

## Observatory for Security Against Acts of Discrimination

Osservatorio per la Sicurezza Contro gli Atti Discriminatori

#### Where we are

Ministry of Interior

Department of Public Security

**Central Directorate of Criminal Police** 



OSCAD

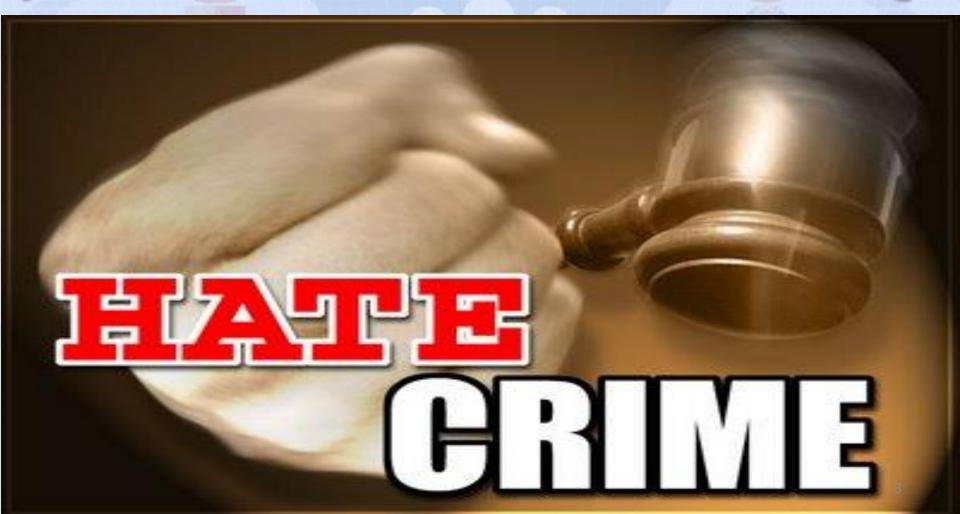
Osservatorio per la Sicurezza

Contro gli Atti Discriminatori



# Mission Prevent

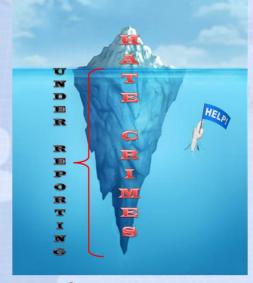
Combat



#### Considering HC features...



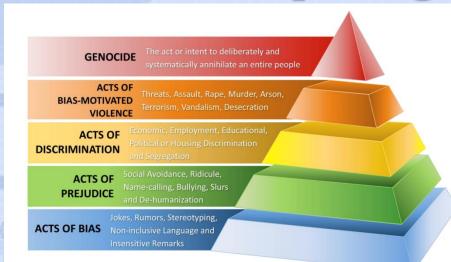
1. Effects at different levels



2. Under-reporting



3. Under-recording



4. Risk of escalation

#### ...our main tasks

### Goals

- Surfacing the phenomenon
  - Training
- 3. Monitoring and analysis

**Discriminatori** 

### Surfacing the phenomenon



Inter-institutional co-operation



### Training challenges

#### Lack of awareness

We started HC training in Italy from scratch and built our HC programme day-by-day... with a <u>multi-agency</u> approach

#### Lack of previous competence

Participation in many international training programmes (OSCE-TAHCLE; CoE training on Roma/LGBTI...) and WG (European Commission, FRA...)

#### Lack of dedicated budget

Participation in **EU funded training programmes (FATF)**Proactive and 'creative' approach...

#### Multi-stakeholder training



Since 2012 more than 29.000 Police officers tutored

In 2021 HC will be part of the in-service training programme for <u>all the National Police officers</u>?

### Challenges on data...

Monitoring



Without data, all we have is an opinion.

-Edward Deming

#### Hate crimes

'Protected characteristics' in the Italian legislation

66RACE 99

**NATIONALITY** 

DISABILITY

SEXUAL ORIENTATION



RELIGIOUS BELIEF

LANGUAGE

I la Sic GENDER

i Discrim IDENTITY

### Physical assault based on discriminatory motive

Ethnic-racial national-religious



murder/rape/robbery/injuries... (so called 'base crimes')

Art. 604ter criminal code (aggravating circumstance)

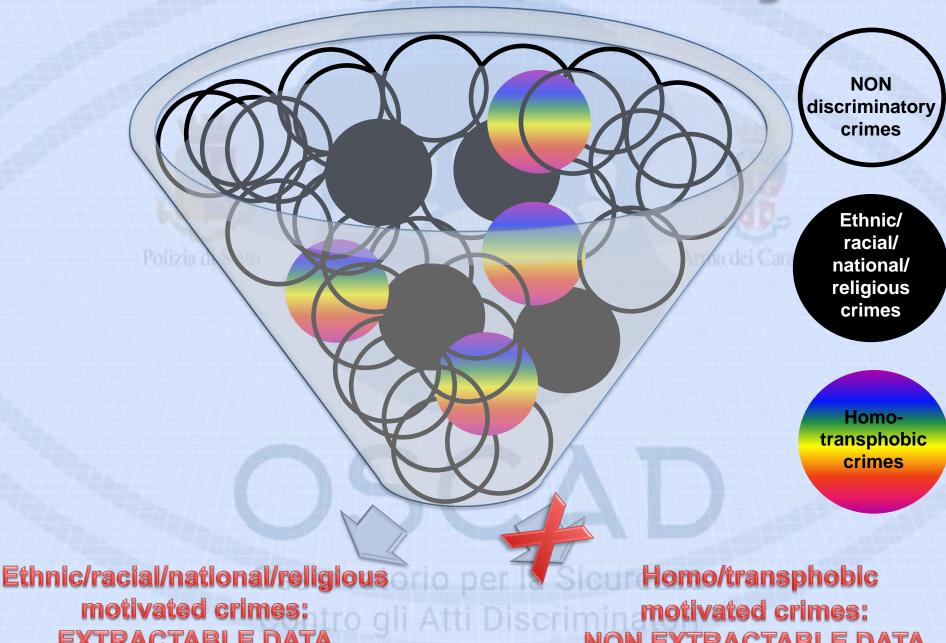
Homo/transphobic





murder/rape/robbery/injuries... (so called 'base crimes')

#### SDI: inter-agency data system



**NON EXTRACTABLE DATA** 

**EXTRACTABLE DATA** 

#### No legislation => No official data!!!

#### **Hate crimes**

Protected characteristics in the Italian legislation

WRACE"

NATIONALITY

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ORIENTATION

ETHNICITY

RELIGIOUS BELIEF

LANGUAGE

GENDER IDENTITY

Osservatorio per Contro gli Atti D Sorry No data available



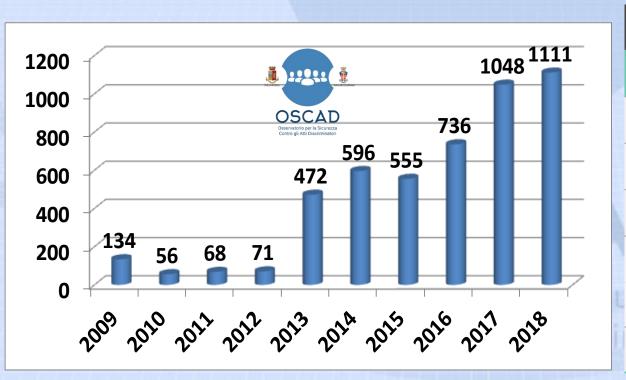


#### http://hatecrime.osce.org/italy



Italy regularly reports hate crime data to ODIHR. Italy's Criminal Code contains general penalty-enhancement and substantive offence provisions. Hate crime data are collected by law-enforcement authorities and the Ministry of Interior. Data are not made publicly available.

### Increase of data submitted to OSCE, Following OSCAD involvement in the process



Year	Hate crimes recorded by police
2018	1111
2017	1048
2016	736
2015	555
2014	596
2013	472
2012	71

Since 2014, OSCAD officially submits to ODIHR data of a different nature

Ethnic-racial national-religious motivated crimes





Official SDI data

Homo/transphobic crimes





**Unofficial OSCAD data** 

## Given that the criminal law protects against Ethnic, racial, national, religious motivated crimes altogether





1st level disaggregation: to distinguish among the protected grounds race, ethnicity, nationality, religious belief

<u>2<sup>nd</sup> level disaggregation:</u> e.g. to distinguish among the different religious beliefs (Antisemitism, Islamophobia, Hatred against Christians...)

#### Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA) Annual overview of Anti-semitic incidents



**NATIONAL POLICE DATA** on **Antisemitism** (Unofficial)



OSCAD

**OSCAD DATA** on Antisemitism (Unofficial)



**ITALY DATA** 

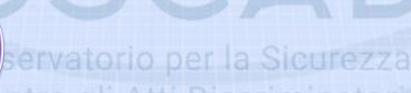
on **Antisemitism** 







CARABINIERÌ **DATA** on Antisemitism (Unofficial)



ontro gli Atti Discriminatori

#### **ITALY**

#### Official data

In Italy, the official inter-agency database (System of Investigation – 'Sistema di Indagine', SDI) was used by the police during the investigation; it is based on the provisions of the criminal law. The system was not designed for statistical purposes and therefore cannot deliver official statistics on antisemitic incidents.<sup>60</sup>

The Observatory for Security against Acts of Discrimination (OSCAD)<sup>61</sup> has developed a new model for collecting data on antisemitic incidents and the new approach has been applied when compiling the data for 2019. The data provided by OSCAD include the data from the Division for General Investigations and Special Operations (DIGOS), which has been the data source for the statistics from earlier years. The change in the recording methodology means that the data for 2019 may not be fully comparable with data from previous years.

In 2019, OSCAD observed 73 cases of antisemitism, which were investigated by either the National Police or the Carabinieri Corps. These 73 cases involved a total of 91 antisemitic hate crimes (Table 30).



TABLE 32: ANTISEMITIC INCIDENTS AND ANTISEMITIC CONDUCT, BY TYPE OF CRIME, 2019

Type of Crime	Number of crimes	
Homicide	0	
Physical assault	1	
Incitement to violence*	62	
Theft/robbery	1	
Damage to property	5	
Arson	o	
Desecration of graves	1	
Attacks against places of worship	o	
Disturbance of the peace	1	
Vandalism	10	
Threats/threatening behaviour	9	
Other	1	

Source: OSCAD, 2019

## The 1<sup>st</sup> Italian research on HC data recording/collection

From 2016 to 2019, OSCAD was partner of the "Facing All the Facts" project that included a research on HC data recording/collection (realized by Joanna Perry)



# Who/what can make the difference in a Country where HC is not a priority?

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## The role of 'change agents' is key!!!



### Multi-agency co-operation is key!!!



