



Università  
Ca'Foscari  
Venezia

Master's Degree in Interpreting and Translation for  
Publishing and for Special Purposes

Final Thesis

**Translation proposal and commentary  
of the EU-commissioned report  
“*Ethnic minority and Roma women in Europe –  
a case for gender equality?*”**

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**Academic Year**

2022 / 2023



## **ABSTRACT**

The aim of this thesis is to present a translation proposal for the report “Ethnic minority and Roma women in Europe – A case for gender equality?”. This report was provided to the European Commission by the EGGSI Network of experts in gender equality, social inclusion, healthcare and long-term care.

Chapter 1 will consist of an overview of the main translation theory taken into consideration for the translation process, along with definitions of the fundamental concepts considered in the Translation Studies.

In chapter 2, the pre-translation analysis will be conducted taking into consideration the linguistic contextuality, literary intertextuality and sociocultural situation of both the source and target text. Chapter 3 will be constituted by the original text and its translation.

Finally, the translation commentary, developed in chapter 4, will be carried out taking into account the translation approach illustrated in the first chapter and examples from the target text will be provided.

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## INTRODUCTION

As the final thesis for my Master's Degree in Interpreting and Translation for Publishing and for Special Purposes, I will present my translation proposal for the report "Ethnic minority and Roma women in Europe - A case for gender equality?". This report is an example of a joint effort among European countries to address a problematic situation. Since international cooperation is essential for the progress of our society, breaking down the language barriers is fundamental for a true confrontation among different cultures and social structures. Although English is often used as a lingua franca in the present-day communication, in case of official settings it is important to provide a faithful and appropriate translation, in order to avoid miscommunications which could lead to serious consequences. What is considered a "faithful translation" will be cleared up in the first chapter of this thesis, along with the presentation of the translational approach behind the translation act itself.

While available to the general public, this report is aimed to be a source of information for the EU Council policy-makers in matter of both ethnic and gender discrimination. Women from ethnic minorities have to face more and more complex issues than women from the ethnic majorities or men from the same ethnic minorities, since they risk discrimination for two factors. This leads to an overall poorer quality of life. For this reason, it is important that policy-makers keep addressing the issue, taking in account how it can manifest differently in each country in Europe. Being the most extensive report on the matter currently available, it is a valid source of information for experts, both in the broader context of the European Union and in the single countries.

An accurate and extensive pre-translation analysis can help the translator in the assessment of the context in which the source text (from now on ST) was created and in which the target text (from now on TT) is expected to be received. Such evaluation, which will be carried out in the second chapter, will provide the translator with the necessary tools to bring forward the decision-making process in a conscious and deliberated way. In the chapter, I will provide the reader with a complete analysis of the linguistic, textual and extratextual features of ST and TT. Following this analysis, the ST will be displayed vis-à-vis with the proposed translation, allowing the reader to compare the two texts. Finally, in the last chapter I will expose the specific translation strategies used as a result of the application of the translation principles presented.

## CHAPTER I

### Relevant theory of translation

Before starting the translation process, it is important to highlight the basic notions of the translation theory that influenced this work. The first part of the chapter will provide a brief overview of the developing of Translation Studies over time, since none of the translation theories was developed in an aseptic environment. Indeed, some of the theories share fundamental concepts and notions, while others were born in contraposition to previous ones. The second part of the chapter will be focused on the theories at the base of the translation process presented in this thesis. Lastly, the third section concerns the translation procedures that will be employed during the translation process.

#### 1.1 Brief history of theory of translation

The first translation theories were born in the sixties, in the context of the new discipline of Translation Studies. This area of research became an independent discipline in 1972, when James Holmes proposes the name “studies” in his seminal paper “The Name and Nature of Translation Studies”. In this work, he suggests that the new-born discipline should be divided into pure and applied branches, the pure one focusing on theoretical aspects, while the applied one concerning the practice of translation and the application of the theories. The pure branch consists of a prescriptive part (i.e., the translation theories), and an analytical one (i.e., Descriptive Translation Studies). The applied branch concerns translator training (the methods, techniques and curriculum planning employed in training professional translators), translation aids (the use of grammars, lexicographical/terminological and IT aids both in translation training and in the practice of translation), translation policy (decisions over what texts to translate, what the translator’s socio-economic position should be and what kind of relevance translation in the language learning process should have) and, lastly, translation criticism. Holmes also hoped for a collaboration among the different branches of the area of research, for example using DTS data to evolve principles and models in translation theory.

The first translation theories were born as an attempt to give a general interpretation of what translation is and formulating principles that would help translators and scholars in the definition and practice of translation. The definition of translation was initially strictly bounded to the concept of equivalence. Catford (1965: 20), for example, defines translation as “the *replacement* of textual material in one language (SL) by *equivalent*

*material* in another language (TL).”. In the *equivalence-based approach*, scholars formulated different concepts of equivalence depending on the elements deemed relevant for the linguistic transfer. However, this approach presented some critical issues, such as its limitation to words and grammar, neglecting higher textual levels such as textual function (Bassnett 2002).

The need for a more applicable theory brought indeed to the creation of the *functionalist approach*, which consisted of abandoning the idea of equivalence between two linguistic units and focusing on the function of TT. The concept of culture is introduced for the first time, marking the shift from a ST-oriented approach to a TT-oriented approach. Moreover, functionalist scholars formulated the concepts of norms and conventions in the target language for the first time. Some of main exponents of this approach are Vermeer and Reiss (1984), and Nord (2006-b).

During the same period, influenced by Russian formalists, the Tel Aviv scholar Even-Zohar developed the *polysystem theory*. According to this theory, literature is organized in a polysystem containing numerous interconnected systems, which function as a whole while remaining independent. In the polysystem, the systems are in constant struggle for hegemony. The ones closer to the centre define in fact the norms and canons that govern the peripheral ones. The polysystem is also governed by conservative forces, from the periphery, and innovative forces, from the centre. In this context, translated literature can play a fundamental role in the cultural development of a given country because, depending on the position of translated literature in the polysystem, the translator might feel freer to break older conventions and bring new cultural and literary models to the polysystem. This theory takes literary systems into consideration for the first time in Translation Studies. Following Even-Zohar’s polysystem theory, the *Descriptive Translation Studies* (DTS) emerged in the eighties, with Toury (2012) as its main creator. According to Toury (2012:23), every translation is target oriented: the norms and conventions of the target culture and language determine how the translation is to be carried out, and the translator acts in the interest of the target culture.

In the nineties, influenced by the polysystem and DTS approaches, the translation theories took a *cultural turn*, with the introduction of sociocultural, political and historical perspectives in the framework. The main scholars credited for the cultural turn are Lefevere (1985), who introduced the idea of translation as rewriting, and Bassnett (1998), who for the first time presented the idea of a cultural turn in Translation Studies. The



translation product is seen as a more independent text, and the translator is an agent that navigates the political and ideological boundaries of the TT society. The cultural turn brought to the creation of new disciplines such as post-colonial and gender studies. Today, post-translation scholars are engaged in the study of the impact of technology in cultural exchanges and power dynamics.

## **1.2 Skopos theory: genre, norms and principles**

The most relevant functionalist approach is the *skopos theory*. This theory, created firstly by Vermeer and then completed along with Reiss (Reiss and Vermeer 1984), takes into consideration interlingual translation from a ST to a TT. The basis of this theory is that every translation is considered as an action, and every action has a purpose, a *skopos* (this is the *skopos rule*). The purpose might not always be explicit or conscious, and for this reason the translator needs to carry out a mental process to define it before starting the translation process in itself. The definition of the purpose of the TT is in fact fundamental for the creation of a particular kind of translation product, the *translatum*. The *translatum* is a translation that is created to fulfil a communicative purpose, and is produced through deliberate and conscious translation choices. The *skopos* of the translation is usually defined by following the commissioner's directives and constraints of the context of reception of the TT, such as the reader's cultural background. In the theory, a text is an offer of information. A translation is thus a secondary offer of information, imitating the primary one. The selection of the information, as the *skopos*, is determined by needs and expectations of the target audience. For this reason, the *skopos* of the TT might differ from the one of the ST.

Vermeer and Reiss (1984: 182) emphasize on the concept of function as "genre". They distinguish between the informative, expressive, and operative textual types, and specify that the ST genre is not necessarily the one of the TT. The *skopos* of the translation will in fact influence the genre. For this reason, it is important to keep in mind that "in communicative translation, the ST culture norms and conventions observed in the ST must be replaced by corresponding target-culture norms and conventions in the target text" (Reiss, Vermeer 1984:142). The authors use the concepts of "norms" and "conventions" with the same meaning as formulated by Toury (2012) and developed by the DTS and Manipulation School. This is Toury's definition of norms:

[Norms are the] translation of general values or ideas shared by a community - as to what is right and wrong, adequate and inadequate - into performance instructions appropriate for and applicable to particular situations, specifying what is pre-scribed and forbidden as well as what is tolerated and permitted in a certain behavioural dimension.

On the other hand, Hermans (1996) defines a convention as a behaviour expected as a preferred course of action, since it has been proven effective in the past. They are commonly acknowledged and accepted. Norms, on the other side, are stronger and more prescriptive social conventions. They have a normative semantic load and are used to control a type of behaviour. Conversely to convention, breaking a norm will make the individual incur in sanctions. The ST can undergo a more or less heavy adaptation to the target culture depending on the skopos and obeying to TT culture norms and conventions. Vermeer and Reiss (1984) also conceived two rules to guide the translator in the self-assessment process: the coherence rule and the fidelity rule. The first rule states that the translated text needs to maintain cohesion within itself in order to serve its purpose. The fidelity rule, on the other hand, calls for a certain degree of loyalty to the ST. The authors, however, clearly state that the intratextual coherence should always prevail over intertextual fidelity (Reiss and Vermeer 1984: 95-106):

This intertextual coherence is secondary to the intratextual coherence of the *translatum*. First of all, a *translatum* must be comprehensible (coherent) as a text; only a comprehensible text can be analysed with regard to the circumstances in which it was produced and which, of course, do not include formal extratextual conditions.

Another important functionalist scholar, Christiane Nord, draw some basic principles of this approach (2006-a):

- the purpose of the translation determines the choice of translation method and strategy (functionality principle).
- the commissioner or client who needs a translation usually defines the translation purpose. If they do not, the translator has to find out what the purpose is by interpreting clues.
- a translation is functional if it achieves the expected purpose. If the purpose is information, the text needs to deliver it in a form that be comprehensible to the

audience. This is why it is necessary to assess the expected reader's background and level of expertise;

- functionality is attributed to the text by the reader. Different readers in different moments might react differently to the text;
- function markers, which are hints that help the reader in the recognition of the textual function, might help in the acceptance of the functionality of the text, if the reader is familiar enough with the markers used;
- an important strategy is to find the balance between new and old information: if too much new information is reported, the reader will not be able to understand it, while if too much of the information was already known, they will lose interest.

In 1989, Nord also introduces the *loyalty principle*, which sets an ethical limitation of the range of potential skopos for the translation of a text. This concept substitutes the 'faithfulness' principle, which was central in the equivalence-based approaches and was intended as a textual feature. The author of the ST and the target audience belong to different cultures. The client belongs to one of them. The translator is the only one familiar with both cultures: thus, all others must rely on the translator's trustworthiness. With this principle, the translator's role of mediator is acknowledged, and with it the responsibility towards the other agents involved in the translation. Loyalty thus replaces the concept of 'faithfulness', which in the first, more linguistically-oriented theories, meant textual similarity. Instead, it forces the translator to consider the difference between the cultures involved. The translator's agency in pursuing the translation purpose is thus restricted by their commitment to loyalty towards their partners in the translation project.

### **1.3 Translation strategies**

During the translation process, every issue presented in ST forces the translator to make choices according to the function of TT. These choices concern the use of the most adequate translation strategy for a specific issue.

For this translation, I took in consideration Federica Scarpa's model (Scarpa 2001: 201-220). According to this model, translation strategies are divided into literal and paraphrasing. Literal translation, also called *word-for-word* translation, does not involve manipulation on textual, syntactic or lexical level. It is generally utilised for the parts of the text that do not present any translation issue, and it is usually the strategy employed in the most consistent part of the translation. The paraphrasing strategy, however,

involves some kind of manipulation on the levels mentioned, and it aims at providing some type of equivalence to resolve a specific translation issue. Concretely, the paraphrasing strategy consists of 7 different micro-strategies, which operate on different levels in TT:

- transposition: this micro-strategy involves conveying ST message changing some grammatical features in the TT. It is thus a micro-strategy that operates at ST syntactic level. Transposition can involve different syntactic levels, and can for example alter parts of the speech (such as ST verbs being expressed as nouns in TT etc.), clause level constituents (i.e., words being expressed as phrases in TT or nominal groups as clauses etc.), the word order, the voice of the verb (changing from active to passive and vice versa) and modality (the verb can be supported by a modal verb in TT), the mood and tense of the verb, and lastly it can alter the clause syntax (two clauses linked by coordination in ST can be linked by subordination in TT and vice versa);
- modulation: this micro-strategy It involves the expression of the ST sense in TT with a change in the perspective of the phrase. The perspective can change for logical derivation (changing a procedure with its tool, a tool with the result, or the effect with the cause), for antonymic translation (replacing a negative concept with its positive antonym and vice versa), or for mechanisms such as: from dynamic to static, from animate to inanimate, from concrete to abstract and from specific to general (an hyponym is replace with its superordinate). While this strategy mostly operates on lexical level, the change often involves the structure of the phrase too;
- adaptation: this micro-strategy is employed to solve cultural or pragmatic problems, such as a dissymmetry in the degree of formality, a modification of the register, or situations in ST culture that do not exist in TT culture. It involves descriptive equivalence and functional equivalence: the first type of equivalence consists of a brief description of the cognitive content presented in the ST phrase, while the second one involves finding a concept in TT culture that fulfils the same function as the original one does in ST culture. Finally, adaptation can also concern changes in time references;
- Explication: this procedure involves conveying information that is implicit in ST and that can be problematic for the TT reader. Explication concern the textual level, and can involve the replacement of a pronoun with its noun (and vice versa) or a

metaphor with a simile, the use of a synonym or the addition of an explanation, and the explicitation of logical links within the sentence or between sentences;

- expansion: also called amplification or addition, this micro-strategy involves distributing the same semantic component over more items in TT. Expansion is not only employed to fulfil the explanatory function, but is also utilized in every instance where, for stylistic reasons or for the natural differences in ST and TT language structures, the translator needs to employ more words in TT to express the same concept;
- reduction: conversely to the previous micro-strategy, reduction consists of distributing the same semantic component over fewer items in TT;
- elimination: finally, this micro-strategy involves eliminating textual items carrying information which is not relevant or that could be left implicit.

## CHAPTER II

### Pre-translation analysis

Before the translation process can properly take place, it is fundamental to thoroughly analyse the ST and frame its contents within both the source and target cultures. This part of the process, which can be defined as preparatory, is important because it enables the translator to acquire all the necessary information. In this way, the translation choices become deliberate and coherent decisions, according to the purpose of the translation.

The three main approaches employed to carry out the pre-translation analysis are textocentric (linguistic), functional, and communicative approaches (Ayupova 2014). Depending on the translation theory followed, a translator might tend to pay special attention to one of the factors and less to the others. This does not mean, though, that these approaches are mutually exclusive. While the approach for this translation will be predominately functionalist, in fact, a complete analysis is fundamental for the identification of translation issues and for a complete understanding of ST textual and extratextual properties.

The first part of this chapter will provide an overview of the historical context that led to today's social situation regarding women from ethnic minorities in Europe. This is helpful for understanding the context that has led to the current socio-political situation in the ST and TT cultures. Then, we will examine the current extratextual information available, including the ST culture, the reception of said topic in the TT culture, and the ideal TT reader. After that, the chapter will be more focused on the textual, functional and linguistic aspects of the analysis. Finally, it will be possible to underline the potential translation issues that need to be tackled in the translation process of this specific ST.

#### **1. Historical context: the perception of ethnic minorities over time**

To understand the current socio-political situation in which the ST has come to formation, it is beneficial to provide a brief historical overview of the migratory flows in Europe, along with an account of their impact on European society. During the last two centuries, Europe was characterized by frequent and abundant emigration flows, with 50 million people leaving the Old Continent in the period of time between the Napoleonic wars and the Great Depression (Van Mol and de Valk 2016: 31-55). With the end of the Second World War, the new global order and the changes in socio-economic conditions led to a shift in direction and intensity of the migration flows. Experts have identified three main

migration periods: the first one from the 1950s to the 1974 oil crisis, the second one from 1974 to the fall of the Iron Curtain in 1989, and the third one that is lasting to today.

The first period was characterized by a great economic growth in north-western countries, which needed low-wage temporary workers. Initially, the recruiting was limited to the neighbour countries, and then systems of recruiting from other parts of Europe were created. After the creation of the Iron Curtain between the western block to the eastern one in 1961, the north western countries had to expand their recruiting outside Europe, as the migration flow from the eastern countries was slowed down. The workers, coming from countries such as Algeria, Greece, Italy, Morocco, Portugal, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, and Yugoslavia, were generally granted very few rights. Despite this, especially in the Mediterranean area, the national economy of their homelands benefitted from the emigration, as it helped alleviating the pressure on the labour market and brought new income. In the same period, a great number of people, both of European origin and not, migrated from the colonies towards the UK, Belgium, France, and The Netherlands.

During the 1973-1974 oil crisis, the receiving countries decided to start limiting the migration inflow, and while this changed the nature of migration, from circular to chain migration, it was unable to stop it. Many migrants decided to settle in the country where they worked, and would progressively bring their families with them, as family reunification was considered a fundamental right under the European Social Charter. In this second period, as opposed to the first one, the migration flows were mostly coming from outside Europe. The economic crisis and rising unemployment rate started to fuel social tensions as well as phenomena like racism and xenophobia. Despite this, it was clear that new effective integration policies were needed, and they were slowly created. In this same period, Europe accepted a great number of refugees, with Germany being the biggest recipient.

In the 1990s, the Mediterranean countries went from being countries of emigration to being hosting countries. Due to economic growth and labour demand, they would attract both new migrants and former citizens returning from the colonies. Moreover, the fall of the iron curtain and political instabilities in the Balkan area brought to a new migration flow from Western Europe. Asylum applications were also increasing during the conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan, and more recently during the Arab spring. The unification of the European market and the free circulation inside the Union brought to stricter border controls, with a consequent rising in irregular immigration. Today, the migrant's origins

and their migration motives are very diversified. Immigration policies are now a central part of European political decisions, with many examples of attempts to attract highly specialized workers and students.

The variety of types of migration flow and the different approaches that the European countries utilized to deal with the situation are reflected in the complexity of the situation that we can see today. The migrants' situation in terms of human rights can vary greatly basing, for example, on their legal status in the hosting country, or the hosting country's immigration policies. Some categories of migrants need more protection than others, such as immigrant children and women. This latter category has been steadily growing in number over the last decades, for various reasons, among which family reunification. For this reason, the EU has been working on specific policies for the protection of migrant women and women from ethnic minorities who, although not necessarily migrants, are exposed to the risk of xenophobia, discrimination, and social isolation.

A particular situation taken into consideration in the report is that of Roma women. Their situation differs from that of migrant women for historical reasons. The Roma ethnic group originated among modern India and Pakistan, and started migrating around the 11<sup>th</sup> century, in different waves among the centuries. Spreading all around Europe, they were often discriminated for their different culture and language; they were seen with suspect and sometimes persecuted or even enslaved, as was the case in Romania. For this reason, the Roma community has often lived in poverty, socially isolated and on the margins of societies. In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the phenomenon called "antiziganism", along with the rise of totalitarian regimes in Europe, brought the Roma community to be victim of one of the darkest pages in European history, the Holocaust. In some of the countries occupied by the Nazi regime, the Roma local population was completely erased.

Despite this, many Roma communities settled permanently in the country of migration, and they could enjoy various levels of integration. With the dissolution of the Soviet Union and the creation of the Schengen area, many Roma people started migrating from Eastern European countries towards the West. To today, these migrants experience a double situation of precarity and potential discrimination. The situation is even more complicated for Roma women, due both to the patriarchal structure characterizing Roma society, and the external discrimination experienced both as women and people belonging to an ethnic minority.



## 2. Reception of the topic in Italy

The topic covered in the report might be perceived as quite delicate in the target culture. Through the decades, the theme of immigrants and Roma people has been oftentimes instrumentalized by political parties to push specific agendas, and sensationalized by newspapers in order to sell more copies. This type of communication, which feeds on the general public's feelings of fear and uncertainty, provides a scapegoat for the socio-economic problems of the majority of the population. Diversity is portrayed as a menace to the national majority's traditions and cultural identity, as well as a threat to public safety and the cause of economic instability in the country. With time, the result is a radicalization and extremization of opinions in a part of the general population, the lowering in the quality of the discourse in the mass media and the spreading of racism and discrimination-related feelings. While the Italian government does not regularly produce official statistics on hate crimes and discrimination, many different organizations are committed to keep a record of the cases in order to highlight the systematicity of the phenomenon. In its last report, the Italian National Office against Racial Discriminations (UNAR) stated that 82% of the discrimination cases reported were racially motivated (Camilli 2019)<sup>1</sup>.

The ISMU Foundation (Initiatives and Studies on Multi-ethnicity) is an independent scientific body collaborating with local, national and European institutions and entities and provides annual reports in matter of immigration in Italy. From the data showcased, it is possible to draw an overview of the current situation. The general population's opinion on immigration, as well as the perception of it as an element of concern, changes depending on the social and political events happening at the moment. An example is found in the newest reports, where the Eurobarometer data, the political discourse analysis and the mass media communication analysis highlighted a shift of the attention towards themes perceived as more urgent, such as the pandemic emergency and the war in Ukraine. This last case is of particular interest because of the almost unprecedented rapidity of actions brought forward by the European countries in order to welcome the refugees. The surveys suggest that a part of the population sees immigration as an issue to deal with, and something that affects their life as individuals or local communities.

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<sup>1</sup>*C'è un aumento degli attacchi razzisti in Italia?* Internazionale. <https://www.internazionale.it/bloc-notes/annalisa-camilli/2019/02/27/attacchi-razzisti-italia>. Last visited 06/12/2023

Immigrant women face specific prejudices and discrimination due to their ethnicity and gender. They are often underpaid and are forced to settle for jobs such as housekeeping and caregiving, a phenomenon known as ‘occupational segregation’. Hijabi women are also subjected to negative comments by part of the population, which sees the veil worn by Muslim women as a threat to tradition and to the religion historically professed in the country. In the recent years, as an aftermath of the terroristic attacks across Europe, the Muslim population in Italy has in fact experienced a rise in xenophobia and islamophobia against them.

The policies implemented towards Roma people, the other category taken in consideration in the report, are the most evident touchstone for the general public opinion. In their case, a perceived stigmatization becomes tangible through the suspension of statutory law. The most important example is the creation of the so called ‘camps’, where many Roma families live together, isolated from the rest of society and in condition of discomfort both psychological and physical. This type of ‘ethnic’ housing policy is justified as culturally motivated. It is in fact commonly believed that Roma people are nomadic by nature, and that they actually prefer living in a condition of precarity such as the nomadic one. This type of external categorization is based on the race often perceived through somatic and physical traits (such as clothing) and the language spoken. The RAXEN network (European Information Network on Racism and Xenophobia) describes the situation in their report as such:

These camps are frequently located far away from city centres, often close to motorways, railways, or an industrial area not inhabited by non-Roma groups; in some cases, they are even found on former waste dump sites. They are policy-induced segregated structures, often overcrowded and lacking in services and basic infrastructure. Roma camps are often targets of social alarm and hostility from nearby residents, and the decision to locate one in a city’s district is quite often submerged in political controversy.

Connected to the housing precarity, another type of public policy that is symptom of the general perceiving of Roma in society, and particularly Roma women, is the way Roma mothers are integrated in the social system. Since Roma people are often subjected to forced evictions and housing instability (Di Pasquale, Enwereuzor 2009), the bias that sees Roma women as “despicable” mothers pushes social workers to implement strategies

of 'moral suasion': Roma mothers are often forced to choose between getting helped by the government in finding a house for them and their children or keeping the family united (Mantovan, Maestri 2021: 62-79). Another evidence of the negative opinion of the Italian general public towards Roma people is their struggle to be integrated in the labour market. Roma women often face discrimination on the workplace and usually find employment in low wage jobs.

This brief overview hints at the complexity of the theme as perceived in the target culture. While it is a delicate matter all across Europe, for translation purposes it is important to consider the specificity of Italian historical and social reception of the topic.

### **3. Extratextual context**

The ST is a report originally delivered to the European Commission by a group of experts specialized in economics, statistics, political science, sociology and public policies. The group summarised, contextualized and ordered the data collected by the EGGSI network. This network, operating from 2007 to 2011, was a network of experts in gender equality, social inclusion, health care and long-term care. It was coordinated by the IRS (Institute for Social Research) and the Giacomo Brodolini Foundation, both committed to support social research in the European Union and affiliated countries. During its period of activity, the network provided the European Commission's with several reports on social inclusion issues in specific European countries, along with global reports such as the one taken into consideration. The report was published in the website of the European Commission in 2010; for this reason, I took in account the possibility of having to update and check some information that might have become obsolete.

The intention behind this work was that of providing the policy-makers in the European Union and EEA/EFTA countries with a complete overview of the situation in terms of gender disparity and ethnic discrimination, along with an understanding of the diversity of criticalities in the different countries and areas. The target achievement was that of creating a coordinated strategy through which the most virtuous examples of integration policies could be readapted to fit other countries social, economic and political settings. To today, this is still the most extensive report available on the matter and is still used and referenced in support of policy choices. Moreover, the second part is focused on Roma women's socioeconomic situation, which is peculiar both for the extremely long history in most European states and for the specific social issues that in many cases are

not shared by the other ethnic minorities. As a consequence, the policy-makers need specifically designed plans that can fit the great diversity of situations of the Roma populations.

#### **4. Textual analysis**

The ST is 160 pages long and presents the typical structure of a specialized text: it is composed of an introduction, a body of the text, a conclusion and the references. The body of the text is divided into two parts representing two main themes, the first giving a general overview, and the second, more specific, presenting the case analysed. Each part is divided into chapters, which are divided into subchapters. The first part starts with some general definitions and data, continuing with specific analyses of the social issues encountered by women from ethnic minorities. The ST then focuses on the legislative aspects and the examples of good integration policies in the EU. The first part does not take Roma women into account for most of the analysis, since the second part of the report reproduces the same analyses specifically on them. The report does not divide its sections basing on the country, since every issue is analysed for every country in the same chapter. In the text, the use of data grids is immediately noticeable as a main feature. Thanks to this structure, it is easy for the reader to compare data from the different countries.

#### **5. Linguistic analysis**

The following section will be dedicated to the linguistic analysis of the ST text, which takes in consideration the ST function, its lexical features and the morphosyntactic ones. Moreover, it will be possible to reflect on how ST linguistic features could influence the translation process.

##### **5.1 Functional analysis**

The ST taken into consideration is an example of informative text, since its function is that of conveying a specific set of knowledge to the reader. Since ST authors and ST ideal readers share a similar level of knowledge on the topic, the level of linguistic specialization does not need to be lowered (as instead might happen in other forms of informative communication, such as divulgation texts). The horizontality of the communication thus allows the use of specialized terminology, and the register employed is formal.

As a specialized informative text, this report respects the following linguistic principles:

- objectivity: the text presents verifiable facts and data, and the personal thoughts and values of the authors are left unexpressed. The use of the personal pronoun “I” is as much limited as possible in order to convey impersonality;
- universality: the text can be translated in other languages without creating ambiguity and misunderstanding in terms of conceptual boundaries. This kind of specialized texts (informative reports) share the same structure and stylistic conventions in every language;
- clarity and precision: an extremely important characteristic of the specialized text is the absence of ambiguity. This implies that every term, especially the terms regarding specialised contents, is chosen so to have a univocal meaning. Every specialized term (signifier) is, in fact, only connected to one concept (signified). This does not necessarily exclude a different or broader meaning of the technical or specialized term in a different field or in the general language. On a morphosyntactic level, the consequence of these principles is a simple structure, avoiding complex sentences as much as possible. Often, as in the text taken into consideration, linguistic and extralinguistic aids are used, such as charts, grids and footnotes. Following these principles, the text must also result cohesive and coherent through the use of appropriate phrasal connectors;
- efficacy and efficiency: the meaning is conveyed successfully using the minimum amount of linguistic resources. This will allow the reader to comprehend the message of the text with the minimum cognitive effort.

Nonetheless, it is important to notice that soft science specialized languages might sometimes break these principles. This can happen due to the nature of the area of research they belong to, since they are not exact sciences, or due to a conscious effort by the writer to make the language less impersonal, given the sensitive topic that is being discussed. For this reason, “the most frequent deviations [from the principles] are: non-absolute monoreferentiality, emotionally charged terms, synonymy (rarely), semantic instability and absence of strong universality in terminology”. (Đorović 2014: 247)

Basing on the preconditions examined, it is possible to see how the structure of the ST is canonically that of an informative text characterized by specialized language. Since the ST and the TT share the same function, it is necessary to consider the characteristics of the informative specialized text as relevant to the translation process. In the next section,

the main lexical and morphosyntactic features of the ST are listed along with some examples from the ST.

## 5.2 Lexical features

- the use of monosemic specialized terms helps avoid misunderstanding and ambiguity. The ST is characterized by specialized lexicon both from the sociological field and the juridical one. The target audience for both the ST and the TT presents a high level of knowledge in both areas. Some of the specialized terms included in the ST are the following: ethnic minority, educational attainment, social isolation, care-giver, legal status, policy-maker, asylum-seeker. Specialized terms can be gathered in the translator's glossary in order to make the translation process faster and, more importantly, to avoid the risk of inconsistent translation of a term throughout the text. The translator can also make use of specialized dictionaries, which cover all the specialized terminology in a specific area;

- the descriptive lexicon used is objective and factual, representing reality rather than expressing the personal opinion of the author:

“In 2006 there were 121 739 foreign citizens in Finland; 25 326 are of Russian origin. Women represent approximately half of the migrant population.”;

- phrasemes, also called set phrases or idiomatic phrases, are terms so linguistically or conventionally connected that they can be considered a single unit of meaning. It is common to find specific phrasemes in specialized language as a type of word-formation. Examples from the ST are the following: “EU-15 Member States”, “workfare policies”, “welfare benefits”, “ethnic minority”, “labour market”, “welfare system”, “temporary residence permit”;

- in the text we can find the use of acronyms, which are sometimes explained in the footnotes: *OECD*, *EU*, *NGO*, *EEA*, *EFTA*. Acronyms are common in specialized language because it is given for granted that the reader is an expert in the area and knows what the acronym stands for;

- hyphenated and blend words are also a common type of word-formation in specialized language. Some examples from the ST are the following: socio-economically, Russian-speaking minority, non-Estonians, etc. This type of word formation is helpful to make the text more cohesive, since they condense the meaning of a longer phrase into a smaller unit. However, using too many hyphenated and blend words in the same period

could make the text difficult to read or unclear, as an excessive condensation of meaning results in a bigger cognitive effort for the reader.

### 5.3 Morphosyntactic analysis

- the use of the passive voice conveys objectivity and impersonality, since it drives the reader's focus towards the subject or the action described by the verb rather than the agent itself. It is also used to make the presence of the researchers invisible to the reader:

“Regarding the legal framework touching upon immigrant women, attention should also be paid to the legal framework on trafficked persons [...]”;

“[...] pregnant illegal immigrant women (and women with children under the age of six months in Italy) cannot be expelled.”;

- the pre-eminent use of the present tense signifies the universality and objectivity of the data exposed in the report, as it is the tense used to describe general truth:

“The Amsterdam Treaty *provides* powers to the European communities to combat discrimination [...]”;

- modal verbs, such as can could and may, are often used in specialized texts to express a possibility, rather than expressing permission or ability:

“This can have an additional impact on ethnic minority women in general as it *could* induce them to stay in undesired marriages [...]”;

- linking verbs are used to make the text coherent. This type of verb describes the subject instead of telling about the action performed. The verbs “be”, “become” and “seem” are always used as linking verbs, while sensorial verbs (such as seem, look, smell, feel) and some action verbs (go, get, turn, grow...) are linking verb when they describe the subject. In the text we can find the following examples:

“Immigrants from the former Yugoslavia area *are* also present in other EU-15 and EEA countries [...]”;

“[...] Muslim women *seem* to be more disadvantaged than those belonging to other disadvantaged ethnic minority groups [...]”;

- connective words, such as conjunctions, prepositions and adverbs, are used to increase cohesion, along with expressions used to refer to other parts of the text:

“*As previously noted*, the access to the labour market, education and social services is limited for ethnic minority women”

“*Furthermore*, mention should also be made of a recent proposal for a Council directive”.

## **6. Function of the TT in the target culture**

As it was analysed in the chapter dedicated to the reception of the topic in the target culture, the social and economic situation for migrant and Roma women in Italy is not optimal, and despite the actions that have already been taken, there is still need for improvement. The report aims to provide governmental actors in the field with information and data, particularly those involved in the making of social policies aimed at improving Roma and immigrant women’s condition regarding housing, healthcare and the labour market.

Concretely, the translation proposed serves multiple functions, all aimed at helping the policymaker in the creation of future policies against discrimination and towards a better integration system. The first and most evident use of the report is that of drawing an overview of the state of affairs in Italy using the other European countries’ data as a yardstick of Italian’s current or future situation. This can help drawing the attention on a particular matter which might result as more urgent than others. A second important function of the text is informing the target reader about successful social policies implemented by other countries, which could become models to adapt to a local situation and replicate. The text, in fact, is not only aimed at governmental actors which operate on a national scale, but also at regional policy managers. The latter, in fact, hold a certain degree of autonomy from the central state in the execution of the social policies, and should not be overlooked at the time of profiling the possible model reader. On a European scale, the TT can help Italian representatives in Europe contribute to the shaping of common social policies and coordinated efforts.

Another possible function, which might be defined as secondary or collateral, is its usefulness for Italian researchers in the social field, which can use the report as a yardstick to assess the impact of the current and past anti-discrimination policies. Lastly, it can be used as a starting point for more issue-specific or country-specific reports.

In Nord’s classification (Nord 2006-a), the TT has an instrumental function, since it is expected to fit into TT culture, while Reiss and Vermeer (1984: 142) emphasise the predominantly referential function, since the transfer of referential content has the highest priority. This type of function consists in providing information as expressed in the ST,



but also explicating unknown information that has been left implicit in the ST because it is assumed to be familiar to the ST reader. The determination of the functions of the TT the receiving culture finally puts us in front of the task of tracing a profile of the model reader the proposed translation.

## **7. Model reader**

At this point we have analysed all the textual and extratextual information characterising the ST. We have also analysed the target culture and the function that the text can fulfil within it. We can now trace a profile of the ideal model reader of the proposed translation. As explained in chapter 1, the model reader either collaborates with the policy makers in the social field or is the policy maker themselves. They work towards the creation and implementation of social policies related to immigration, ethnic minorities protection and ethnic minority women's right. They can also be managing this type of policy on a regional (or local) level. On a national level, while most ministries can get involved, as for example the Ministry of Public Education, or the Ministry of Health, the main bureaus directly responsible for the matter are the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies, the Ministry for Equal Opportunities, and the Department of Civil Liberties and Immigration incardinated in the Ministry of the Interior. Along with the ministers, the agents involved in the decision-making process are experts in the field. On a regional and local (provincial) level, the target reader is committed to the supervision and managing of the policies decided on a higher level.

The model reader is, in both cases, a professional figure with solid background in sociology and human rights, law, economics and public policy. This person has experience in one or more of the cited fields and is influential in the decision-making process of a governing body in terms of social policies. Potentially, the model reader has already worked with or is part of an organization that is committed in the subject.

This person has a high degree of familiarity with the specialized lexicon, which means that the translator does not need to make explain the specialised vocabulary. The reader is also used to the report genre and recognizes its textual structure and linguistic conventions. For this reason, this person is able to find information in the text easily and fast.

Despite the model reader's familiarity with the topic, it is not realistic nor reasonable to expect them to possess more than a superficial knowledge of legal systems and specific laws from other countries.

## **8. Key translation issues**

Now that we have analysed all of the textual and cultural elements of ST and TT, we can finally get an idea of the translation issues that are likely to be encountered during the translation process.

On a structural level, specialized texts share a similar conventional structure both in the source and in the target language. Those features, described in section 5 of this chapter, need to be taken into account during the translation process, in order to make the TT recognizable as belonging to the report genre in the target culture. Despite this, Italian and English specialized texts have some differences: for example, Italian texts tend to have longer, more complex sentences. Another difference is that in Italian the degree of impersonality, marking a distance between the writer and the reader, is wider (Đorović 2014: 246).

Since the twentieth century, English has had a great influence on Italian specialized terminology, and even more so in soft-science fields such as sociology. Calques and loan words are thus more common in Italian specialized language, even when an Italian synonym is already available. For this reason, a possible translation issue is the translation of specialized terms which are calques or loan words. The translator, when put in front of one of such cases, needs to decide whether retaining the English word is more appropriate for the text function. Acronyms deserve particular attention to this end, because they might or might not be identical in both languages, or they might not exist at all in the target culture. In the latter case, they would need to be explained.

Another possible challenge in the translation process could be the presence of culture-bound expressions, particularly concerning the legal system of a given country. Since each national legal system can be different, and since the ideal reader is not likely to have an extensive knowledge on all of them, any referencing to a different legal system than the Italian one will need to be handled through specific translation strategies. As expressed by Garzone (2000), since the TT is purely informative, and thus does not hold legal validity, an adequate strategy would be that of domesticating the possible foreign legal concepts in the text. Beside this, laws and agreements among countries might have

changed since the time at which the report was written, which means that it is necessary to check for possible outdated information and, in that case, apply a translation strategy to solve the problem.

From a linguistic point of view, it is important to also point out that most of the people involved in the developing of this report, from the research of information to the final writing of the report, are not native English speakers. The cultures described in the report do not belong to the anglosphere either. The authors thus employed English as a lingua franca to break through the linguistic and cultural barriers among the different European countries. One could consider the ST as a sort of translation itself, even though without an original ST of its own, because the authors had to carry out a translation and mediation process between each language in the EU and English. This further complicates the task of the translator, who in some instances needs to consider the possible translation/mediation choices carried out by the author, and thus the possible influence of a third language in the ST.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **Translation**

#### **1. General approach to the translation**

After the pre-translation analysis process covered in the second chapter, the translation process itself can now take place. In the following section, ST and TT will be presented side to side, in order to facilitate the reader in the process of comparison. Due to space limitations, this section will only provide the first chapter of the ST and the related translation. The approach employed for this translation, based on the theories expressed in the first chapter, is target-oriented. Specifically, considering the specialized nature of ST, I decided to employ the principles of the functionalist approach and the skopos theory, described in the first chapter. Since the function of TT is referential (Reiss and Vermeer 1984: 142), particular attention is paid to the reception of TT by the TT reader, prioritizing clarity in the transmission of information over a literal translation or foreignizing procedures that could be confusing, increase the cognitive load on the reader, or be semantically opaque. Moreover, since the secondary purpose of this translation is its acceptance within informative genre, the stylistic features and functional markers that characterise this genre are considered relevant.

## 2. ST and TT

<b>Ethnic minority and Roma women in Europe - A case for gender equality?</b>	<b>Donne romanì e delle minoranze etniche in Europa: verso la parità di genere?</b>
<b>Part 1: Disadvantaged ethnic minority women in Europe</b>	<b>Parte 1: le donne nelle minoranze etniche svantaggiate in Europa</b>
This part of the report presents the socio-economic conditions and the main risks of social exclusion for ethnic minority women, drawing on the qualitative information provided by the national experts of 30 European countries.	Questa parte del report espone le condizioni socioeconomiche e i principali rischi di esclusione sociale per le donne appartenenti alle minoranze etniche, sulla base delle informazioni qualitative fornite dagli esperti provenienti da 30 Paesi europei.
There is no recognised EU definition of ethnic minorities or minorities in general.	Non esiste, al momento della compilazione di questo report, una definizione riconosciuta dall'UE di minoranza etnica, né di minoranza in senso più ampio.
The definition of ethnic minority considered in the report is the broad one provided by the High Level Advisory Group of Experts on the Social Integration of Ethnic Minorities and their Full Participation in the Labour Market, according to which:	La definizione di minoranza etnica qui considerata è quella generale fornita dal Gruppo Consultivo di Esperti di Alto Livello sull'Integrazione Sociale delle Minoranze Etniche e la loro Piena Partecipazione al Mercato del Lavoro, e recita così:
‘the umbrella term ethnic minority is used [...] not as a legal category but as a broad and purely descriptive term (persons not belonging to the ethnic majority)’ (37).	“Minoranza etnica è un termine generico [...] non utilizzato per definire una categoria legale, ma come termine ampio e puramente descrittivo (persone non appartenenti alla maggioranza etnica)” (37).
This means that in addition to established ethnic minorities (who may be of immigrant or non-immigrant origin, citizens or not), the report also covers information on recent migrants, asylum seekers and/or refugees, the Roma and stateless persons.	Ciò significa che, oltre alle minoranze etniche stabili (che siano di origine immigrata o non-immigrata, con o senza cittadinanza), il report prende in considerazione anche le migrazioni recenti, i richiedenti asilo e i rifugiati, le persone romanì e gli apolidi.

<p>It must be stressed that at the national level, definition depends on the traditional and historical past of each European country.</p>	<p>È importante sottolineare che, a livello nazionale, la definizione varia in base alla storia e alla tradizione di ciascun Paese europeo.</p>
<p>Not all ethnic minorities are in a disadvantaged situation.</p>	<p>Non tutte le minoranze etniche vivono in condizione svantaggiata.</p>
<p>Some, usually living in border areas and often formally recognised as minority groups (national/linguistic/ religious/ethnic minorities), are well-protected by the national legal framework, which usually preserves their cultural identity with special provisions for political representation, education, social services, employment and fiscal conditions.</p>	<p>Alcune, in genere situate in aree di confine e spesso riconosciute ufficialmente (minoranze nazionali, linguistiche, etniche e religiose), sono adeguatamente protette dal sistema legale nazionale. La loro identità culturale viene protetta da disposizioni di tutela in materia di rappresentazione politica, istruzione, servizi sociali, occupazione e agevolazioni fiscali.</p>
<p>However, in all Member States one can find disadvantaged communities whose language, religion, culture and origin differs from the majority society, although they are often not recognised as ethnic minorities.</p>	<p>Tuttavia, in tutti gli Stati Membri sono presenti comunità svantaggiate, la cui lingua, religione, cultura e origine si differenziano da quella della maggioranza. Spesso, però, queste non sono riconosciute come minoranze etniche.</p>
<p>Their members are often immigrants from developing countries, asylum-seekers, and stateless persons, such as the Roma.</p>	<p>In molti casi sono costituite da migranti provenienti da Paesi in via di sviluppo, richiedenti asilo, e da apolidi, come alcune persone romani.</p>
<p>In some countries second- and third-generation immigrants also face socio-economic deprivation and discrimination (38).</p>	<p>In alcuni Paesi, anche gli immigrati di seconda e terza generazione vivono situazioni di discriminazione e disagio socio-economico <sup>(38)</sup>.</p>
<p>The following analysis focuses on the most disadvantaged ethnic minorities (in the broad sense) within each country.</p>	<p>L'analisi qui di seguito presentata è incentrata sulle minoranze etniche (nel senso generale del termine) più svantaggiate all'interno di ciascun Paese.</p>
<p>Usually the women in these communities present higher risks of social exclusion and poverty than the women in the native population or the</p>	<p>Le donne appartenenti a queste comunità presentano solitamente un rischio più elevato di esclusione sociale e povertà rispetto alle donne autoctone e agli uomini della stessa minoranza, a</p>

minority men, due to the multiple discrimination they face in relation to their gender and ethnicity.	causa della discriminazione che subiscono in relazione al loro genere e alla loro etnia.
<b>1. Definitions and distribution of disadvantaged ethnic minority communities in Europe: an overview</b>	<b>1. Le definizioni e la distribuzione delle comunità di minoranze etniche in Europa: un quadro generale</b>
<i>1.1. Relevant definitions of ethnic minorities at the European and national level</i>	<i>1.1. Definizioni rilevanti di minoranza etnica a livello Europeo e nazionale</i>
The European Union's legal instruments do not provide a definition of 'ethnic minorities', or national minorities, or minorities in general.	Gli strumenti giuridici comunitari non forniscono né una definizione di "minoranza etnica", né di minoranza nazionale, né di minoranza in generale.
Moreover, at the European and national level there is no single definition of ethnic minorities	Inoltre, a livello Europeo e nazionale, non esiste una definizione unica di minoranza etnica.
In European research and debate on minority protection, various terminologies are used with different connotations.	Nell'ambito di ricerca e discussione europeo sulla protezione delle minoranze, si impiegano varie terminologie con connotazioni differenti.
Generally, the literature defines a minority as national if 'it shares its cultural identity with a larger community that forms a national majority in another country (such as the Germans in Denmark, the Hungarians in Romania, etc).' (39)	Generalmente, una minoranza si definisce nazionale quando "condivide la sua identità culturale con una comunità più vasta, la quale forma la maggioranza nazionale in un altro Paese (come ad esempio quella tedesca in Danimarca, quella ungherese in Romania ecc.)" (39).
An alternative variant defines a minority as ethnic if it includes 'persons belonging to ethnic communities that do not make up the majority of the population in another state and that do not form their national state elsewhere, but have their own cultural and ethnic identity (the Retro Romanians in the Alps, the Celts or Gaelic speakers in North-Western Europe, the Frisians of the North Sea area, the Catalans in South-Western Europe, etc).' (40)	In una variante, si definisce una minoranza come etnica se include "persone facenti parte di una comunità etnica che non rappresenta la maggioranza della popolazione in un altro Stato e non forma uno Stato nazionale altrove, ma mantiene una propria cultura e identità etnica (i parlanti del ladino nelle Alpi o del gaelico nell'Europa settentrionale, i frisoni nell'area del Mare del Nord, i catalani nell'Europa meridionale ecc.)" (40).

<p>Considering these different terminologies, the absence of a standard minority definition at the EU level and the fact that ‘European states continue to have different understandings of the minority or national minority concept and thus the minorities’ rights may be subject to different interpretations, approaches and rules according to the legal framework of each country.’ (41), the European Parliament signalled, in 2005, that these differences could be ironed out by borrowing the comprehensive definition proposed by the Council of Europe in its Recommendation 1201 (1993).</p>	<p>A causa delle differenze terminologiche, dell’assenza di una definizione standard di minoranza a livello europeo, e del fatto che “poiché gli Stati continuano a concepire le minoranze in modo diverso tra loro, i diritti di queste possono essere soggetti a diverse interpretazioni, approcci e regolamenti secondo il sistema legale di ogni paese” (41), nel 2005 il Parlamento europeo ha suggerito di adottare la definizione proposta dal Consiglio d’Europa nella Raccomandazione 1201 (1993).</p>
<p>The recommendation proposes that: ‘national minorities are a group of persons who: reside on the territory of a state and are citizens of that state; maintain longstanding, firm and lasting ties with that state; display distinctive ethnic, cultural, religious or linguistic characteristics; are sufficiently representative, although smaller in number than the rest of the population of that state or of a region of that state; are motivated by a concern to preserve together and maintain their common identity, including their culture, their traditions and religion or their language.’ (42)</p>	<p>Nella Raccomandazione si proponeva la seguente definizione: “l’espressione minoranza nazionale designa un gruppo di persone che risiedano nel territorio di uno Stato e ne siano cittadini; mantengano legami antichi, solidi e duraturi con tale Stato; presentino caratteristiche etniche, culturali, religiose o linguistiche distinte; siano sufficientemente rappresentative pur essendo meno numerose del resto della popolazione di tale Stato o di una regione di tale stato; siano animate dalla volontà di preservare insieme ciò che costituisce la loro comune identità, segnatamente a loro cultura, la loro religione o la loro lingua”. (42)</p>
<p>However, defining ethnic minorities as citizens of the country risks leaving aside a broad category of persons not belonging to the ethnic majority population who might not benefit from the same protection, especially from a linguistic and cultural point of view, as the recognised minority citizens of the country (43).</p>	<p>Tuttavia, definire le minoranze etniche come cittadini di un dato Stato rischia di escludere un’ampia categoria di persone che non fanno parte della maggioranza etnica, ma che potrebbero non godere della stessa protezione dei cittadini di minoranze riconosciute, specialmente dal punto di vista linguistico e culturale (43).</p>



<p>This concept is further developed in the report ‘Ethnic Minorities in the labour market: and urgent call for better social inclusion’ of the High Level Group of Experts on the Social Integration of Ethnic Minorities and Their Full Participation in the Labour Market, where it is highlighted that ‘the umbrella term ethnic minority is used throughout not as a legal category but as a broad and purely descriptive term (persons not belonging to the ethnic majority).’ (44)</p>	<p>Il concetto è approfondito nel report “Minoranze Etniche nel mercato del lavoro: una richiesta urgente di una migliore inclusione sociale” del Gruppo Consultivo di Esperti di Alto Livello sull’Integrazione Sociale delle Minoranze Etniche e la loro Piena Partecipazione al Mercato del Lavoro. Nel report si evidenzia come “il termine di minoranza etnica è usato non per una categoria legale, ma come termine ampio e puramente descrittivo (persone non appartenenti generico alla maggioranza etnica)”<sup>(44)</sup></p>
<p>This means that it can also include immigrants, asylum seekers and/or refugees.</p>	<p>Può perciò includere migranti, richiedenti asilo e rifugiati.</p>
<p>For instance, ‘many first/second/third-generation citizens of Member States benefit from the same or similar integration policies as legally resident third-country nationals. In many Member States the term minorities is also applied to resident immigrants who have not yet acquired citizenship.’ (45)</p>	<p>Ad esempio, “molti cittadini europei di prima, seconda o terza generazione godono delle stesse politiche di integrazione dei migranti regolari provenienti da Paesi terzi. In molti Stati Membri il termine minoranza è esteso anche ai migranti che non hanno ancora ottenuto la cittadinanza”<sup>(45)</sup>.</p>
<p>This is the definition followed in the present report.</p>	<p>Questa è la definizione utilizzata nel report.</p>
<p><b>Ethnic minority definition at the national level</b></p>	<p><b>Le definizioni di minoranza etnica a livello nazionale</b></p>
<p>There is no single definition of ethnic minorities in the EU and EEA Member States.</p>	
<p>Two groups of countries can be differentiated: a group that does not provide any ethnic minority definition and another that defines ethnic minorities in accordance with the general guidelines provided by the Recommendation 1201 (1993) of the Council of Europe.</p>	<p>Non esistendo una definizione univoca di minoranza etnica, si possono differenziare due gruppi di Stati EU/SEE: quelli che non danno una definizione di minoranza etnica e quelli che la definiscono in conformità alle linee guida generali</p>

	fornite dalla Raccomandazione 1201 (1993) del Consiglio d'Europa.
The former group includes countries such as France, Luxembourg, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Malta, Portugal, Spain and the UK, and within this group there are some countries (France, Malta and Luxembourg) which do not acknowledge the presence of ethnic minority groups in their territory.	Il primo Gruppo include Paesi come Francia, Lussemburgo, Islanda, Liechtenstein, Malta, Portogallo, Spagna e Regno Unito. Fanno parte di questo gruppo anche i Paesi (Francia, Malta e Lussemburgo) che non riconoscono la presenza di minoranze etniche nel loro territorio.
In France, this position is determined by the constitutional principle of indivisibility of the Republic, while in Malta and Luxembourg the presence of ethnic minorities on their territory is not recognised by the state (46).	In Francia, ciò è dovuto al principio costituzionale di indivisibilità della Repubblica <sup>(46)</sup> . A Malta e Lussemburgo, la presenza di minoranze etniche nel territorio non è riconosciuta dallo Stato <sup>(46)</sup> .
The latter group, which defines ethnic minorities in accordance with Recommendation 1201 (1003) of the Council of Europe includes Austria, the Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Cyprus, Slovenia and Sweden.	Il secondo gruppo, che definisce le minoranze etniche secondo la Raccomandazione 1201 (1993), include Austria, Repubblica Ceca, Finlandia, Germania, Grecia, Ungheria, Italia, Lettonia, Norvegia, Polonia, Romania, Slovacchia, Cipro, Slovenia e Svezia.
Within this group of countries definitions differ and therefore the rights offered are different.	In questo gruppo le definizioni possono variare, e di anche i diritti conseguenza garantiti.
In Italy and Latvia, minorities are defined on a linguistic rather than ethnic basis;	In Italia e Lettonia, le minoranze sono definite su base linguistica più che etnica;
Greece recognises one single religious minority (the Muslim religious minority of Macedonia and Thrace);	la Grecia invece riconosce solo una minoranza religiosa (quella mussulmana di Macedonia e Tracia);
Austria, Finland, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Germany, Estonia, Norway define ethnic minorities as national minorities in the meaning of the	Austria, Finlandia, Repubblica Ceca, Ungheria, Polonia, Slovacchia, Slovenia, Germania, Estonia e Norvegia definiscono le minoranze etniche come

Recommendation 1201 (1993) of the Council of Europe.	minoranze nazionali secondo la Raccomandazione 1201 (1993) del Consiglio d'Europa.
Belgium and the Netherlands define ethnic minority groups (47) on the basis of their migrant background.	Il Belgio e i Paesi Bassi, infine, definiscono le minoranze etniche <sup>(47)</sup> in base alla loro esperienza migratoria.
The distinction between the legal and the 'identity' status is relevant in some countries.	In alcuni Stati, la differenza tra lo statuto giuridico e quello identitario è rilevante:
For instance, in Romania minorities are formally defined on the basis of self-identification;	in Romania, ad esempio, le minoranze possono autoidentificarsi formalmente;
in the UK, the census allows people to identify themselves as an ethnic minority, and the Race Relations Act permits people to build a case when they have suffered discrimination on the basis of their race/ethnicity, but there is no special legal formula defining ethnic minorities.	anche nel Regno Unito gli individui possono identificarsi come minoranza etnica nel censimento nazionale, e la Legge Contro la Discriminazione Razziale del 1968 permette di ricorrere agli strumenti giuridici in caso di discriminazione razziale/etnica, pur non esistendo una definizione giuridica di minoranza etnica.
<b>Some examples of ethnic minority definitions in the EU/EEA Member States</b>	<b>Alcuni esempi di definizioni di minoranza etnica negli Stati Membri UE/SEE</b>
<i>Austria</i>	<i>Austria</i>
The Minorities Act of July 1976 (Law on the Rights of Indigenous Ethnic Minorities in Austria) defines Austrian minorities 'as the groups of Austrian citizens with a language other than German as mother tongue and their own folklore tradition who live in and are natives of parts of the federal territory' (1)	La Legge sui Diritti delle Minoranze Entiche Autoctone in Austria (Minorities Act) del luglio 1976 definisce le minoranze austriache come "gruppi di cittadini austriaci con una lingua madre diversa dal tedesco e tradizioni folcloristiche proprie, viventi ed essendo nativi del territorio federale" <sup>(1)</sup> .
However, migrants and asylum seekers also belong to the ethnic minority category, even though they are not recognised as ethnic minorities by the Austrian legal framework.	Tuttavia, anche i migranti e i richiedenti asilo fanno parte di minoranze etniche, pur non essendo riconosciute dal sistema legale austriaco.
<i>Belgium</i>	<i>Belgio</i>

In Flanders, the Flemish Minorities Decree (Minderhedendecreet) relating to minorities and target groups for integration policies, considers as ‘allochtones’ all persons who are legally residing in Belgium and simultaneously fulfil the following conditions:	Nelle Fiandre, il Decreto per le Minoranze (Minderhedendecreet) in relazione alle minoranze etniche e ai gruppi oggetto di politiche di integrazione considera “alloctono” chiunque risieda legalmente in Belgio e soddisfi le seguenti condizioni:
a) they possess Belgian nationality or not (have at least one parent or grand-parents born outside of Belgium),	a) possedere o non possedere la cittadinanza belga (ma avendo almeno un genitore o nonno nato all'estero);
b) find themselves in a disfavoured position because of their ethnic origin or their weak socio-economic position.	b) trovarsi in una situazione di svantaggio a causa della propria etnia o posizione socio-economica debole.
In Wallonia and Brussels, the ethnic minorities include foreigners or people of foreign origin.	Nelle regioni di Vallonia e Bruxelles-Capitale, per minoranza etnica si intendono anche le persone straniere o di origine straniera.
However, the Walloon region decree on the integration of foreigners or people with an immigrant background (Décret RW sur l'intégration des personnes étrangères ou d'origine étrangère), which provides for support for foreign people or people of foreign origin through regional centres of integration, does not specifically define the characteristics of the target group.	Tuttavia, il decreto della regione della Vallonia sull'integrazione delle persone straniere o di origine straniera (Décret RW sur l'intégration des personnes étrangères ou d'origine étrangère), che garantisce supporto agli stranieri attraverso centri di integrazione regionali, non definisce nello specifico le caratteristiche del gruppo a cui è destinato.
<b><i>The Czech Republic</i></b>	<b><i>Repubblica Ceca</i></b>
Ethnic minorities are defined as ‘a community of citizens of the Czech Republic living in the territory who differ from other citizens by a common ethnicity, language, culture, and tradition, making up a numerically substantial minority of the population, and expressing the will to be regarded as an ethnic minority to	Le minoranze etniche sono definite “comunità di cittadini della Repubblica Ceca che vivono nel territorio, si differenziano per un’etnia, lingua, cultura e tradizione comune, rappresentano una minoranza sostanziale della popolazione ed esprimono la volontà di essere percepiti come minoranza etnica per preservare la propria

<p>preserve and develop their distinctiveness, language, and culture and also for the purpose of expressing and protecting the interests of their historically formed community defined as anyone whom the majority identifies as a member of this socially and ethnically defined group' (2).</p>	<p>diversità, lingua e cultura, e per esprimere e proteggere l'interesse della comunità storicamente formata e definita dalla maggioranza come gruppo etnico e sociale" (2).</p>
<p>This definition is applied in particular to the Roma minority.</p>	<p>Questa definizione viene applicata in particolare alla minoranza Romani.</p>
<p>Czech law distinguishes between ethnic minorities (Czech citizens) and foreigners living in the Czech Republic with a residence permit (3).</p>	<p>La legge ceca distingue tra le minoranze etniche (cittadini cechi) e gli stranieri che vivono in Repubblica Ceca con un permesso di soggiorno (3).</p>
<p><b>Cyprus</b></p>	<p><b>Cipro</b></p>
<p>According to article 2, paragraph 3 of the Cyprus Constitution (1960) a 'religious group' (national minority) 'refers to a group of persons ordinarily resident in Cyprus, professing the same religion and either belonging to the same rite or being subject to the same jurisdiction thereof the number of whom, on the date of the application of this Constitution, exceeds one thousand out of which at least five hundred have become citizens of the Republic on such date.' (4)</p>	<p>Secondo l'articolo 2, paragrafo 3, della Costituzione di Cipro (1960), un "gruppo religioso" (minoranza nazionale) è un "gruppo di persone regolarmente residenti a Cipro, che professano la stessa religione e condividono la stessa confessione religiosa, o che sono soggetti alla stessa giurisdizione, il cui numero, alla data dell'applicazione della Costituzione, superi i mille individui, e di cui almeno cinquecento siano divenuti cittadini ciprioti in tale data" (4).</p>
<p><b>Denmark</b></p>	<p><b>Danimarca</b></p>
<p>The migrants and ethnic minorities are persons born in a foreign country with neither of the parents born in Denmark or of Danish origin.</p>	<p>Si definiscono migranti ed appartenenti a minoranze etniche le persone nate all'estero, di cui nessun genitore sia nato in Danimarca, né abbia origini danesi.</p>
<p>If no information is available about either of the parents and if the person is born in another country, then he/she is considered a migrant.</p>	<p>Nel caso non sia disponibile nessuna informazione riguardante i genitori, ed il soggetto sia nato all'estero, la persona è considerata migrante.</p>

The descendants are persons born in Denmark of non-Danish origin and non-Danish citizens.	I suoi discendenti sono quindi persone nate in Danimarca di origine non danese, e non sono considerati cittadini danesi.
The children born of Danish parents that retain their foreign citizenship are considered descendants.	I figli di danesi che mantengono la loro cittadinanza straniera sono considerati figli di stranieri.
If one of the parents acquires Danish citizenship, the children will not be considered descendants (5)	Se uno dei genitori acquisisce la cittadinanza, anche il figlio diventa cittadino danese (5).
<b><i>Estonia</i></b>	<b><i>Estonia</i></b>
According to the National Minorities Cultural Autonomy Act (1993), national minorities are defined as Estonian citizens who reside in the territory of Estonia; have long-term, sound and permanent ties with Estonia; differ from Estonians by their ethnic belonging, cultural characteristics, religion or language and are led by their wish to collectively maintain their cultural customs, religion or language which are the basis for their common identity.	Secondo la legge sull'Autonomia Culturale delle Minoranze Nazionali (1993), queste sono definite come cittadini estoni che risiedono nel territorio, hanno rapporti saldi e duraturi con l'Estonia, si differenziano dagli estoni per etnia, cultura, religione o lingua e sono guidati dal desiderio collettivo di mantenere i propri usi e costumi, religione o lingua, i quali sono alla base della loro identità comune.
<b><i>Greece</i></b>	<b><i>Grecia</i></b>
The Greek state does not recognise 'ethnic minorities' within its territory.	Lo Stato greco non riconosce "minoranze etniche" all'interno del suo territorio.
Minority groups are formally given the status of 'religious minorities'.	Le minoranze, tuttavia, ricevono formalmente lo status di "minoranze religiose".
<b><i>Hungary</i></b>	<b><i>Ungheria</i></b>
The recognised ethnic minorities are groups of people who have lived in the territory of the Republic of Hungary for at least one century, represent a numerical minority in the country's population, whose members are Hungarian citizens and who are distinguished from the rest	Le minoranze etniche riconosciute sono formate da gruppi di persone che hanno vissuto nel territorio ungherese per almeno un secolo, rappresentando una minoranza numerica della popolazione e i cui membri sono cittadini ungheresi che si distinguono dagli altri per lingua, cultura e tradizioni.

of the population by their languages, cultures, and traditions.	
However, large and growing groups of migrants are excluded from the category of national and the legal definition of ethnic minorities.	Questa definizione, ciononostante, esclude gruppi sempre più consistenti di migranti dalla categoria di minoranze nazionali e dalla definizione legale di minoranze etniche.
Legally recognised ethnic minorities can be divided into minorities having large communities (Croats, Germans, Romanians Serbs, Slovaks, and Slovenes); minorities having only small groups (Bulgarian, German, Greek, Polish, Ruthenian and Ukrainian), and the Roma minority (6).	Le minoranze etniche riconosciute possono essere suddivise in grandi comunità (croate, tedesche, romene, serbe, slovacche e slovene), piccole comunità (bulgare, greche, polacche, rutene ed ucraine) e la minoranza romani <sup>(6)</sup> .
<b><i>Iceland</i></b>	<b><i>Islanda</i></b>
There is no official definition of ethnic minorities.	Non esiste una definizione ufficiale di minoranza etnica.
The term immigrant refers to a foreign national who has been living for a long time in Iceland, but was born overseas or both of his parents were born overseas or have had foreign citizenship some time in the past.	Il termine “immigrato” è usato per riferirsi ad un cittadino straniero che vive da molto tempo in Islanda, ma che sia nato al di fuori dell’isola, o i quali genitori siano nati all’estero, o che in passato abbiano avuto cittadinanza straniera.
<b><i>Italy</i></b>	<b><i>Italia</i></b>
There are no ethnic minorities legally recognised.	Non ci sono minoranze etniche legalmente riconosciute.
However, the state recognises linguistic minorities, protecting them by means of ad hoc legislation.	Tuttavia, lo Stato riconosce le minoranze linguistiche e le protegge attraverso una legislazione ad hoc.
Immigrants from third-countries are referred to as ‘extracomunitario’, which means a citizen from outside the European Union.	Gli immigrati da Paesi terzi, cioè dal di fuori dell’Unione Europea, sono detti “extracomunitari”.
Although used in statistics and policies to refer to citizens of countries other than members of the	Mentre il termine è usato con questa accezione nelle statistiche e nel linguaggio legale, nel dibattito

European Union, in public discourse the term is used for immigrants from poorer countries, without distinguishing skin colour or religion.	pubblico viene utilizzato per indicare migranti provenienti dai Paesi più poveri, senza distinzione di colore o religione.
<b><i>Latvia</i></b>	<b><i>Lettonia</i></b>
Ethnic minorities are defined on a linguistic rather than an ethnic base.	Le minoranze etniche vengono definite su base linguistica anziché etnica.
The ethnic minorities are citizens of Latvia, who as a result of cultural, religious or linguistic differences are considered distinct from the Latvians who for several generations or for extensive periods of time have been traditionally living in Latvia and who consider themselves as belonging to the Latvian state and society, and stateless persons.	Sono composte da cittadini lettoni che si differenziano per fattori culturali, linguistici o religiosi, e che per varie generazioni o per lunghi periodi di tempo hanno vissuto secondo la loro tradizione in Lettonia, e si considerano parte della società e dello Stato. Anche gli apolidi sono considerati una minoranza etnica.
Persons who are not citizens of Latvia or any other state and who are residing on a permanent basis and legal grounds in the Republic of Latvia do not fall under the category of national minorities in the meaning of the convention pursuant to the definition of national minorities given in the respective declaration of the Republic of Latvia.	Tuttavia, gli apolidi residenti permanentemente e regolarmente nella Repubblica di Lettonia non sono considerati parte di una minoranza nazionale, ai sensi della Convenzione sulla Protezione delle Minoranze, secondo la definizione di minoranze nazionali fornita nella rispettiva dichiarazione della Repubblica di Lettonia.
However, those who identify themselves with a national minority that corresponds to this definition may enjoy the rights envisaged by the convention, unless the law provides otherwise (7).	Chiunque si identifichi come parte di una minoranza nazionale rientrante nella definizione può però godere dei diritti previsti dalla convenzione, salvo diversa disposizione di legge (7).
<b><i>Liechtenstein</i></b>	<b><i>Liechtenstein</i></b>
There is no official definition of ethnic minorities.	Non esiste una definizione ufficiale di minoranza etnica.
<b><i>Luxembourg</i></b>	<b><i>Lussemburgo</i></b>



There is no official definition of ethnic minorities.	Non esiste una definizione ufficiale di minoranza etnica.
The ethnic minority concept refers mostly to migrants.	Tale concetto è utilizzato per lo più con riferimento ai migranti.
<b>Malta</b>	<b>Malta</b>
There is no legal definition of ethnic minorities.	Non esiste una definizione ufficiale di minoranza etnica.
However, the commonly agreed definition for everyday purposes states that asylum seekers are persons with a humanitarian or subsidiary protection.	Tuttavia, nella definizione comunemente accettata, per richiedente asilo si intende una persona che gode di protezione umanitaria o sussidiaria.
<b>The Netherlands</b>	<b>Paesi Bassi</b>
The government also distinguishes between Dutch citizens and foreigners, and between Western (mostly from the rich OECD countries) and non-Western immigrants (all other countries).	Il governo distingue sia tra cittadini olandesi e stranieri, che tra migranti occidentali (per lo più provenienti dai Paesi OCSE) e non-occidentali (da tutti gli altri Paesi).
The term ‘ethnic minorities’ denotes the fact that minority groups were once designated as the target group of the minorities policy because of their disadvantaged position.	Il termine “minoranza etnica” denota il fatto che in passato le minoranze fossero viste come obiettivo di politiche mirate a causa della loro posizione svantaggiata.
However, population statistics identify ethnic minorities as ‘non-Western migrants’ (niet-westerse allochtonen).	Ciononostante, le statistiche sulla popolazione classificano le minoranze etniche come “migranti non-occidentali” (niet-westerse allochtonen).
‘Allochtone’ is also applied to migrants’ children, even though they were born in the Netherlands (8)	Il termine “allochtone” è usato anche in riferimento ai figli di immigrati, anche quando questi siano nati nei Paesi Bassi (8).
<b>Norway</b>	<b>Norvegia</b>
In Norway, recognised ethnic minorities are officially defined in line with the general guidelines provided by the Recommendation 1201 (1993) of the Council of Europe.	In Norvegia, le minoranze etniche riconosciute sono definite ufficialmente secondo le linee guida generali fornite dalla Raccomandazione 1201 (1993) del Consiglio d’Europa.

Furthermore, in Norway there is also a definition referring to immigrants according to which immigrants are persons who are born outside Norway or persons with parents born outside Norway.	In oltre, esiste una definizione di immigrato come persona nata fuori dalla Norvegia o con genitori nati fuori dalla Norvegia.
They are divided into first-generation and second-generation immigrants and in Western and non-Western immigrants (eastern Europe, Asia, Africa, South and Middle America and Turkey).	Vengono suddivisi in immigrati di prima e seconda generazione, e in occidentali e non-occidentali (provenienti cioè da Europa orientale, Asia, Africa, America del Sud e Centrale, e Turchia).
Immigrants do not include persons that have one parent born in Norway.	Una persona con un genitore nato in Norvegia non viene ritenuta immigrata.
<b><i>Poland</i></b>	<b><i>Polonia</i></b>
The official definition distinguishes between national minorities and ethnic minorities.	La definizione ufficiale distingue tra minoranze etniche e nazionali:
A national minority consists of Polish citizens who are numerically smaller and differ significantly from the rest of the population in language, culture or tradition.	una minoranza nazionale è un gruppo di cittadini polacchi in numero minore rispetto al resto della popolazione, da cui si differenzia marcatamente per lingua, cultura o tradizioni;
They have been living on the present territory of the Republic of Poland for at least 100 years and identify themselves with a nation organised in its own state.	i suoi componenti devono aver vissuto nel territorio dell'attuale Repubblica di Polonia per almeno 100 anni, e identificarsi con una nazione organizzata in uno Stato sovrano;
The term ethnic minority refers to groups of Polish citizens who are numerically smaller than the rest of the population; that have a significantly different language, culture and tradition; strive to preserve their language, culture or tradition; are aware of their historical and national community and try to preserve it, but do not identify themselves with a nation organised in its own state (9).	il termine minoranza etnica si riferisce comunque ad un gruppo di cittadini polacchi in numero minore rispetto al resto della popolazione, da cui si distingue marcatamente per lingua e cultura, che cerca di preservare la propria lingua, cultura o tradizioni, e che sia consapevole della propria comunità storica e nazionale e che cerchi di preservarla, ma che non si identifichi con nessuna nazione organizzata in uno Stato sovrano <sup>(9)</sup> .

<b>Romania</b>	<b>Romania</b>
Ethnic minorities are mainly defined by self-identification, having different national or cultural traditions from the majority population.	Nella maggioranza dei casi, le minoranze etniche si autoidentificano sulla base di tradizioni nazionali o culturali diverse dalla maggioranza della popolazione.
Ethnic groups may be migrant, indigenous or nomadic communities.	I gruppi etnici possono essere migranti, indigeni o comunità nomadi.
In terms of rights and protection of culture and traditions, there is no distinction between national minorities having a mother country and ethnic minorities not having a mother country to protect their interest through bilateral treaties.	In termini di diritti e protezione culturale e delle tradizioni, non c'è distinzione tra minoranze nazionali e minoranze etniche, le quali non hanno però un Paese d'origine che possa tutelare i loro interessi attraverso accordi bilaterali.
<b>Slovakia</b>	<b>Slovacchia</b>
There is no clear definition of the term 'national minority'.	Non c'è una definizione chiara di "minoranza nazionale"
In practice Recommendation 1201 (from 1993) of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe is accepted.	Nella pratica, è accettata la Raccomandazione 1201 (del 1993) dell'Assemblea Parlamentare del Consiglio d'Europa.
<b>Spain</b>	<b>Spagna</b>
There is no legal definition of ethnic minorities as entities with differentiated characteristics according to ethnicity, religion or identity.	Non esiste una definizione legale di minoranza etnica come entità differenziata per etnia, religione o identità.
The consideration of ethnic minorities by public authorities focuses on the management of migration flows.	L'interesse delle autorità pubbliche verso le minoranze etniche si incentra sulla gestione dei flussi migratori.
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>Svezia</b>
The concept of ethnic minority is not applied officially.	Il concetto di minoranza etnica non viene utilizzato in contesti ufficiali.
In public policy, the ethnic minority concept is mostly applied to define the immigrant population.	Nelle politiche pubbliche, si usa per lo più per definire la popolazione migrante.
<b>UK</b>	<b>Regno Unito</b>

There is no fixed or official definition of ethnic minority.	Non c'è una definizione fissa o ufficiale di minoranza etnica.
Ethnic identification is not based on an objective and rigid classification of ethnic groups. It takes into account aspects such as culture, language, colour, family place of origin.	L'identificazione etnica non si basa su una classificazione rigida e oggettiva, e prende in considerazione aspetti come cultura, lingua, colore della pelle e luogo d'origine della famiglia.
Most importantly it is fluid and defined differently in different contexts.	Soprattutto, è un concetto fluido e definito in modo diverso in base al contesto.
Therefore, it may be defined as 'a community whose heritage offers important characteristics in common between its members and which makes them distinct from other communities'.	Per questo motivo, una minoranza etnica si può definire come "una comunità i cui membri sono legati da un retaggio comune, che li distingue dalle altre comunità".
The collective term ethnic minority is used to refer to all those people who chose a category other than white (defined as white, British and English-speaking) in the census.	Questo termine collettivo è usato in riferimento a tutte le persone che si autoidentificano come non bianche nel censimento nazionale obbligatorio (la categoria appare come "bianco, britannico e di madrelingua inglese").
This definition excludes the white ethnic minorities such as Gypsies and Travellers (10).	La definizione sopracitata esclude tuttavia le minoranze etniche bianche come i romanichal e pavee (conosciuti anche come gypsies e travellers) (10).
<i>Source: EGGSI Network national reports, 2008.</i>	Fonte: report nazionali EGGSI, 2008
<b><i>1.2. Dimension and distribution of disadvantaged ethnic minorities in the European countries</i></b>	<b><i>1.2. Dimensioni e distribuzione delle minoranze etniche svantaggiate in Europa</i></b>
Not all ethnic minorities are disadvantaged and face discrimination.	Non tutte le minoranze etniche sono svantaggiate o subiscono discriminazioni.
Ethnic minorities formally recognised as minority groups (national/linguistic/ religious/ethnic minorities) are protected by the national legal framework, which usually preserves their cultural	Le minoranze etniche legalmente riconosciute come gruppi minoritari (nazionali/linguistici/religiosi/etnici) sono protette dall'ordinamento giuridico nazionale, che in genere

identity with special provisions in relation to political representation and education.	mira a preservare la loro identità culturale con disposizioni speciali in materia di rappresentazione politica ed istruzione.
However, in all Member States one can find disadvantaged communities whose language, religion, culture and origin differs from the majority society, although they are often not recognised as ethnic minorities.	Tuttavia, in tutti gli Stati Membri sono presenti comunità svantaggiate che si pur differenziandosi per lingua, religione, cultura o origine, non sono riconosciute come minoranze etniche.
Their members are often immigrants from developing countries, asylum-seekers, and stateless persons, such as the Roma.	Sono solitamente formate da migranti provenienti da Paesi in via di sviluppo, richiedenti asilo, e apolidi, come alcune persone romanì.
In some countries second and third-generation immigrants also face socioeconomic deprivation and discrimination (48).	In alcuni Paesi, anche gli immigrati di seconda e terza generazione subiscono deprivazioni socioeconomiche e discriminazioni <sup>(48)</sup> .
Table 1 presents the disadvantaged ethnic minority groups by country and the incidence of women within these groups, where available, as identified by the EGGSI national experts in their reports.	Nella Tabella 1 sono presentate le minoranze etniche svantaggiate suddivise per Paese e, quando il dato è disponibile, con l'incidenza percentuale delle donne all'interno del gruppo, in base alle informazioni raccolte dagli esperti EGGSI nei loro report.
Quantification of the ethnic minorities' dimension and ethnic minority women's incidence is based on the limited existing official data and on estimations provided by the existing research on ethnic minorities and by the NGOs active in this field.	La quantificazione delle dimensioni delle minoranze etniche e dell'incidenza delle donne al loro interno è basata su dati ufficiali limitati e su stime fornite dall'attuale ricerca sulle minoranze etniche e dalle ONG attive nel campo.
There are, in fact, no precise data on the dimension of the ethnic minority population in European countries and most of the European Commission studies (49) underline the need to gather data on the number of ethnic minority people in order to detect 'inequalities and raise	Per questo motivo non ci sono dati precisi sulla dimensione della popolazione delle minoranze etniche negli Stati europei. La maggioranza degli studi della Commissione Europea <sup>(49)</sup> evidenzia il bisogno di raccogliere dati sul numero delle persone appartenenti alle minoranze etniche, per

awareness, persuading policy-makers of the need to combat discrimination in their respective societies' (50).			poter "identificare le disparità e sensibilizzare sul tema, convincendo i policy maker del bisogno di combattere le discriminazioni nelle loro rispettive società" (50).		
Data collection is particularly relevant in the case of immigrant women, as it is estimated that some 50 % of migrants worldwide are women (51).			La raccolta di dati è particolarmente importante nel caso delle donne migranti, in quanto è stimato che costituiscano il 50% dei migranti a livello globale.		
<b>Table 1: Disadvantaged ethnic minority groups, their incidence in the total population and the percentage of women belonging to the disadvantaged ethnic minority groups in some European countries</b>			<b>Tabella 1: le minoranze etniche svantaggiate, la loro incidenza percentuale sul totale della popolazione, l'incidenza percentuale delle donne appartenenti alle minoranze svantaggiate in alcuni Stati europei.</b>		
<b>Country</b>	<b>Disadvantaged ethnic minority groups (other than Roma)</b>	<b>Incidence of disadvantaged minorities in the total population and the percentage of women belonging to these groups</b>	<b>Paese</b>	<b>Minoranze etniche svantaggiate (eccetto i Romani)</b>	<b>Incidenza delle minoranze etniche svantaggiate sulla popolazione totale e percentuale di donne che vi appartengono</b>
Austria	Female migrants coming from Turkey and former Yugoslavia	Between 2001 and 2007 the share of women has increased from 47 % to 49 % of total immigrants.	Austria	Donne migranti provenienti da Turchia ed ex-Jugoslavia.	Tra il 2001 ed il 2007 la percentuale di donne sul totale dei migranti era aumentata dal 47% al 49%.
		576 200 women in			Queste erano 576.200, cioè il

		Austria have a migrant background, i.e. 12.5 % of all the women living in Austria, excluding women from officially recognised minority groups and second-generation immigrant women who had Austrian nationality by birth (52).			12,5% del totale delle donne residenti nel Paese, escludendo quelle appartenenti a minoranze riconosciute e le straniere di seconda generazione nate in Austria con cittadinanza acquisita alla nascita (52).
Belgium	Immigrants of Moroccan and Turkish origin;	Women represent a growing part of migrants, 52.4 % in 2004 and 51 % in 2000.	Belgio	Migranti di origine turca e marocchina;	Le donne rappresentano una parte sempre maggiore della popolazione migrante, con il 52,4% nel 2004 contro il 51% nel 2000.
	immigrants and descendents from sub-Saharan might	Women represent respectively 48.8 % of		anche i migranti sub-sahariani ed i loro discendenti	Il 48,8% dei migranti marocchini e il 50% di quelli turchi sono donne (53).

	also face a difficult situation, but they are not very numerous and the data are insufficient for accurate analysis	immigrant Moroccans and 50 % of Turkish immigrants (53).		possono trovarsi in situazioni di difficoltà, ma non sono molto numerosi ed i dati a riguardo non sono sufficienti per un'analisi accurata.	
Bulgaria	Roma and Turkish traditional minorities	Turks: 746 664 of which 374 805 are women (50.1 %) (54).	Bulgari a	Romanì e minoranze turche tradizionali.	Turchi: 746.664, di cui 374.805 donne (50.1 %) (54).
Cyprus	Immigrants from Moldavia, Ukraine, Bulgaria and Asian countries such as Sri Lanka, Philippines and Vietnam	In December 2006, there were 15 545 immigrants, of which 63 % were women (55).	Cipro	Migranti da Moldavia, Ucraina, Bulgaria e Paesi asiatici come Sri Lanka, Filippine e Vietnam.	A dicembre del 2006, nel paese erano presenti 15.545 migranti, di cui il 63 % erano donne (55).
Czech Republic	Immigrants from the former USSR (Ukraine, Russia, etc) and immigrants from Vietnam.	Ukrainians: 126 526, 40 % of whom are women;	Repubblica Ceca	Migranti dalle ex Repubbliche Sovietiche (Ucraina, Russia, ecc.) e dal Vietnam.	Ucraini: 126.526, di cui il 40% sono donne;



		Vietnamese: 50 955, 41 % of whom are women;			Vietnamiti: 50.955, di cui il 41% sono donne;
		Russians: 23 303, 53 % of whom are women (56).			Russi: 23.303, di cui il 53% sono donne (56).
Denmark	Immigrants from Somalia, Iraq and Afghanistan	On 1 January 2007, there were 360 902 immigrants and 116 798 descendants, corresponding to 8.8 % of the total population. Around 215 902 are from third-countries (57).	Danim a	Migranti da Somalia, Iraq e Afghanistan.	Al primo gennaio 2007, 360.902 migranti e 116.798 discendenti di migranti rappresentavano l'8,8% della popolazione totale. Circa 215.902 di questi provenivano da Paesi terzi (57).
		No data provided on ethnic minority women.			Non è disponibile alcun dato in relazione alle donne delle minoranze etniche nel paese.
Finland	Migrants from emerging and developing countries,	In 2006 there were 121 739 foreign citizens in Finland; 25	Finland ia	Migranti da Paesi emergenti e in via di sviluppo, in	Nel 2006 i cittadini stranieri in Finlandia erano 121.739; di questi, 25.326 erano di origine russa.

	especially Russia	326 are of Russian origin.		particolare dalla Russia.	
		Women represent approximately half of the migrant population (58).			Le donne rappresentano approssimativamente la metà della popolazione migrante (58).
France	Immigrants from Asian, sub-Saharan African and recently eastern European countries.	In 2005, nearly two-thirds of the immigrants came from Africa, and in particular from Algeria and Morocco (59).	Francia	Migranti da Paesi asiatici, Africa sub-sahariana e recentemente anche dall'Europa orientale.	Nel 2005, quasi due terzi degli immigrati proveniva da Paesi africani, in particolare da Algeria e Marocco (59).
Germany	Immigrants from Turkey and former Yugoslavia.	In 2007, there were 6 744 879 foreigners (persons with no German nationality). The share of female foreigners increased from 31 % (in 1961) to 48.7 % (in 2007).	Germania	Migranti da Turchia ed ex-Jugoslavia.	Nel 2007, le persone straniere (senza cittadinanza tedesca) erano 6.744.879. La percentuale di donne straniere era aumentata dal 31% (nel 1961) al 48,7% (nel 2007).
		In 2007, there were 1 713 551			In quell'anno, gli stranieri provenienti

		foreigners from Turkey of which women represent 47 % and 714 075 foreigners from former Yugoslavia of which 49 % are women (60).			dalla Turchia erano 1.713.551, di cui il 47% erano donne, e quelli provenienti dall'ex-Jugoslavia erano 714.075, di cui le donne costituivano il 49% (60).
Greece	Greek citizens with a different ethnic background from the majority population and migrant women	Since the eighties there was a continuous increase in immigration: 171 424 foreign nationals in 1982; 797 093 in 2001 (61).	Grecia	Cittadini greci di etnia diversa e donne migranti.	Dagli anni Ottanta, il Paese ha visto una continua crescita dei flussi migratori in entrata: nel 1982, i cittadini stranieri erano 171.424; mentre nel 2001 il numero era salito a 797.093 (61).
		No data available on ethnic minority women.			Non è disponibile alcun dato in relazione alle donne delle minoranze etniche
Iceland	Non EU/ EEA citizens	Migrant population increased from 1.7 % in 1994 to 6.8 % of total	Islanda	Cittadini non-UE/SEE.	La popolazione migrante è aumentata dall'1,7% della popolazione totale nel 1994 al 6,8% nel 2008.

		population in 2008.			
		In 2006, the share of ethnic minority women was 4.7 % of the total population and the equivalent ratio for men was 7.3 % (62)			Nel 2006, le donne delle minoranze etniche rappresentavano il 4,7% della popolazione totale, contro il 7,3% degli uomini <sup>(62)</sup> .
Italy	Immigrants from Romania, Morocco, Tunisia and Egypt, Senegal and Ghana, China, Philippines and India, Ecuador and Peru and former USSR	Albanians: 375 947 persons of which 166 738 are women;	Italia	Migranti da Romania, Marocco, Tunisia ed Egitto, Senegal e Ghana, Cina, Filippine e India, Ecuador e Perù ed ex Repubbliche sovietiche.	Albanesi: 375.947 persone, di cui 166.738 donne;
		Romanians: 342 200 persons of which 180 046 are women;			romeni: 342.200, di cui 180.046 donne;
		Morocco: 340 228 persons of which 137 376 are women;			marocchini: 340.228 di cui 137.376 donne;

		Ecuadorians: 261 659 persons of which 167 755 are women;			ecuadoriani: 261.659 di cui 167.755 donne.
		Ukrainians, Polish, Ecuadorian and Peruvian immigrants are mostly women.			I migranti ucraini, polacchi, ecuadoriani e peruviani sono per lo più donne.
		In 2007, ethnic minority women incidence is 80.8 % for Ukrainians, 71.7 % for Polish, 60.8 % for Ecuadorian, 61.1 % for Peruvian, whereas for Africans and Asiatic minorities men represent the majority of total immigrants (63)			Nel 2007, le donne rappresentavano l'80,8% della minoranza ucraina, il 71,7% di quella polacca, il 60,8% di quella ecuadoriana ed il 61,1 % di quella peruviana. Le minoranze africane e asiatiche erano invece costituite per lo più da uomini <sup>(63)</sup> .
Liechtenstein	Mostly immigrants	Turkish: 7.5 % of population;	Liechte nstein	Per lo più migranti da	Turchi: 7,5% della popolazione; serbi:

	from Turkey and former Yugoslavia	Serbians: 4.7 %; 50.6 % of immigrants from third-countries are women (64).		Turchia ed ex-Jugoslavia.	4,7%. Le donne costituiscono il 50,6% degli immigrati da Paesi terzi.
Luxembourg	Mostly immigrants from former Yugoslavia and Cape Verde	Former Yugoslavs: 2.70 % of the total population; North Africans: 0.30 %; sub-Saharan Africans: 0.7 %; Asians: 0.70 %; Russians: 0.32 % and Latin Americans: 0.24 % (65).	Lussemburgo	Per lo più migranti da ex-Jugoslavia e Capo Verde	Dall'ex-Jugoslavia: 2,7% della popolazione totale; dal Nordafrica: 0,30%; dall'Africa subsahariana: 0,70%; dalla Russia: 0,32%; dall'America latina: 0,24% (65).
		No data available on ethnic minority women.			Non è disponibile alcun dato in relazione alle donne delle minoranze etniche.
Malta	Refugees from Eritrea and Somalia	There were 2 404 refugees residing in Malta in 2006.	Malta	Rifugiati da Eritrea e Somalia.	Nel 2006, i rifugiati residenti a Malta erano 2.404.

		The highest percentage come from Somalia (30 %) followed by persons from Eritrea (22 %) and Sudan (14 %).			La percentuale più alta proveniva dalla Somalia (30%), seguita dall'Eritrea (22%) e dal Sudan (14%).
		The organisation for the integration and welfare of asylum seekers estimates that 9 % of the asylum-seekers are women (66)			L'organizzazione per l'integrazione ed il benessere dei richiedenti asilo stima che il 9% dei richiedenti asilo siano donne <sup>(66)</sup> .
Netherlands	Immigrants from developing countries, and in particular Turkish and Moroccan women	Non-Western migrants represent 10.6 % of the total population.	Paesi Bassi	Immigrati da Paesi in via di sviluppo, in particolare donne turche e marocchine.	I migranti non-occidentali rappresentano il 10,6% della popolazione totale.
		The ethnic minority population is made up of: Turks (2.3 %),			Le minoranze etniche sono costituite da turchi (2,3%), marocchini (2,0%), surinamesi (2,0%),

		Moroccans (2.0 %), Surinamese (2.0 %), Antilleans (0.8 %), Iraqis (0.3 %), Afghans (0.2 %), Iranians (0.2 %) and Somalis (0.1 %).			dalle isole Antille (0,8%), iracheni (0,3%), afgani (0,2%) e somali (0,1%).
		Two thirds of the ethnic minority women are of Turkish, Moroccan, Surinamese and Antillean origin (67).			Due terzi delle donne appartenenti alle minoranze etniche provengono da Turchia, Marocco, Suriname e Antille (67).
Norway	Non-Western immigrant women	The ethnic minority population is made up of: Pakistani: 28 278; Iraqi: 21 418; Somali: 19 656; Vietnamese: 18 783; Bosnian: 15 667; Iranian:	Norvegia	Donne da Paesi non-occidentali	Le minoranze etniche contano le seguenti persone: 28.278 pachistani; 21.418 iracheni; 19.656 somali; 18.783 vietnamiti; 15.667 bosniaci; 14.662 iraniani e 14.546 turchi.



		14 662 and Turkish: 14 546.			
		The largest groups of second generation immigrants are: Pakistanis: 12 526; Vietnamese: 6 374; Turks: 4 971; Somalis: 4 958 and people from Sri Lanka: 4 642.			Questi sono maggiori gruppi di stranieri di seconda generazione: pachistani (12.526), vietnamiti (6.374), turchi (4.971), somali (4.958) e dello Sri Lanka (4.642).
		In 2007, there were 117 000 refugees from Bosnia, Iran, Vietnam, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, Chile and Russia.			Nel 2007, erano presenti 117.000 rifugiati da Bosnia, Iran, Vietnam, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, Cile e Russia.
		In 2006, there were 5 300 asylum seekers, mostly from Iraq, Somalia and Russia.			Nel 2006, I richiedenti asilo erano 5.300, per lo più da Iraq, Somalia e Russia.

		The proportion of women is greater among immigrants from Thailand (84 %), the Philippines (77 %) and Russia (66 %) (68).			Le percentuali più alte di donne si trovavano tra le minoranze thailandesi (84%), filippine (77%) e russe (66%) (68).
Portugal	Immigrants from emerging and developing countries	Immigrants make up 9 % of the active population and 4.5 % of the total population.	Portoga llo	Immigrati da Paesi emergenti e in via di sviluppo.	Gli immigrati costituiscono il 9% della popolazione attiva e il 4,5% della popolazione totale.
		There are more women immigrants among Ukrainians, Russians, Brazilians and immigrants from S. Tome and Principe (69).			Le migranti donne si trovano maggiormente tra le minoranze ucraine, russe, brasiliane e quelle provenienti da São Tomé e Príncipe (69).
Slovenia	Immigrants from former Yugoslavia and Albania	These groups make up slightly less than 10 % (108 973) of the	Sloveni a	Migranti da ex-Jugoslavia e Albania.	Questi gruppi costituiscono poco meno del 10% (108.973 individui) della popolazione totale.

		total population.			
		The incidence of women on the total population of these groups is 48 356 (70)			Le donne sono 48.356 <sup>(70)</sup> .
Spain	Immigrants from eastern Europe and developing countries	The total number of persons born in Asian, African, Latin American countries and eastern Europe amounts to 4 108 007, of which 46 % are women.	Spagna	Immigrati da Europa orientale e Paesi in via di sviluppo.	Le persone nate in Asia, Africa, America Latina ed Europa orientale sono 108.007, di cui il 46% sono donne.
		Immigration flows from eastern Europe are characterised by a high rate of feminisation, whereas men are much more numerous in the African and			I flussi migratori dall'Europa Orientale sono caratterizzati da un alto tasso di femminilizzazione; gli uomini, invece, sono molto più numerosi nelle comunità africane e asiatiche <sup>(71)</sup> .

		Asian communities (71).			
Sweden	Somali immigrants and especially women belonging to this minority group	The number of Somalis increased from 16 persons in 1970 to 27 346 in 2006, of which 32 % are women (72).	Svezia	Migranti somali, specialmente donne.	Il numero di persone somale è aumentato da 16 nel 1970 a 27.346 nel 2006. Di questi, il 32% sono donne <sup>(72)</sup> .
UK	All groups of black and other ethnic minority women are experiencing disadvantages.	The largest minority groups are: Indians (1.8 % of the population) followed by Pakistanis (1.3 %), those of mixed ethnic backgrounds (1.2 %), Black Caribbean (1.0 %), Black Africans (0.8 %) and Bangladeshis (0.5 %).	Regno Unito	Tutte le donne delle comunità nere e delle altre minoranze etniche vivono in condizioni di svantaggio.	La minoranza più grande è quella indiana (1,8% della popolazione), seguita da quella pachistana (1,3%), da etnie miste (1,2 %), da quella afro-caraibica (1,0%), dall'etnia afroamericana (0,8%) e da quella bengalese (0,5%).
	However, the most disadvantaged categories are	Women make up just over half the minority ethnic		Tuttavia, le categorie più svantaggiate sono le donne	Le donne costituiscono poco più della metà della popolazione delle

	women belonging to Pakistani and Bangladeshi ethnic minority groups.	population in the UK.		pachistane e bengalesi.	minoranze etniche nel Regno Unito.
		This trend stands for all ethnic groups and age groups except Asians and the under-16s, where boys are more numerous than girls (73).			Ciò vale per tutti i gruppi etnici e fasce d'età, ad eccezione di asiatici e minori di 16 anni <sup>(73)</sup> .
Source: EGGSI Network's national reports, 2008.			Fonte: report nazionali EGGSI, 2008		
As shown in table 1, even if the disadvantaged ethnic minorities are mostly immigrants or descendants of immigrants from third-countries, there are substantial differences in their distribution across countries.			I dati riassunti nella tabella 1 mostrano che, nonostante le minoranze etniche svantaggiate abbiano siano quasi sempre di origine immigrata, si possono riscontrare differenze sostanziali nella loro distribuzione tra i vari Paesi.		
These differences are mainly caused by the nation states building processes, especially in the eastern European Member States, and by the country-specific migration pattern, especially in the EU-15 and EEA countries.			Queste differenze sono causate principalmente dai processi di costruzione nazionale degli Stati, specie per gli Stati dell'est Europa membri dell'Unione, e dai flussi migratori caratteristici di ogni Paese, in particolare negli Stati UE-15 e del SEE.		
The eastern European Member States suffered numerous dominations that could explain the high numbers of recognised ethnic minorities: 20 in Romania, 12 in Poland, etc.			Gli Stati membri dell'Europa orientale hanno subito numerose dominazioni nel corso della storia, che potrebbero spiegare il gran numero di minoranze riconosciute: 20 in Romania, 12 in Polonia ecc.		

<p>For instance, in the Baltic countries the percentage of the Russian population is extremely high due to forced migration during the period of USSR domination: 29 % of the total population in Latvia and 26 % in Estonia (74).</p>	<p>Ad esempio, a causa dell'immigrazione forzata durante la dominazione sovietica, la percentuale di popolazione russa è estremamente alta nei Paesi baltici: essi rappresentano il 29% della popolazione lettone ed il 26% di quella estone <sup>(74)</sup>.</p>
<p>The EGGSI Network national reports point out that in the eastern European Member States formally recognised ethnic minorities seem not to suffer any socioeconomic disadvantages except for the Roma.</p>	<p>I rapporti nazionali della rete EGGSI evidenziano come le minoranze etniche riconosciute formalmente negli Stati membri dell'Europa orientale non sembrano soffrire di alcun svantaggio socioeconomico, ad eccezione della popolazione romanì.</p>
<p>However, there is an increasing migrational trend that could in the future create differences between the formally recognised ethnic majority and the unrecognised ones, as is already the case of the Czech Republic.</p>	<p>Ciò nonostante, un trend migratorio attualmente in crescita potrebbe portare a differenze tra la maggioranza etnica riconosciuta e quelle non riconosciute in futuro. Questo è già il caso, ad esempio, della Repubblica Ceca.</p>
<p>Conversely, in the EU-15 and EEA countries, plus Malta, Cyprus and Slovenia, the disadvantaged ethnic minority groups include mainly citizens of a different ethnic origin, persons with an immigrant background (either recent immigrants from third-countries or second/third generations), refugees and asylumseekers that come either from the ex-colonies (such as in the case of the UK and France) or from Asian, Far Eastern, eastern European or African countries.</p>	<p>Al contrario, negli Stati UE-15, SEE e nel Regno Unito, i gruppi svantaggiati sono per lo più formati da cittadini di diversa etnia, persone di origine straniera (di immigrazione recente da Paesi terzi o di seconda/terza generazione), rifugiati e richiedenti asilo provenienti dalle ex colonie (come nei casi di Regno Unito e Francia) o da Paesi asiatici, dell'Europa orientale o africani.</p>
<p>For instance, in some of these countries such as Belgium, France, and the Netherlands, ethnic minorities originate mainly from Turkey and Morocco and, depending on their historical ties,</p>	<p>Ad esempio, in alcuni Stati come Belgio, Francia e Paesi Bassi, le minoranze etniche hanno origini per lo più turche e marocchine e, a seconda dei legami storici, da altri Paesi a prevalenza mussulmana,</p>

from other Muslim countries, such as from Maghreb and Algeria in the case of France.	come quelli del Maghreb e l'Algeria nel caso della Francia.
Historical links are also relevant in the case of immigration to the UK, where Pakistanis and Bangladeshis are a considerable ethnic group, or in the Netherlands, with immigrants from Surinam and the Antillean communities.	I legami storici sono rilevanti anche nel caso del Regno Unito, dove pachistani e bengalesi formano gruppi etnici consistenti, o nei Paesi Bassi, con comunità provenienti dal Suriname e dalle Antille.
In Italy, Spain and Greece they are mainly represented by immigrants from the eastern European countries, such as Romania, Albania, Moldavia, and Ukraine and from northern African countries.	In Italia, Spagna e Grecia sono presenti per lo più comunità provenienti dall'Europa orientale, come da Romania, Albania, Moldavia e Ucraina, e dagli Stati del Nordafrica.
In Spain, disadvantaged ethnic minorities also come from Asia (such as Philippines).	In Spagna sono presenti anche minoranze etniche svantaggiate provenienti dall'Asia (ad esempio dalle Filippine).
Immigrants from Asia (such as Vietnam, the Philippines, Sri Lanka) and eastern European countries (such as Moldavia, Ukraine, Russia, Bulgaria, Romania) form a sizeable group also in Cyprus.	Anche a Cipro sono presenti gruppi consistenti di immigrati provenienti dall'Asia (come da Vietnam, Filippine e Sri Lanka) e dall'Europa orientale (come da Moldavia, Ucraina, Russia, Bulgaria e Romania).
In Greece, the Muslim religious minority of Turkish and Pomak origin, Roma and immigrants from non-EU countries (such as Albania) are the most disadvantaged ethnic minority groups, while in Portugal they come mainly from Portuguese-speaking African countries.	In Grecia, le minoranze religiose mussulmane di origine turca, pomacca, romani e da Paesi non-UE (come l'Albania) sono le più svantaggiate, mentre in Portogallo lo sono soprattutto quelle provenienti dagli Stati lusofoni dell'Africa.
In Malta, on the other hand, the disadvantaged ethnic population is mainly made up of refugees from the African countries Eritrea, Somalia and Sudan.	A Malta, invece, la parte della popolazione più svantaggiata sono i rifugiati da Eritrea, Somalia e Sudan.
In the Scandinavian countries such as Sweden, Denmark and Norway, they come mainly from	Nei Paesi scandinavi, le comunità svantaggiate provengono prevalentemente dal Sudest asiatico

<p>south-Eastern Asia (Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq), Turkey and Somalia, but also, in the case of refugees, from the former Yugoslavia.</p>	<p>(Afghanistan, Pakistan e Iraq), Turchia, Somalia, ma anche dall'ex-Jugoslavia nel caso dei rifugiati.</p>
<p>Immigrants from the former Yugoslavia area are also present in other EU-15 and EEA countries (such as Austria, Germany, Liechtenstein, and Luxembourg) and in Slovenia, where Albanians are also a disadvantaged ethnic minority group.</p>	<p>I migranti dall'ex-Jugoslavia sono presenti anche in altri Paesi UE-15 e SEE, come in Austria, Germania, Liechtenstein, Lussemburgo e Slovenia. In quest'ultimo Stato, anche gli albanesi rappresentano una minoranza etnica svantaggiata.</p>
<p>In Germany the disadvantaged ethnic minorities are made up of Turkish and eastern European immigrants as well.</p>	<p>Anche in Germania le minoranze etniche svantaggiate sono costituite da migranti turchi ed est europei.</p>
<p>Even within all these groups not all the disadvantaged ethnic minorities face the same level of socio-economic disadvantages.</p>	<p>Si possono riscontrare gradi diversi di svantaggio socio-economico persino all'interno dei gruppi stessi.</p>
<p>For instance, a distinction is to be made between long-settled ethnic minorities (second- or third-generation immigrants) and recent immigrants.</p>	<p>Si deve ad esempio distinguere tra minoranze stabili (migranti di seconda o terza generazione) e di immigrazione recente.</p>
<p>In fact, it seems that second- and third-generation immigrants usually have a higher living standard than recent immigrants, but they may still face racial discrimination.</p>	<p>Sembra infatti che i migranti di seconda e terza generazione godano di un tenore di vita migliore rispetto a quello degli immigrati recenti, nonostante possano comunque essere soggetti ad episodi di discriminazione razziale.</p>
<p>In addition, differences also exist among ethnic minorities due to different cultural models and educational levels.</p>	<p>Ci possono essere in oltre differenze tra le varie minoranze etniche a causa di modelli culturali e livelli d'istruzione diversi.</p>
<p>For instance, besides the Roma minority women, Muslim women seem to be more disadvantaged than those belonging to other disadvantaged ethnic minority groups, due largely to the women's traditional role within their own community</p>	<p>Ad esempio, escludendo le donne romanì, quelle mussulmane sembrano essere più svantaggiate rispetto alle donne di altri gruppi etnici, principalmente a causa del ruolo femminile tradizionale nelle loro comunità.</p>



According to the EGGSI network reports, illegal immigrants are also facing particular socio-economic exclusion that weigh more heavily on women.	Secondo il rapporto della rete EGGSI, gli immigrati irregolari subiscono una particolare forma di esclusione socio-economica che pesa soprattutto sulle donne.
This aspect is particularly relevant considering that, with the exception of the Netherlands, the number of immigrants in Europe has been growing and in some countries there is a growing feminisation of immigration flows due to a recent increase in family reunification, a greater independent immigration of breadwinner women, especially from eastern Europe and Latin America, and due also to the fact that women have better chances of being naturalised.	Questo aspetto è particolarmente rilevante se si considera che, ad eccezione dei Paesi Bassi, il numero di migranti in Europa sta continuando ad aumentare in tutti gli Stati, ed in alcuni di questi i flussi migratori stanno subendo una crescente femminilizzazione. Le ragioni del fenomeno sono da imputarsi a un aumento nei ricongiungimenti familiari, una crescita nell'immigrazione indipendente di donne lavoratrici da Europa orientale e America latina, ed infine alla maggiore possibilità di naturalizzazione per le donne.
For instance, in Austria ‘the share of women in the total number of naturalisations has been consistently higher throughout the last decade.’;	A prova di ciò, in Austria “la percentuale di donne sulle naturalizzazioni totali è stata in costante crescita nell’ultimo decennio”;
in Portugal ‘data from 2004 show that there are more women than men with a residence permit’;	in Portogallo “i dati del 2004 mostrano che più donne che uomini sono in possesso di un permesso di soggiorno”;
in Cyprus data provided by the 2006 Demographic report in Cyprus proves a feminisation of migration flows: 15 545 immigrants of which 63 % are women (75).	a Cipro, i dati contenuti nel rapporto demografico del 2006 confermavano una femminilizzazione dei flussi migratori, con il 63% di donne su 15.545 migranti <sup>(75)</sup> .
<b>2. Gender and ethnicity: Social disadvantage and exclusion</b>	<b>2. Genere ed etnia: lo svantaggio e l’esclusione sociale</b>
The following analysis focuses on the most disadvantaged ethnic minorities (in the broad sense) within each country, while the Roma are discussed separately in the second part of this report.	L’attenzione della seguente analisi sarà dedicata alle minoranze etniche (nel senso generale del termine) più svantaggiate all’interno di ogni Paese. Non sarà presa però in considerazione l’etnia

	romani, poiché verrà trattata in dettaglio nella seconda parte del report.
<b>2.1. A comparative profile of the socioeconomic condition of ethnic minorities and the main risks of social exclusion related to ethnicity. A gender perspective</b>	<b>2.1. Profilo comparativo delle condizioni socio-economiche delle minoranze etniche e principali rischi di esclusione sociale in relazione all'etnia. Una prospettiva di genere.</b>
Building an inclusive society where all the members can realise their potential and are able to participate fully in the economy, society and culture is one of the main objectives at the EU level (76).	Uno dei principali obiettivi dell'UE è la costruzione di una società in cui ogni membro ha la possibilità di realizzare il proprio potenziale, e di partecipare pienamente all'economia e alla cultura della società stessa (76).
Ethnic minority women are, however, usually disadvantaged not only in comparison with the majority women, but also in comparison with the ethnic minority men.	Ciò nonostante, le donne delle minoranze etniche sono spesso svantaggiate non solo in relazione alle donne della maggioranza etnica, ma anche agli uomini delle minoranze.
Besides stigmatisation and discrimination, the factors that contribute to increasing the risk of social exclusion for ethnic minorities and ethnic minority women are:	Oltre alla stigmatizzazione e alla discriminazione, questi sono gli altri fattori che contribuiscono al rischio di esclusione sociale per queste donne e per le loro minoranze:
the legal framework, which, especially for immigrants and asylumseekers, rests precariously on temporary rights to stay and work and secures them fewer rights than those of the nationals;	il sistema legale che, specialmente per migranti e richiedenti asilo, si basa precariamente su diritti temporanei di soggiorno e lavoro, e che garantisce loro meno diritti rispetto ai cittadini;
poor language skills;	la padronanza linguistica inadeguata;
the lack of access to education or the lack of recognition of the qualifications obtained in the country of origin;	la mancanza di accesso all'istruzione o di riconoscimento delle qualifiche ottenute in patria;
the high unemployment rates or, when employed, the low job quality and wages;	l'alto tasso di disoccupazione o, in caso di impiego, il salario e la qualità del lavoro scarsi;
and poor health and housing conditions (77).	le condizioni sanitarie e abitative scarse (77).

<p>This is even more the case for lone ethnic minority mothers as they have to take on the responsibility of bringing up their child and being the only breadwinner.</p>	<p>È ancor di più il caso delle madri sole, che devono crescere i propri figli mantenendosi in maniera indipendente.</p>
<p>As pointed out in the case of Spain, in some communities one-parent families are usually more frequent than in the native population, and the proportion of female breadwinner household heads is larger than for men (78).</p>	<p>Come evidenziato nel caso spagnolo, in alcune comunità le famiglie monoparentali sono più frequenti che tra la popolazione nativa, e la percentuale di donne fonti del reddito principale in famiglia è maggiore di quella della controparte maschile (78).</p>
<p>In ethnic communities where traditional forms of gender roles prevail, the cultural and religious traditions and family responsibilities may increase women's social exclusion.</p>	<p>Nelle comunità etniche in cui prevalgono i ruoli di genere tradizionali, le tradizioni culturali e religiose unite alle responsabilità familiari possono aumentare l'esclusione sociale delle donne.</p>
<p><b>2.1.1. Educational level and access to the education system</b></p>	<p><b>2.1.1. I livelli d'istruzione e l'accesso al sistema scolastico</b></p>
<p>The European monitoring centre on racism and xenophobia (EUMC) underlines that, although from a legal point of view, most European Member States ensure open access to education, in reality the vulnerable categories (immigrants, and especially undocumented immigrants, asylum-seekers, stateless communities) face difficulties in accessing education, and in particular quality education.</p>	<p>L'Osservatorio Europeo dei fenomeni di Razzismo e Xenofobia sottolinea che, anche se dal punto di vista legale la maggioranza degli Stati Membri assicura libero accesso all'istruzione, nella realtà dei fatti le categorie vulnerabili (migranti, specialmente se irregolari, richiedenti asilo, comunità apolidi) incontrano difficoltà ad accedervi, soprattutto per quanto riguarda l'istruzione di qualità.</p>
<p>One of the main problems concerns segregation, as migrant students are often segregated in the lowest educational tracks or in special needs schools (79).</p>	<p>Uno dei problemi principali è la segregazione, in quanto gli studenti migranti vengono spesso segregati nei percorsi educativi più scarsi o in scuole per studenti con BES (Bisogni Educativi Speciali) (79).</p>
<p>According to the EGGSI Network national reports, in various European countries the</p>	<p>Secondo i report nazionali della rete EGGSI, in molti Stati europei il livello di istruzione delle</p>

educational level of ethnic minorities is still below that of the nationals.	minoranze etniche rimane più basso della media nazionale.
The proportion of immigrants with no school qualifications or only primary education remains higher than that of the nationals, and immigrants are mostly underrepresented among people with higher education.	Il numero dei migranti senza titoli di studio o con solo l'istruzione primaria rimane in proporzione maggiore rispetto a quello degli autoctoni, e sono sottorappresentati tra le persone con un'istruzione secondaria.
Students with an immigrant background tend to lag behind and drop out from education earlier than their native counterparts, mainly because of their disadvantaged socioeconomic status and their lower host-country language command.	Gli studenti di origine straniera tendono a rimanere indietro e ad abbandonare gli studi più prematuramente rispetto agli autoctoni, principalmente a causa dello status socio-economico svantaggiato e dell'insufficiente padronanza della lingua locale.
Even if some countries guarantee recognised minority groups the opportunity to have classes in their own language, as is the case in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Slovakia, the quality of education is often below the mainstream level.	Anche se alcuni Stati garantiscono alle minoranze etniche riconosciute l'opportunità di ricevere lezioni impartite nella loro lingua madre, come nei casi di Estonia, Lettonia, Lituania e Slovacchia, la qualità dell'istruzione è spesso sotto il livello medio.
Also access to <i>adult education</i> is usually limited for ethnic minorities, and for women is made more difficult by their housework and childcare commitments and by their employment duties, the situation being even worse for lone mothers.	Di solito, anche l'accesso <i>all'istruzione per gli adulti</i> è limitato per le minoranze etniche. Per le donne risulta ancor di più difficile, a causa degli impegni domestici e nelle cure familiari, e la situazione peggiora ulteriormente nel caso delle madri sole.
The greater isolation experienced by the ethnic minority women compared with the men and their usually lower language proficiency make it difficult to obtain information on schooling and training opportunities, and reduces the possibility of their participation in these courses.	A causa del maggior isolamento delle donne rispetto agli uomini e del loro livello linguistico solitamente più basso, risulta difficile per loro ottenere informazioni su istruzione e opportunità formative, e ciò riduce le loro possibilità di partecipazione a questi corsi.

<p>There are, however, large differences between ethnic minority groups and among different generations.</p>	<p>Ci sono, tuttavia, grosse differenze tra i vari gruppi etnici e tra generazioni diverse.</p>
<p>Ethnic minorities and immigrant women from the first generation tend to have lower levels of education than ethnic minority men, especially among immigrants from countries such as Turkey, Pakistan, Iraq, Vietnam and Africa.</p>	<p>Le donne immigrate di prima generazione o di origine etnica tendono ad avere un livello di istruzione più basso rispetto agli uomini della stessa origine, specialmente tra le etnie turche, pachistane, irachene, vietnamite e africane.</p>
<p>On the contrary, migrant women from certain eastern European and Asian countries often have a higher level of education than the majority population, even if, as for the men, recognition of their qualifications is difficult and requires long-lasting bureaucratic processes.</p>	<p>Il contrario vale però per le donne originarie dell'Europa orientale e dell'Asia, che spesso posseggono un livello di istruzione più alto rispetto alla popolazione locale. Tuttavia, così come per gli uomini, il riconoscimento delle loro qualifiche è difficile e richiede lunghi processi burocratici.</p>
<p>For example, in Hungary (except for the Roma) and in Poland, the educational level of women from the Czech Republic and Lithuania is in fact often better than that of the majority population, and in the case of Estonia, better than that of the national men (80).</p>	<p>Ad esempio, in Ungheria (ad eccezione delle donne romani) e in Polonia, il livello di istruzione delle donne provenienti dalla Repubblica Ceca e dalla Lituania è spesso più alto del resto della popolazione. Nel caso dell'Estonia, è anche più alto di quello degli uomini della maggioranza etnica <sup>(80)</sup>.</p>
<p>As in the majority population, ethnic minority girls of the second generation tend to have higher educational attainments than their parents and young men of the same community, although the data confirm that there is a significant gender divide regarding the choice of subjects.</p>	<p>Come per la maggioranza della popolazione, le ragazze immigrate di seconda generazione tendono ad avere un titolo di studio più alto rispetto ai propri genitori e ai ragazzi delle stesse comunità, anche se i dati confermano una differenza significativa in relazione al genere nella scelta del corso di studio.</p>
<p>Ethnic minority girls also tend to choose technical and professional schools more frequently than girls from the majority group.</p>	<p>Le ragazze delle minoranze tendono infatti a scegliere istituti tecnici e professionali più frequentemente rispetto a quelle della maggioranza etnica.</p>

Compared to the situation obtaining some years ago, migrant girls attend school more frequently and for longer periods.	Comparando la situazione attuale con quella di qualche anno fa, si riscontra che le ragazze migranti ora frequentano la scuola più spesso e più a lungo.
Moreover, the girls' educational performance equips them better to gain a diploma.	In oltre, il loro rendimento scolastico le predispone ad un più facile ottenimento del diploma.
In Italy and in Sweden, for some ethnic groups the share of ethnic women studying at university is higher than that of the men (in Italy for Polish and Romanian students, in Sweden for students from Iran, Finland, Poland and Bosnia-Herzegovina among others) (81).	In Italia e Svezia, per alcuni gruppi etnici, le donne che studiano all'università sono più degli uomini (in Italia ciò vale per le studentesse polacche e romene, in Svezia per quelle iraniane, finlandesi, polacche e bosniache ecc.) (81).
The schooling system of the receiving country appears to have a significant impact in reducing the educational inequality among the second generation.	Il sistema scolastico del Paese di accoglienza sembra avere un'influenza significativa sulla riduzione delle disparità nelle seconde generazioni di migranti.
According to recent researches, non-comprehensive school systems based on early tracking (early selection and differentiation of pupils by skill level) are more likely to maintain segregation and the educational gap between second-generation students, with poor parental socio-economic backgrounds, and native higher-income families (82).	Secondo ricerche recenti, i sistemi scolastici stratificati basati su un monitoraggio precoce degli allievi (con selezione precoce e differenziazione in base alle abilità) hanno più probabilità di mantenere la segregazione ed il divario nell'istruzione tra gli studenti di seconda generazione con genitori in condizione socio-economica disagiata e le famiglie autoctone a più alto reddito (82).
The religious and cultural norms of ethnic communities, together with discrimination, are relevant in explaining the differences in the educational level among second generations:	Le norme culturali e religiose delle comunità etniche, unite alla discriminazione, spiegano le differenze nel livello di istruzione tra le seconde generazioni:
young girls from communities where traditional gender roles prevail usually present high levels of school failure and drop-out rates, and, in addition, are 'sometimes held back by their families, as	le giovani ragazze che provengono da comunità in cui sono ancora prevalenti i ruoli di genere tradizionali presentano solitamente un più alto rischio di insuccesso e abbandono scolastico e, in oltre, vengono "frenate dalle loro famiglie, così

well as by cultural prejudice and difficult economic circumstances. (83)’	come dai pregiudizi culturali e da circostanze economiche difficili” (83).
In Austria, for example, the educational level of the Turkish girls is still below that of the Turkish boys and in the Netherlands the proportion of Turkish girls leaving school without a diploma is relatively high.	In Austria, ad esempio, il livello di istruzione delle ragazze di origine turca è ancora sotto a quello dei ragazzi turchi, e nei Paesi Bassi il numero di ragazze turche che abbandonano gli studi prima del diploma è relativamente alto.
For Muslim women in Greece, illiteracy rates are significantly high, drop-out rates for the girls being higher than for the boys.	Tra le donne mussulmane in Grecia il grado di analfabetismo è significativo, e quello di abbandono scolastico è più alto per le ragazze che per i ragazzi.
In Sweden, Somali girls perform more poorly than any other group (boys from the same group, and women and men of the host country) during primary and secondary education.	In Svezia, durante l’istruzione primaria e secondaria le ragazze somale hanno un rendimento scolastico peggiore rispetto a tutti gli altri gruppi (cioè ai ragazzi dello stesso gruppo e a ragazzi e ragazze del Paese di accoglienza).
In the UK, where minority women are more likely to have a degree than the men of the same communities and British women overall, this is not the case for Pakistani and Bangladeshi women (84).	Nel Regno Unito, infine, le donne delle minoranze hanno maggiori probabilità di conseguire un diploma rispetto agli uomini delle stesse comunità e alle donne di origine britannica. Questo non è però il caso per le donne pachistane e bengalesi (84).
<b>Educational level of ethnic minority women in some European countries</b>	<b>Livello di istruzione delle donne nelle minoranze etniche in alcuni Stati europei</b>
<i>Belgium</i>	<i>Belgio</i>
Girls from ethnic minorities perform better than the boys from same group and more frequently attend technical schools than the girls from the majority group (1).	Le ragazze appartenenti a minoranze etniche hanno un miglior rendimento scolastico rispetto ai ragazzi delle stesse comunità, e tendono a frequentare istituti tecnici più spesso rispetto alle ragazze della maggioranza della popolazione (1).
<i>Bulgaria</i>	<i>Bulgaria</i>

Female illiteracy is 2.5 times higher than among the men, and even higher for rural women (4.1 %).	L'analfabetismo femminile è 2,5 volte maggiore di quello maschile, ed è ancora più alto per le donne che vivono nelle aree rurali (4,1%).
These are mainly Muslim or Roma women living in mountain regions whose mother tongue is other than Bulgarian (2).	Quest'ultime sono per lo più donne musulmane o romane che vivono in regioni montuose, e la cui lingua madre non è il bulgaro (2).
<b>France</b>	<b>Francia</b>
Among the population of 30–40 years, the proportion of immigrants with only primary education remained much higher (42 %) than for non-immigrants (17 %) in 2004 and 2005 (3).	Nel 2004 e 2005, la percentuale di migranti nella fascia d'età compresa tra i 30 e i 40 anni che avevano completato solamente il ciclo di istruzione primaria rimaneva molto più alta (42%) rispetto alla popolazione non migrante (17%) (3).
<b>Italy</b>	<b>Italia</b>
Among eastern European students, the female component is particularly high for Polish and Rumanian students (respectively 84.7 % and 77.9 %), while the average incidence of females within the non-Italian and Italian male students is 57.8 % (4).	In relazione agli studenti est-europei, l'incidenza femminile è particolarmente consistente tra gli studenti polacchi e romeni (rispettivamente l'84,7% e il 77,9%), contro un'incidenza femminile media tra gli studenti sia italiani che non italiani del 57,8% (4).
<b>Austria</b>	<b>Austria</b>
The share of Turkish and former Yugoslavian women having only completed compulsory schooling is higher than for the men.	In proporzione, hanno completato solamente l'istruzione obbligatoria più donne turche e dell'ex-Jugoslavia rispetto agli uomini delle stesse etnie.
90 % of the Turkish women have only completed compulsory schooling (5).	Il 90% delle donne turche, infatti, ha completato solamente il ciclo di istruzione obbligatoria (5).
<b>Portugal</b>	<b>Portogallo</b>
Approximately 31 % of the female Brazilians residing in Portugal in 2001 have completed secondary school and 19 % have completed university.	Nel 2001, circa il 31% delle donne brasiliane residenti in Portogallo aveva completato il ciclo di istruzione secondaria, e il 19% ha completato l'università.
23.8 % of Brazilian women have only completed elementary or compulsory school (6).	Il 23.8% aveva invece completato solamente il ciclo di istruzione elementare o dell'obbligo (6).



<b><i>Sweden</i></b>	<b><i>Svezia</i></b>
Approximately 36 % of the adult Somalis only have elementary education, while 16 % have a university degree (7).	Circa il 36% degli adulti somali possiede solamente l'istruzione elementare, mentre il 16% possiede una laurea (7).
The educational level of the Somali women is lower than that of the Somali men and Swedish women.	Il livello medio di istruzione delle donne somale è più basso rispetto a quello degli uomini somali e delle donne svedesi.
Only 5 % of the 25-year-old Somali women study at the university, while half or more of the women with Swedish background and foreign-born women from Iran and Finland study at Swedish universities.	Solo il 5% delle donne somale di 25 anni studia all'università, mentre più della metà delle donne di origine svedese e delle donne nate in Iran e Finlandia studia in un'università svedese.
<b><i>UK</i></b>	<b><i>Regno Unito</i></b>
While 13.6 % of ethnic minority women have no qualifications, nearly half (48 %) of the Bangladeshi women and 40 % of the Pakistani women have no qualifications (8).	Mentre il 13,6% delle donne di origine etnica non ha alcuna qualifica, la proporzione sale a quasi la metà (48%) tra le donne bengalesi e al 40% tra quelle pachistane (8).
<i>Source:</i> EGGSI Network's national reports, 2008.	Fonte: report nazionali EGGSI, 2008
<b>2.1.2. Housing conditions</b>	<b>2.1.2. Le condizioni abitative</b>
The poor quality of housing for ethnic minorities, and especially for recent immigrants from developing countries, is a problem in most of the EU Member States.	Le scarse condizioni abitative delle minoranze etniche, specialmente dei migranti di recente provenienza da Paesi in via di sviluppo, sono un problema comune a tutti gli Stati Membri.
In some cases it tends to be specific to certain ethnic minority communities, while in others it is a general problem for all the ethnic minority people (85).	In alcuni casi è un problema specifico di una comunità etnica, mentre in altri è comune a tutte le minoranze (85).
Housing is one of the areas where discrimination occurs more often and where the situation has not measurably improved.	Le condizioni abitative sono un'area in cui le discriminazioni sono frequenti e in cui la situazione non sembra essere migliorata significativamente.

<p>The increasing deregulation of the housing market has lifted the costs of housing with a negative impact on the housing condition of immigrants (86), due to their lower income and/or insecure work, which reduces their access to the private housing market.</p>	<p>La deregolamentazione del mercato immobiliare ha prodotto infatti un aumento nei costi delle abitazioni. Ciò ha avuto un impatto negativo sulle condizioni abitative dei migranti <sup>(86)</sup>, i quali dispongono spesso di un reddito più basso o condizioni di lavoro instabili, che limitano il loro accesso al mercato immobiliare privato.</p>
<p>Immigrants are often considered unpopular tenants in the housing markets because of their lower income, poorer social networks, and discrimination.</p>	<p>I migranti sono spesso considerati locatari sgraditi nel mercato immobiliare, a causa del loro basso reddito, della mancanza di connessioni interpersonali, e per discriminazione.</p>
<p>This can be seen in advertisements explicitly excluding foreigners, for instance.</p>	<p>Ciò si può notare ad esempio negli annunci che escludono esplicitamente gli stranieri.</p>
<p>The situation is even worse in the case of asylum-seekers and undocumented immigrants, who are more likely to be homeless or suffer more severe housing conditions than other groups (87), in some countries (as in Malta) being held for long periods in detention centres with extremely low living standards.</p>	<p>La situazione è ancora peggiore nel caso di richiedenti asilo e migranti irregolari, che hanno una maggiore possibilità di diventare senzatetto o di vivere in peggiori condizioni abitative rispetto ad altri gruppi <sup>(87)</sup>. In alcuni Paesi (come a Malta), possono essere trattenuti per lunghi periodi in centri di detenzione per migranti con condizioni di vita estremamente scarse.</p>
<p>For asylumseekers, the poor housing conditions are caused by the fact that they are excluded from the regular social service system in some European countries (as in Denmark, Greece, France, Austria) or get only a little social aid.</p>	<p>Le condizioni abitative scarse dei richiedenti asilo sono causate dall'esclusione dai servizi sociali in alcuni Stati europei (come in Danimarca, Grecia, Francia, Austria), o dai sussidi molto limitati.</p>
<p>Conversely, where public housing support is granted, as in Denmark, Finland and Sweden a significant number of immigrants and descendents from third country nationals live in council houses.</p>	<p>Al contrario, dove l'edilizia residenziale pubblica è garantita, come in Danimarca, Finlandia e Svezia, un numero significativo di migranti e di discendenti di cittadini di Paesi terzi vive in case popolari.</p>

<p>Ethnic minorities and immigrants from developing countries are more likely to live in smaller, overcrowded, poorer quality accommodations located in underprivileged areas than the nationals, in part because of their larger families.</p>	<p>Le minoranze etniche e i migranti provenienti da Paesi in via di sviluppo hanno maggiori probabilità di vivere in alloggi più piccoli, sovraffollati e di peggiore qualità, collocati in aree più svantaggiate rispetto ai cittadini autoctoni, anche a causa delle grandi dimensioni delle famiglie.</p>
<p>Nonetheless, they may pay higher rents than the national tenants.</p>	<p>Nonostante ciò, potrebbero essere anche costretti a pagare un affitto più alto rispetto ai locatari nativi del luogo.</p>
<p>In Germany and Austria, for example, a significant proportion of the Turkish minority members live in substandard flats.</p>	<p>In Germania e Austria, ad esempio, una parte consistente della minoranza turca vive in appartamenti di qualità scadente.</p>
<p>In Portugal, the minority groups live in low rental housing in poor areas.</p>	<p>In Portogallo, le minoranze vivono in abitazioni a basso costo in aree povere.</p>
<p>In the UK, many Pakistani families tend to own poor quality housing in run-down inner city areas (88).</p>	<p>Nel Regno Unito, molte famiglie pachistane possiedono abitazioni di bassa qualità in zone degradate del centro città <sup>(88)</sup>.</p>
<p>Poor housing conditions weigh even more heavily on ethnic minority women as they are likely to spend more time at home given to their traditional role of care giver.</p>	<p>Le condizioni abitative scarse pesano ancora di più sulle donne di origine etnica, che in genere trascorrono più tempo in casa a causa del loro ruolo tradizionale di caregiver.</p>
<p>Moreover, as highlighted in the case of Belgium, single women and women heads of families are considered ‘risk renters’ and further discriminated (89).</p>	<p>Inoltre, come evidenziato nel caso del Belgio, le donne single e le donne con famiglia a carico sono considerate “locatari rischiosi”, subendo così ulteriori discriminazioni <sup>(89)</sup>.</p>
<p>Residential segregation also occurs in various other countries.</p>	<p>La segregazione residenziale avviene anche in molti altri Paesi.</p>
<p>The proportion of immigrants and ethnic minorities tends to increase in areas which already have relatively high immigrant/ethnic minority concentrations, with the risk of deprived areas developing, although</p>	<p>La percentuale di migranti e minoranze etniche tende ad aumentare in aree la cui concentrazione di questi è già alta, con il rischio di sviluppo di zone disagiate. Tuttavia, l’alta concentrazione può</p>

concentration may reduce the feeling of social isolation, especially among ethnic minority women.	ridurre la sensazione di isolamento sociale, specie tra le donne delle minoranze etniche.
For instance, in Sweden, the Somalis are one of the groups that live most segregated, with particularly negative effects for women, as they tend to spend more time at home and therefore have less contact with the Swedes and Swedish society.	In Svezia, ad esempio, la minoranza somala è la più segregata, con effetti negativi specialmente sulle donne che trascorrono molto tempo a casa, e hanno quindi meno contatti con gli svedesi e il resto della società.
In the Czech Republic, Vietnamese migrants tend to live segregated in housing settlements, and this can translate into social isolation, especially for Vietnamese women.	In Repubblica Ceca, i migranti vietnamiti tendono a vivere in insediamenti abitativi segregati, che si traducono in isolamento sociale, specialmente per le donne.
In Bulgaria and Greece, it is the Turkish and other Muslim minorities that are concentrated in the most economically deprived parts of the country.	In Bulgaria e Grecia, sono le comunità turche e le altre minoranze mussulmane ad essere concentrate nelle aree più economicamente svantaggiate del Paese.
However, according to some EGGSI national reports, immigrants tend to be satisfied with their housing conditions, as is the case in Finland.	Tuttavia, secondo alcuni report nazionali EGGSI, i migranti tendono a sentirsi soddisfatti delle loro condizioni abitative, come nel caso della Finlandia.
In the Netherlands, there is a high level of satisfaction for ethnic minority residents of new-built developments.	Nei Paesi Bassi, ad esempio, il livello di soddisfazione delle minoranze etniche residenti in stabili di nuova costruzione è alto.
In Spain, ethnic minority and immigrant women tend to be satisfied with their housing, especially the African communities.	In Spagna, le donne migranti e di minoranze etniche, specialmente le comunità africane, tendono a sentirsi soddisfatte delle proprie condizioni abitative.
In eastern European countries, such as Latvia, Hungary, Poland and Romania, no housing discrimination has been reported by the EGGSI	In Europa orientale, come in Lettonia, Ungheria, Polonia e Romania, non sono Stati riportati casi di discriminazione abitativa dagli esperti EGGSI, pur

experts, although there are no statistical data or relevant sociological researches available.	evidenziano la mancanza di dati statistici e di ricerche sociologiche.
For instance, in Poland, the housing conditions of recognised minorities are similar to those of the majority of the Polish nationals, except for the situation of recent seasonal immigrant workers entering the country across its eastern border.	In Polonia, ad esempio, le condizioni abitative delle minoranze riconosciute sono simili a quelle della maggioranza della popolazione polacca. Fa eccezione la situazione dei lavoratori migranti stagionali che entrano nel Paese attraverso il confine orientale.
In most countries, immigrants from developing countries tend to experience more difficulties in the housing markets during the first years of their stay, while housing conditions tend to improve with the duration of the stay in the host country.	Nella maggioranza degli Stati, i migranti provenienti da Paesi in via di sviluppo tendono ad incontrare maggiori difficoltà nel mercato immobiliare durante il primo anno di permanenza nel territorio, mentre le condizioni abitative tendono a migliorare con il tempo.
<b>Housing conditions in some European countries</b>	<b>Le condizioni abitative in alcuni Stati Europei</b>
<i>Austria</i>	<i>Austria</i>
10 % of the foreign population live in flats which have neither internal water supply nor toilets.	Il 10% della popolazione straniera vive in appartamenti senza acqua corrente né servizi igienici.
More than 15 % of the Turkish population live in substandard flats (1).	Più del 15% della popolazione turca vive in appartamenti di qualità scadente <sup>(1)</sup> .
<i>Denmark</i>	<i>Danimarca</i>
60 % of immigrants and descendants from non-Western countries live in social housing compared to 14 % of ethnic Danes (2).	Il 60% dei migranti e dei discendenti di immigrati provenienti da Paesi non-occidentali vive in case popolari, contro il 14% delle persone di etnia danese <sup>(2)</sup>
<i>Iceland</i>	<i>Islanda</i>
In Reykjavik, where the concentration of foreign nationals is higher than on national average, the majority of the foreigners lives in	A Reykjavík, dove la concentrazione di cittadini stranieri è più alta della media nazionale, la maggioranza di questi vive in quartieri formati da appartamenti a costo relativamente basso.

neighbourhoods with relatively inexpensive flats.	
There are some cases, where foreign nationals pay higher rent than nationals are willing to pay for a comparable flat.	In alcuni casi i cittadini stranieri pagano un affitto più alto di quanto un islandese sia disposto a pagare per un appartamento simile.
Only 5 % of immigrants are on the waiting list for social housing, although they make-up 7.5 % of the population.	Solo il 5% degli immigrati è sulla lista d'attesa per una casa popolare, pur rappresentando il 7,5% della popolazione.
<b>Liechtenstein</b>	<b>Liechtenstein</b>
Migrants have more difficulties in finding an apartment.	I migranti incontrano più difficoltà durante la ricerca di un appartamento.
Turks and Balkan nationals seem to be more discriminated against than the other ethnic minorities when looking for an apartment (3).	Sotto questo aspetto, i cittadini turchi e balcanici sembrano essere più discriminati rispetto ad altre etnie (3).
<b>Luxembourg</b>	<b>Lussemburgo</b>
26 % of the immigrants from Cape Verde and 19 % of those from the former Yugoslavia consider themselves victims of discrimination when wishing to acquire real estate.	Il 26% dei migranti da Capo Verde ed il 19% dall'ex-Jugoslavia si considera vittima di discriminazione durante la presa in considerazione dell'acquisto di un immobile.
Various services for the accommodation of ethnic minority women are available (4).	Nel Paese sono tuttavia disponibili vari servizi di alloggio per le donne di origine etnica (4).
<b>Norway</b>	<b>Norvegia</b>
54 % of immigrants own their house, as compared with 72 % of the whole population.	Il 54% dei migranti possiede una casa di proprietà, contro il 72% della popolazione totale.
Non-western immigrants from Iraq and Somalia in particular suffer bad housing conditions (5).	In particolare, gli immigrati non-occidentali da Iraq e Somalia vivono in scarse condizioni abitative (5).
<b>Portugal</b>	<b>Portogallo</b>
The lack of financial support results in disadvantaged living conditions and segregation in poorer districts.	La mancanza di supporto finanziario da parte dello Stato porta a condizioni di vita svantaggiate e a segregazione nelle aree più povere.
African and eastern European families often live in overcrowded dwellings (6).	Le famiglie africane ed est-europee vivono spesso in abitazioni sovraffollate (6).

<i>Source: EGGSI Network national reports, 2008.</i>	Fonte: report nazionali EGGSI, 2008
<b>2.1.3. Health conditions and access to the healthcare system</b>	<b>2.1.3. Le condizioni di salute e l'accesso al sistema sanitario</b>
In general, the ethnic minority population are in worse health conditions (also psychologically) than the national population, due to the effects of hard working conditions, social and economic exclusion and isolation.	In genere, le minoranze etniche sono soggette a peggiori condizioni di salute fisica e psicologica rispetto al resto della popolazione, a causa delle dure condizioni di lavoro, dell'esclusione economica e sociale, e dell'isolamento.
The immigrants from developing countries with self-evaluated bad health usually outnumber the host country nationals reporting negative health.	Il numero degli immigrati da Paesi in via di sviluppo che valutano negativamente il proprio Stato di salute è maggiore di quello dei cittadini che riportano problemi di salute.
The health situation of women belonging to ethnic minorities tends to be transversally precarious, due to their household responsibilities and lifestyles, together with the social discriminations they suffer.	Le condizioni di salute per le donne appartenenti a minoranze etniche tendono ad essere trasversalmente precarie, a causa delle responsabilità domestiche e dello stile di vita, uniti alla discriminazione sociale.
Women with an ethnic minority background usually report 'bad health' to a greater extent and consider their health situation worse than that of the men of the same ethnic group and of the women of the majority population.	Queste donne etnica riportano in genere "condizioni di salute negative" più frequentemente, e valutano le proprie condizioni di salute come peggiori rispetto a quelle degli uomini degli stessi gruppi etnici e delle donne della maggioranza della popolazione.
For instance, in Estonia, Russian women report health problems more often than Estonian women.	Ad esempio, in Estonia, le donne russe riportano problemi di salute più frequentemente di quelle estoni.
In Austria, higher rates of psychosomatic diseases can be found among the immigrant women than shown by Austrian-born women.	In Austria, si riscontrano più casi di disturbi psicosomatici tra le donne migranti che tra le donne nate in Austria.
In the United Kingdom, Pakistani and Bangladeshi women report the highest age-standardised rates of 'not good' health (90).	Nel Regno Unito, le donne pachistane e bengalesi riportano il più alto tasso standardizzato per età di salute "non buona" <sup>(90)</sup> .

In addition, pregnancies and child birth tend to present more difficulties.	Inoltre, le loro gravidanze e parti tendono a presentare maggiori difficoltà.
Differences in language, culture and religious beliefs, practices and interpretations may, however, lead to less effective care for ethnic minority women.	Le differenze di lingua, cultura e credenze religiose possono tuttavia portare ad un'assistenza sanitaria meno efficace per le donne di origine etnica.
For example, Muslim women, or their partners, may be reluctant or may even refuse to be treated by male medical doctors in hospitals, and all the more by a male gynaecologist.	Ad esempio, le donne musulmane o i loro partner potrebbero essere riluttanti nel ricevere cure mediche ospedaliere da un medico uomo, ancor di più nel caso di un ginecologo.
They also often request the assistance of female social workers when in need of healthcare.	Spesso, infatti, richiedono l'ausilio di operatrici sociali donne nel caso di bisogno di assistenza sanitaria.
On the other hand, healthcare workers usually have insufficient experience and training to address the cultural and religious issues posed by ethnic minority women.	D'altro canto, spesso gli operatori socio-sanitari non hanno un'esperienza o formazione sufficiente per affrontare gli ostacoli culturali e religiosi che possono sopraggiungere nel rapportarsi con le donne delle minoranze etniche.
The lack of adequate preparation by health professionals to adapt to these aspects reduces the accessibility of these services for ethnic minority women.	La mancanza di preparazione adeguata da parte dei professionisti sanitari per adattarsi a questi aspetti può quindi ridurre la loro capacità di accesso ai servizi sanitari.
In most countries there is also a lack of information material in the minorities' language and there is a need to develop interpreting and mediating services to assist ethnic minority women in hospitals.	Nella maggioranza dei Paesi manca anche il materiale informativo nelle lingue minoritarie, ed è necessario sviluppare servizi di interpretazione e mediazione culturale per poter assistere queste donne negli ospedali.
In some countries greater attention is paid to these issues.	In alcuni Stati, tuttavia, l'attenzione a queste problematiche è maggiore.
For instance, in Finland, maternity services reach immigrant women satisfactorily.	In Finlandia, ad esempio, le donne migranti hanno un accesso soddisfacente ai servizi per la maternità.



<p>In Italy, while prenatal diagnoses are usually less widespread among immigrant women, social protection of pregnancy and maternity, and of children's health is usually ensured, as is in Germany for immigrant women (91).</p>	<p>In Italia, nonostante le diagnosi prenatali siano generalmente meno diffuse tra le donne migranti, la protezione sociale in caso di gravidanza e maternità e l'accesso all'assistenza pediatrica sono generalmente garantite, così come per le donne migranti in Germania <sup>(91)</sup>.</p>
<p>Although equal access to the healthcare systems is guaranteed in various countries, as is the right to access public health services in situations of emergency, in some countries access is related to the individual's legal and employment status and private health services are very expensive.</p>	<p>Nonostante l'equo accesso al sistema sanitario sia garantito in vari Stati, così come il diritto all'accesso ai servizi sanitari pubblici in caso di emergenza, in alcuni Paesi l'accesso è limitato in relazione allo status legale e lavorativo dell'individuo, e il costo della sanità privata è molto alto.</p>
<p>The result is that a significant number of migrants and stateless groups have no proper health insurance and support. This affects their possibility to access medical care and their use of health services.</p>	<p>Il risultato è un supporto sanitario inadeguato per un numero consistente di migranti e apolidi, che limita le loro possibilità di accesso alle cure mediche e ai servizi sanitari.</p>
<p>Actually, many immigrants have no public health insurance due to lack of a job or informal employment, so they have to pay high fees for private health services.</p>	<p>Nella realtà dei fatti, molti immigrati non dispongono dell'assicurazione sanitaria pubblica a causa della mancanza di un impiego regolare, e devono perciò pagare tariffe più alte per servizi sanitari privati.</p>
<p>For instance, in Bulgaria, because of their poverty and lower educational level, people of Turkish origin face more difficulties in covering their health insurance when they are not insured by the state, and so it is difficult for them to find resources to pay for health services and medicines and ethnic minority women are often excluded even from services provided for pregnant women and their children.</p>	<p>Ne è un esempio la Bulgaria, dove a causa della povertà e dei bassi livelli di istruzione le persone di origine turca incontrano maggiori difficoltà nel pagare l'assicurazione sanitaria quando non è coperta dallo Stato, e faticano quindi a trovare le risorse economiche per pagare i servizi sanitari e le medicine. Le donne delle minoranze etniche sono escluse persino dai servizi per le donne in stato di gravidanza e dai servizi pediatrici.</p>

For example, in the Czech Republic, pregnant women without legal resident status are excluded from the public health insurance and therefore obliged to take the more expensive private health insurance, which might be denied them due to their high risks.	Un altro esempio sono le donne senza permesso di soggiorno regolare in Repubblica Ceca, che sono escluse dall'assistenza sanitaria pubblica e sono quindi obbligate a ricorrere alla più onerosa sanità privata. Gli operatori della sanità privata potrebbero inoltre rifiutare loro le cure mediche a causa dell'alto rischio legale.
In Greece pregnant migrant women many experience serious financial difficulties with regard to their hospitalisation fees (92).	In Grecia, infine, le donne migranti in stato di gravidanza possono incorrere in grossi problemi finanziari a causa dei costi di ricovero <sup>(92)</sup> .
<b>2.1.4. Access to the long-term care system</b>	<b>2.1.4. L'accesso ai servizi di assistenza a lungo termine</b>
Ethnic minority women face similar difficulties in access to long-term care services, as is the case for other social and healthcare services, given the frequent language difficulties, cultural differences, and poor knowledge of the national service system.	Le donne di origine etnica affrontano difficoltà simili anche nell'accesso ai servizi di assistenza a lungo termine, come nel caso dei servizi sociali e sanitari, a causa delle difficoltà linguistiche, delle differenze culturali, e dell'insufficiente conoscenza del sistema dei servizi nazionale.
Taking into consideration the special needs of ethnic minority women would improve these situations.	Prendere in considerazione i bisogni speciali delle donne delle minoranze etniche potrebbe migliorare la situazione.
For instance, it is not acceptable for an older woman from Pakistan to be washed and cared for by a man, which would therefore imply assigning women to this service.	Ad esempio, essere lavata e assistita da un uomo non sarebbe accettabile per una donna anziana pachistana, e per questo risulterebbe necessario assegnare questo compito ad una donna.
In Bulgaria, because of their cultural traditions Turkish and Muslim families prefer to take care of household members in need within the family, thus increasing the women's care responsibilities.	In Bulgaria, a causa delle loro tradizioni culturali, le famiglie turche e mussulmane preferiscono prendersi cura dei membri della famiglia in difficoltà all'interno della famiglia stessa. Ciò aumenta però il carico della responsabilità di accudimento delle donne.

<p>The changing composition of the ethnic minority population will in the future also influence the demand for healthcare for elderly immigrants and ethnic minorities.</p>	<p>Il cambiamento nella composizione della popolazione etnica in futuro influenzerà la domanda di servizi sanitari per migranti anziani e minoranze etniche.</p>
<p>This is the case especially in countries with a longer migration history, like Austria or Germany, as many immigrants have decided to stay in the host country, also due to missing services in their country of origin.</p>	<p>Questo è il caso specialmente dei Paesi con una storia di immigrazione più lunga, come l’Austria o la Germania, dove molti migranti hanno deciso di stabilirsi permanentemente, anche a causa della mancanza di servizi nei loro Paesi di origine.</p>
<p>Lacking or insufficient services and difficulties because of low income might affect older disadvantaged ethnic minority women directly, but also affect them indirectly as they are often responsible for family care.</p>	<p>La mancanza o l’insufficienza dei servizi e le difficoltà dovute al basso reddito possono quindi ledere alle donne più anziane d’origine etnica svantaggiata in modo diretto, ma anche in modo indiretto per il carico di responsabilità di cura familiare.</p>
<p><b>2.1.5. Access to social benefits</b></p>	<p><b>2.1.5. L’accesso alla previdenza sociale</b></p>
<p>Because of their relatively high unemployment and/or inactivity rates, the number of ethnic minority women receiving social benefits is usually higher than the share of men.</p>	<p>A causa del tasso di disoccupazione/inattività relativamente alto, il numero di donne delle minoranze etniche che percepiscono un sussidio è solitamente maggiore di quello degli uomini.</p>
<p>In particular, one-parent families, usually with single mothers, receive a significant proportion of their incomes from the social security system.</p>	<p>In particolare, le famiglie monoparentali, solitamente formate da madri sole, ricevono una porzione significativa dei loro redditi dal sistema di previdenza sociale.</p>
<p>On the other hand, many ethnic minority women fail to accumulate full entitlements for contribution-based benefits, due to their employment in temporary low paid jobs or due to undocumented work.</p>	<p>D’altra parte, molte donne di origine etnica non riescono ad accumulare abbastanza contributi per i bonus per cui sono necessari, a causa dell’impiego in lavori temporanei e sottopagati o irregolari.</p>
<p>In some European countries with relatively generous assistance schemes, such as the Scandinavian countries, the Netherlands, the UK,</p>	<p>In alcuni Paesi Europei che godono di piani d’assistenza relativamente ampi, come nel caso dei Paesi scandinavi, dei Paesi Bassi, del Regno Unito</p>

<p>Germany, and Spain, ethnic minority women are more likely to receive social assistance, unemployment and housing benefits than the members of the majority population, and they constitute a disproportionate share of those who are dependent on welfare allowances (93).</p>	<p>e della Spagna, le donne delle minoranze etniche hanno più probabilità di ricevere sussidi previdenziali, sussidi di disoccupazione e per l'alloggio rispetto al resto della popolazione. Queste donne, di fatto, costituiscono una percentuale sproporzionata delle persone che dipendono da sussidi previdenziali <sup>(93)</sup>.</p>
<p>In the Netherlands more ethnic minority women than men receive social benefits due to their relatively high unemployment level.</p>	<p>Nei Paesi Bassi, sono più le donne di origine etnica che gli uomini a ricevere sussidi sociali, a causa del loro alto tasso di disoccupazione.</p>
<p>In the United Kingdom, for Pakistani and Bangladeshi households suffering from high poverty rates, social security benefits make up a significant proportion of their income, reflecting their higher levels of joblessness.</p>	<p>Nel Regno Unito, per le famiglie pachistane e bengalesi ad alto tasso di povertà, i sussidi costituiscono una grossa porzione di reddito. Ciò è sintomo di un alto tasso di disoccupazione.</p>
<p>In Germany foreigners receiving social security benefits make up one-fifth of all persons receiving this benefit (94).</p>	<p>In Germania, un quinto delle persone che ricevono sussidi previdenziali è costituito da stranieri <sup>(94)</sup>.</p>
<p>In Spain, even those who cannot prove legal residence in the country have access to basic services and benefits provided by the local communities.</p>	<p>In Spagna, anche chi non è in grado di provare di essere legalmente residente nel Paese può avere accesso ai servizi di base ai sussidi forniti dalle comunità locali.</p>
<p>Conversely, in the Czech Republic, the current legal framework limits the range of people who are entitled to social benefits and excludes all non-nationals who do not have permanent resident status, or who are not employed or studying in the country (95).</p>	<p>Invece, nella Repubblica Ceca, l'attuale ordinamento giuridico limita le categorie di persone che hanno diritto a sussidi sociali ed esclude tutti i non-cittadini senza un attestato di soggiorno permanente, che non stanno lavorando o studiando nel Paese <sup>(95)</sup>.</p>
<p>In addition, the social benefits acquired by migrant women residing and legally working in the country are not paid abroad, which is detrimental to foreign women when their</p>	<p>Inoltre, i sussidi acquisiti dalle donne migranti residenti e occupate legalmente nel Paese non vengono pagati all'estero, e ciò danneggia le donne con figli rimasti nel Paese d'origine, in quanto non</p>

children remain in the home country, since they are not entitled to parental allowance although social insurance is deducted from their wages.	hanno diritto agli assegni familiari nonostante l'assicurazione sociale venga comunque trattenuta dal loro salario.
This affects a significant share of Ukrainian women.	Ne risente in particolare una grossa percentuale di donne ucraine.
Recourse to childcare services and maternity leave arrangements is relatively limited among ethnic minority women and especially among recent immigrant women, as they often lack proper language knowledge and information.	A causa della scarsa padronanza linguistica e della mancanza di informazioni a riguardo, il numero di donne di origine etnica, specialmente di migrazione recente, che ricorre ai servizi per la prima infanzia e al congedo per maternità è relativamente basso.
Poor language proficiency can also impede a clear knowledge of their rights and hamper access to social services, as is the case of eastern European migrant women in Portugal.	La scarsa padronanza linguistica limita anche la conoscenza chiara dei propri diritti e ostacola l'accesso ai servizi sociali, come nel caso delle donne est-europee migranti in Portogallo.
Some minorities, such as the Muslim minority members in Bulgaria or the Chinese in Italy, tend to rely on their family, their relatives, and on their community rather than on the state for support when they are in need.	I membri di alcune minoranze, come quella mussulmana in Bulgaria o quella cinese in Italia, tendono a fare affidamento sulle proprie famiglie, parenti, e sulla loro comunità anziché sul supporto dello Stato in caso di bisogno.
<b>Social benefits in some European countries</b>	<b>I sussidi previdenziali in alcuni Stati europei</b>
<i>Austria</i>	<i>Austria</i>
The minimum social aid system provides asylum seekers and foreigners excluded from the regular social system, with the basic needs for accommodation, food, and medical care.	Il sistema di aiuto sociale minimo fornisce un soddisfacimento dei bisogni primari di alloggio, cibo e cure mediche ai richiedenti asilo e agli stranieri esclusi dalla previdenza sociale ordinaria.
<i>France</i>	<i>Francia</i>
In 1997, about 6 % of households lived below the poverty threshold, but a quarter were Algerian, Moroccan and Tunisian households.	Nel 1997, circa il 6% delle famiglie viveva sotto la soglia di povertà, ma un quarto di loro erano famiglie di origine algerina, marocchina e tunisina.

In the Paris region, in 2001, the poverty rate of EU nationals was 17 %, while for third-country foreigners it was 43 % (1).	Nella regione di Parigi, nel 2001, i cittadini europei sotto la soglia di povertà erano il 17%, contro il 43% di stranieri provenienti da Paesi terzi <sup>(1)</sup> .
<b><i>Iceland</i></b>	<b><i>Islanda</i></b>
Around 7 % of ethnic minority families living in Reykjavik during 2006 received rent subsidies, and 4.5 % receive social assistance.	Circa il 7% delle famiglie appartenenti a minoranze etniche che vivevano a Reykjavík nel 2006 riceveva sussidi per l'affitto, ed il 4,5% riceveva aiuti previdenziali.
The lack of information is one of the reasons why they have less access to social benefits than the native population (2).	La mancanza di accesso alle informazioni è una delle ragioni per cui le minoranze hanno meno accesso ai sussidi previdenziali rispetto alla popolazione autoctona <sup>(2)</sup> .
<b><i>Sweden</i></b>	<b><i>Svezia</i></b>
In some cities more than half the Somalis live on social allowance, while among other foreign-born people the share is around 20–30 % (3).	In alcune città più della metà delle persone somale vive di sussidi, mentre tra le altre persone nate all'estero la percentuale è del 20-30% <sup>(3)</sup>
<b><i>UK</i></b>	<b><i>Regno Unito</i></b>
In Pakistani and Bangladeshi households, social security benefits make up 19 % of income.	Per le famiglie pachistane e bengalesi, i sussidi costituiscono il 19% del reddito.
Benefits represent 15 % of the household income for black households.	Per le famiglie nere, la porzione è del 15%.
Lack of access to a pension is particularly acute for Bangladeshi and Pakistani women, as only 8 % of them take part in an occupational pension scheme, compared to 35 % of white women (4).	La mancanza di accesso alle pensioni è un problema particolarmente grave per le donne pachistane e bengalesi, in quanto solo l'8% di loro dispone di un piano pensionistico, contro il 35% delle donne bianche <sup>(4)</sup> .
<i>Source: EGGSI Network's national reports, 2008.</i>	Fonte: report nazionali EGGSI, 2008
<b>2.1.6. Access to employment, job quality and working conditions</b>	<b>2.1.6. L'accesso all'occupazione, la qualità del lavoro e le condizioni lavorative</b>
In most countries, ethnic minorities face discrimination when accessing the labour	Nella maggioranza degli Stati le minoranze etniche subiscono discriminazioni nell'accesso al mercato

market, both in the level and quality of work and in their remuneration.	del lavoro, sia per livello e qualità del lavoro che per retribuzione.
They are more likely to be unemployed and, when employed, to be working in low-qualified temporary jobs.	Sono più a rischio di disoccupazione o, in caso di occupazione, di ottenere lavori temporanei per cui non è richiesta una qualifica.
Ethnic minorities have very poor chances of reaching higher positions and are underrepresented in the white-collar occupations.	Le minoranze etniche hanno pochissime possibilità di raggiungere posizioni di alto livello, e sono sottorappresentate tra le occupazioni impiegate.
Non-national workers are also more likely to be involved in occupational accidents.	I lavoratori stranieri sono anche più a rischio di incidenti sul lavoro.
Women from disadvantaged ethnic minorities are more likely to experience longer periods of inactivity and lower employment rates than the ethnic majority women and minority men.	Le donne provenienti da minoranze etniche svantaggiate hanno più probabilità di vivere lunghi periodi di inattività, e hanno un tasso di occupazione più basso rispetto alle donne della maggioranza e degli uomini delle minoranze.
The employment gap between ethnic minority men and women is usually wider than the gender gap in the majority population, especially for immigrants from Turkey, Afghanistan, Iraq, Somalia, from North Africa and the Indian subcontinent.	Il divario occupazionale di genere tra gli uomini e le donne delle minoranze etniche è in genere maggiore di quello della maggioranza della popolazione. Ciò vale in particolar modo per i migranti provenienti da Turchia, Afghanistan, Iraq, Somalia, Nord Africa e dal subcontinente indiano.
Women originating from these countries have also a higher level of unemployment than the men and majority women.	Le donne provenienti da questi Paesi hanno anche un tasso di disoccupazione maggiore rispetto alle donne e agli uomini della maggioranza.
There are, however, exceptions to these gender patterns.	Ci sono, tuttavia, alcune eccezioni a questi schemi di genere.
In Sweden, for instance, the employment rate of the women from African countries who have been living in the host country for a long time is substantially higher than that of their male counterparts.	In Svezia, ad esempio, il tasso d'occupazione delle donne provenienti da Stati africani che hanno vissuto nel Paese ospitante per un lungo periodo è molto più alto di quello della loro controparte maschile.

<p>Also in the Netherlands, while discrimination does appear to be a relevant hindering factor for Turkish and Moroccan women when accessing the labour market, it has less influence on the position of these women when they are already working.</p>	<p>Anche nei Paesi Bassi, dove la discriminazione sembra essere un grosso fattore ostacolante nell'accesso al lavoro per le donne turche e marocchine, questa esercita una minor influenza una volta ottenuto un impiego.</p>
<p>A similar situation for ethnic minorities is to be seen in Poland, where their unemployment rate is lower than the national average.</p>	<p>Una situazione simile per le minoranze etniche è riscontrabile in Polonia, dove il tasso di disoccupazione è minore che tra la popolazione autoctona.</p>
<p>In Denmark, women from Thailand, China and Vietnam have a participation rate close to or above that of, for example, women from Germany (96).</p>	<p>In Danimarca le donne da Tailandia, Cina, e Vietnam hanno un tasso di partecipazione pari o maggiore di quello, per esempio, delle donne tedesche <sup>(96)</sup>.</p>
<p>In the EU-15 countries, women from eastern European countries usually have lower unemployment and inactivity rates than the majority women, although higher than those of immigrant men originating from the same countries.</p>	<p>Nei Paesi UE-15, le donne provenienti dall'Europa orientale hanno generalmente un tasso di disoccupazione e inattività più basso rispetto alle donne della maggioranza etnica, ma più alto di quello degli uomini provenienti dagli stessi Paesi.</p>
<p>When employed, immigrant and ethnic minority women usually take up jobs vacated by native women, often in the irregular labour market with low-average incomes and bad working conditions.</p>	<p>In caso di occupazione, le donne migranti e di origine etnica in genere accettano lavori lasciati liberi dalle donne autoctone, spesso nel mercato del lavoro sommerso, sottopagate e con condizioni di lavoro pessime.</p>
<p>They are more segregated into low-paid and largely female-dominated sectors, such as personal services, than national women and their ethnic male counterparts.</p>	<p>Sono più segregate in lavori sottopagati e in settori ad alta prevalenza femminile, come nei servizi alla persona, rispetto alle donne autoctone e la loro controparte etnica maschile.</p>
<p>In particular, many immigrant women are employed in domestic work or as home-helpers for old or disabled people in private households,</p>	<p>In particolare, molte donne migranti trovano impiego in lavori domestici o come badanti per persone anziane o disabili in case private, o nel</p>



or in the service sector, frequently with long working hours and without social contributions.	settore dei servizi, spesso con molte ore di lavoro e senza poter versare contributi.
These caregiver and domestic occupations are often characterised by prolonged illegal conditions, which make many of these women ‘socially invisible’, with limited access to employment rights and poor earnings.	Queste mansioni domestiche e di cura sono spesso caratterizzate da condizioni illegali prolungate, che rendono le donne “socialmente invisibili” e garantiscono loro un accesso limitato ai diritti lavorativi e scarsi guadagni.
Their often weak socio-economic or insecure legal situation makes them more vulnerable to unfair treatment and exploitation, with fewer possibilities of defending themselves.	La loro condizione socio-economica debole o legalmente insicura le rende vulnerabili ad un trattamento ingiusto e allo sfruttamento, avendo minor possibilità di difendersi.
Ethnic minority women tend therefore to experience a significant <i>pay gap</i> in relation to men of the same ethnic group.	Le donne di origine etnica tendono quindi a subire un divario salariale significativo in comparazione agli uomini degli stessi gruppi.
This wage difference is linked to the concentration in less-paid occupations. Consequently, their level of economic independence is lower.	Questa differenza di retribuzione è collegata alla concentrazione in lavori meno pagati, e ha come conseguenza un grado di indipendenza economica più basso.
The labour market position of ethnic minority women mainly derives from the lack of education, training and language skills, but also from discrimination and the lack of recognition of skills and qualifications;	La posizione delle donne delle minoranze etniche nel mercato del lavoro deriva dalla mancanza di istruzione, formazione e abilità linguistiche, ma anche dalla discriminazione e dal mancato riconoscimento delle loro abilità e qualifiche;
the lack of a legal status (work or resident permit);	dalla mancanza di uno status legale (permesso di soggiorno o di lavoro);
and the lack of information and social networks and cultural and religious norms in the countries they belong to (97).	e infine dalla mancanza di informazioni sulle norme culturali e sociali del Paese di accoglienza e di reti sociali (97).
The <i>low level of education and poor language proficiency</i> are particularly relevant.	Il <i>basso livello di istruzione e la scarsa competenza linguistica</i> sono fattori particolarmente rilevanti.

<p>However, immigrants from non-EU countries, and especially women, have the additional problem that their educational qualifications are not always recognised.</p>	<p>Tuttavia, i migranti da Paesi non-UE, specialmente le donne, incontrano spesso anche l'ulteriore ostacolo del non riconoscimento delle proprie qualifiche.</p>
<p>In France, for instance, the unemployment rate of immigrants with higher education is on average twice that of the economically active native population with the same level of schooling (98).</p>	<p>In Francia, per esempio, il tasso di disoccupazione dei migranti con un diploma di istruzione secondaria è in media due volte più alto di quello della popolazione autoctona economicamente attiva con lo stesso grado di istruzione (98).</p>
<p>Achieving educational qualifications in the host country schooling system, on the other hand, increases the likelihood to benefit from a better position in the labour market.</p>	<p>L'ottenimento di un titolo di studio nel sistema scolastico del Paese ricevente, d'altra parte, aumenta le possibilità di ottenere una migliore posizione nel mercato del lavoro.</p>
<p>Higher qualification levels do not safeguard ethnic minority women from unemployment and from low-skilled jobs to the same extent as they do ethnic minority men.</p>	<p>Un titolo di studio più alto non salvaguarda tuttavia le donne delle minoranze dalla disoccupazione e dal lavoro non specializzato tanto quanto gli uomini delle minoranze.</p>
<p>Even ethnic minority women with higher education often work in temporary jobs or in the low-wage sector.</p>	<p>Persino le donne etniche con un titolo di studio superiore sono spesso costrette in lavori temporanei o sottopagati.</p>
<p>As shown in the following table, in most European countries the proportion of foreign-born women who are over-qualified for the jobs held is higher than the proportion of over-qualified foreign-born men and native women, especially in Greece, Spain and Italy.</p>	<p>Come mostrato nella tabella, nella maggioranza dei Paesi europei la percentuale di donne nate all'estero sovraqualificate per il loro lavoro corrente è maggiore di quella degli uomini nati all'estero e delle donne autoctone. Questo è in particolare il caso di Grecia, Spagna e Italia.</p>
<p>The <i>lack of social networks</i> is also important:</p>	<p>Anche la <i>mancaza di reti sociali</i> è un fattore importante:</p>
<p>immigrants from non-EU countries may lack the support of the social networks required to get better access to the labour market</p>	<p>i migranti provenienti da Paesi non-UE possono non godere del supporto di una rete sociale necessario per un migliore accesso al mercato del lavoro.</p>

<p>However, the length of stay in the host country influences their employment level, which increases with prolonged presence.<sup>99</sup></p>	<p>Tuttavia, la lunghezza della permanenza nel Paese di accoglienza influenza il tasso di occupazione, che aumenta con il passare del tempo <sup>(90)</sup>.</p>
<p><i>Cultural norms and religious aspects</i> which diverge from those of the majority population can play a role in hindering the employment of women from some ethnic minority communities.</p>	<p><i>Le norme culturali e gli aspetti religiosi</i> divergenti rispetto a quelli del resto della popolazione possono giocare un ruolo chiave nell'ostacolare l'assunzione di donne provenienti da alcune comunità etniche.</p>
<p>On the whole, the position of women in ethnic minority communities where traditional forms of gender roles prevail is particularly disadvantageous with regard to access to employment, not only because of their cultural and religious specificities in relation to the host society, but also due to the inequalities from which they may suffer within their own communities.</p>	<p>In generale, la posizione delle donne nelle comunità etniche con ruoli di genere tradizionali ancora prevalenti è particolarmente svantaggiosa per l'accesso all'occupazione, non solo per le loro peculiarità culturali e religiose rispetto alla società ricevente, ma anche per le disparità che queste possono subire all'interno delle loro stesse comunità.</p>
<p>All these factors influence the poverty risk of ethnic minority women, which are more vulnerable to poverty than ethnic minority men and majority women (100).</p>	<p>L'insieme di questi fattori influenza il rischio di povertà delle donne di origine etnica, che sono più vulnerabili rispetto agli uomini di origine etnica e alle donne della maggioranza <sup>(100)</sup>.</p>
<p><b>Employment, job quality and working conditions in some European countries</b></p>	<p><b>L'occupazione, la qualità del lavoro e le condizioni lavorative in alcuni Stati europei.</b></p>
<p>In <i>Belgium</i>, unlike young women with European origins, young Turkish, Moroccan and sub-Saharan African women work mainly as blue-collar workers, while they are underrepresented as office employees.</p>	<p>In <i>Belgio</i>, contrariamente a quanto accade per le donne di origine europea, le giovani turche, marocchine e dell'Africa sub-sahariana lavorano per lo più come operaie, mentre sono sottorappresentate nei lavori d'ufficio.</p>
<p>In 2004, the unemployment rate among Turkish and Moroccan migrants was 45 % compared to 10 % among the Belgian population.</p>	<p>Nel 2004, il tasso di disoccupazione tra i migranti turchi e marocchini era del 45%, contro il 10% tra la popolazione belga.</p>

60 % of Moroccan or sub-Saharan African women work as blue collars, while the share is 85 % for the young women with a Turkish nationality.	Il 60% delle donne marocchine o dell’Africa sub-sahariana fa lavori manuali, mentre la percentuale sale all’85% tra le giovani donne di nazionalità turca.
50 % of young sub-Saharan African women are positioned at the bottom of the wage hierarchy, although this is in line with their male counterparts (1).	Il 50% delle giovani donne provenienti dall’Africa sub-sahariana si trova sul fondo della gerarchia salariale, allo stesso livello della loro controparte maschile <sup>(1)</sup> .
In <b>Bulgaria</b> , with transition to a market economy, ethnic migrant women have suffered from unemployment and poverty more than men.	In <b>Bulgaria</b> , durante la transizione ad un’economia di mercato, le donne migranti hanno sofferto per la disoccupazione e la povertà più degli uomini.
Turkish women have been expelled from the legal economy, and many of them have been obliged to stay at home, carrying out care work and housework.	Le donne turche sono state espulse dall’economia legale, e molte di loro sono state obbligate a rimanere a casa, per dedicarsi a lavori domestici e di accudimento.
The share of long-term unemployed women is higher than that of the men, and rural women are particularly vulnerable.	La porzione di donne disoccupate a lungo termine è maggiore di quella degli uomini. Le donne che vivono nelle aree rurali sono particolarmente vulnerabili.
In <b>Estonia</b> the Russian-speaking minority members are mainly employed in unskilled jobs, and the trend for non-Estonians to work more often as blue-collars and the nationals as white collars has proved lasting.	In <b>Estonia</b> , i membri della minoranza russofona sono impiegati per lo più in lavori non specializzati. Infatti, è stata riscontrata una duratura tendenza che vede i non-estoni ricoprire mansioni prevalentemente manuali, a differenza dei cittadini estoni che sono per lo più impegnati in professioni impiegatizie.
However, occupational segregation by ethno-national communities has been declining in recent years.	Fortunatamente, la segregazione occupazionale da parte della comunità etnica maggioritaria è in declino in questi anni.
The long-term unemployment rate of non-Estonian women is, however, more than 4 times higher than for Estonian women, and ethnic	Il tasso di disoccupazione per le donne non-estoni, ciò nonostante, è 4 volte più alto che per le donne

minority women earn 83 % of Estonian women's wages (2005).	estoni, e le donne delle minoranze guadagnano solo l'83% del salario delle donne estoni (2005).
In <i>Finland</i> , downgrading has hit the Russian women in particular, many of whom work in care services.	In <i>Finlandia</i> la recessione ha colpito in particolare le donne russe, molte delle quali sono impiegate nel settore della cura personale.
In <i>France</i> the unemployment rate of ethnic women is in general greater than that of ethnic men and the majority population, especially for Moroccan (31 %) and Algerian (30 %) women as well as those from sub-Saharan countries (23 %) (2).	In <i>Francia</i> il tasso di disoccupazione delle donne etniche è in generale più alto di quello degli uomini etnici e della maggioranza della popolazione. Ciò è però particolarmente valido per le donne marocchine (31%) e algerine (30%), così come per le donne da Paesi sub-sahariani (23%) (2).
In <i>Germany</i> , young women, especially those from former Yugoslavia or with Turkish origins, have difficulties in finding the jobs they expect after finishing school.	In <i>Germania</i> le giovani donne, specialmente provenienti dall'ex-Jugoslavia o di origini turche, incontrano difficoltà nell'ottenere il lavoro che si aspettano dopo aver terminato gli studi.
In <i>Greece</i> , there is some prejudice against immigrant women, even when they have high educational qualifications.	In <i>Grecia</i> ci sono alcuni pregiudizi verso le donne migranti, anche quando queste siano in possesso di titoli di studio di grado molto elevato.
This deskilling affects a large share of women from eastern European countries, who take on unskilled jobs for which they are overqualified.	La dequalificazione colpisce una grossa parte delle donne provenienti dall'Europa orientale, che sono costrette ad accettare lavori per cui sono troppo qualificate.
In <i>Iceland</i> around 90 % of the foreign nationals from the EU-10 Member States and from outside the EEA area were registered as working in unskilled or semi-skilled jobs (2007).	In <i>Islanda</i> circa il 90% degli stranieri provenienti dagli Stati UE-10 e dal di fuori dell'area SEE risultava occupato in lavori che richiedevano poche o nessuna qualifica (2007).
In <i>Italy</i> , on the whole, the immigrant female participation in the regular labour market is significantly low.	In <i>Italia</i> , in genere, la partecipazione delle migranti al mercato del lavoro regolare è molto bassa.
However, the regional differences are marked:	Tuttavia, ci sono marcate differenze regionali:
while in the Northern regions the employment rate of native women is much higher than that of	Mentre nelle regioni del nord il tasso d'occupazione delle donne autoctone è molto più alto di quello

immigrant women, in the southern regions the proportion of immigrant women with a job is higher than the share of autochthonous women in the same position.	delle migranti, nelle regioni del sud la percentuale di donne migranti con un lavoro è più alta rispetto a quella delle donne autoctone nella stessa posizione.
In <i>Liechtenstein</i> the labour market participation (2002) of female foreign residents is slightly higher (47 %) than that of Liechtenstein citizens (42 %).	In <i>Liechtenstein</i> , la partecipazione al mercato del lavoro (2002) delle donne straniere è leggermente più alta (47%) di quella delle cittadine del Liechtenstein (42%).
But female foreigners, especially those speaking a foreign language, are overrepresented in poorly qualified and unskilled jobs such as private cleaning.	Le donne straniere, specialmente quelle che parlano una lingua straniera, sono tuttavia impiegate in dimensioni sproporzionate nei lavori senza o con poche qualifiche necessarie, come ad esempio nelle pulizie in ambito privato.
The unemployment rate in 2006 was 2.5 % among Liechtenstein citizens; it stood at 4.7 % among foreigners.	Il tasso di disoccupazione nel 2006 era del 2,5% tra i cittadini del Liechtenstein, mentre per gli stranieri era del 4,7%.
Permanent residents are less affected by unemployment than temporary residents.	Le persone con soggiorno permanente nel Paese sono meno affette da disoccupazione rispetto alle persone con un permesso di soggiorno temporaneo.
In <i>the Netherlands</i> , the differences in the labour market position between migrant men and women, and between migrant women and native women, are less important than the disparities between women with diverse ethnic origins.	Nei <i>Paesi Bassi</i> , le differenze tra uomini e donne migranti, e tra donne migranti e autoctone, nella posizione nel mercato del lavoro sono meno rilevanti delle disparità tra donne di origine etnica diversa.
Among ethnic minority women, those of Surinamese origin enjoy the best position in the Dutch labour market.	Tra le donne di origine etnica, infatti, quelle del Suriname godono della miglior posizione nel mercato del lavoro olandese.
In <i>Norway</i> , it is Somali, Pakistani and Turkish women who have the lowest job incomes on the national labour market, whereas women from India and Bosnia and Herzegovina benefit from	In <i>Norvegia</i> , le donne somale, pachistane e turche sono impiegate nei lavori meno pagati nel mercato del lavoro nazionale, mentre quelle provenienti da India e Bosnia ed Erzegovina godono quasi dello

almost the same income level as the women of the majority population.	stesso livello di reddito delle donne della maggioranza della popolazione.
In <i>Portugal</i> , women from countries with Portuguese as an official language suffer from employment discrimination, having a low level of education and being employed in low-wage jobs.	In <i>Portogallo</i> , le donne provenienti da Paesi lusofoni soffrono di discriminazione lavorativa, avendo un basso livello di istruzione ed essendo impiegate in lavori sottopagati.
A significant percentage of Brazilian women with secondary and academic qualifications suffer discrimination in the labour market.	Una grossa percentuale delle donne brasiliane con istruzione secondaria ed universitaria subisce discriminazioni nel mercato del lavoro.
In the <i>United Kingdom</i> , Bangladeshi and Pakistani women have much higher unemployment rates compared to native British women, and the highest female economic inactivity rates.	Nel <i>Regno Unito</i> , le donne bengalesi e pachistane hanno un tasso di disoccupazione molto più alto delle donne native britanniche, ed il tasso più alto di inattività economica femminile.
Unemployment rates for African, Caribbean and other ethnic minority women are also high.	Anche il tasso di disoccupazione per le donne africane, caraibiche e di altre etnie è alto.
However, once in employment, these women are more likely to work full-time than autochthonous women.	Tuttavia, una volta inserite nel mercato del lavoro, queste donne hanno una tendenza maggiore a lavorare a tempo pieno rispetto alle donne autoctone.
The earnings disparity is especially large for African, and for Pakistani and Bangladeshi women, since they are more likely to work part-time, which is more poorly paid, also due to their lower educational qualifications.	La disparità salariale è particolarmente ampia per le donne africane, pachistane e bengalesi, sia perché sono più propense al lavoro part-time, meno pagato, che per i titoli di studio più bassi.
A different case is shown by the Caribbean women, who tend to work on a full-time basis (3)	Diverso è il caso per le donne provenienti dai Caraibi, le quali tendono invece al lavoro full-time (3).
<i>Source</i> : EGGSI Network's national reports, 2008.	Fonte: report nazionali EGGSI, 2008
<b>2.1.7. Access to financial services</b>	<b>2.1.7. L'accesso ai servizi finanziari</b>

<p>A significant proportion of ethnic minority member and non-EU immigrants, as well as undocumented immigrants have no access to financial services, due to their low income, their insecure labour situation or their lack of legal status.</p>	<p>Una grossa parte dei membri di minoranze etniche e dei migranti non-UE, così come i migranti irregolari, non ha accesso ai servizi finanziari, a causa del basso reddito, dell'instabilità lavorativa o della mancanza di uno status legale.</p>
<p>To open a bank account or obtain a loan, guarantees such as permanent address, a residence permit and/or legal work contracts are required, which ethnic groups and immigrants are in some cases not able to provide.</p>	<p>Per aprire un conto bancario o ottenere un prestito, sono richieste garanzie come un indirizzo permanente, un permesso di soggiorno e/o un contratto di lavoro regolare. Questi requisiti non sono sempre soddisfatti dai gruppi etnici dai migranti.</p>
<p>It is therefore more difficult if not impossible for them, as in the case of undocumented immigrants, to open a bank account or even obtain credit for their personal or business use.</p>	<p>Per questo motivo è più difficile per loro, se non impossibile nel caso degli immigrati irregolari, aprire un conto bancario, o anche solo ottenere un finanziamento per uso personale o per un'attività di impresa.</p>
<p>In Iceland, ethnic minority members complain that the banks are reluctant to lend them money to buy a house, claiming that it is much easier to obtain loans from the public housing financing fund.</p>	<p>In Islanda i membri delle minoranze etniche lamentano la riluttanza delle banche nel prestare loro il denaro necessario all'acquisto di una casa, sostenendo che sia molto più facile ottenere un prestito dal fondo pubblico per il finanziamento immobiliare.</p>
<p>In the United Kingdom, the Bangladeshis and Pakistanis are the ethnic groups most at risk of financial exclusion, as many do not have any bank account, although they circumvent the problem by finding alternative ways of borrowing money, for example from their co-nationals.</p>	<p>Nel Regno Unito i gruppi più a rischio di esclusione finanziaria sono quello bengalese e quello pachistano, in quanto molti dei loro membri non dispongono di un conto bancario, nonostante abbiano aggirato il problema ottenendo prestiti di denaro alternativi, ad esempio dai loro connazionali.</p>
<p>Ethnic minority women in particular may face more difficulties in obtaining an account or</p>	<p>Le donne delle minoranze etniche, in particolare, incontrano più difficoltà</p>



financial support, since they are usually more affected by insecure employment or joblessness and therefore have more difficulties in presenting securities in order to access bank services.	nell'ottenimento di un conto bancario o di supporto finanziario, in quanto generalmente sono più a rischio di trovare occupazioni instabili o di disoccupazione, e non possono perciò fornire le garanzie necessarie ad accedere ai servizi bancari.
Besides their lower incomes, their dependence on their male partners, especially in ethnic groups where traditional forms of gender roles prevail, may also significantly limit women's economic autonomy.	A parte il basso reddito, anche la dipendenza dal partner uomo può limitare l'autonomia economica delle donne, specialmente nei gruppi etnici in cui prevalgono i ruoli di genere tradizionali.
In particular, this affects ethnic minority women intending to begin a career as self-employed.	In particolare, ciò può danneggiare le donne delle minoranze che intendono iniziare una carriera da lavoratrici autonome.
Due to the difficulties in finding start-up capital and funding to cover the relative expenses, ethnic minority women face more difficulties in the start-up phase and management of their own business.	A causa delle difficoltà nell'ottenere il capitale necessario per una start-up e i fondi per coprire le relative spese, le donne delle minoranze affrontano più difficoltà nella fase di start-up e nell'amministrazione della loro impresa.
To overcome this challenge, in Finland, for instance, a public financing company, Finnvera, offers loans to women entrepreneurs.	Per superare queste sfide, in Finlandia, ad esempio, la compagnia pubblica di finanziamento <i>Finnvera</i> offre prestiti alle donne imprenditrici.
These instruments are also available to ethnic minority women, although recourse to them is partly hampered by language problems and poor knowledge of the Finnish finance system.	Questi strumenti sono disponibili anche per le donne delle minoranze, pur essendo parzialmente ostacolate dai problemi linguistici e dalla scarsa conoscenza del sistema finanziario finlandese.
An alternative solution for ethnic minorities is given by micro-credit loans, which are however still not sufficiently diffused, or community- or family-based loan systems.	Delle soluzioni alternative per le minoranze sono il micro-credito, che non è però sufficientemente diffuso, o i sistemi di prestito basati sulla comunità o sulla famiglia.
In order to send money to their home country for family support, immigrants often resort to	Per poter inviare denaro nei Paesi d'origine per supportare le proprie famiglie, i migranti ricorrono

private money transfer services, which are usually more expensive than banking transfers.	spesso a servizi di trasferimento di denaro privati, spesso più costosi dei trasferimenti bancari.
In order to support the access to financial services in Spain, where the amount of monetary remittances sent by immigrants is the largest in Europe, the financial institutions have promoted financial literacy among migrant communities to stimulate them to make use of their services.	Per agevolare l'accesso al sistema finanziario, in Spagna, Paese con il più alto importo di rimesse economiche inviate dai migranti, le istituzioni finanziarie hanno promosso l'educazione finanziaria tra le comunità migranti per stimolarle a fare uso dei loro servizi.
<b>2.2. The multiple discrimination of ethnic minority women</b>	<b>2.2. La discriminazione intersezionale delle donne delle minoranze etniche</b>
According to a Eurobarometer survey, discrimination based on ethnic origin is felt — by ethnic minority men and women — to be the most widespread form of discrimination (64 %) (101).	Secondo l'Eurobarometro, la discriminazione su base etnica è percepita — dagli uomini e dalle donne delle minoranze — come la forma di discriminazione più diffusa (64%) <sup>(101)</sup> .
Women belonging to ethnic minorities are likely to face discrimination and exclusion for more reasons and in more spheres of their lives than the men.	Le donne che appartengono alle minoranze etniche sono a rischio di discriminazione ed esclusione per più fattori e in più ambiti della loro vita rispetto agli uomini.
Besides sex discrimination both outside and within their communities, they often suffer from social prejudice as ethnic minorities because of cultural and religious differences.	Oltre alla discriminazione basata sul sesso sia fuori che dentro la comunità, spesso subiscono infatti anche pregiudizi in quanto appartenenti a minoranze etniche a causa delle differenze culturali e religiose.
Access to the labour market, to education, social and health services are significant areas where ethnic minority (and immigrant) women are in a more disadvantageous position than ethnic men and the women and men of the host society.	Il mercato del lavoro, l'istruzione e i servizi sociali e sanitari sono aree fondamentali in cui le donne etniche (e migranti) sono svantaggiate rispetto agli uomini etnici e alle donne e uomini della società ospitante.
This creates multiple barriers to their full integration in society, hampering the freedom to choose how to live their lives and also affecting	Ciò crea barriere multiple alla loro completa integrazione sociale, ostacolando la loro libertà nello scegliere il proprio stile di vita e

their children's access to social protection, education and healthcare.	danneggiando l'accesso alla protezione sociale, all'istruzione e alla sanità pubblica per i loro figli.
Multiple discrimination can be found, for example, in Greece, where it is estimated that the majority of Muslim women face practices of discrimination with regard both to sex and to ethnic background and religion within the host society.	Casi di discriminazione intersezionale si possono trovare ad esempio in Grecia, dove è stimato che la maggioranza delle donne musulmane subisca azioni discriminatorie nella società ospitante, in relazione sia al sesso che all'origine etnica e religione della vittima.
In addition, they face discrimination due to their sex within their own communities, which upholds their traditional domestic role as caregivers (102).	In oltre, queste donne subiscono discriminazioni in base al sesso anche all'interno delle loro comunità, dove mantengono il loro ruolo tradizionale domestico di cura della famiglia <sup>(102)</sup> .
Awareness of the multiple and intersectional discrimination suffered by ethnic minority and immigrant women is, however, slowly improving in European countries.	La consapevolezza delle discriminazioni multiple ed intersezionali subite dalle donne etniche e migranti sta però aumentando lentamente nei Paesi europei.
The European Commission's 'Roadmap for equality between women and men' (103) has underlined the need to combat the multiple discrimination faced by immigrant and ethnic minority women and stressed the need to ensure their rights and civic participation, to fully use their employment potential and to improve their access to education and lifelong learning	La "Tabella di marcia per la parità fra le donne e gli uomini" della Commissione Europea <sup>(103)</sup> sottolineava la necessità di combattere la discriminazione intersezionale subita dalle donne migranti ed etniche, e poneva l'enfasi sul bisogno di garantire i loro diritti e la partecipazione civile, di utilizzare a pieno il loro potenziale di occupazione e di migliorare il loro accesso all'istruzione e alla formazione permanente.
Other priority areas of the roadmap, such as the eradication of gender-based violence and trafficking and the elimination of gender stereotypes are also particularly relevant for these women, who often present the most disadvantaged situation and lack knowledge of their rights.	Anche altre priorità della tabella di marcia, come l'eradicazione della violenza di genere e del traffico di esseri umani e l'eliminazione degli stereotipi di genere sono particolarmente rilevanti per queste donne, che spesso si trovano nelle situazioni più svantaggiate senza conoscere i propri diritti.

<b>Labour market, education and social exclusion</b>	<b>Il mercato del lavoro, l'istruzione e l'esclusione sociale</b>
As previously noted, the access to the labour market, education and social services is limited for ethnic minority women due to lack of language skills, which is a problem for some ethnic minority groups, lower educational level or lack of recognition of their skills and qualifications.	Come constatato in precedenza, l'accesso al mercato del lavoro, all'istruzione e ai servizi sociali è limitato per le donne etniche a causa della possibile mancanza di abilità linguistiche, dei livelli di istruzione più bassi o del mancato riconoscimento delle proprie abilità e qualifiche.
Discrimination also limits women's access to healthcare and social services into the labour market, which in turn affects access to the welfare system (104).	La discriminazione limita anche l'accesso delle donne alla sanità e ai servizi sociali nel mercato del lavoro, e di conseguenza l'accesso al sistema previdenziale <sup>(104)</sup> .
This is even more difficult for lone mothers, who do not have the financial support of a partner.	La situazione è ancora più difficile per le madri sole, che non possono contare sul supporto finanziario di un partner.
Barriers to labour market participation and employment that ethnic minority women face may also have their origins within their own communities.	Le barriere alla partecipazione al mercato del lavoro e all'occupazione che le donne delle minoranze incontrano potrebbero anche avere origine all'interno delle comunità stesse.
Especially in communities where traditional gender roles prevail, women are hindered from becoming financially independent as they are supposed to continue their domestic role in the household, taking care of children, husband or the elderly, which increases their dependency on their male partners.	Specialmente nelle comunità in cui i ruoli di genere tradizionali prevalgono, le donne sono ostacolate nel diventare economicamente indipendenti, in quanto dovrebbero mantenere il loro ruolo tra le mura domestiche, della cura dei figli, del marito o degli anziani. Questo aumenta la loro dipendenza da un partner uomo.
Depending on the host society, ethnic minority women are nevertheless affected to different extents in access to job opportunities, and to education, health and social services.	A seconda della società ospitante, tuttavia, l'accesso alle opportunità di occupazione, all'istruzione e alla sanità delle donne delle minoranze può essere più o meno facile.

<p>They may be better integrated if they have been long in the host country, have higher educational levels or when their ethnic traditions are less visible or closer to those of the majority population.</p>	<p>Possono integrarsi meglio se hanno già trascorso molto tempo nel Paese ricevente, se hanno un livello di istruzione più alto o se le loro tradizioni etniche sono meno visibili o più simili a quelle della maggioranza della popolazione.</p>
<p>On the other hand, ethnic minority and immigrant women with cultural and religious traditions different from the majority population may face more discrimination — which can also be influenced by their skin colour, dresscodes and prejudice on the part of the employer as well as external political or mass media factors, affecting the ‘ethnic’ sensibility in the host society.</p>	<p>Tuttavia, le donne etniche e migranti con tradizioni culturali e religiose differenti dal resto della popolazione potrebbero subire più discriminazioni — che possono essere provocate dal colore della pelle, dal modo di vestire, e dai pregiudizi da parte del datore di lavoro, così come da fattori politici esterni o dai mass media, che influenzano la “sensibilità culturale” della società ospitante.</p>
<p><b>Stereotypes and stigmatisation</b></p>	<p><b>Gli stereotipi e la stigmatizzazione</b></p>
<p>Ethnic minority women in most European societies face stereotypes in the host society, and fail to be considered according to their competencies and individual characteristics.</p>	<p>Le donne etniche sono soggette a stereotipi nella maggioranza delle società europee, e non vengono valutate per le loro competenze e caratteristiche individuali.</p>
<p>In the United Kingdom, for example, stereotypes make it harder for migrant and ethnic minority women to get a job, integrate into the work place, and get promoted.</p>	<p>Nel Regno Unito, ad esempio, a causa degli stereotipi, le donne etniche e migranti incontrano maggiori difficoltà nel trovare un impiego, integrarsi sul luogo di lavoro nell’ottenere una promozione.</p>
<p>The Equal Opportunities Commission cites evidence of sexism, racism and anti-Muslim prejudice, especially in the case of Pakistani and Bangladeshi women, of whom 90 % are Muslim, and black women, at work (105).</p>	<p>La Commissione per le Pari Opportunità cita indicatori di sessismo, razzismo e islamofobia sul luogo di lavoro, nei confronti di donne pachistane e bengalesi, al 90% mussulmane, e delle donne nere (105).</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They are two to three times more likely than white women to be asked questions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Le donne nere hanno da due a tre volte più probabilità rispetto alle donne bianche di</li> </ul>

about their plans for marriage and children.	ricevere domande riguardo alla loro volontà di sposarsi e di avere dei figli.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One in three black Caribbean women and one in five Pakistani and Bangladeshi women under 35 have experienced racist comments at work.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Una donna di origine afro-caraibica su tre e una donna pachistana o bengalese su cinque sotto i 35 anni ha ricevuto commenti razzisti sul luogo di lavoro.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2005 one in five Pakistani and Bangladeshi women under 35 had experienced negative comments about wearing religious dress.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nel 2005, una donna pachistana o bengalese sotto i 35 anni su cinque ha ricevuto commenti negativi riguardo agli abiti religiosi indossati.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fifty-six percent of minority ethnic women compared with 44 % of white women had experienced discrimination in pregnancy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Il 56% delle donne appartenenti a gruppi etnici minoritari ha subito discriminazioni durante la gravidanza, contro il 44% delle donne bianche.</li> </ul>
<b>Vulnerability and domestic violence</b>	<b>La vulnerabilità e la violenza domestica</b>
According to the EGGSI Network national reports, ethnic minority women often appear to experience violence within their families.	Secondo i report nazionali della rete EGGSI, le donne etniche subiscono spesso violenze all'interno del nucleo familiare.
In some more male-dominated communities forced marriages may occur and cases of honour killings have been registered.	In alcune comunità di stampo patriarcale, ad esempio, possono avvenire matrimoni forzati, e sono anche stati registrati casi di femminicidio.
Domestic violence against women is, however, harder to recognise and infrequently reported as these women are in a weaker position because of their legal situation (especially in the case of immigrant women whose residence permits may be tied to marriage and family reunion, which makes it more difficult for them to leave a violent relationship), their economic dependence on the partner, as well as their poorer knowledge of the services available and greater reluctance to use legal means to stop or avoid maltreatment.	Tuttavia, la violenza domestica contro le donne è più difficile da riconoscere e molto raramente segnalata, poiché si trovano in una posizione più debole. Questa è data dalla loro situazione legale (specialmente nel caso delle donne migranti il cui permesso di soggiorno sia legato al matrimonio e al ricongiungimento familiare, per le quali è più difficile uscire da una relazione violenta), dalla dipendenza economica dal partner, dalla più limitata conoscenza dei servizi disponibili e dalla

	reticenza all'uso degli strumenti legali per porre fine o evitare i maltrattamenti.
These women can also be generally mistrustful of public institutions, as for example the police.	Generalmente, queste donne possono anche essere diffidenti nei confronti delle istituzioni pubbliche, come ad esempio della polizia.
Especially difficult is the situation of women in those ethnic minorities where some religious and cultural traditions discriminate against women within their households and communities, and of trafficked women, who suffer violence and/or forced prostitution.	La situazione è particolarmente difficile per le donne nelle minoranze etniche con tradizioni religiose e culturali che discriminano le donne all'interno del nucleo familiare e della comunità, e per le donne nella tratta di esseri umani, che subiscono violenze e/o vengono costrette alla prostituzione.

## CHAPTER IV

### Translation commentary

In this chapter, I will provide an exhaustive account of the translation process and the translation procedures employed, with reference to the translation theories presented in the first chapter. Every section of this chapter is dedicated to a micro-strategy, featuring examples from ST and TT with a related comment explaining the procedures employed in the segment and the reasoning behind the translation choices presented. Since it is not uncommon to find more than one micro-strategy employed in the same segment of TT, the division into sections is not sharp, and is mainly meant to help the reader in the navigation of the chapter itself.

#### 1. Transposition

##### Example 1

The ethnic minorities are citizens of Latvia, <u>who as a result of cultural, religious or linguistic differences are considered distinct from the Latvians</u> who for several generations or for extensive periods of time have been traditionally living in Latvia and who consider themselves as belonging to the Latvian state and society, <u>and stateless persons</u> .	Sono composte da cittadini lettoni che <u>si differenziano per fattori culturali, linguistici o religiosi</u> , e che per varie generazioni o per lunghi periodi di tempo hanno vissuto secondo la loro tradizione in Lettonia, e si considerano parte della società e dello Stato. <u>Anche gli apolidi sono considerati una minoranza etnica.</u>
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

The first dependent clause (underlined in the example) has undergone a process of simplification carried out by combining different procedures:

- I used transposition to change the order of some of the constituents and to change the verb voice from a passive to an active one;
- the verb has also undergone reduction, since “are considered distinct” was condensed into a shorter “si differenziano”. This is also a form of modulation: the perspective changes from static to dynamic.

The rest of the phrase has undergone several changes, being very long and semantically heavy, for the sake of clarity and style:



- explicitation: since the register employed in this type of text in the TT language tends to be higher, the meaning of the verb “are” has been made explicit through the use of the more formal expression “sono composte da”;
- reduction: to reduce the syntactic load, the complement “of Latvia” is expressed through the adjective “lettoni”;
- elimination: the subject of the phrases was eliminated, since it could be inferred from the previous sentence. Beside removing cognitive load from the phrase, this change also produced the effect of increasing textual cohesion. Moreover, the complement “from the Latvians” could be left implicit, since the context provided makes it unnecessary, and its only effect is that of increasing the length of the phrase.

To further reduce the semantic load and improve textual clarity, the last part of the phrase (underlined) was separated into a new sentence. Although the TT segment is overall longer than the original ST, the full stop slows the reading pace, allowing the reader to process the previous information. Moreover, the last segment refers to information given at the beginning of the complex sentence: the reader would have to reread the phrase to find it, wasting time and cognitive effort, so this repetition is beneficial for a good textual comprehension. The operation was carried out through the use of transposition, with the nominal group becoming an independent sentence. It was also necessary to make the verbal component explicit, and expand the phrase repeating the nominal complements that can be found in the first part of the ST sentence.

### Example 2

<u>Immigrants do not include</u> persons that have one parent born in Norway.	Una persona con un genitore nato in Norvegia <u>non viene ritenuta immigrata</u> .
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

In example 2, transposition was employed to comply with Italian syntactical rules and make the sentence sound more natural. The ST active voice of the verb was expressed with a passive one in TT, and the impersonal subject is left implicit. The semantic referent of the ST subject “immigrants” is expressed in the complement “come immigrata”, which refers to the object complement “una persona”.

## 2. Modulation

### Example 1

[...] in all Member States <u>one can find</u> disadvantaged communities [...].	[...] in tutti gli Stati Membri <u>sono presenti</u> comunità svantaggiate [...].
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------

In this phrase, the change in perspective was carried out by logical derivation: the effect (“one can find”) was substituted by its cause (“sono presenti”). The result is a more natural sentence in the TT and a simpler syntactic structure.

### Example 2

For instance, in Romania minorities <u>are formally defined on the basis of self-identification</u> ;	In Romania, ad esempio, le minoranze <u>possono autoidentificarsi formalmente</u> ;
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A literal translation of this sentence could raise some confusion in the target reader, since the semantic load is quite heavy for a sentence this short. Upon analysing the segment and its context with attention, I noticed that the information reported is actually quite redundant. After clarifying which parts of information could be left implicit and which ones had to be conveyed explicitly, the following paraphrasing procedures were carried out:

- I used transposition to change the voice of the verb from passive to active, and to employ the modal verb (“possono”), with the aim of emphasizing the agency of the subject. Both these operations are relevant for the conveyance of the message (i.e., minorities enjoy self-identification);
- the underlined segment was reduced, avoiding the redundancy in the conveyance of the message.

Lastly, it is important to notice that the use of the neologism “autoidentificarsi” has been documented in the TT language for more than two decades, its definition can be found in the *Treccani* vocabulary (Treccani 2008-a)<sup>2</sup>, and its official use is documented, for example, in the official Council of Europe website (2019)<sup>3</sup> and in one of their informative leaflets about the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities (Council of Europe, n.d.)<sup>4</sup>.

<sup>2</sup>Autoidentificarsi, In Vocabolario Treccani online, <https://www.treccani.it/vocabolario/ricerca/caregiver/>. Last visited 09/01/2024.

<sup>3</sup>Minoranze nazionali in Finlandia: sforzi necessari per combattere l'aumento dell'intolleranza, <https://www.coe.int/it/web/portal/-/national-minorities-in-finland-rising-intolerance-needs-tackling>. Last visited 13/02/2024

<sup>4</sup>Convenzione-Quadro per la Protezione delle Minoranze Nazionali — Domande e risposte, <https://rm.coe.int/fcnm-leaflet-it-version-final/1680a42589>. Last visited 15/02/2024

### 3. Adaptation

#### Example 1

<p>[...] <u>non-comprehensive school systems</u>          based on early tracking (early selection          and differentiation of pupils by skill level)          [...]</p>	<p>[...] <u>i sistemi scolastici stratificati</u> basati          su un monitoraggio precoce degli allievi          (con selezione precoce e differenziazione          in base alle abilità) [...]</p>
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This example brings up a cultural reference issue due to the lack of the semantic referent in TT culture. The Italian public school system, indeed, does not normally presuppose the division of students into classes with different skill levels. Even less so at a young age, as is the case for early tracking non-comprehensive school systems. Moreover, “non-comprehensive” is a false friend, and if translated literally as *non-comprendivo* it would only cause confusion in the reader. The Italian term *istituto comprensivo*, in fact, describes a type of school organization in which different educational levels (i.e., elementary, middle school etc.) are coordinated by the same administrative committee. While the term “*sistema comprensivo*” is used as a calque by experts in the field, the model reader of the TT is not likely to be familiar with its use and meaning. For this reason, to adapt the terminology underlined, I took the few papers available describing the non-comprehensive school system in Italian as a reference for specialized lexicon (Benadusi and Giancola 2014; Bertola and Checchi 2008). An alternative translation of the term could have been *sistemi scolastici selettivi*; I eventually chose *sistemi scolastici stratificati* because it gives a more immediate and more figurative idea of how this type of system works. The previous term *selettivi* could give the wrong impression of a type of system where students get either selected or rejected, instead of one in which children get divided into different groups at different levels. I also utilized transposition to move the complement “degli allievi”, conveying this information earlier to make the phrase clearer for the reader.

#### Example 2

Female migrants	Donne migranti
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In this case, adaptation was used because the word *femmina* is nowadays less and less used in sociological discourse, in favour of the term *donna*, which is considered more precise, respectful and inclusive (for example towards people who identify as women but

are not biologically female). Given that one of EU goals is to promote gender equality and inclusive language (General Secretariat of the Council 2018), and given the institutional context of the TT, I decided to adapt the word using a more neutral term.

### Example 3

4.7%	4,7%
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This adaptation regards the conventional rules of decimal separation, which can vary from country to country. In Italy, the rule provides that decimals must be separated from the integer digits through the use of a comma.

### Examples 4, 5, 6

In the next three examples, adaptation is employed due to the difference in the terminology used in the ST and TT legal jargon. The terms that are employed to fulfil the same function in the TT language do not, indeed, correspond to the literal translation of the terms used in the ST.

### Example 4

[...] which usually preserves their cultural identity with <u>special provisions for</u> [...]	La loro identità culturale viene protetta da <u>disposizioni di tutela in materia di</u> [...]
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

In this case, expansion was also employed since more constituents have been employed to convey the same information in the TT.

### Example 5

[...] <u>illegal immigrants</u> are also facing particular socio-economic exclusion that weigh more heavily on women.	[...] <u>gli immigrati irregolari</u> subiscono una particolare forma di esclusione socio-economica che pesa soprattutto sulle donne.
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In this other example, the sentence has also undergone expansion, with the adding of the constituent “forma di” to sound more natural in TT.

### Example 6

[...] may enjoy the rights envisaged by the convention, <u>unless the law provides otherwise</u> .	[...] può godere dei diritti previsti dalla convenzione, <u>salvo diversa disposizione di legge</u> .
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

In the last instance, the adaptation regards a specific standardized formula utilized in legal contexts. Its use contributes to the acceptance and recognition of TT as a specialized text by the reader.

### Example 7

[...] (the <u>Retro Romanians</u> in the Alps, the <u>Celts or Gaelic</u> speakers in North-Western Europe, the Frisians of the North Sea area, the Catalans in South-Western Europe, etc).’ (40)	[...] (i parlanti <u>del ladino</u> nelle Alpi o del <u>gaelico</u> nell’Europa settentrionale, i frisoni nell’area del Mare del Nord, i catalani nell’Europa meridionale ecc.)” (40).
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

For this segment, I adapted the text substituting the terms underlined with hyponyms: Gaelic languages are part of the Celtic linguistic branch and Ladin is one of the existing Retro Romanian languages. This adaptation was carried out so as not to convey too much unnecessary information, reducing the cognitive load. The aim was, in fact, to use known examples of Celtic and Retro Romanian languages that the reader could immediately identify without further cognitive effort, so that they could focus their attention on the general meaning of the phrase.

### 3.1 Use of calques

In order to acquire the technical lexicon necessary for this translation, I engaged in a terminological research through papers and digital resources created by experts in the field and, when possible, created in relation to European Union projects and plans. The translation of tecnicisms was particularly challenging in the instances where loan words were an available option in Italian. The use of English terms or calques has in fact become quite common in the field, due to the hegemony of the English language as the new language of the soft sciences. The loan of technical terms, indeed, is often employed in the institutional discourse, and the reason often lays in the need of social recognition by the author’s peers (Scarpa 2015:240). If we consider the necessity of recognition of this translation within the report genre as a secondary skopos, and if we take the polysystem theory into account and recognize the primary position of translated sociological

discourse in the Italian system, then we cannot but be open to the possibility of importing technical lexicon from the ST language. Only in a few instances, however, the importation of English terminology seemed appropriate.

### Example 1

‘[...] persuading <u>policy-makers</u> of the need to combat discrimination in their respective societies	“[...] convincendo i <u>policy maker</u> del bisogno di combattere le discriminazioni nelle loro rispettive società”
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### Example 2

[They] are likely to spend more time at home given to their traditional role of <u>care giver</u> .	trascorrono più tempo in casa a causa del loro ruolo tradizionale di <u>caregiver</u> .
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### Example 3

This is the definition followed in the present <u>report</u> .	Questa è la definizione utilizzata nel <u>report</u> .
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In all of the previous examples, the loan words “policy maker”, “caregiver” and “report” have become part of the Italian vocabulary and are currently used in both institutional discourses and divulgation writing. The first two terms (policy maker and caregiver) are currently reported in the Treccani vocabulary as neologisms: “policy maker”, non-hyphenated, has been introduced in 2008 (Treccani 2008-b)<sup>5</sup>, and “caregiver” in 2021 (Treccani 2021)<sup>6</sup>, while the term “report” is nowadays not even considered a neologism (Treccani n.d.)<sup>7</sup>.

One of the most important research institutes for Italian, the *Accademia della Crusca* (Di Carlo 2020)<sup>8</sup>, expressed how “report” is not only a well-established word in the Italian

<sup>5</sup> *Policy maker*, In Vocabolario Treccani online, <https://www.treccani.it/vocabolario/ricerca/policy-maker/>. Last visited 09/01/2024.

<sup>6</sup> *Caregiver*, In Vocabolario Treccani online, <https://www.treccani.it/vocabolario/ricerca/caregiver/>. Last visited 09/01/2024.

<sup>7</sup> *Report*, In Vocabolario Treccani online, <https://www.treccani.it/vocabolario/ricerca/report/>. Last visited 09/01/2024.

<sup>8</sup> *Rèport di un anglismo*, Redazione Consulenza linguistica Accademia della Crusca, <https://accademiadellacrusca.it/it/consulenza/r%C3%A8port-di-un-anglismo/1739>. Last visited 10/01/2024.

language, but it also has a more analytical, detailed and scientific connotation than the possible translations, such as *rendiconto*, *relazione* or *rapporto*.

As for “policy maker”, the Italian translation *decisore politico* exists, and is still used in some cases, but the tendency in the academic discourse towards the use of “policy maker” and similar expressions cannot be ignored, the risk being producing an anachronistic and already outdated translation.

Conversely, the word *caregiver* in Italian is undoubtedly predominant in every digital resource available, in comparison to the far less used Italian literal translation *accuditore*. Indeed, while the role of caregiver has always existed in the Italian culture, in the vast majority of cases it was reserved to the women in the family, and the acknowledgment and recognition of this figure in legal terms is very recent (Ciarini 2009:8). The negligence towards the task led to a lexical void in TT, which was filled by importing the English term. It is so predominant that the Italian law gives its definition, rather than defining the Italian correspondent: “Si definisce caregiver familiare la persona che assiste e si prende cura del coniuge, [...]” (L.205/2017 section 255)<sup>9</sup>.

#### Example 4

<p>This definition excludes the white ethnic minorities such as <u>Gypsies and Travellers</u> (10).</p>	<p>La definizione sopracitata esclude tuttavia le minoranze etniche bianche come i romanichal e pavee (conosciuti anche come gypsies e travellers) <sup>(10)</sup>.</p>
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

This example concerns two culture-bound terms relating to the names of two Roma minority groups that exist in the UK but that do not correspond to any Italian Roma group. While a correspondent for these two ethnonyms is available in TT language, it might not be immediately recognized by the reader, who is not necessarily familiar with the names of Roma ethnic groups specific of other countries. I used explicitation (and expansion) to keep the English ethnonyms and at the same time provided the translated version. I decided to do so because since the English version is often employed in divulgation articles and general entertainment contents, the reader might be more familiar with the borrowed terms than with the official translation. I also adapted the terms to fit Italian orthography, avoiding the capitalization of the populations’ names.

<sup>9</sup>Legge 27 dicembre 2017 n.205, comma 255, in Gazzetta Ufficiale della Repubblica Italiana, <https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/id/2017/12/29/17G00222/sg>. Last visited 08/02/2024.

### 3.2 Change in cognitive content: time references

Since the ST is more than a decade old, some of the information presented could be outdated. It was thus necessary to adapt the translation in order to inform the reader about the potential risk of the data being outdated, at the very least. This operation, which also involved the employment of transposition with the change of tenses in verbs, was carried out wherever the data could only be valid in the specific year mentioned. Some examples are the following:

#### Example 1

There is no recognised EU definition of ethnic minorities or minorities in general.	Non esiste, <u>al momento della compilazione di questo report</u> , una definizione riconosciuta dall'UE di minoranza etnica, né di minoranza in senso più ampio.
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In this specific case, addition is involved, since it was necessary to inform the reader about the temporary validity of the statement by adding a short comment. Since 2019, in fact, a definition of minority is available in the European Commission glossary webpage, and it includes ethnicity as one of the characterizing factors (European Commission 2019)<sup>10</sup>.

#### Examples 2, 3

25 326 <u>are</u> of Russian origin.	di questi, 25.326 <u>erano</u> di origine russa.
--------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------

In 2007, ethnic minority women <u>incidence is</u> 80.8 % for Ukrainians,	Nel 2007, le donne <u>rappresentavano</u> l'80,8% della minoranza ucraina,
---------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------

In the previous two cases, the tense of the verb warns the reader that the data was collected at some point in the past, and could thus have undergone some variation by now.

#### Example 4

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<sup>10</sup>Definition of "minority", in EMN asylum and migration glossary, [https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/networks/european-migration-network-emn/emn-asylum-and-migration-glossary/glossary/minority\\_en](https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/networks/european-migration-network-emn/emn-asylum-and-migration-glossary/glossary/minority_en). Last visited 08/02/2024



Conversely, in the EU-15 and EEA countries, <u>plus Malta, Cyprus and Slovenia</u> [...]	Al contrario, negli Stati UE-15, SEE e nel <u>Regno Unito</u> [...]
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The countries mentioned in ST have joined EEA (they also have joined EU, but they are not part of the EU-15), so they have to be eliminated in order to avoid redundancy. The United Kingdom, conversely, had to be added, since it left EU and EEA in 2020. Elimination and expansion were thus employed in the context of adaptation.

### Example 5

in the territory <u>of the Republic of Hungary</u>	nel territorio <u>ungherese</u>
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The country officially changed its name in “Hungary” in 2012.

### 3.3 Acronyms

#### Examples 1, 2

(mostly from the rich <u>OECD</u> countries)	(per lo più provenienti dai Paesi <u>OCSE</u> )
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Non <u>EU/ EEA</u> citizens	Cittadini non- <u>UE/SEE</u>
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Both these acronyms were adapted using their Italian counterparts, since these are available and normally used in these contexts.

#### Example 3

Immigrants from the <u>former USSR</u> (Ukraine, Russia, etc)	Migranti dalle <u>ex Repubbliche Sovietiche</u> (Ucraina, Russia, ecc.)
------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------

This acronym exists in Italian; however, it would not sound natural if used in this context, and was therefore conveyed in its expanded version.

#### Example 4

Women make up just over half the minority ethnic population in the <u>UK</u> .	Le donne costituiscono poco più della metà della popolazione delle minoranze etniche nel <u>Regno Unito</u> .
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

In this instance, the acronym was explicitated for stylistic reasons, since the United Kingdom is usually referred to with the expanded form of its name in the TT language. This phrase also underwent transposition (and expansion): the nominal group “the

minority ethnic population” is turned into a dependent clause (“della popolazione delle minoranze etniche”) due to the normal development of the syntactic structure in TT language.

**Example 5**

The European monitoring centre on racism and xenophobia (EUMC)	L’Osservatorio Europeo dei fenomeni di Razzismo e Xenofobia
----------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------

There is no official acronym for this body in Italian, and it can be eliminated in the TT, since it is presented side to side with the extended name in the ST.

**3.4 Figurative language**

**Examples 1, 2**

“the <u>umbrella term</u> ethnic minority [...]”	“Minoranza etnica è un <u>termine generico</u> [...]”
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[...] a greater independent immigration of <u>breadwinner women</u> , [...]	[...] una crescita nell’immigrazione indipendente di <u>donne lavoratrici</u> , [...]
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

In both cases, the figurative language had to be adapted through the use of non-figurative language. While in the first case a literal translation could be understood by an Italian reader but would sound unnatural, the meaning in the second one would be completely opaque. None of them have a correspondent in Italian, and keeping the figurative language is not prioritized in the informative textual function and for the skopos of this specific translation. Moreover, given the scientific connotation of the text, forcing figurative language when it is not useful for the understanding of the message delivered would not do any good in terms of acceptance of the text within the informative genre.

**Example 3**

and the proportion of <u>female breadwinner household heads</u> is larger than for men (78).	e la percentuale di <u>donne fonti del reddito principale in famiglia</u> è maggiore di quella della controparte maschile (78).
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In this other instance, the word “breadwinner” could not be translated in the same way as the previous example, due to the change in context. Here it is in fact necessary to keep the meaning “being the family’s major financial provider”. For this reason, the translation

“donne lavoratrici”, certainly more concise, would have been too restrictive. The other part of the nominal group, “household heads”, would be misleading if literally translated as “capofamiglia”, since this term defines someone who exercises an authority over the other members of the family. In this context, and without further information, it is safe to presume that the term was utilized in the ST to reiterate the meaning of “breadwinner” as the person with the biggest income in the family. I thus decided to make the meaning of the nominal group explicit, expanding the number of the constituents and not conveying the figurative language.

### Example 4, 5, 6

#### Example 4

60 % of Moroccan or sub-Saharan African women <u>work as blue collars</u> .	Il 60% delle donne marocchine o dell’Africa sub-sahariana <u>fa lavori manuali</u> .
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

#### Example 5

young Turkish, Moroccan and sub-Saharan African women work mainly as <u>blue-collars</u> , while they are underrepresented as office employees.	le giovani turche, marocchine e dell’Africa sub-sahariana lavorano per lo più come <u>operaie</u> , mentre sono sottorappresentate nei lavori d’ufficio.
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#### Example 6

In <i>Estonia</i> the Russian-speaking minority members are mainly employed in unskilled jobs, and the trend for non-Estonians to work more often as <u>blue-collars</u> and the nationals as <u>white collars</u> has proved lasting.	In <i>Estonia</i> , i membri della minoranza russofona sono impiegati per lo più in lavori non specializzati. Infatti, è stata riscontrata una duratura tendenza che vede i non-estoni ricoprire <u>mansioni prevalentemente manuali</u> , a differenza dei cittadini estoni che sono per lo più impegnati in <u>professioni impiegatizie</u> .
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The expressions *colletti bianchi* and *colletti blu*, while existing as calques, are not normally used in the Italian specialized discourse, and for this reason their use can only be employed in the context of a foreignizing translation choice. Since the two concepts do not overlap with any Italian expression and their semantic reference (blue clothes for

workers and white shirts for office employees) is not immediately recognizable in the target culture, the figurative language is inevitably lost. Depending on the cognitive load required by the sentence, I decided to explicitate the meaning (like in the first and third example) or to use adaptation.

The sentence taken in consideration in the last example underwent other changes:

- the nominal group “the Russian speaking minority members” was expanded into more constituents as a consequence of TT language syntactic structure;
- by transposition, the two independent clauses joined together by the coordinating conjunction “and” were split into two independent sentences divided by a full stop. This reduced the information load, allowing the explicitation of both culture-bound terms in more constituents.
- To keep the text cohesive, the logical link between the two sentences has been explicitated with the addition of the conjunction “infatti”.

### **3.5 Translation of laws**

#### **Examples 1, 2, 3**

Legal jargon is often problematic due to the fundamental differences between legal systems. In particular, most countries in the European Union share a type of legal system called civil/Roman law, which is based on statutes organized in codes. The Anglo-American system, however, is based both on statutes (which can be organized in codes) and judicial decisions, which constitute precedents and are strongly binding for future court decisions (Bzostek Walker, Hidaka and Rom 2022). And while most of the countries covered in the text share the same type of legal system, there can still be profound differences in the law-making process and in the bodies in charge of said process. In all the cases reported in this section, the terms “act” and “law” are translated as “legge”, mainly because the difference between the two terms is not crucial in the contexts provided. Moreover, the first two Acts cited do not belong to the Anglo-American legal system, which means that the references to these laws have already undergone a process of adaptation to be more accessible to the English-speaking ST reader. This process would be very difficult to reconstruct without knowledge of the languages and legal systems involved. Finally, it is important to notice that laws in the TT legal system have no official name (their names are the year the law was passed and a progressive number), but are commonly referred to with unofficial names, usually involving the description of the

contents or the name of the proposer (*ex. Legge Manicino, legge Bossi-Fini, decreto Sicurezza*). This makes it more difficult to pursue a domesticating strategy: the name of the proposer or the progressive number of the law would be useless information to the TT reader, which would not be able to infer the content of the law. However, due to the fact that the text function is informative, with the texts having no legal value, it was possible to adopt different strategies depending on the context.

### Example 1

According to the <u>National Minorities Cultural Autonomy Act</u> (1993), [...]	Secondo la <u>legge sull'Autonomia Culturale delle Minoranze Nazionali</u> (1993), [...]
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In this case, I applied explicitation (and transposition) to clarify the implicit logical links in the name of the Act by turning the attributes of the name (i.e., Act) into complements. This improved clarity and adapted the name of the law to TT language grammatical rules.

### Example 2

in the UK, [...] the <u>Race Relations Act</u> permits people to <u>build a case</u> when they have suffered discrimination on the basis of their race/ethnicity, [...].	anche nel Regno Unito [...] la <u>Legge Contro la Discriminazione Razziale</u> del 1968 permette di <u>ricorrere agli strumenti giuridici</u> in caso di discriminazione razziale/etnica, [...].
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This instance differs from the previous one because it concerns the UK legal system, so I had easy access to materials from the source culture. Upon analysis of the contents of the law, I adapted its name to make it more semantically transparent for the TT reader, while taking vocabulary from the content of the Italian law on racial discrimination (the so-called *Legge Mancino*). I also applied adaptation in a different part of the segment (the other part underlined), where I elevated the register for stylistic purposes by employing Italian legal jargon.

### Example 3

The recommendation proposes that: 'national minorities are a group of persons	Nella Raccomandazione si proponeva la seguente definizione: "l'espressione
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<p>who: reside on the territory of a state and are citizens of that state; maintain longstanding, firm and lasting ties with that state; display distinctive ethnic, cultural, religious or linguistic characteristics; are sufficiently representative, although smaller in number than the rest of the population of that state or of a region of that state; are motivated by a concern to preserve together and maintain their common identity, including their culture, their traditions and religion or their language.’ (42)</p>	<p>minoranza nazionale designa un gruppo di persone che risiedano nel territorio di uno Stato e ne siano cittadini; mantengano legami antichi, solidi e duraturi con tale Stato; presentino caratteristiche etniche, culturali, religiose o linguistiche distintive; siano sufficientemente rappresentative pur essendo meno numerose del resto della popolazione di tale Stato o di una regione di tale stato; siano animate dalla volontà di preservare insieme ciò che costituisce la loro comune identità, segnatamente a loro cultura, la loro religione o la loro lingua”. (42)</p>
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While it is not a law, this Recommendation by the European Council is designed to be adoptable by European Countries as a legally binding definition. The translation reported in TT is the (non-official) one promulgated by the Italian Senate of the Republic (1993).

#### 4. Explicitation

##### Example 1

<p>The recommendation proposes <u>that</u>: ‘national minorities are [...]</p>	<p><u>Nella</u> raccomandazione si proponeva <u>la seguente definizione</u>: “l’espressione minoranza nazionale [...]</p>
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In the example above, explicitation (and hence expansion) is necessary to abide by Italian grammatical rules, since a colon cannot interrupt an independent clause. Modulation was also employed in this sentence: the subject “the recommendation”, made animate in ST, turns inanimate in TT, in favour of an impersonal structure. The reason behind this change has to do with a natural elevation of the register in Italian scientific literature: given the highly formal context, the elimination of the animated subject can serve as a function marker for the recognition of TT within the informative genre.

##### Example 2

<p>Their members are often immigrants from developing countries, asylum-seekers, and stateless persons, such as the Roma.</p>	<p>In molti casi sono costituite da migranti provenienti da Paesi in via di sviluppo, richiedenti asilo, e da apolidi, come <u>alcune persone romani</u>.</p>
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Here, I used explicitation to provide the information left implicit in the ST, which could be misleading for the target reader. The ST syntax, in fact, could seem to suggest that all Roma people are stateless, which is factually incorrect.

**Example 3**

<p>In the Scandinavian countries such as Sweden, Denmark and Norway, <u>they</u> come mainly from south-Eastern Asia [...].</p>	<p>Nei Paesi scandinavi, <u>le comunità svantaggiate</u> provengono prevalentemente dal Sudest asiatico [...].</p>
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Here, for the sake of clarity, the subject expressed in the form of a pronoun in the ST was explicitated. Moreover, listing the main Scandinavian countries seemed unnecessary and redundant, since this information is almost certainly known to the reader, so that complement was eliminated.

**Example 4**

<p>detect ‘inequalities and raise awareness,</p>	<p>identificare le disparità e sensibilizzare <u>sul tema</u></p>
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This explicatory addition was carried out to sound more natural in Italian, since this expression would be incomplete otherwise.

**Example 5**

<p>The collective term ethnic minority is used to refer to all those people who chose a category other than white (defined as white, British and English-speaking) in the <u>census</u>.</p>	<p>Questo termine collettivo è usato in riferimento a tutte le persone che si autoidentificano come non bianche nel <u>censimento nazionale obbligatorio</u> (la categoria appare come “bianco, britannico e di madrelingua inglese”).</p>
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Here, the culture-bound term refers to the official national survey that takes place in the United Kingdom every ten years, and is compulsory for all British citizens. Among the

others, the survey covers subjects such as religion, gender or, as hinted in the text, ethnicity. This type of census is quite different from the one provided by ISTAT in Italy: the latter only takes in consideration a couple of millions of families randomly selected, and does not propose questions regarding personal beliefs or identity, being mainly focused on housing instead. For these reasons, the word “census” could not ring a bell in this context: the reader might be led to think that the text is referring to some kind of voluntary or unofficial survey. The solution to this issue is a small explicatory addition to the literal translation, which allows the reader to grasp the official connotation of the census and the extensiveness of the data collected. In this way, the reader can get an idea of the reliability of the information.

## 5. Expansion

### Example 1

The concept of ethnic minority is not applied <u>officially</u> .	Il concetto di minoranza etnica non viene utilizzato <u>in contesti ufficiali</u> .
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I expanded the adverb into a noun and an adjective for the sake of clarity and style.

### Example 2

[...] which can also be influenced by their skin colour, <u>dresscodes</u> and prejudice on the part of the <u>employer</u> [...]	[...] che possono essere provocate dal colore della pelle, <u>dal modo di vestire</u> , e dai pregiudizi da parte <u>del datore di lavoro</u> [...]
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In the phrase above, the TT expressions underlined are longer than their ST counterparts, since the meaning of both had to be necessarily conveyed through the use of idiomatic expressions.

### Example 3

migrant students are often segregated in the lowest educational tracks or in <u>special needs schools</u> (79).	gli studenti migranti vengono spesso segregati nei percorsi educativi più scarsi o in <u>scuole per studenti con BES (Bisogni Educativi Speciali)</u> (79).
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In this other case, the noun and its attributes had to be expanded into different complements, in order to comply with the rules of Italian morphosyntax. Moreover, the



complement “per studenti” had to be explicitated to serve as the object related to “Bisogni Educativi Speciali”. Finally, “Bisogni Educativi Speciali” was capitalised as an adaption strategy, since this is the way it is reported in the official Italian Ministry of Education and Merit website (n.d.)<sup>11</sup>.

#### Example 4

<p><u>The educational level</u> of the Somali women is lower than that of the Somali men and Swedish women.</p>	<p><u>Il livello medio di istruzione</u> delle donne somale è più basso rispetto a quello degli uomini somali e delle donne svedesi.</p>
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Here, expansion is employed with the purpose of making the text more precise and adopting an expression commonly used in Italian statistical reports.

## 6. Reduction

Most of the translation issues presented in this section are due to the presence of a data table and textboxes in the ST. The translation of this type of content was challenging because I had to employ translation strategies to keep the text moderate in size and number of characters. Since Italian takes inherently more space than English to convey the same message, employing reduction rather than translating literally was crucial in many instances. Keeping the skopos of the translation in mind (the conveyance of information), I tried to translate the table clearly, reporting all the data without redundancy and in the shorter terms as possible. Moreover, since Italian high register might increase textual length, conciseness was taken as a relevant stylistic factor in many instances during the translation.

#### Examples 1

<p><i>1.2. Dimension and distribution of disadvantaged ethnic minorities <u>in the European countries</u></i></p>	<p><i>1.2. Dimensioni e distribuzione delle minoranze etniche svantaggiate <u>in Europa</u></i></p>
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This reduction finds its motivation in the main purpose of subheadings: they are necessary to catch the reader’s attention with a gist of what the upcoming section consists of, facilitating the access to a piece of information. For this reason, I made this subheading slightly more concise.

<sup>11</sup>*Bisogni Educativi Speciali*, Ministero dell’Istruzione e del Merito, <https://www.miur.gov.it/bisogni-educativi-speciali>. Last visited 09/02/2024

## Example 2

Immigrants from third-countries are referred to as ‘extracomunitario’, which means a citizen from outside the European Union.	Gli immigrati da Paesi terzi, cioè al di fuori dell’Unione Europea, sono detti “extracomunitari”.
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This phrase has undergone several changes because, since it regards the explanation of a common Italian term, it would sound strange and leave the reader perplexed if translated literally. I decided to shift the focus of the phrase on another term that could possibly need more explanation: “Paesi terzi”, indeed, might create more confusion than “extracomunitario” in the reader’s mind, because of its similarity with “Paesi del terzo mondo”, the Italian term for third-world countries. To do so, I employed several micro-strategies:

- transposition and reduction: the last segment (i.e. “which means a citizen from outside the European Union.”) was moved earlier in the phrase, so that it refers to “immigrants from third countries” in TT; this segment was also reduced to simplify the phrase and reduce the cognitive load on the reader;
- reduction: the ST verb “are referred to as” is also reduced and conveyed through the simpler form “sono detti”. The effect is a more natural phrase in TT.

## Example 3

<u>This means that</u> it can also include immigrants, [...]	Può <u>perciò</u> includere migranti, [...]
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The segment underlined was reduced into a single conjunction, with the aim of producing a syntactically simpler sentence while keeping a cohesive text structure.

## Example 4

<u>Persons who are not citizens of Latvia or any other state</u> and who are residing on a permanent basis and legal grounds in the Republic of Latvia do not fall under the category of national minorities	Tuttavia, <u>gli apolidi</u> residenti permanentemente e regolarmente nella Repubblica di Lettonia <u>non sono</u> considerati parte di una minoranza nazionale
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This quite long phrase was reduced in two instances:

- the first noun phrase (underlined) was reduced into a single noun without losing any semantic information;
- the complements “on a permanent basis and legal grounds” was reduced into the adverbs “*permanentemente*” and “*regolarmente*”.

Other procedures applied to this sentence are the following:

- transposition: the last verb voice (i.e., “do not fall”) is turned from active to passive and the subject becomes impersonal;
- modulation: the perspective expressed by the same verb goes from dynamic to static. This change and the previous one were carried out to raise the register in the TT;
- transposition: the verb form “[who] are residing”, conjugated in present continuous, is conveyed in TT as a present participle, which serves as an adjective of the subject. The result of this transposition is a more concise and syntactically simpler sentence;
- explicitation: the logical link between this segment and the previous one is made explicit through the conjunction “tuttavia”.

### Example 5

However, the most disadvantaged categories are women <u>belonging to Pakistani and Bangladeshi ethnic minority groups.</u>	Tuttavia, le categorie più svantaggiate sono le donne <u>pachistane e bengalesi.</u>
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This sentence was also part of the data grid. Reducing the segment underlined into two adjectives does not affect the meaning of the sentence, but produces the effect of making it more concise.

### Example 6

[...] even if the disadvantaged ethnic minorities are mostly <u>immigrants or descendants of immigrants</u> from third-countries, there are substantial differences [...]	[...] nonostante le minoranze etniche svantaggiate siano quasi sempre di <u>origine immigrata</u> , si possono riscontrare differenze sostanziali [...]
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This reduction is carried out using an expression that covers both the meaning of “immigrant” and “descendants of immigrants” (“*di origine immigrata*”). The aim was avoiding redundancy and simplifying the syntactic structure by reducing the number of

constituents. The expression employed in TT is commonly used in official settings and documents. An example of official document employing this expression is the paper “L’inclusione e la partecipazione delle nuove generazioni di origine immigrata. Focus sulla condizione femminile” (2018) drafted within the Council of Associations and Organisations established and chaired by the Italian Authority for Children and Adolescents.

**Example 7**

Migrants have more difficulties in finding an apartment.	I migranti incontrano più difficoltà durante la ricerca di un appartamento.
Turks and Balkan nationals seem to be more discriminated against than the other ethnic minorities <u>when looking for an apartment.</u>	<u>Sotto questo aspetto</u> , i cittadini turchi e balcanici sembrano essere più discriminati rispetto ad altre etnie.

In ST, the complement underlined is a repetition of the context provided in the previous sentence, so by moving it to the beginning of the phrase and turning it into a reference to the previous phrase by means of the deictic “*questo*”, I was able to increase textual cohesion.

**Example 8**

<u>There is no single definition of ethnic minorities in the EU and EEA Member States.</u>	
Two groups of countries can be differentiated: a group that does not provide any ethnic minority definition and another that defines ethnic minorities in accordance with the general guidelines provided by the Recommendation 1201 (1993) of the Council of Europe.	<u>Non esistendo una definizione univoca di minoranza etnica</u> , si possono differenziare due gruppi di Stati EU/SEE: quelli che non danno una definizione di minoranza etnica e quelli che la definiscono in conformità alle linee guida generali fornite dalla Raccomandazione 1201 (1993) del Consiglio d’Europa.

In this instance, I decided to employ reduction to increase textual cohesion. Indeed, the link between the two sentences was not explicit, so by turning the first sentence into a

dependent clause I was able to highlight the cause-effect link between the two. This operation implied the use of transposition, because of the change in the mood of the verb from present indicative in the ST to present participle in TT. Lastly, I moved the constituent “in the EU and EEA Member States” to make it part of the main clause, in order to not produce a repetition between the words countries/states.

## 7. Elimination

### Example 1

<p><u>The total number</u> of persons born in [...] amounts to 4 108 007, [...]</p>	<p>Le persone nate in [...] sono 108.007, [...]</p>
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This segment, embodied in the data table, could be shortened by eliminating the noun “number” and its adjective “total” without altering the meaning of the phrase.

### Example 2

<p>[...] the European Parliament signalled, in 2005, <u>that these differences could be ironed out</u> by borrowing the comprehensive definition proposed by the Council of Europe in its Recommendation 1201 (1993).</p>	<p>[...] nel 2005 il Parlamento europeo ha suggerito di adottare la definizione proposta dal Consiglio d’Europa nella raccomandazione 1201 (1993).</p>
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The ST segment considered in the example above presents a quite heavy cognitive load, and the syntax is too articulated to ensure a proper understanding. Since the first part of the phrase provided enough context, I decided to eliminate the underlined clause, considering that its meaning could be left implicit. I also applied transposition in two instances:

- the constituent “nel 2005” was moved to the beginning of the clause, in order to keep the subject and the verb together, producing a more linear syntactic structure;
- since the clause “by borrowing...” depends on the one eliminated in TT, it was also necessary to change the mood its the verb from present participle to infinite, in order to produce a grammatically correct phrase in TT language.

### Example 3

who differ <u>from other citizens</u> by [...]	che si differenziano per [...]
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The underlined complement was redundant, since its meaning could be inferred from the rest of the sentence, and was therefore eliminated.

#### Example 4

This trend stands for all ethnic groups and age groups except Asians and the under-16s, <u>where boys are more numerous than girls.</u>	Ciò vale per tutti i gruppi etnici e fasce d'età, ad eccezione di asiatici e minori di 16 anni.
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Here, elimination was employed because the necessary context was provided in the previous sentence, and the text would have been redundant otherwise. Moreover, since this is part of the data grid, elimination was useful to keep the text within the maximum space available.

#### Example 5

In general, the ethnic minority population are in worse health conditions [...] due to <u>the effects</u> of hard working conditions, [...].	In genere, le minoranze etniche sono soggette a peggiori condizioni di salute [...] a causa delle dure condizioni di lavoro, [...].
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The complement “the effects” is unnecessary and redundant, since the meaning of the phrase does not change without it and no information is lost. Moreover, eliminating it is beneficial for the simplification of an already long and cognitively heavy sentence.

#### Example 6

The incidence of women <u>on the total population of these groups</u> is 48 356.	Le donne sono 48.356.
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This example is part of the data grid: expressing the meaning of ST in the briefest way possible is essential both for style and clarity. Since the complements underlined refer to the subject of the previous sentence, they could be eliminated. I also eliminated “the incidence of”, since it was not necessary for clarity nor for the understanding of the phrase.

### 8. Final considerations

To summarize, this chapter has provided a translation commentary highlighting the cognitive process that led to the resolution of the translation issues encountered. For each translation choice I prioritized the exchange of information, adapting it to the reader's expected knowledge, while curating the style and register to follow the norms and conventions of the informative text type in the target culture.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **Conclusions**

The aim of this thesis was to provide a translation proposal for the report “Ethnic minority and Roma women in Europe – A case for gender equality?”. In the light of the work presented, it is possible to observe how even informative texts, seemingly simpler to translate in comparison to other text types, may present some critical issues that can undermine the quality of the translation. These issues, however, can be tackled by engaging in an adequate preparatory phase before the translation process. The pre-translation analysis presented in this essay, in fact, allowed the identification of potential translation issues by considering elements such as the textual function, textual features and extratextual context of the ST and TT. As a result, I was able to make conscious choices, coherently with the function of TT and in line with the TT reader’s expectations. Finally, thanks to the parallel text comparison and the translation commentary, I could provide the reader with a better perspective on the cognitive process occurred during the translation. Henceforth, the reader is encouraged to utilize this translation proposal as a mean to reflect upon their own approach to the translation of informative texts, and to consider how their perspective could contribute to the translation of this text in particular.



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