

EU LGBTIQ survey III

LGBTIQ Equality at a Crossroads: Progress and Challenges



Country Data - Italy

EU LGBTIQ SURVEY

- The online survey draws on 100,577 responses from across 30 countries – the 27 EU Member States, Albania, North Macedonia and Serbia.
- See our methodology Q&A for more about how FRA did the survey.
- Results based on a small number of responses are statistically less reliable. Thus, results based on 20 to 49 unweighted observations in a group total or based on cells with fewer than 20 unweighted observations are noted in parentheses. Results based on fewer than 20 unweighted observations in a group total are not published.
- Follow #LGBTIQSurvey across social media channels.
- Respondents' quotes from Italy are also included.

Symbols

- ↑ Shows that the result in the country is above the EU-27 average
- ↓ Shows that the result in the country is below the EU-27 average
- Shows that the result in the country is the same or at similar levels with the EU-27 average

- **Openness about being LGBTIQ**

“Hostility towards queer people in general is on the rise, mainly due to high public and political languages and the fomentation of hatred for diversity.” Italy, Bisexual gender-fluid, 30

→ 53% avoid often or always holding hands with their same-sex partner in Italy. For the EU-27 it is 53%.

→ 27% in Italy avoid often or always certain locations for fear of being assaulted. For the EU-27 it is 29%.

↓ 43% are now fairly or very open about being LGBTIQ in Italy. For the EU-27 it is 51%.

- **Discrimination**

“Bureaucracy makes things unnecessarily long, making us live with the anguish of entering any public place that requires to show documents or situations that foresee it, with fear of discrimination/humiliation and forced to give up privacy to explain the whole situation.” Italy, gay trans man, 24

→ 21% felt discriminated against at work or looking for work in the year before the survey in Italy. For the EU-27 it is 19%.

→ Discrimination affects many areas of life, such as going to a café, restaurant, hospital or to a shop. Overall, in Italy 38% felt discriminated against in at least one area of life in the year before the survey. For the EU-27 it was 37%.

- **Violence and harassment**

→ 10% in Italy had been attacked in the 5 years before the survey. The EU-27 is 13%.

→ 4% in Italy had been attacked in the year before the survey. The EU-27 is 5%.

→ 51% in Italy say they were harassed in the year before the survey. The EU-27 is 54%.

- **Reporting of hate-motivated violence and discrimination**

→ 8% went to the police in Italy to report physical or sexual attacks. It is 11% across the EU-27.

↑ 16% reported their discrimination experiences to an equality body or another organisation in Italy. For the EU-27 it is 11%.

- **Bullying and conversion abuse or humiliation**

“After the school experience, I no longer communicated my LGBT identity to anyone, unless there is a close friendship.” Italy, pansexual, trans man, 23

→ In Italy 68% say that they suffered bullying, ridicule, teasing, insults or threats at school because they are LGBTIQ. For the EU-27 it is 67%, a steep increase compared to 2019 (43%).

↓ 18% in Italy experienced a so-called ‘conversion’ practice in order to make them change their sexual orientation and/or gender identity. For the EU-27 it is 24%.

- **Intolerance and prejudice**

“I plan to emigrate to other European countries to escape persecution against LGBT people in Italy.” Italy, bisexual trans man, 21

→ 60% in Italy say that violence against LGBTIQ people has increased. This is 59% for the EU-27.

→ 54% in Italy say that LGBTIQ prejudice and intolerance has risen in their country in the five years before the survey. It is 53% across the EU-27.

↓ 4% in Italy believe their national government effectively combats prejudice and intolerance against LGBTIQ people. For the EU-27 it is 26%.

- **Health**

→ 11% of LGBTIQ respondents in Italy felt discriminated against in healthcare in the year before the survey. For the EU this is 14%.

→ 12% of LGBTIQ respondents in Italy thought often or always of committing suicide in year before the survey. For the EU this is 12%.

- **Schooling**

“The way I experienced my homosexuality can be summed up with ‘repression’. I have never suffered threats or violence directly, but because of the way homosexuality has been spoken around me, I have always considered myself ‘wrong’, defective, so I have always kept this part linked to romance and sexuality very crushed inside me.” Italy, Gay man, 24

→ 51% of LGBTIQ students in Italy were hiding being LGBTIQ at school. This was 49% in the EU-27.

↓ 27% of LGBTIQ students in Italy say that in school someone often or always supported, defended or protected their rights as an LGBTIQ person. This was 32% in the EU-27.

↑ 67% of LGBTIQ respondents in Italy say their school education never addressed LGBTIQ issues. In the EU-27 this was 62%