

Gli atteggiamenti dei giovani verso la diversità:

un'indagine statistica su studenti e studentesse di alcune scuole della città di Trieste

Background: some data on hate crimes in Italy

(fonte: Associazione Lunaria, Quinto Libro Bianco sul razzismo in Italia)

- 7426 episodes of intolerance and racism registered by the local and national press in 13 years from 2008 to 2020, more than 1 per day (about 1.5)
 - 5340 verbal abuses
 - 901 physical aggression
 - 177 damages to property
 - 1008 episodes of discrimination
- In FVG region 233 episodes have been recorded in the considered time frame (of which 63 in the city of Trieste)

Background: Dynamic of hate crimes in Italy

(fonte: OSCE Hate crime report 2019 – Ministero dell'Interno)

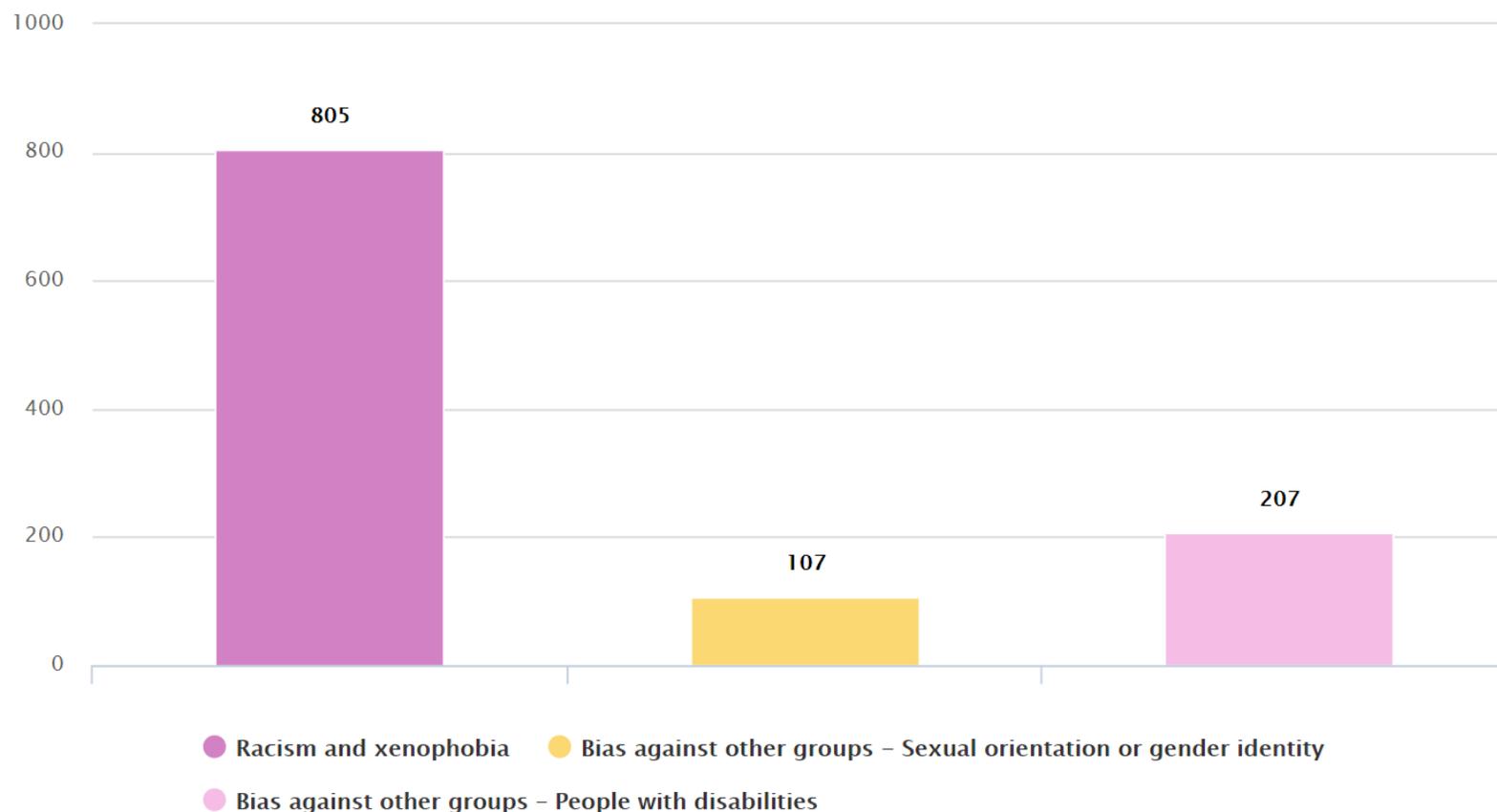
Last 5 available years

Year	Hate crimes recorded by police	Prosecuted	Sentenced
2019	1119	-	-
2018	1111	613	46
2017	1048	613	40
2016	736	424	31
2015	555	Not available	Not available

Background: Dynamic of hate crimes in Italy

(fonte: OSCE Hate crime report 2019 – Ministero dell'Interno)

2019 – Hate crimes by Bias toward groups of people (total 1119 episodes)



Background: survey on the second generations /1

(fonte: ISTAT 2015)

- There are few surveys on racism and discrimination in Italy
- Even less at local level (regions, provinces, and cities) and with focus on youngsters
- The lack of surveys depend on several factors, mainly:
 - The difficult in the definition of the target population (e.g., identifying the generation immigrants)
 - The sensibility of the topic, especially for young generations (since it can be interrelated with bullism and youth violence)
- A noticeable exception is the survey on the integration of the second generation immigrants conducted by the Italian National Institute of Statistics ISTAT and some pilot studies (among the others the study of foreign students in Naples of Conti et al. 2013)
- The motivation for the survey is that for a «multicultural society with a low level of intercultural conflict and violence should be based on the integration of the broad second generation communities of immigrants»
- The main focus here is to collect data on the (almost) second generation immigrants in Italy and their life conditions and integration
- This survey has been the starting point of our applied research in the project Contro La Violenza

Background: survey on the second generations /2

(fonte: ISTAT 2015)

- Both the methodology and results of the ISTAT survey are very interesting also for our approach
- How ISTAT solved the target population issue:
 - ISTAT select a representative **sample of students** attending secondary and high schools in different part of the country which belong to the following categories:
 - 1) Second generation immigrants are strictly defined as people born in Italy, with at least one first-generation (immigrant) parent.
 - 2) Young immigrants according to the Rumbaut (1997) classification (not born in Italy):
 - The 1.75 generation of preschool children
 - The 1.5 generation of children which attended the primary school in the country of origin;
 - The 1.25 generation of people aged between 11 and 17 years old
- They also select a sample of **teachers** and **school principals** from the same schools to which the interviewed students belong

Background: survey on the second generations /3

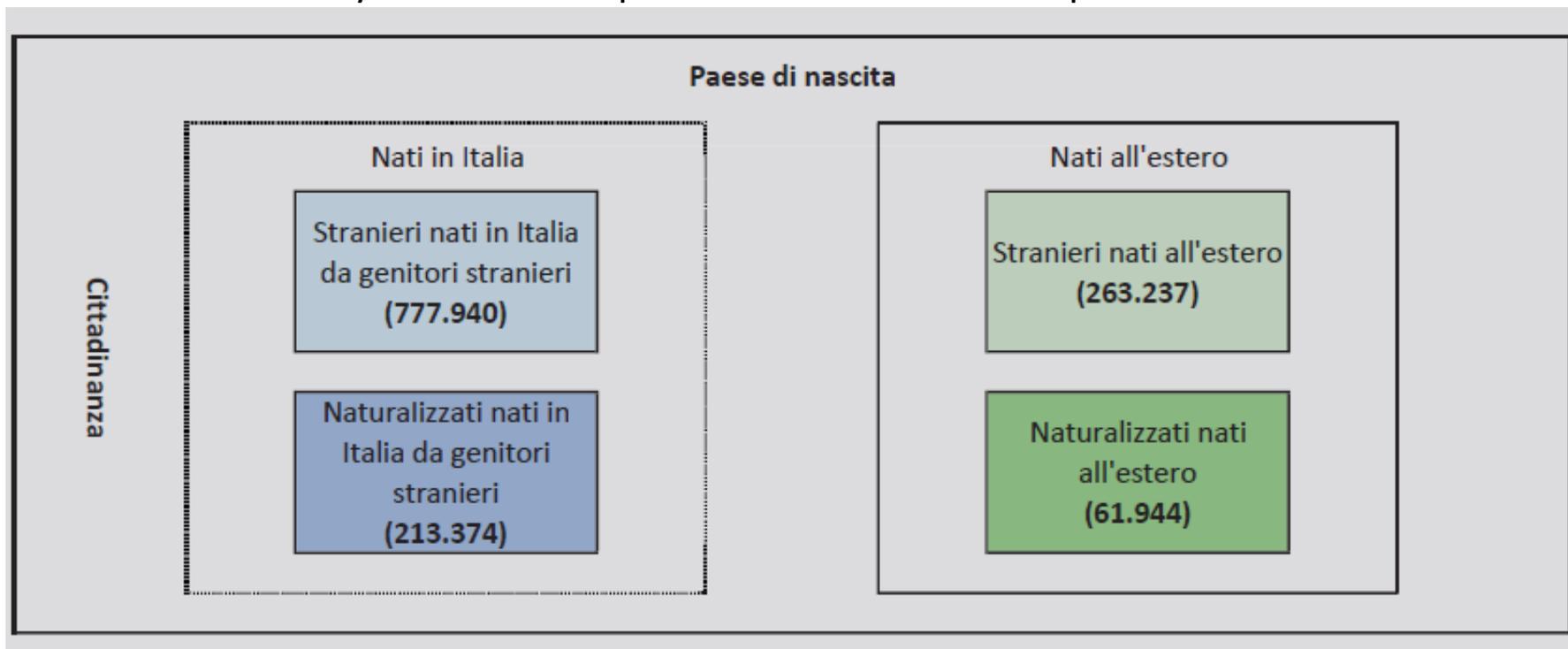
(fonte: ISTAT 2015)

- Both the methodology and results of the ISTAT survey are very interesting also for our approach
- How ISTAT investigated the integration and/or discrimination toward second generation immigrants (on students)
 - *CAWI (Computer Assisted Web Interview)* questionnaire organized in the following sections:
 - 1) YOUR STORY: questions on personal data and migration background
 - 2) ITALIAN LANGUAGE KNOWLEGDE
 - 3) FRIENDSHIP
 - 4) FAMILY
 - 5) HOUSE AND NEIGHBOURHOOD

Background: survey on the second generations /4

Some results (ISTAT updated to 2019):

- Second generation people are about 1,316,500 and they represent the **13% of the total teenagers in Italy**
- 75% are born in Italy but not all acquired the Italian citizenship



- 40% of them live in North-west Italy and 27% in North-East Italy

Background: survey on the second generations /5

(ISTAT 2015):

- Different citizenship are characterized by distinct migration patterns
- More than 55% of second generation people from China and Philippines were born in Italy (Albania and Morocco to a less extent)

PAESE DI CITTADINANZA	Nati in Italia	Arrivati in Italia tra 0 e 5 anni	Arrivati in Italia tra 6 e 10 anni	Arrivati in Italia dopo i 10 anni	Totale
Albania	41,7	29,1	19,5	9,6	100,0
Romania	14,1	31,6	36,8	17,6	100,0
Ucraina	6,6	21,1	36,4	36	100,0
Moldova	5,2	12,5	39,1	43,2	100,0
Cina	59,3	4,7	15,0	21,0	100,0
Filippine	55,4	7,0	16,3	21,3	100,0
India	19,6	19,2	31,9	29,3	100,0
Marocco	40,8	25,2	22,5	11,5	100,0
Ecuador	27,5	24,2	27,4	20,9	100,0
Perù	29,5	13,5	24,2	32,8	100,0
Altri paesi	30,7	24,0	23,7	21,6	100,0
Totale	30,4	23,5	26,2	19,9	100,0

Fonte: Istat, Indagine sull'integrazione delle seconde generazioni

- People mainly from Eastern EU countries arrive later in Italy (Moldova has the large percentage of people arrived after 10 years old)

Background: bullying toward second generations /1

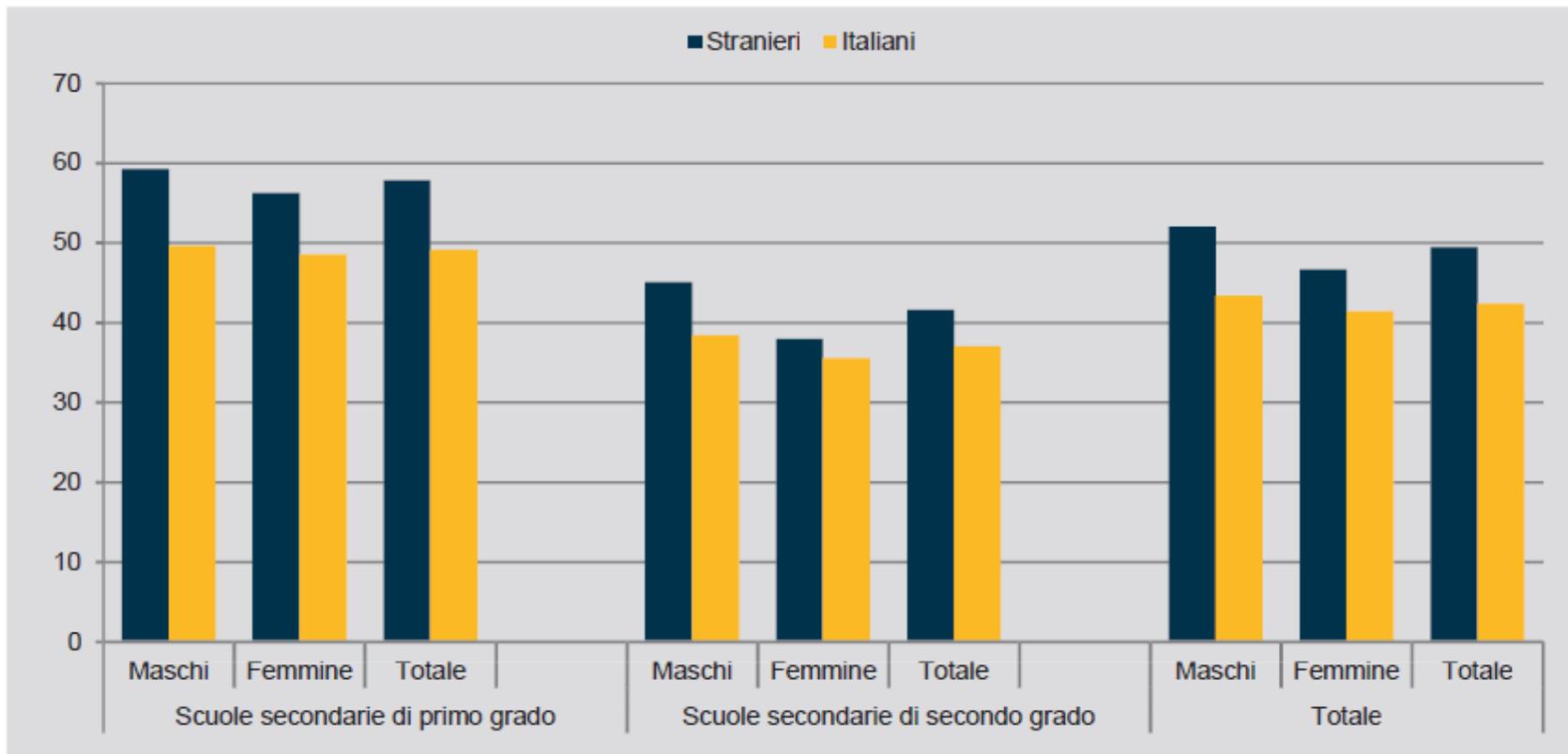
(Fonte: ISTAT 2015)

- It is interesting to look at the incidence of bullying and other episodes of violence against second generation children by citizenship
- The methodology consists in the comparison of second generation bullying episode vs in control group of Italian individuals with the same characteristics
- **49.5%** of the second generations faced episodes of bullying by their peers vs the **42%** of Italians with the same characteristics
- Males are more affected in both groups of second generations and Italian

Background: bullying toward second generations /2

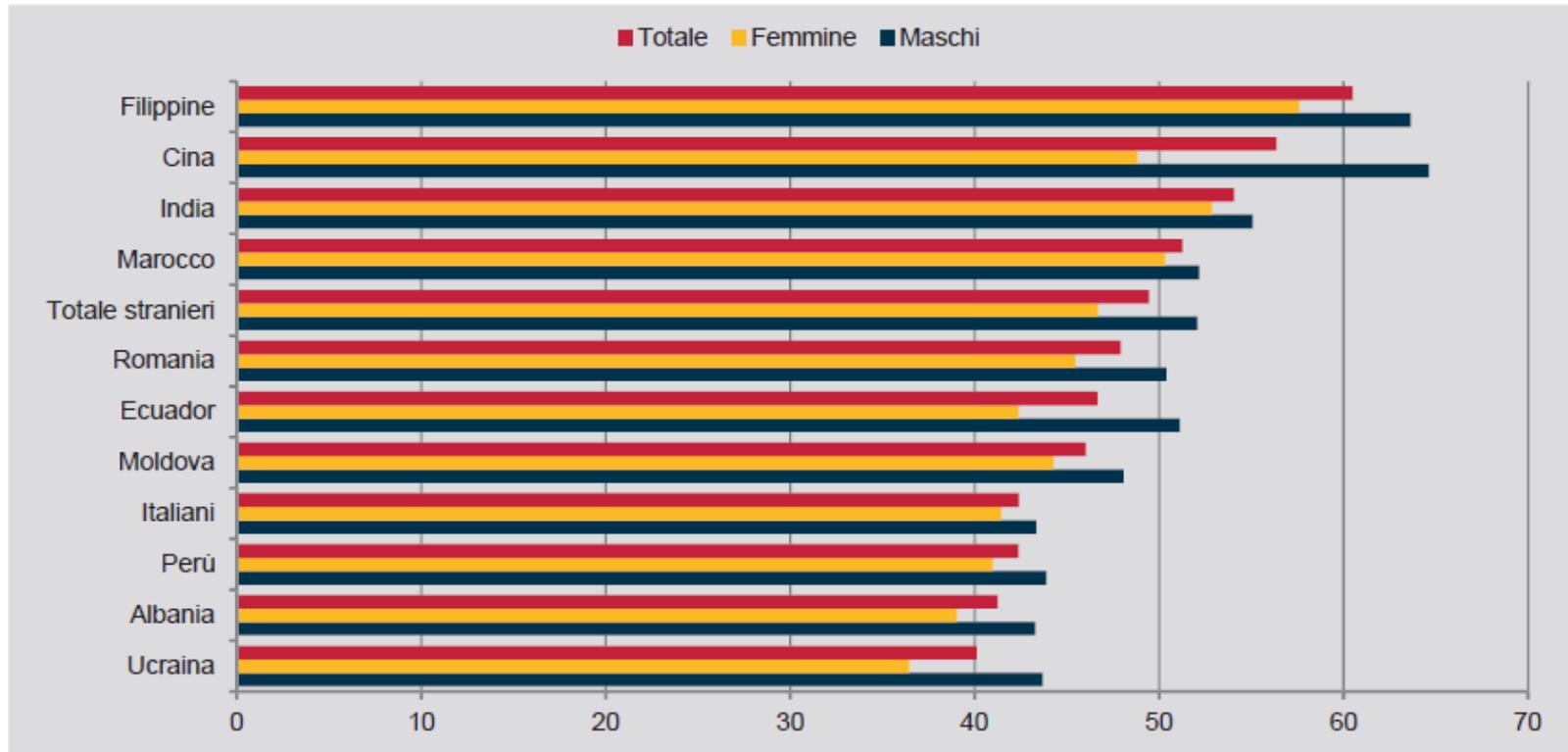
(Fonte: ISTAT 2015)

Students from middle schools are more affected with respect to students in high schools in both groups



Background: bullying toward second generations /3

(Fonte: ISTAT 2015)



The most affected by this offensive behaviors are teenagers with parents from Philippines, China, and India (all with an incidence >55%)

It is worth noting that these are gated communities that tends to interact less with the Italian community

-> social relations matter

Fonte: Istat, Indagine sull'integrazione delle seconde generazioni

(a) L'indicatore sintetico è costruito considerando coloro che hanno subito uno o più dei quattordici episodi previsti negli appositi quesiti almeno una volta al mese (cfr. questionario).

Some conclusions from the literature review

- Discrimination, racism and violence did not decrease in 13 years
- Young second generations % over the total number of teenagers are increasing over the years
- The majority were born in Italy
- Some of them are affected by bullying more than their Italian peers (mostly Filipinos, Chinese, Indians which are usually gated communities)
- Generally there is a lack of updated information and data at local level and focused on young generation

The research: attitudes toward diversity in FVG

- The empirical research linked to the project «Contro la Violenza» focused on the attitudes and behaviors of young students (secondary and high school) in the city of Trieste
- We are interested in a representative sample of both Italian and second generation students
- Our main focus is to detect the attitudes those students have toward diversity
- The purpose is to contribute to the analysis of the phenomenon at local level (for which few and old data exist)
- To this end we will collect data by using a questionnaire and some educational activities on the following aspects (some of them not covered in the recent literature)
 - Personal data and (if any) immigration background
 - School context
 - Social context
 - Bullying (and cyberbullying)
 - Personal network (friendship and family)

Peculiarities of our research

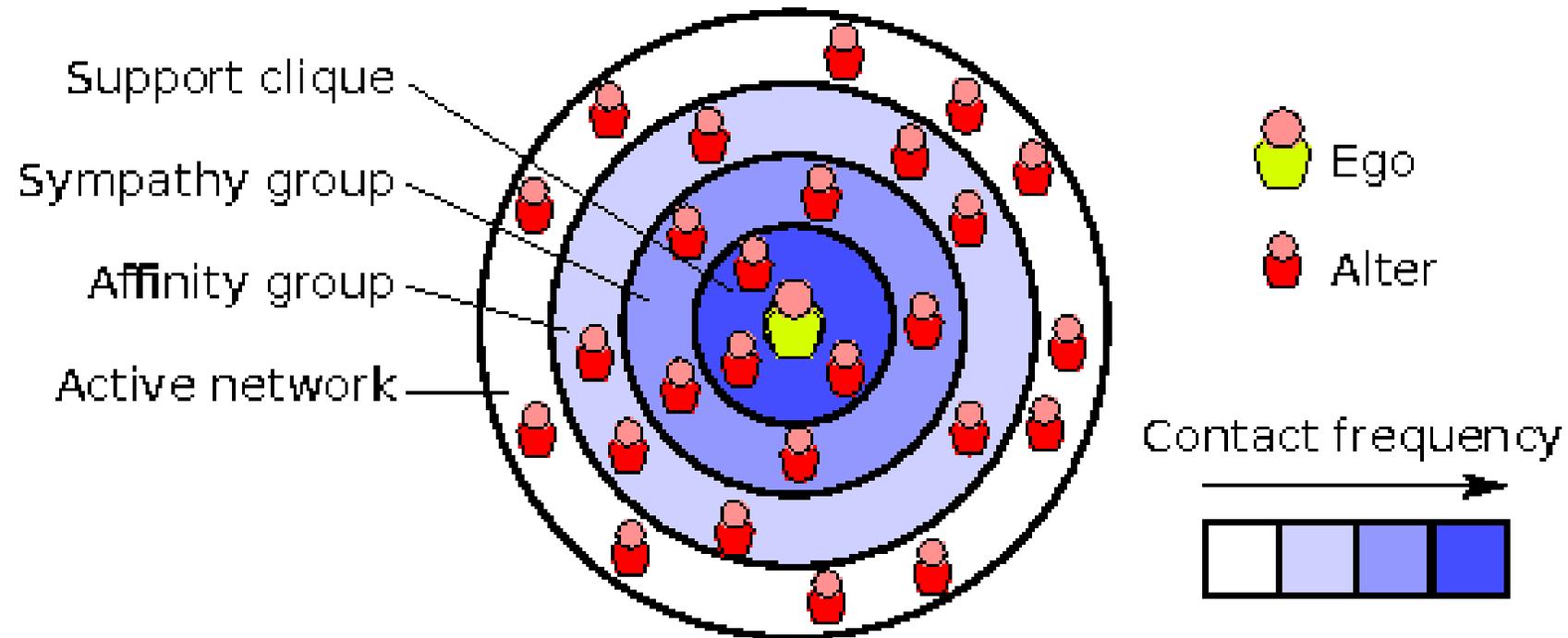
- We move from the ISTAT survey but with some important methodological differences
- The most important difference is related to the definition of the **target population**
 - We are considering not only the second generation students but also we sample italian students in order to detect the same information on both groups
- From the data collection point-of-view we adopt a direct survey rather than a CAWI, with the support of the teachers.
- We adopt a **mixed approach**, collecting data both from a questionnaire as well as we collect qualitative data to detect students' attitudes and opinions toward **diversity**
 - We believe that qualitative data are more suitable to detect a complex phenomenon

Peculiarities of our research

- We focus on the relational sphere of the students.
- As shown by the ISTAT results relational aspects are crucial in reducing violence and favoring the integration
- We measure the network of each group of students and its composition by adopting a ego-network data collection design

Peculiarities of our research

- ego-network data for each students (ex: italians vs 2° generations)



Some conclusions about the goals of the research

- Measuring and evaluating the attitude toward cultural diversity by groups of students → defining different profiles
- Analysing the relation of those profiles with respect to other characteristics
- Mapping the relational networks of each students and measuring the interaction of social and relational context with respect to their attitude toward diversity