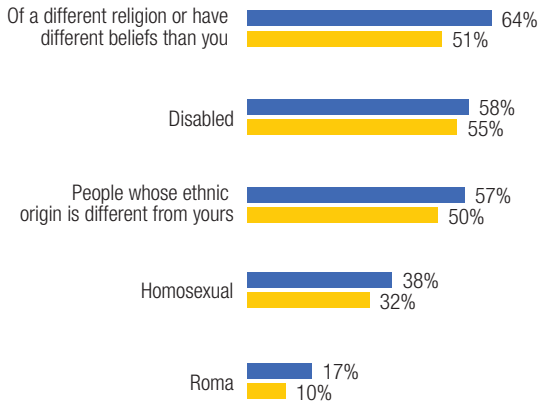


1. Context

QE16 Do you have friends or acquaintances who are...?

Answer: Yes



Socio-demographic breakdown

ITEM: People whose ethnic origin is different from yours

% Yes	EU27	IT
Total	57%	50%
Gender		
Male	60%	51%
Female	54%	49%

Age	EU27	IT
15-24	71%	69%
25-39	65%	55%
40-54	60%	57%
55+	42%	35%

Education (end of)	EU27	IT
15-	41%	33%
16-19	56%	58%
20+	67%	51%
Still Studying	73%	74%

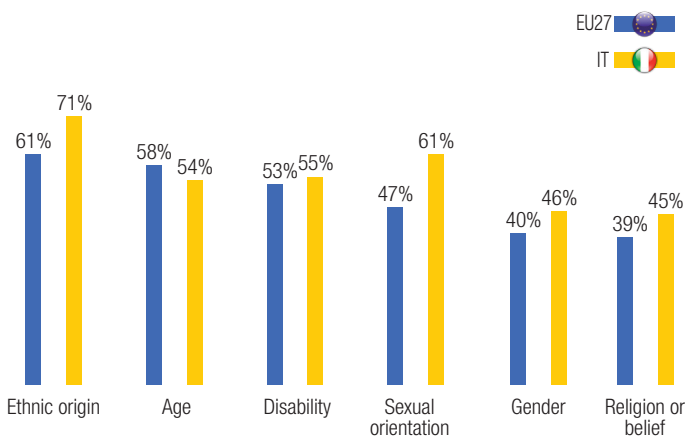
In general, Italians seem to have a less heterogeneous circle of friends and acquaintances than the European average. This observation is particularly marked when they are asked whether they have friends or acquaintances of another religion or of a different ethnic origin (a 13 and 7 point difference from the European average respectively).

As observed in Europe as a whole, association with people of different ethnic origin is much more common in Italy among the young.

2. Perception and experience of discrimination

QE1 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 "widespread"

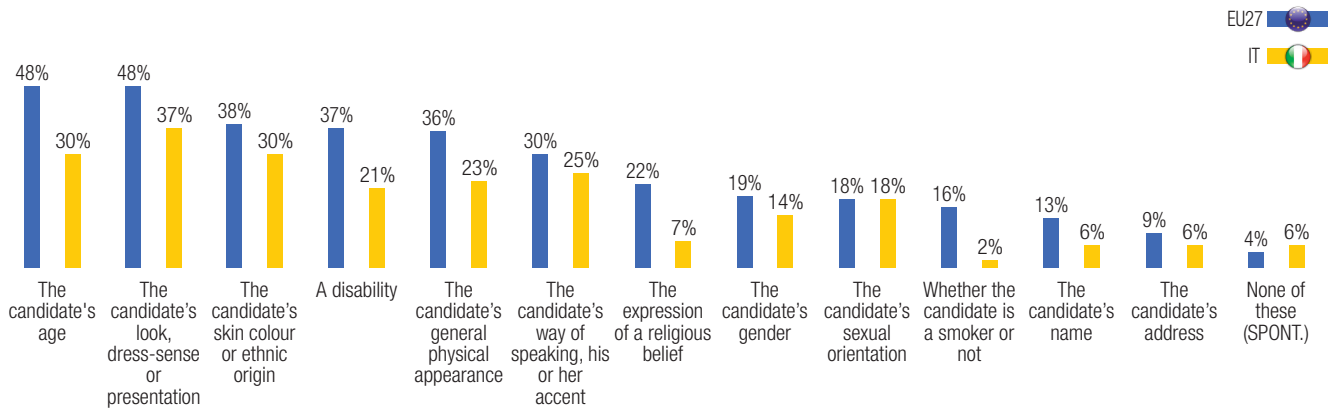


Italian respondents report that discrimination on the basis of ethnic origin is by far the most widespread type of discrimination in their country. Discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation is the second most frequently cited cause (14 points higher than in the rest of the Union). Age and disability follow. However, discrimination on the basis of religious belief or gender seems more widespread in Italy than in the other Member States.



3. Discrimination at work

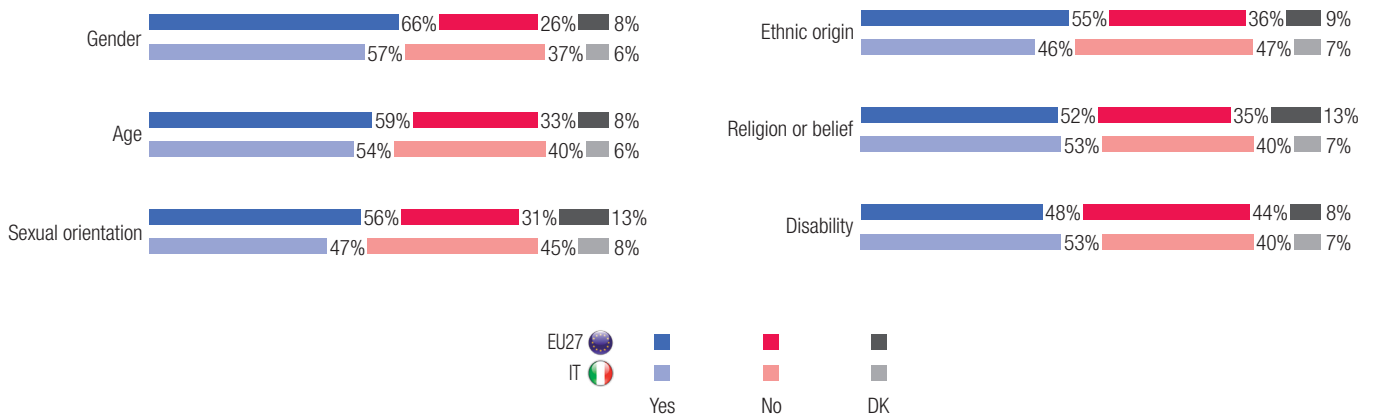
QE5 In (OUR COUNTRY), when a company wants to hire someone and has the choice between two candidates with equal skills and qualifications, which of the following criteria may, in your opinion, put one candidate at a disadvantage?



The Italian results for this question are characterised by significantly lower levels of mentions than in the rest of the Union, as if the various criteria presented here were less relevant in the Italian situation. Nevertheless, the candidate's dress-sense and presentation, age, and skin colour or ethnic origin were all mentioned as potentially likely criteria for discrimination when applying for a job in Italy. The expression of a religious belief seems to be much less of an issue than in the rest of the Member States.

4. Diversity in the media

QE11 Do you think that diversity is sufficiently reflected in the media, in terms of...?



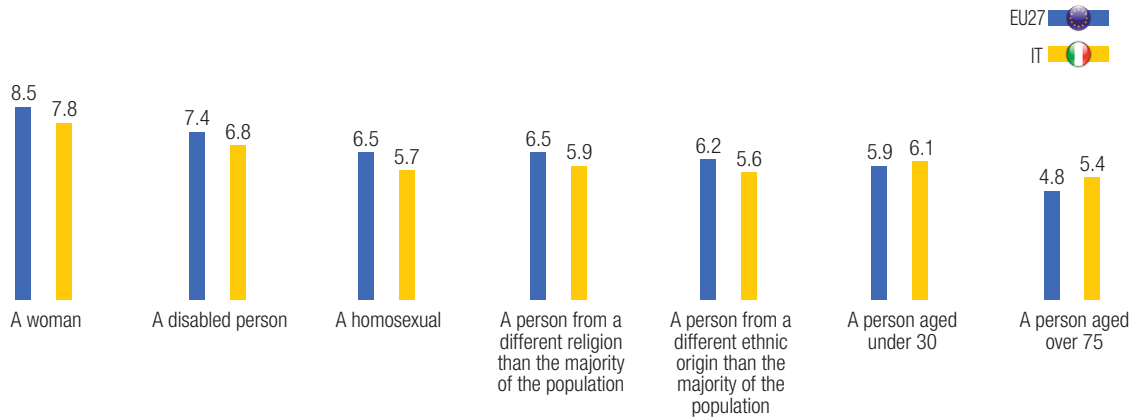
The majority of Italian respondents believe that the media sufficiently reflect the diversity of their society, particularly in terms of gender, age, religion and disability. However there is a need for progress as regards ethnic origin and sexual orientation. These results are noticeably different from those obtained across Europe.



5. Attitudes towards diversity

QE6 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)?

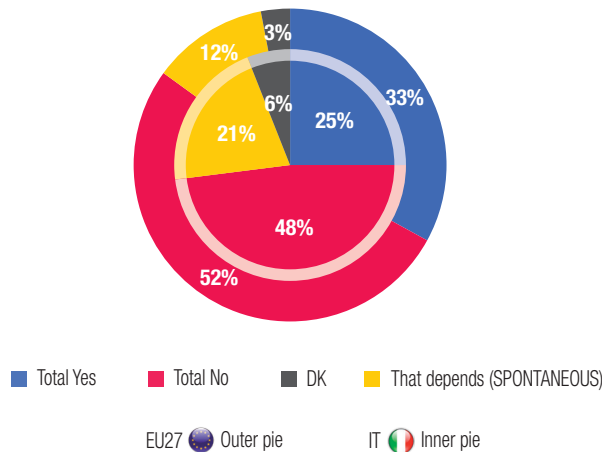
Answer: Average note



In general, Italian respondents seem to be somewhat less open than other Europeans to the idea of a political leader belonging to one of the categories listed in this question. The principal exception is age: Italians see fewer problems than other Europeans in having a head of state who is below age 30 or over age 75.

6. Fighting discrimination

QE10 Do you know your rights if you are the victim of discrimination or harassment?



Socio-demographic breakdown

% Yes	EU27	IT
Total	33%	25%
Gender		
Male	35%	25%
Female	31%	25%
Age		
15-24	34%	24%
25-39	37%	27%
40-54	36%	27%
55+	27%	22%
Education (end of)		
15-	21%	16%
16-19	33%	28%
20+	44%	42%
Still Studying	33%	25%

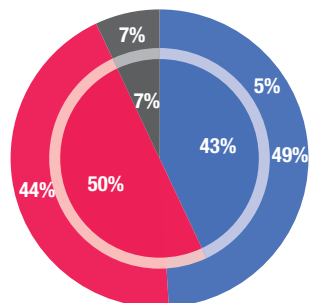
Only a quarter of Italian respondents say they would know their rights if they were victims of discrimination or harassment. This compares with one-third at the European level. One-fifth of Italian respondents suggest that their level of knowledge would depend on the type of discrimination or harassment.

There are no significant differences by age category in Italy, but the level of knowledge increases with the level of education.



6. Fighting discrimination

QE9 In general, would you say that enough effort is made in (OUR COUNTRY) to fight all forms of discrimination?



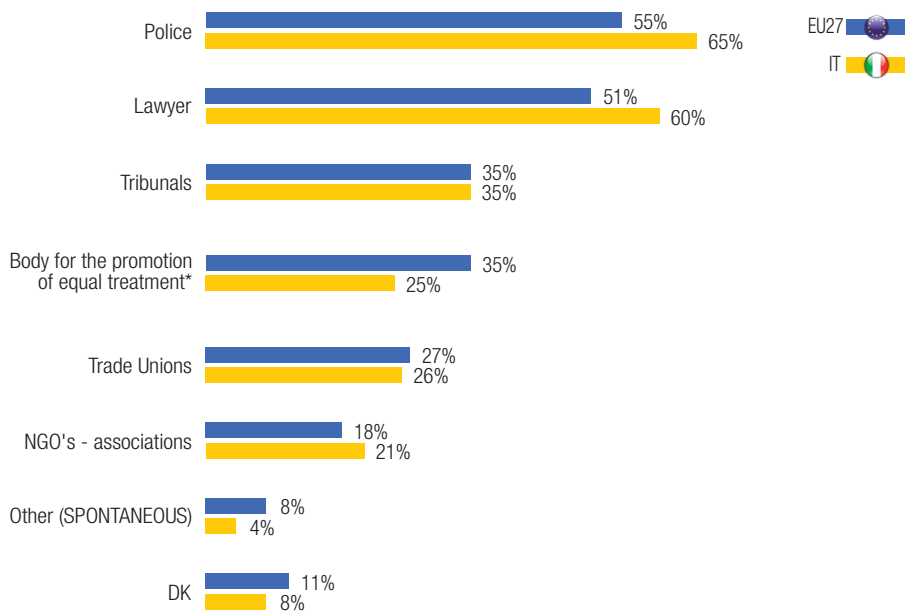
■ Total Yes ■ Total No ■ DK
EU27 Outer pie IT Inner pie

Evolution May-June 2009 - Feb-March 2008

	EU		IT	
	EB71.2	Diff EB71.2-EB69.1	EB71.2	Diff EB71.2-EB69.1
Total Yes	49%	+2	43%	+4
Total No	44%	-4	50%	-5
DK	7%	+2	7%	+1

Half of Italian respondents are critical of the efforts made in their country to fight all forms of discrimination. This is six points above the European average. However the fall of 5 points recorded for this indicator over a year suggests that there has been some relative improvement in the situation.

QE15T In case you are the victim of discrimination or harassment, to whom would you prefer to report your case? Firstly? And then? And finally?



* Specific name given in each country

A large majority of Italian respondents would turn to the police and lawyers if they were victims of discrimination or harassment (and in significantly higher proportions than the European average). In contrast, they are much less likely to mention an equal opportunities organisation (10 points below the European average).

