila.it/doc/Locandina_Girasole.pdf
Type of initiative ¹²⁴	Awareness raising
Main target group ¹²⁵	Ethnic minorities, migrants, asylum seekers, refugees.
Brief description (max. 1000 chars) ¹²⁶	The campaign has the objective to reduce the risk of HIV and AIDS infection among the foreign population, promoting a correct information on the theme in order to encourage right behaviours, to promote the access to health care services, to promote the creation of sustainable and inter-institutional networks of prevention of the phenomena, involving migrants and the associations active in the field of the fight against AIDS, but also public and private institutions (trade-unions, local bodies, healthcare social services, police forces, media, etc.).

Area ¹²⁷ :	Housing
Title (original language)	Progetto Integrazione
Title (EN)	Integration project
Organisation (original language)	Regione Toscana, Comune di Firenze, Osservazione, Amalipe Romano, Associazione Progress
Organisation (EN)	Tuscany Region, Municipality of Florence, Osservazione, Amalipe Romano, Progress Association.
Government / Civil society	Government, Civil society
Internet link	http://www.integrazioneq4.org/
Type of initiative ¹²⁸	Community cohesion, social integration

¹²⁴ Please select one or more from the list of categories below

¹²⁵ Please select one or more from the list of target groups below

¹²⁶ Please indicate here whether the initiative is a governmental or non-governmental action.

¹²⁷ Please indicate: Employment, Education, Housing, Health and social care, Services and Goods, and Participation of minorities in public life.

¹²⁸ Please select one or more from the list of categories below

Main target group ¹²⁹	General public, Roma and Travellers
Brief description (max. 1000 chars) ¹³⁰	The aim of the project “integrAzione” is the promotion of a participative local process to contribute in creating the necessary conditions to close Roma camps. These objectives are carried out through activities that allow a widespread information of citizens, a number of public meetings and events to be carried out in the Quarter no. 4 of Florence. In particular, the project will use following tools: a research involving about 230 citizens of Quarter with awareness raising activities and information of citizens, focus groups, meetings between the Roma population and the citizens, cultural initiatives and public events, dialogue with citizens who can submit concrete proposals aimed at facilitating and supporting the social inclusion of Roma people on the territory.

Area ¹³¹ :	Education
Title (original language)	Progetto Mentore
Title (EN)	Mentoring project
Organisation (original language)	Comune di Civitanova Marche
Organisation (EN)	Municipality of Civitanova Marche
Government / Civil society	Government
Internet link	http://www.comune.civitanova.mc.it/
Type of initiative ¹³²	Training, education
Main target group ¹³³	Youth (young people, students)
Brief description (max. 1000 chars) ¹³⁴	The project started in March 2009 in a 4° and 5° year class of an upper secondary school. Sixty scholarships of 400 euro each will be granted to students who will carry out tutoring activities for foreign students. The students will have to guarantee the school support from March to June with twice-weekly meetings of 4 hours and an individual service of accompaniment for foreigners pupils with school difficulties, aimed at the getting through of the final exam. The project aims also at encouraging social relations out of school, offering at the same time a little economic support to young people and families.

¹²⁹ Please select one or more from the list of target groups below

¹³⁰ Please indicate here whether the initiative is a governmental or non-governmental action.

¹³¹ Please indicate: Employment, Education, Housing, Health and social care, Services and Goods, and Participation of minorities in public life.

¹³² Please select one or more from the list of categories below

¹³³ Please select one or more from the list of target groups below

¹³⁴ Please indicate here whether the initiative is a governmental or non-governmental action.

Area ¹³⁵ :	Services and goods
Title (original language)	Sportrom
Title (EN)	Sportrom
Organisation (original language)	Associazione Kodokan, Provincia di Napoli, Ministero dell'Interno, Prefettura di Napoli
Organisation (EN)	Kodokan Association, Province of Naples, Ministry of Interior, Prefecture of Naples.
Government / Civil society	Government, Civil society
Internet link	http://www.kodokannapoli.com/news/sociale/81
Type of initiative ¹³⁶	Social integration
Main target group ¹³⁷	Youth (children)
Brief description (max. 1000 chars) ¹³⁸	The project, promoted by the association Kodokan and the Province of Naples, in collaboration with the Ministry of the Interior and the Prefecture of Naples, aims at the promotion of sports activities addressed to Roma children and at the promotion of social and cultural integration paths through sports. The project consists in the carrying out of sports activities, four days a week. The initial target should be limited to a maximum of 40 children of the primary school (6-12 years), divided into two groups to which an operator and a cultural/relational mediator will be assigned. The project provides also for the withdrawal and the return of children in the settlement of residence by bus, accompanied by the operators of the association.

Area ¹³⁹ :	Employment
Title (original language)	La Fabbrica dei Mestieri
Title (EN)	The Factory of Jobs
Organisation (original language)	Ministero del Lavoro, della Salute e delle Politiche sociali, Comune di Roma – Assessorato alle Politiche Sociali
Organisation (EN)	Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Policies, Municipality of Rome - Councillorship for Social Policies

¹³⁵ Please indicate: Employment, Education, Housing, Health and social care, Services and Goods, and Participation of minorities in public life.

¹³⁶ Please select one or more from the list of categories below

¹³⁷ Please select one or more from the list of target groups below

¹³⁸ Please indicate here whether the initiative is a governmental or non-governmental action.

¹³⁹ Please indicate: Employment, Education, Housing, Health and social care, Services and Goods, and Participation of minorities in public life.

Government / Civil society	Government
Internet link	http://www.programmaintegra.it/modules/smartpage/item.php?itemid=23
Type of initiative ¹⁴⁰	Improving employment skills
Main target group ¹⁴¹	Roma and Travellers
Brief description (max. 1000 chars) ¹⁴²	This is an experimental project aimed at pointing out processes, methodologies and instruments aimed at promoting the entrance and permanence in the employment sector for Romanian Roma citizens. The project consisted in a first training phase of 300 hours in which 30 Romanian Roma citizens, selected on the grounds of previous experiences and on their motivations, carried out a specific training in three different areas: building sector, maintenance man of hydraulic systems and maintenance man of electrical systems. Moreover, the initiative supports a working insertion that allows participants to undertake a progressive social autonomy.

Area ¹⁴³ :	Education
Title (original language)	Pari Opportunità nei Percorsi degli adolescenti stranieri nella Istruzione e Formazione Professionale (POP)
Title (EN)	Equal opportunities for foreign adolescents in education and vocational training.
Organisation (original language)	Ismu, Fondazione Cariplo
Organisation (EN)	Ismu, Cariplo Foundation
Government / Civil society	Civil society
Internet link	http://www.ismu.org/ISMU_new/index.php?page=540
Type of initiative ¹⁴⁴	Training, education
Main target group ¹⁴⁵	Youth (young people, students)
Brief description	The objective of the project is to offer suitable training opportunity for foreign adolescents attending the regional three-yearly paths of qualification of Education

¹⁴⁰ Please select one or more from the list of categories below

¹⁴¹ Please select one or more from the list of target groups below

¹⁴² Please indicate here whether the initiative is a governmental or non-governmental action.

¹⁴³ Please indicate: Employment, Education, Housing, Health and social care, Services and Goods, and Participation of minorities in public life.

¹⁴⁴ Please select one or more from the list of categories below

¹⁴⁵ Please select one or more from the list of target groups below

(max. 1000 chars) ¹⁴⁶	and Vocational Training (IFP). The project provides for the teaching of Italian as a second language in the path of qualification of IFP; the valorisation of the language of origin of foreign students and the learning of Italian as second language referring to disciplines/professionalizing areas of the curricula; to help the students to attain the formative success, the promotion of expressive workshops.
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Area ¹⁴⁷ :	Health
Title (original language)	Promozione dell'accesso della popolazione immigrata ai servizi sociosanitari e lo sviluppo delle attività di informazione ed orientamento socio-sanitario nelle ASL italiane
Title (EN)	Project for the Promotion of Migrants' Access to Health Care Services
Organisation (original language)	Istituto nazionale per la promozione della salute delle popolazioni migranti e il contrasto delle malattie della povertà
Organisation (EN)	National institute for the promotion of migrants' health and the control of poverty-related diseases
Government / Civil society	Government
Internet link	http://www.inmp.it/progetti/servizi-sociosanitari.asp
Type of initiative ¹⁴⁸	Support, advice to immigrants/minorities
Main target group ¹⁴⁹	Ethnic minorities, migrants, asylum seekers, refugees.
Brief description (max. 1000 chars) ¹⁵⁰	The project aims at facilitating migrants' social inclusion through a health policy aimed at guaranteeing equal access to public medical services. Its specific objectives are the following: - Facilitating and empowering the interaction between migrants, health care services and health providers in order to enhance the intervention and to guarantee equal access, also taking into account cultural peculiarities. - Promoting information and advice activities by creating information services in Italian Local Health Units (ASL) and involving cultural mediators.

Area ¹⁵¹ :	Employment, Education, Housing, Health and social care, Services and Goods
Title (original language)	Centro regionale sulle discriminazioni

¹⁴⁶ Please indicate here whether the initiative is a governmental or non-governmental action.

¹⁴⁷ Please indicate: Employment, Education, Housing, Health and social care, Services and Goods, and Participation of minorities in public life.

¹⁴⁸ Please select one or more from the list of categories below

¹⁴⁹ Please select one or more from the list of target groups below

¹⁵⁰ Please indicate here whether the initiative is a governmental or non-governmental action.

¹⁵¹ Please indicate: Employment, Education, Housing, Health and social care, Services and Goods, and Participation of minorities in public life.

Title (EN)	Regional Centre on discrimination
Organisation (original language)	Regione Emilia Romagna
Organisation (EN)	Emilia Romagna Region
Government / Civil society	Government
Internet link	http://www.emiliaromagnasociale.it/wcm/emiliaromagnasociale/home/antidiscriminazioni.htm
Type of initiative ¹⁵²	Support, advice to immigrants/minorities
Main target group ¹⁵³	Ethnic minorities, national minorities, Roma and Travellers, migrants, asylum seekers, refugees, religious minorities.
Brief description (max. 1000 chars) ¹⁵⁴	The Regional Centre on discrimination is a network of desks at local level with the following objectives: to carry out information campaigns, meetings in the educational sector, awareness raising activities; to promote exchange of ideas with local bodies and non-profit institutions; to support projects and positive actions; to spread best practices; to support the promotion of innovative agreements and/or protocols between different subjects; to carry out studies, research, training courses and exchanges with other European Union countries; to remove the conditions of discrimination, through the offer of legal support and assistance; to monitor the phenomena in the regional territory.

Area ¹⁵⁵ :	Participation of minorities in public life
Title (original language)	Primarie del Partito Democratico
Title (EN)	Primary elections of the Democratic Party
Organisation (original language)	Partito democratico
Organisation (EN)	Democratic Party
Government / Civil society	Civil society
Internet link	http://www.partitodemocratico.it/dettaglio/85768/elettori_extracomunitari

¹⁵² Please select one or more from the list of categories below

¹⁵³ Please select one or more from the list of target groups below

¹⁵⁴ Please indicate here whether the initiative is a governmental or non-governmental action.

¹⁵⁵ Please indicate: Employment, Education, Housing, Health and social care, Services and Goods, and Participation of minorities in public life.

Type of initiative ¹⁵⁶	Encouraging political participation
Main target group ¹⁵⁷	Migrants
Brief description (max. 1000 chars) ¹⁵⁸	For the second time, legally resident non-EU citizens will be allowed to vote in the elections for the leader of a political party and other members of its governing bodies at a national level.

Area ¹⁵⁹ :	Employment
Title (original language)	FLEXI
Title (EN)	FLEXI
Organisation (original language)	Ministero del Lavoro, della Salute e delle Politiche Sociali
Organisation (EN)	Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Policies
Government / Civil society	Government
Internet link	http://www.lavoro.gov.it/FLEXI/Home.htm
Type of initiative ¹⁶⁰	Support, advice to immigrants / minorities
Main target group ¹⁶¹	National minorities, migrants
Brief description (max. 1000 chars) ¹⁶²	FLEXI is a new online data bank aimed at facilitating matching demand for jobs with supply by Italian entrepreneurs. The platform is available in Italian, French and English and will enable Italian entrepreneurs to search for appropriate profiles of workers they need and apply to employ them through authorised organisations. The project will closely cooperate with employment agencies of the countries involved which at the moment include: Egypt, Ghana, Libya, Nigeria, Senegal and Tunisia.

¹⁵⁶ Please select one or more from the list of categories below

¹⁵⁷ Please select one or more from the list of target groups below

¹⁵⁸ Please indicate here whether the initiative is a governmental or non-governmental action.

¹⁵⁹ Please indicate: Employment, Education, Housing, Health and social care, Services and Goods, and Participation of minorities in public life.

¹⁶⁰ Please select one or more from the list of categories below

¹⁶¹ Please select one or more from the list of target groups below

¹⁶² Please indicate here whether the initiative is a governmental or non-governmental action.