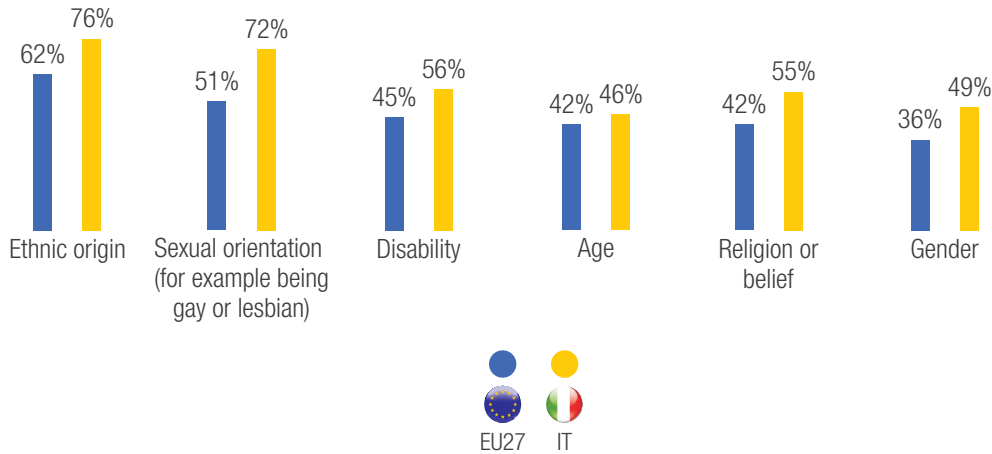


### 1. PERCEPTION AND EXPERIENCE OF DISCRIMINATION

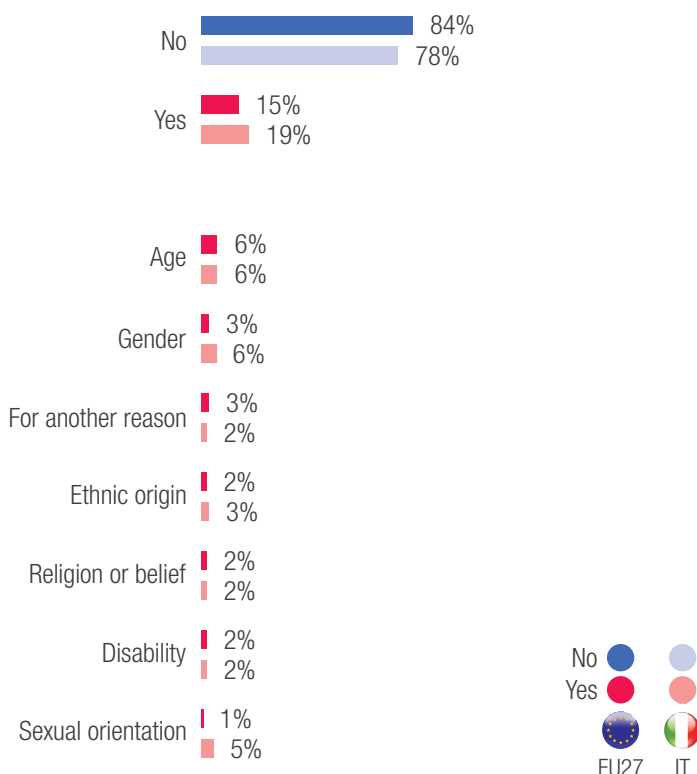
QA1: For each of the following types of discrimination, could you please tell me whether, in your opinion, it is very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare in (OUR COUNTRY)? Discrimination on the basis of...

Answer: Total "very + fairly widespread"



Perceptions of the extent of discrimination vary in Italy, depending on the type of discrimination under consideration. Overall, all types of discrimination are seen as widespread by a significantly higher share of Italians than the corresponding shares recorded across the EU. This is especially true for discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, ethnic origin, religion or belief, gender and disability. In relation to age, the Italian figures are much nearer the average figures for the EU as a whole.

QA3: In the past 12 months have you personally felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of one or more of the following grounds? Was it a discrimination on basis of...? Please tell me all that apply. (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

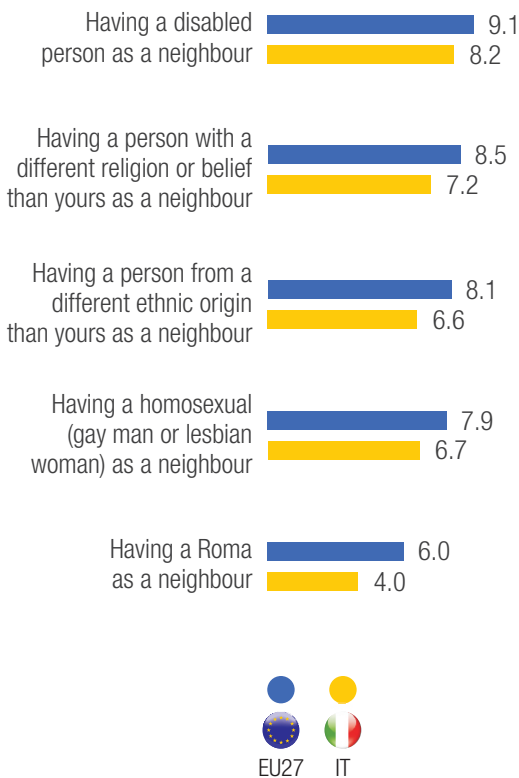


Over a 12 month period, almost 1 in 5 Italians report being discriminated against or harassed on at least one of the grounds under consideration here. This proportion is higher than that in the EU as a whole: this is in part accounted for by the fact that a higher share of Italians report being discriminated against on sexual orientation and gender grounds.

## 2. ATTITUDES TO DIVERSITY

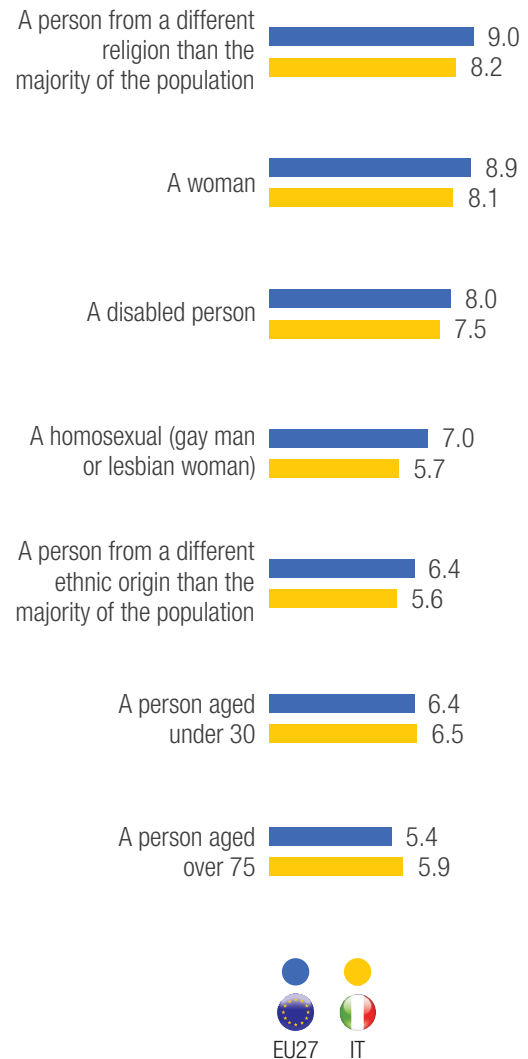
QA6: For each of the following situations, please tell me using this scale from 1 to 10 how you would personally feel about it. On this scale, '1' means that you would be "very uncomfortable" and '10' means that you would be "totally comfortable" with this situation.

"Average score out of 10"



QA8: And using a scale from 1 to 10, please tell me how you would feel about having someone from each of the following categories in the highest elected political position in (OUR COUNTRY)? On this scale, '1' means that you would be "very uncomfortable" and '10' means that you would be "totally comfortable" with this situation.

"Average score out of 10"

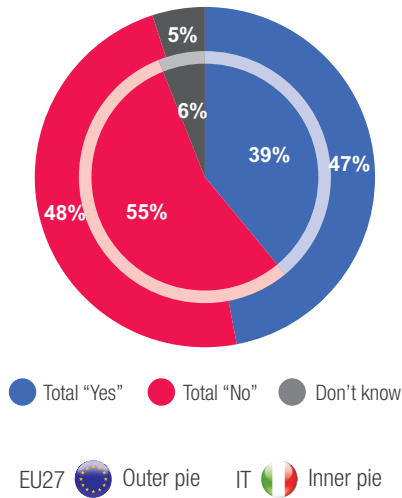


The average Italian is less comfortable than the average European with each of the neighbourhood scenarios under consideration here. They are especially uncomfortable with having a Roma neighbour, both in absolute terms and relative to Europeans in general. There is also a large gap between Italian and EU results when it comes to having a person from a different ethnic origin as neighbour. As in the EU, Italians are most comfortable of all with the prospect of a disabled neighbour.

As in the EU, respondents from Italy are most comfortable of all with the idea of a political leader who is from a religious minority or who is a woman. However, for these and several other scenarios they are less comfortable than the average European. This is especially true for having a homosexual leader. However, Italians are least comfortable of all with someone from an ethnic minority as a leader.

## 3. COMBATTING DISCRIMINATION

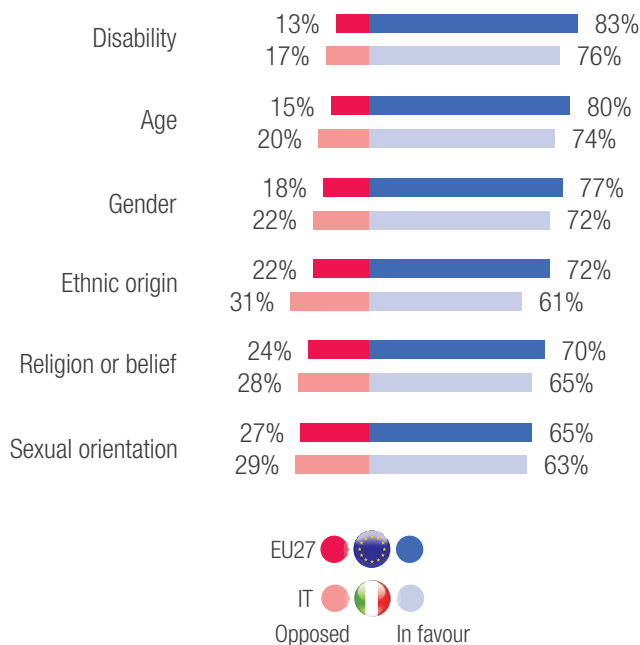
QA11: In general, would you say that enough effort is made in (OUR COUNTRY) to fight all forms of discrimination?



	EU27	IT
	No	No
Total	48%	55%
Gender		
Male	45%	52%
Female	50%	58%
Age		
15-24	53%	56%
25-39	50%	55%
40-54	48%	54%
55+	43%	56%
Education (end of)		
15-	44%	58%
16-19	49%	56%
20+	48%	51%

More than half of Italian respondents say that the effort being made to fight all forms of discrimination are not sufficient. This is notably higher than the result for the EU in general. In Italy - as in the EU - the feeling that not enough effort is being made is more common amongst women than amongst men. Unlike in the EU, it is also more likely to be expressed by the group spending the least time in education. Age makes little difference to Italian opinion here.

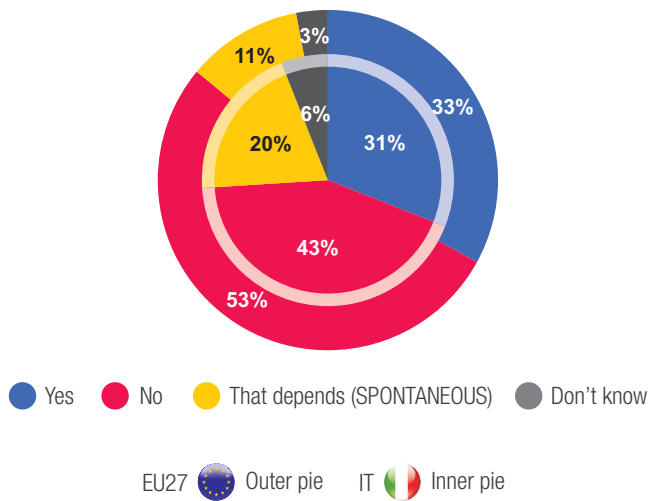
QA9: Would you be in favour of or opposed to specific measures being adopted to provide equal opportunities for everyone in the field of employment? Measures such as, for example special training schemes or adapted selection and recruitment processes, for people depending on their...



The majority of Italians are in favour of measures that provide equal opportunities in the field of employment. However, they are less favourable than the EU respondents for every basis measured here. This gap is most prominent when it comes to discrimination based on ethnic origin, which also - as a basis for measures - receives the lowest support in Italy.

## 4. KNOWLEDGE OF RIGHTS

QA12: Do you know your rights if you are the victim of discrimination or harassment?



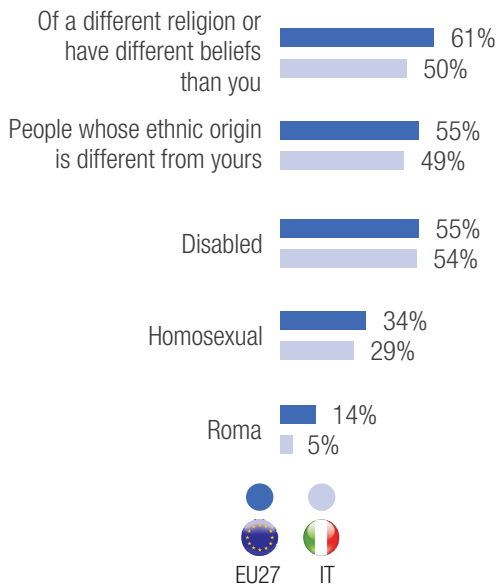
	EU27	IT
	Yes	Yes
Total	33%	31%
Gender		
Male	35%	32%
Female	32%	30%
Age		
15-24	35%	32%
25-39	36%	33%
40-54	36%	32%
55+	29%	29%
Education (end of)		
15-	24%	24%
16-19	33%	38%
20+	41%	36%

Italians are more likely to be unaware of rights should they be a victim of discrimination or harassment than they are to be aware. Though the difference in the proportion of Italians and EU respondents who know their rights is not significant, a lower proportion of Italians than of Europeans say that they do not know their rights. This difference is in part accounted for by the significantly higher percentage of Italians who opted for a 'that depends' reply. Gender and age have little influence on opinion in Italy. However, it is notable that in Italy - as in the EU - the group spending the shortest amount of time in education are less aware than those spending longer on their studies.

## 5. CONTEXT

Q47: Do you have friends or acquaintances who are...?

Answer: Yes



Do you have friends or acquaintances who are people whose **ethnic origin** is different from yours?

	EU27	IT
	Yes	Yes
Total	55%	49%
Gender		
Male	57%	49%
Female	52%	48%
Age		
15-24	69%	67%
25-39	63%	51%
40-54	57%	52%
55+	41%	37%
Education (end of)		
15-	37%	33%
16-19	53%	52%
20+	69%	61%

Broadly speaking, the average Italian has a less diverse social circle than the average European. Italians are less likely than their European counterparts to have a friend or acquaintance from a different religion or ethnic origin than their own, a homosexual or a Roma friend. Demographic factors have a large influence on the composition of one's social circle as is shown by the case of ethnic diversity. In both Italy and the EU it is the youngest respondents and those who spent the longest period of time studying who are the most likely to have such friends. In Italy there is no gender difference, whereas in the EU men are slightly more likely than women to have ethnically diverse friends.