

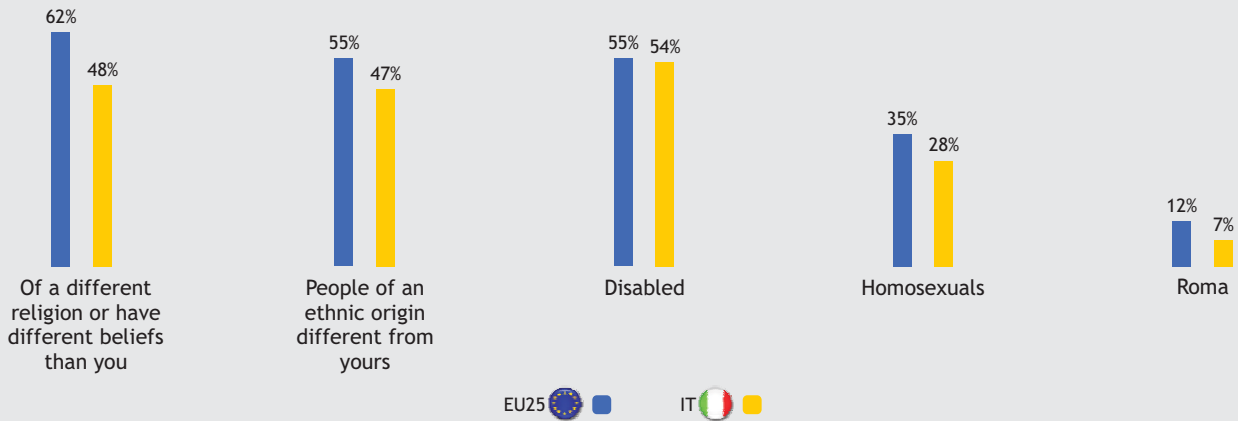


IT  number of interviews: 1,019
fieldwork: 9th June - 10th July, 2006

EU25  number of interviews: 24,796
fieldwork: 7th June - 12th July, 2006

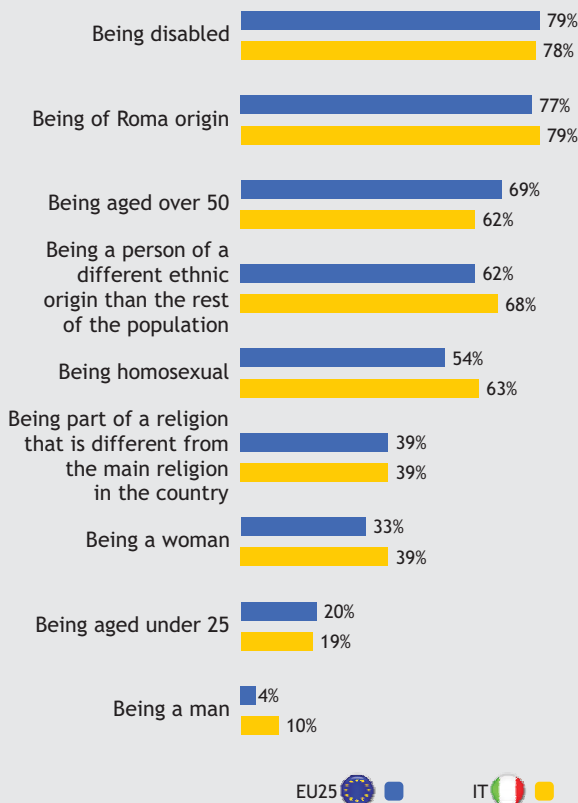
1. CONTEXT AND PERCEPTION

Q: Do you have friends or acquaintances who are..?
A: Yes



Comments: Around half of Italians have friends or acquaintances who are disabled (54%), of a different religion/belief (48%) or of a different ethnic origin to their own (47%). Apart from knowing disabled people, where the figures are virtually identical to the EU average, Italians have noticeably fewer friends and acquaintances in all groups listed here than the average EU citizen. For example, there is a differential of 14 points between Italians and the EU average when friendship or acquaintance with a person of a different religion or belief is mentioned.

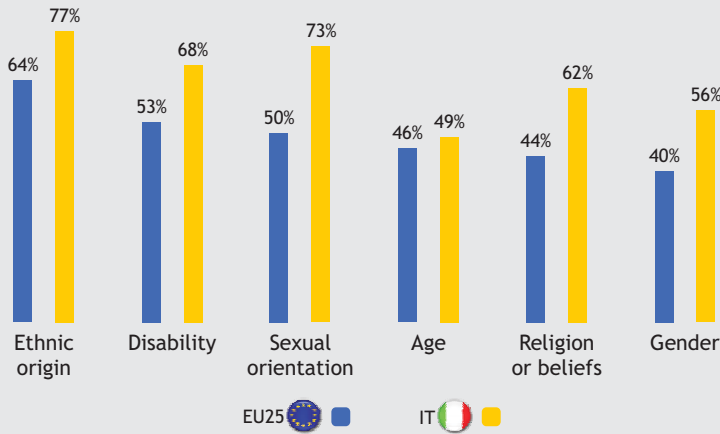
Q: Would you say that the fact of belonging to the following groups tends to be an advantage or a disadvantage, or neither, in (NATIONALITY) society at the current time? The fact of...
A: Tends to be a disadvantage



Comments: Italians have broadly the same beliefs as are held across Europe as a whole on whether there are social disadvantages in being disabled (78%) or being of Roma origin (79%). However, they believe more so than the average EU citizen that it is a disadvantage to be homosexual (63% vs. 54%) or to be a person of a different ethnic origin (68% vs. 62%). Moreover, 39% of Italians polled believe there is a disadvantage in being a woman compared with the 33% EU25 average.



Q: 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...
A: Widespread



Comments: Italians believe that discrimination, especially based on ethnic origin (77%) or sexual orientation (73%), is widespread in their country. On every issue under review, with the exception of age-based discrimination, these figures are considerably above the EU average. While the difference is just 3 percentage points on the issue of age, figures as disparate as 73% vs. 50% for sexual orientation, 62% vs. 44% for religion/belief and 56% vs. 40% for gender are observed.

Ethnic origin		
	EU25	IT
Total	64%	77%
Sex		
male	63%	78%
female	65%	75%
Education (end of)		
15	60%	75%
16-19	62%	75%
20+	69%	78%
still studying	70%	81%

Disability		
	EU25	IT
Total	53%	68%
Sex		
male	49%	68%
female	56%	68%
Education (end of)		
15	50%	66%
16-19	52%	66%
20+	55%	67%
still studying	55%	74%

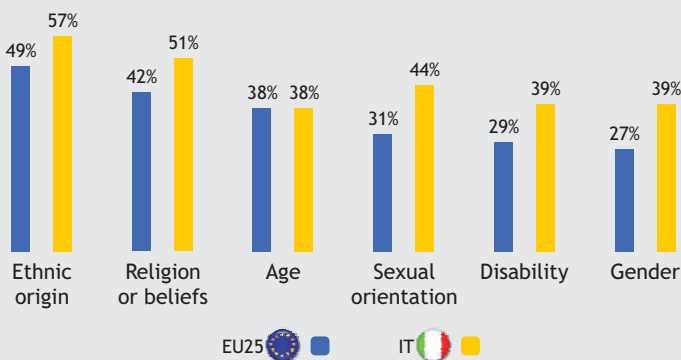
Sexual Orientation		
	EU25	IT
Total	50%	73%
Sex		
male	49%	73%
female	51%	73%
Education (end of)		
15	47%	71%
16-19	49%	71%
20+	53%	74%
still studying	58%	79%

Age		
	EU25	IT
Total	46%	49%
Sex		
male	43%	50%
female	48%	47%
Education (end of)		
15	48%	54%
16-19	46%	48%
20+	47%	48%
still studying	37%	39%

Religion or Beliefs		
	EU25	IT
Total	44%	62%
Sex		
male	42%	59%
female	46%	64%
Education (end of)		
15	41%	62%
16-19	43%	58%
20+	46%	59%
still studying	51%	69%

Gender		
	EU25	IT
Total	40%	56%
Sex		
male	36%	55%
female	43%	57%
Education (end of)		
15	39%	56%
16-19	38%	56%
20+	44%	54%
still studying	37%	56%

Q: If you compare the situation with 5 years ago, would you say that the following types of discrimination are more common or less common in (OUR COUNTRY)?
Discrimination on the basis of...
A: More widespread



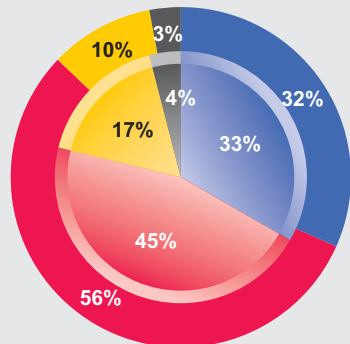
Comments: Over half of Italians think that discrimination based on ethnic origin (57%) or religion/belief (51%) has increased over the last five years. With the exception of discrimination based on age, where the figures are identical to the EU average, a higher share of Italians than of EU citizen believe that discrimination based on ethnic origin (+8 percentage points), religion/beliefs (+9), sexual orientation (+13), disability (+10) or gender (+12) has grown over this time period.

Comments: In the EU averages, more women than men feel that the various forms of discrimination are widespread. In Italy, however, there are only slight differences between the beliefs of men and women. Education levels have a marginal influence on Italian public opinion. However, students tend to perceive more widespread discrimination related to disability, religion/beliefs, sexual orientation or ethnic origin.



2. KNOWLEDGE OF RIGHTS

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



Legend: Yes (blue), No (red), That depends (SPONTANEOUS) (yellow), Don't know (grey)

EU25 outer pie, IT inner pie

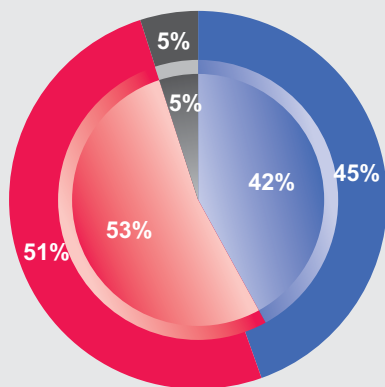
Comments: A third of Italians (33%) - a figure virtually identical to the EU average - say that they know their rights if they were to be victim to discrimination or harassment. However, only 45%, in contrast to 56% of Europeans on average, admit to not knowing their rights. This reflects a relatively high segment of the Italian poll (17%) spontaneously saying that whether they know their rights or not depends on the situation.

	EU25		IT	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Total	32%	56%	33%	45%
Sex				
male	35%	53%	37%	45%
female	29%	58%	29%	46%
Education (end of)				
15	25%	62%	27%	51%
16-19	32%	55%	36%	43%
20+	40%	50%	42%	41%
still studying	31%	55%	31%	44%
Friends another origin				
Yes	37%	51%	38%	40%
No	26%	61%	29%	50%
Friends disabled				
Yes	36%	52%	37%	42%
No	27%	60%	29%	50%

Comments: Considerably more Italian men (37%) than women (29%) say that they are aware of their rights if they were to be victim to discrimination or harassment. Awareness of rights increases with levels of education - with only 27% of those who have left school aged 15 or below saying they know their rights in contrast to 42% of those who have studied to age 20 or beyond. Italians who have friends either of another ethnic origin or with a disability have a much higher rate of awareness of their rights than those who do not have friends in these groups.

3. COMBATING DISCRIMINATION

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



Legend: Total "Yes" (blue), Total "No" (red), Don't know (grey)

EU25 outer pie, IT inner pie

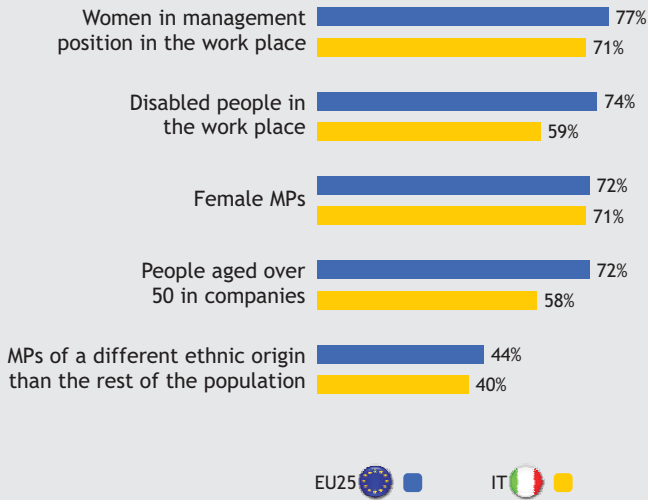
Comments: More than half of Italians (53%) say that their country does not make enough effort to fight all forms of discrimination - a figure very slightly above the EU average of 51%. 42% of Italians say they are satisfied with the efforts made in their country to fight discrimination.

	EU25		IT	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Total	45%	51%	42%	53%
Sex				
male	48%	48%	42%	54%
female	42%	53%	41%	52%
Age				
15-24	40%	56%	36%	61%
25-39	45%	52%	47%	48%
40-54	46%	51%	38%	58%
55+	46%	47%	42%	50%
Education (end of)				
15	48%	45%	44%	51%
16-19	44%	52%	41%	53%
20+	44%	54%	46%	50%
still studying	43%	53%	33%	63%
Friends another origin				
Yes	44%	53%	36%	61%
No	46%	48%	47%	46%
Friends disabled				
Yes	42%	54%	35%	62%
No	48%	46%	49%	44%

Comments: The Italians most critical of the efforts made in their country to fight discrimination are those aged 15-24 (61%), those still studying (63%) and those who have friends either of another ethnic origin (61%) or who are disabled (62%).

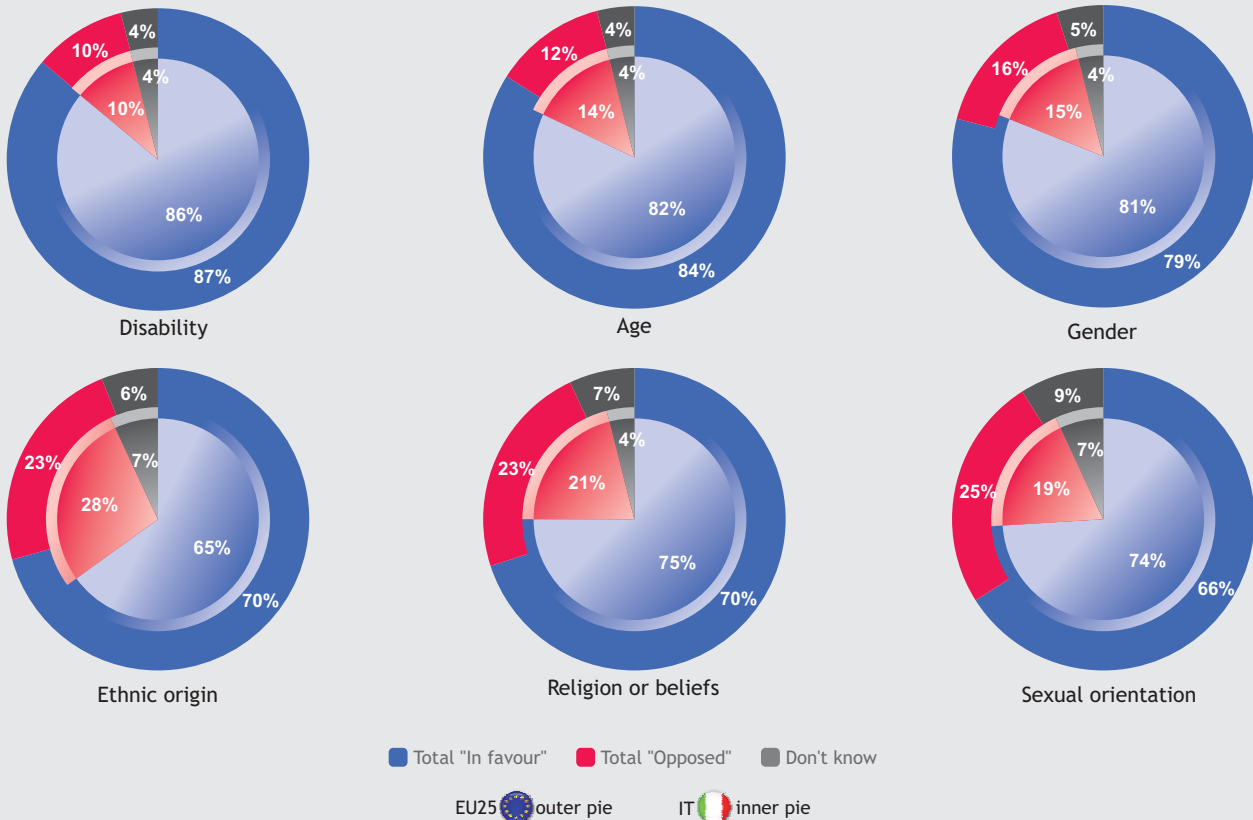


Q: Would you say that we need more.....?
A: Total "Yes"



Comments: In line with the EU average, many Italians believe that more female MPs and managers (both 71%) are needed in their country. However, considerably fewer Italians than the EU average believe that more disabled persons are needed in the work place (59%, -15 percentage points) or that more people aged over 50 are needed in companies (58%, -14). Slightly below the EU average, 40% of Italians think that more MPs of a different ethnic origin are needed.

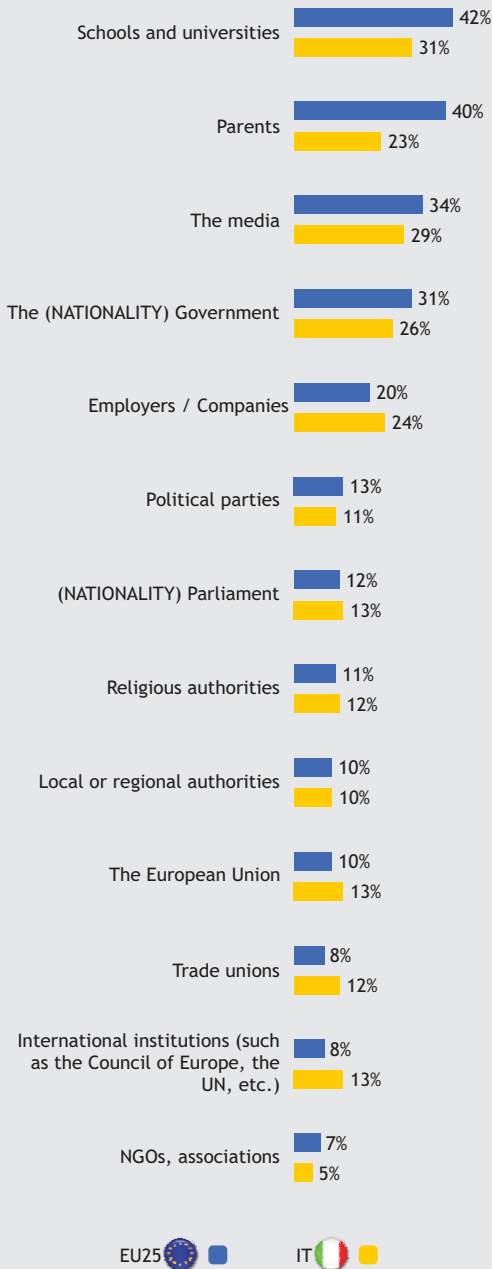
Q: Would you be in favour of or opposed to specific measures being adopted to provide equal opportunities for everyone in the field of employment? Specific measures for people depending on their.....



Comments: Italian figures for those who are favourable to specific measures being adopted to provide equal opportunities for everyone in the field of employment are close to the EU averages with regard to disability (86%), age (82%) and gender (81%). A higher share of Italians than the EU average favour the introduction of such measures in the case of sexual orientation (74%, +8 percentage points) and religion or beliefs (75%, +5). However, a lower proportion of Italians (65%) than Europeans in general (70%) appear to favour the introduction of such measures in relation to ethnic origin.

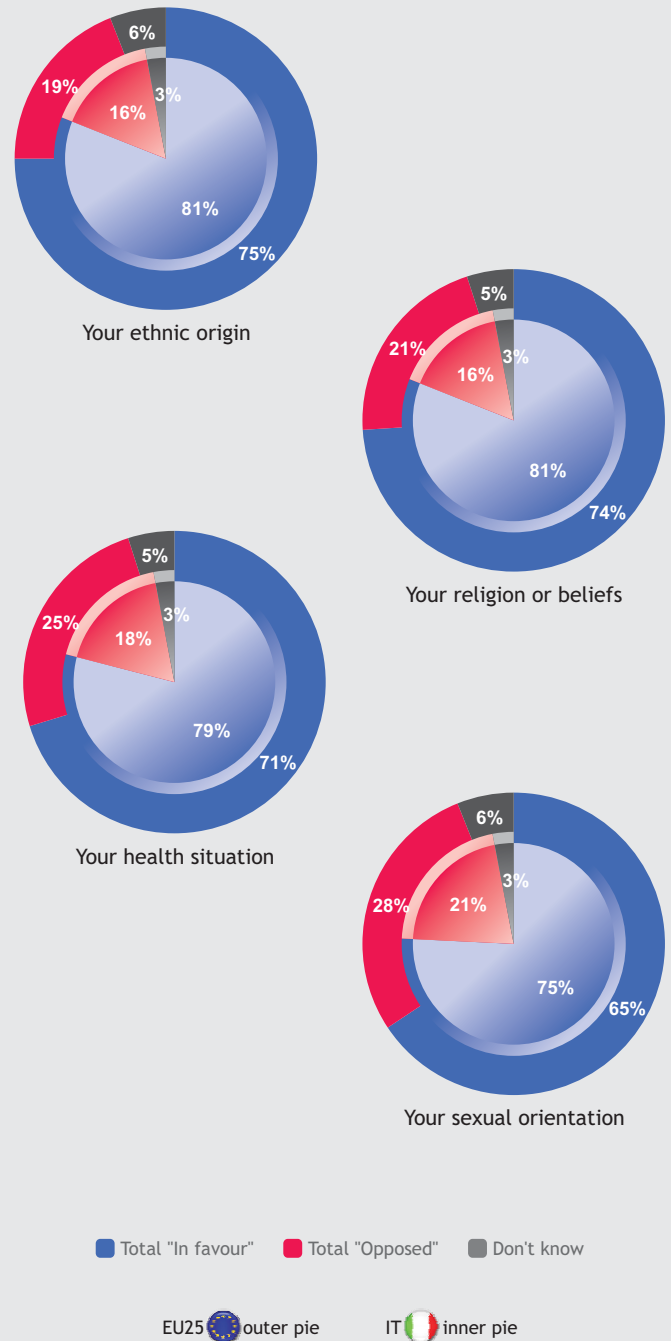


Q. In your opinion, which of the following have an important role to play in combating discrimination? (ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)



Comments: In terms of their role in combating discrimination, support levels for the four most popular Italian choices are well below the EU averages. Accordingly, differences between Italian and EU figures are seen in regard to schools and universities (31% vs. 42% at EU level), the media (29% vs. 34%), the national government (26% vs. 31%) and parents (23% vs. 40%). However, in regard to employers/companies, the Italian figure is above the EU average (24% vs. 20%).

Q. Would you be in favour or opposed to providing, on an anonymous basis, information about (INSERT ITEM) as part of a census, if that could help to combat discrimination in (OUR COUNTRY)?



Comments: In contrast to Europeans in general, Italians are more in favour of providing, on an anonymous basis, information about sexual orientation (75%, +10 percentage points), their health situation (79%, +8), their religion/beliefs (81%, +7) and their ethnic origin (81%, +6).