

# Cultural Profile

# ITALIAN

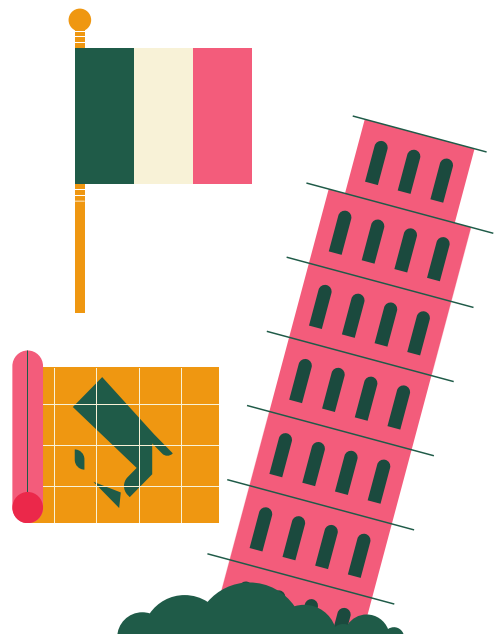


## Introduction

The Multicultural Advisory Service offers this cultural profile as a resource and general guide only.

Please take care to avoid stereotyping a person on the basis of their language, culture, or religion.

There are many variations in beliefs and practices depending on personal circumstances.



## History

Italy is centuries-old, but has not had a very unified history. The history of Italy is characterized by two periods of unity—the Roman Empire (27 BCE–476 CE) and the modern-day democratic republic, formed post-World War II. In-between these two periods are centuries of socio-political division and disruption.

The Roman Empire conquered the Mediterranean and Western Europe and defined much of Europe's early history, leaving cultural and social influence that outlasted its political leadership. After the Roman Empire fell in the Fifth Century, Italy was the target of several invasions. The previously united empire broke apart into several smaller regions, including the Papal States, governed by the Catholic Pope. By the Eighth Century there was no nation of “Italy” as we know it today, but several smaller competing regions or “city-states”, including Florence, Venice, and Genoa; these smaller, competing states created the Renaissance, due to trying to outshine each other with glorious art and architecture.

Unification and independence movements throughout Italy developed in the 19th century after a war between Austria and France in 1859 allowed several smaller states to merge. The Kingdom of Italy was formed in 1861, growing by 1870, when the Papal States joined to cover almost all of what we now call Italy.

The Kingdom of Italy was destabilized when Mussolini took power as a fascist dictator in the early 20th Century, taking Italy into World War II, which subsequently caused his downfall.



Renaissance Map of Italy

Modern Italy is now a democratic republic following a post-war referendum in 1946, which voted to abolish the previous monarchy.

This historical fragmentation of Italy has greatly influenced how Italians define themselves to this day. Having only been a unified nation for the last 150 or so years, and a republic only since 1946, many Italians feel a strong connection not so much to their nation of origin, but to their hometown or local region.

This sense of identity is apparent in the way many Italians describe themselves, e.g. ‘sono Toscano’ (I’m Tuscan), or ‘sono Veneziana’ (I’m Venetian) rather than simply “Italian”. This sense of parochialism is known as ‘campanilismo’.

## Background / Statistics

The majority of Italians in Australia are well established and have been citizens or permanent residents for decades. According to the 2016 Census, almost 87% of Australia's Italian-born population arrived prior to 1971. Therefore, those who have been settled for years and acculturated to Australia may not culturally resemble the contemporary native Italians of today. As of 2016, only 1.4% of Australian residents born in Italy were under 25 years of age, and the median age was 68.



## Dates of arrival in Australia and migration experience



The first wave of Italian migration to Australia commenced in the late 19th century with the arrival of a group of 217 Italians in 1882 to “New Italy” near Woodburn in northern NSW, who came to work on the sugar canefields and clearing forest areas for farmland.

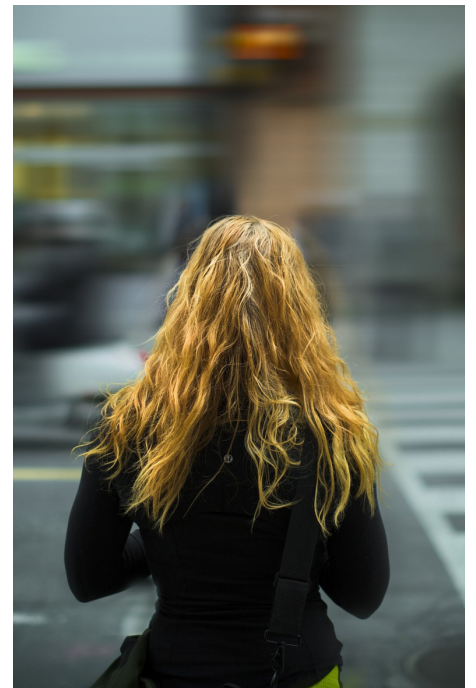
Mass migration from Italy to Australia began occurring post World War 2 from the early 1950s to the late 1960s, with another wave occurring in the early 1970s. The peak was reached in the decade 1951-1961 and a smaller trickle in the 1980s. Currently, Italians rarely migrate to Australia.

Post-war migrants arrived mainly from rural areas in the most economically affected regions of Italy - Sicily, Calabria, Veneto and Campania seeking a new life after war had taken their livelihoods. Most spoke regional dialects as their first language and Italian as their second. The majority of migrants also had limited education due to being from farming communities and due to the impact of World War 2. They emigrated under the White Australia policy.

Italian migrants were mostly regarded as second-class citizens by Australians and the government of the time, and, along with other migrant groups, called “New Australians” - which was largely used by Australians as a derogatory term.

Italians mainly migrated as European migrants, under the White Australia Policy and expected to integrate. “Multiculturalism” as we know in Australia today was non-existent when they arrived, and for some time afterward.

White Australians were not generally friendly or receptive to non-British immigrants. Migrants were expected to speak English on arrival and quickly assimilate to the Australian way of life. Even being “dark” and speaking English with an accent was enough basis for discrimination. Many Italians, being Catholic, made friends at church and close bonds were often formed with Irish Catholic immigrants, due to shared beliefs and values in Catholicism and a mutual dislike of the British as common ground.



Italian-Australian  
Cultural Identity



Italian-Australians have developed a different culture to Italians living in Italy, or even Italian-Americans or Italian-Canadians, for that matter. Values, language, food and other elements can all vary from what is currently happening in Italy.

This is because migrant culture actually evolves differently to the culture of the nation of origin, though there will always be some common similarities, such as core values. The original nation's culture develops over time, while migrants typically carry with them traditions, anachronistic language and an image of their original culture at the time period in which they left – upon resettlement they also create new cultures within their peer group, but these will not reflect cultural changes happening in their nation of origin.

Malta is an island nation close to Italy's south. Some Italians have lived in Malta or married Maltese people. Maltese culture varies to Italian but there are some similarities. For those who originated from the area close to Trieste (north-eastern Italy) there may also be sensitivities around cultural identity due to past geopolitical border changes.

## Communication

### Language

Italy's official language is standard Italian, however many older Italians actually only speak a regional or local dialect which can be very different from Italian and can differ greatly from one region to the other. Sicilian dialect, for example, is vastly different to Italian.

Although Italian seniors have usually lived in Australia for a long period, many may speak poor English. This is because on settlement, many women stayed home, some people worked in noisy work environments with other migrants (such as factories) and only basic English was necessary. Some tended to limit their social contact with other Italians from their home region. Sometimes there is also language reversion occurring in later years, especially after retirement.

Most Italian tend to be highly expressive, but this is only a generalization - not all Italians are expressive, and some can be very reserved.

Assess the situation and decide what you need to communicate and how best to get the message across. If the message is very simple, family may be able to assist, but do not assume all family members are bilingual. There are also a number of Language Resources can also be used to assist.

Language Aids Transcultural Aged Care Services (TACS) [www.nswtacs.org.au](http://www.nswtacs.org.au) provides many language resources specific to aged care. The Centre for Cultural Diversity in Ageing website contains a number of multilingual resources - [www.culturaldiversity.com.au](http://www.culturaldiversity.com.au)



Italian-Australians seniors may have difficulty with understanding written information both in English and Italian, often due to a lack of formal education. Written materials in Italian can also tend to be translated in an overly formal and technical way, instead of everyday language. It's important to note that seniors usually will not openly disclose any difficulty in understanding, not wishing to lose face (*bella figura*) and risk appearing ignorant.

If the information is not critical, printed material may be given. If in any doubt about a client's literacy level, provide materials in both Italian and English as there is likely to be a relative, neighbour or friend who can assist the client – but they may only understand English. If the information is very important or confidential and the person cannot answer your questions easily, or repeat information back accurately then a professional interpreter is needed and should be booked as soon as possible

## Italian, dialects and other relevant languages



Note that many older Italians may only speak a regional or local dialect which can be very different from Italian and can differ greatly from one region to the other.

A small percentage of Italians speak Maltese as well as (or instead of) Italian. This can sometimes be due to parentage or marrying a Maltese spouse. Italian was the official language in Malta until 1934.

Some Italians who lived close to the northern borders prior to immigration may speak Slovenian, Austrian, Swiss or even Croatian.

## Gestures

The Italian culture has upwards of 200 hand gestures to supplement the language. They originate Italy's long history of being invaded by other countries that imposed their languages and cultures, causing language barriers.

Gestures evolved as an alternative way of communicating. They have remained in the culture partly from the Italian love for the dramatic and theatrical, and often act as non-verbal punctuation such as exclamations and question marks.

A light-hearted yet practical guide to understanding the more common gestures, by Italian YouTuber Marco in a Box can be found *here*.



[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=\\_8hAOxsTpVY](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_8hAOxsTpVY)



## Values

### Australian-Italians value:

The family. For many Italians, family takes priority over all other aspects of their life. This is not just the nuclear family but usually includes grandparents, aunts, uncles and cousins. Family ties are very strong. In Italian culture the family forms part of the social and community fabric. Senior family members are dedicated to their children and grandchildren. Children are highly valued. Parents and grandparents are deeply respected.





Some Italians have a value system of 'paying it forward'- looking after one's children so they are better able to look after their future children, and so on.

Others have a value system of 'paying back'. Sacrifices for their children come with the expectation that their children will support and assist them throughout old age. This belief is especially strong amongst elderly first-generation Italian migrants.

Hard work and tangible results from it (e.g., savings, owning one's own business, being able to pass this on in the family) This is an important aspect for many as the majority of first generation migrants arrived from war torn areas and were impoverished when they lost their family farms or businesses. Today, money is highly valued for the security it provides for a family's future. Parents often contribute to their children's living costs once they have moved out of their home. Some may even buy /help buy their child land or a house so they can assure their financial security. However, the monetary management of families varies between each individual family.

Buying one's home as soon as possible. Renting is not encouraged.

Education; many Italians came from poor, working-class backgrounds and want their children to have better, more secure incomes.

Excellent hospitality – both giving and receiving it.

Religion and tradition, more so for the older generation.

Respect for others, but especially for parents, grandparents and elders.

There can be a strong emphasis on integrity and maintaining personal and family reputation (*fare la bella figura*). Families may hide issues that may cause embarrassment, difficulties (e.g. struggling to care for a loved one, financial hardship) or internal conflict from others, in order to save face.



## Customs

### Greetings

Italian greetings are usually warm, but unless people are close, can be rather formal.

While it is common for Italians to hug and kiss friends and family members on the cheek when they meet, irrespective of gender, this is usually reserved for people they know very well. The pattern is kisses on both cheeks (starting with the left) and is called the 'il bacetto'. Many Italians will only kiss very close friends and family members and may give a pat on the arm or back to show affection in a greeting.

Always address an older Italian person by their title and last name, (e.g. Mr. Rossi) and continue to do so until invited to move on to a first-name basis.

Older Italians greatly prefer to be addressed in the polite form, using titles such as "Signore" (Mr/Sir) or "Signora" (Mrs/Madam). This is tied to respect for elders.

The most common informal verbal greeting is "Ciao" (Ciao means both hello and goodbye). Ciao is considered quite familiar and casual.

People may also say "Buongiorno" (Good day) or "Buonasera" (Good evening) in a more formal setting.



## Etiquette

It is common for Italian friends and families to kiss on the cheek when they meet, irrespective of gender.

Younger people may stand out of respect when an older person enters the room and will usually open doors for seniors.

It is considered bad manners to open umbrellas indoors, to not remove hats when indoors or to remove one's shoes in front of others.

It is considered important to dress neatly and respectfully when going to church or visiting older people (e.g., not wearing ripped jeans to visit one's grandparents.)

Punctuality is not tight in social situations. Being 'on time' for a dinner or party can mean 20 or 30 minutes later than the given time. This is not the case for professional or medical appointments.



## Hospitality

It is common for Italians to visit family and friends, especially on Sundays and holidays.

Older Italians from the same areas may visit each other unannounced. There is a particular camaraderie among Italian-Australian seniors from the same village or region – especially from some places where families have resided nearby one another for generations. Fellow migrants are commonly known as compare (m) or comare (f) which can translate to 'countryman' or 'godparent'

In Italian culture, generally the hosts fully look after the guests, and then the guests will reciprocate when hosting another in time. Therefore, common Australian practices of bringing food to eat as part of the meal or helping to clean up is considered somewhat rude – it's as if you are implying that the host is doing a poor job and needs help.

Compliments about the host's home and/or provided food are essential. Italians usually take great pride in their hospitality and in the appearance of their homes.

## Gift giving

Guests often bring small gifts when visiting – this could be produce from one’s garden, wine, sweets, or flowers. It is considered somewhat poor form to visit someone empty-handed, though not necessarily rude.

Do not bring a plate of prepared food to share if invited to a meal – this has different cultural implications to Italians (see Hospitality).

Dinner-party type gifts of chocolates, sweets or wine will be opened and added to share with the meal, even if the host has plenty of their own food and drinks to serve. It is considered bad manners not to do so.

Gifts are usually opened in front of the giver when received. It is also considered very bad taste to show how much was spent on a gift – always remove or cover the price.

If gifting flowers, avoid chrysanthemums which symbolise death. This is because in the Northern hemisphere these flowers bloom in autumn, coinciding with All Saints’ Day (a day to celebrate the dead) and so are widely used for placing on graves and for funeral wreaths.



## Eating

Food is at the centre of every Italian celebration and good food is significant on a daily cultural basis to Italians.

Cuisine varies widely from region to region – especially from north to south

Being a generous, welcoming host and providing guests with good food and hospitality is seen as very important, even in the poorest families. To be seen as a poor host or mean-spirited brings shame upon the individual and their family.

Italians generally wait for their host to sit at the table before they do so and will wait for them to indicate it is time to eat.

Some Italians may pray, or say ‘grace’ before eating a meal, but it not common.

Guests are invited to start eating by the host (or guest of honour) saying Buon appetito (wishing all a good appetite).



Resting one's elbows on the table, or yawning while at the table is considered bad manners.

Guests are not expected to help the hosts clean up after a meal. In fact it can be considered a slight insult to their ability to be good hosts.

Breakfast is not a big meal in Italian culture and is often simply a coffee and biscuits.





Lunch is traditionally the biggest meal of the day, mainly for cultural reasons. This originated as the Italian working day traditionally started very early and people would then come home to eat a substantial lunch, and sometimes nap, in order to continue working quite late into the evening. Eating the main meal in the middle of the day is also believed to aid digestion. Dinner is generally quite a light meal.

Traditionally, Italians eat Sunday lunch with family. However, this is not always practised in busy modern life.

Outdoor (al fresco) dining is very popular in the summer.

Some traditional dishes or customs related to food are synonymous with religious celebrations such as Easter and Christmas, e.g. fasting during Lent, eating fish on Good Friday, frittelle after Midnight Mass on Christmas Eve. These traditions are culturally significant and common especially among older Italian-Australians.



## Religion

While Italy has officially been a secular nation since 1984, this is quite a small timeframe compared with centuries of deep influence of the Roman Catholic Church on its government, social norms, laws and culture.

The importance of religion in Italy has declined in the 21st century, especially among younger people. Seniors however, continue to be more religiously inclined, including the older Italian population in Australia.

Around 88% of Italians living in Italy claim to be Roman Catholic\* (\*according to the 2016 figures from the Pew Research Centre – as Italy doesn't have a Census), and about 91% of Italian-Australians responding to the 2016 Census.



There is a general consensus that the demographic of practising Catholics is far smaller than those who identify as Catholic. While religious affiliation can range from being strongly devout Catholics to people who are simply 'ticking the box', Catholicism still provides Italians with a strong cultural framework.

Religious and cultural festivals are often observed in Italy to this day.

Saint days are also traditional celebrations in rural Italy and therefore many older Italian-Australians celebrate their saint's name day or "Onomastico" as a more significant celebration than their birthday.

Some Italian-Australians abide by certain religious and cultural customs, for example, not eating meat on Fridays or abstaining from eating certain foods during Lent before Easter. Some people might say a prayer before each mealtime and might even consider that throwing away food is a sin. Food and the sharing of food is almost sacred to Italians.





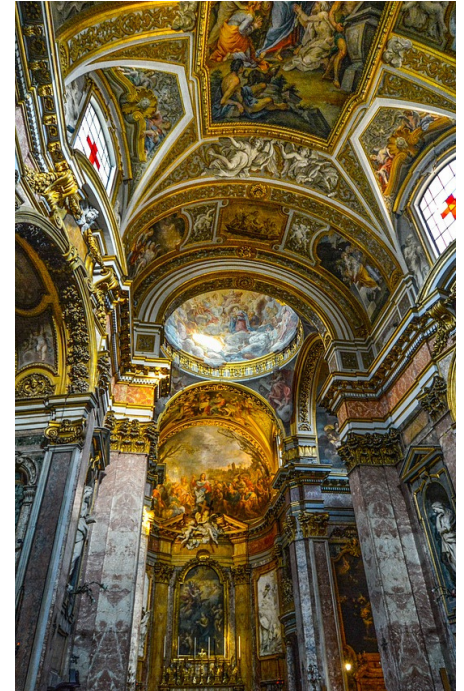
Catholics believe in the doctrine of God as being the Holy Trinity, consisting of the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit. Church services are known as “Mass” which is performed by a priest. For the typical Catholic, life is marked by Holy Sacraments which mark seminal Catholic moments, such as Baptism, First Communion, Confirmation, Marriage and Last Rites. The annual calendar has various holy days such as Easter, Palm Sunday, Christmas and saints’ days. Older Italians may pray using rosary beads. People may also have Christian pictures and icons in their homes or iconography worn as jewellery that is never removed.





## Cultural days of significance

- New Year's Day (1 January)
- Epiphany (6 January)
- Easter (Varies each year, March/April)
- Liberation Day (25 April)
- Labour Day (1 May)
- Republic Day (2 June)
- The Patron Saint of Turin Day (24 June)
- St. Peter and St. Paul Day (29 June)
- Assumption Day (15 August)
- All Saints Day (1 November, a celebration of the dead)
- Immaculate Conception Day (8 December)
- Christmas Eve (24 December)
- Christmas Day (25 December)
- St Stephen's Day (26 December)
- New Year's Eve (31 December)



## L'Onomastico - Saint's Name Day



Traditionally, most older Italians were given a name that corresponded to that of a Catholic saint. In the past, these name days were considered as important or sometimes, even more important than someone's actual birthday. This is due to the significance of religion being seen as a "greater good" than that of the individual. This tradition continues to be true for some devout Roman Catholics and usually for the elderly. Celebrating or recognising an onomastico is important to those individuals.

Many Italian villages, towns and cities are also named after a particular saint and will celebrate the saint's name day as a public holiday, including a festival with processions from the local churches and celebrations.

## Health and Wellbeing

### Daily routines

Most older Italians don't eat breakfast (colazione), only coffee. Or they may have a very light breakfast of a latte with biscuits or toast.

Many older Italians will wake and rise very early, due to decades of work habit, even when retired and able to sleep in.

They may begin their day by catching up with the news, cleaning, reading, watching TV or tending their gardens.

The main meal of the day (pranzo) is often consumed at lunchtime, with dinner (cena) often being quite a light meal, sometimes featuring leftovers from lunch, e.g. salad and a frittata using vegetables or pasta leftover from lunch)

Generally, alcohol is consumed in moderation and with food, not by itself.

It is common to have water on the table and to drink water when drinking coffee or wine

Italians will often go for a walk after a meal; this is considered good for one's health and helpful to digestion.



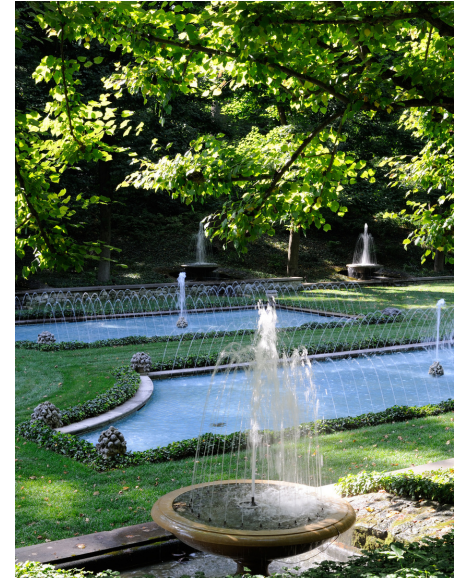
## Activities

Older Italians typically love to garden and to have a neat and productive garden, with flowers, herbs, vegetables and fruit trees.

They are generally very social and enjoy hosting gatherings and attending Italian clubs or seniors' social groups where women tend to cook or craft together and men to play bocce (a type of bowls), or chess. Both genders enjoy music and card games. Some enjoy going to clubs for a meal and some light gambling e.g. Keno or poker machines.

Italian seniors tend to be devout Catholics and will attend Mass regularly.

Many Italians enjoy music, newspapers, and TV and radio programs in Italian.



## Resource links:



### **SBS Radio and TV - Italian**

<https://www.sbs.com.au/language/italian>

### **La Fiamma Newspaper**

**In English:** <https://lafiamma.com.au/en/>

**In Italian:** <https://lafiamma.com.au/directory/explore/>

### **Il Globo Newspaper**

<https://ilglobo.com/>

### **Il Messaggero di San Antonio**

<https://messaggerosantantonio.it/>

### **Ciao Italia: Italian books, audiobooks CDs and DVDs**

<http://www.ciaoitaliabookshop.com.au/>

### **Italian magazines**

<https://www.bcl.com.au/magazines/italian-magazines.htm>

**Libraries often carry a good selection of DVDs, books and magazines in other languages and these also can be ordered in.**

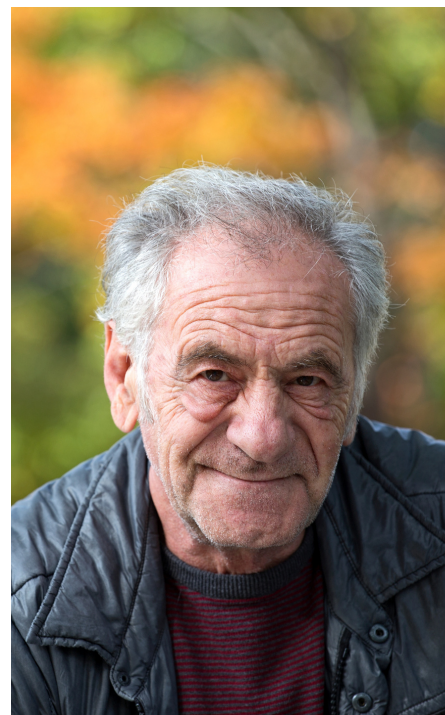
## Personal hygiene

Most Italians are very clean and will bathe daily, but the type of daily washing may not reflect typical Australian habits. A long daily shower can be seen as strange and wasteful to many older Italians who grew up in rural villages where water came from a well and was a precious resource.

Urban Italians may have lived in centuries-old apartment buildings with poor plumbing, which again is not conducive to long indulgent showers, but they have also been used to bidets for washing after using the toilet.

Therefore, many older Italians have learned to wash daily “economically”, by soaping up the body with a washcloth first and then rinsing off quickly. They will typically wash their hair weekly, sometimes over a basin. The washcloth will generally be washed and replaced daily, and towels washed and changed every 2-5 days.

Older Italians can find it difficult to have conversations regarding sensitive personal hygiene topics such as continence. It can help to have translated brochures (if the client is literate) or a specialised nurse explain, although many older Italians will not feel comfortable discussing personal health issues with someone not of their own gender.



## Attitudes and beliefs towards aged care

The family plays an integral role for Italian-Australians, and tends to be involved at all stages of decision making.

In terms of aged care, there is an expectation from the senior members of the family that the family will cope with most issues and that they do not need outside assistance or services. Accepting outside help therefore has strong stigma attached to it.



Older Italians have usually made many sacrifices in caring for and educating their children and grandchildren, and often expect their children to help them as they grow older, as they have helped their own parents. This is a powerful cultural norm.

There is also the added distrust of services, as they are not usually run by people with a CALD or migrant background.

### Attitudes to illness, medical care and disability

Italians are typically quick to see a doctor if unwell. Some older Italians may have a belief in herbal or folk remedies for minor ailments, but generally Italians have a lot of faith in western medicine and very high respect for doctors, nurses, pharmacists and other medical professionals.



Italian-Australians are generally self-reliant and proud. Their migration experience has instilled in them a strong sense of independence and self-reliance bringing with it a sense of pride. To rely on an external service for aged or disability care can be perceived as an admission of weakness, or failure on the part of the family unit to take care of their own.

There tends to be a cultural expectation that adult children will care for elderly relatives, as they have cared for their own parents. If this is not discussed within a family before the need for services becomes critical, there will usually be difficulties.

Many older Italian-Australians hold the belief that aged care services and disability services (and especially residential care facilities) are a last resort and they are reluctant to accept assistance until they absolutely need it. Unfortunately they may only start accessing care services at crisis point.

Residential care is usually avoided unless the family has no other option. Even then, residential care facilities are often viewed negatively and elderly Italians may resist being placed in them by applying pressure and guilt on their families.

## Pensions and Social Security

The Australian and Italian governments have a formal Agreement so that both Australia and Italy share the long-term social security coverage for Italian migrants.

### The Agreement:

provides for grant of a pension by one country even though a person is living in the other;

allows for the transfer of pensions between countries;

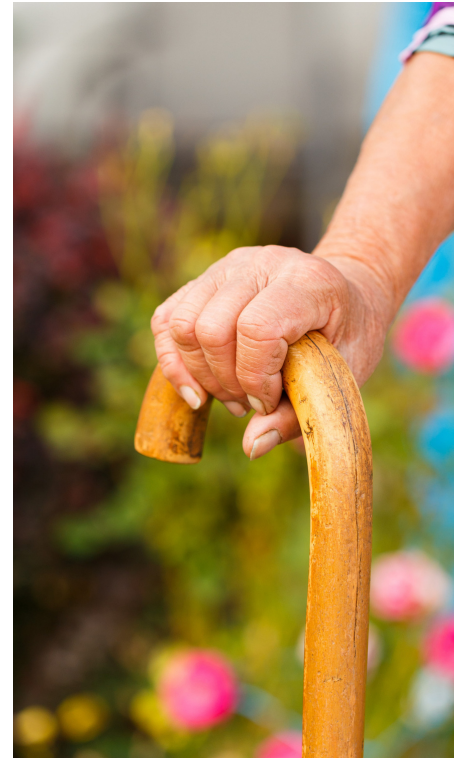
allows people to add together periods of working life residence in Australia and periods of contributions in Italy to meet qualifying periods to obtain a pension from one or both countries;

offers income test concessions; and

arranges for administrative cooperation between Australia and Italy.

**For more information contact  
Centrelink on 136 240 or  
[www.servicesaustralia.gov.au](http://www.servicesaustralia.gov.au)**

The full Agreement can be found here:  
[International Agreement between Australia and Italy re Pensions](#)



## End of Life and palliative care

As most senior Italian-Australians are Catholic, if death occurs in such a way that allows for end of life planning (i.e. expected and not accidental or sudden) then their families will generally observe rites specific to the Catholic Church.

Most senior Italians and their families will welcome the involvement of the Catholic Church, including visits by a Catholic priest, as part of palliative care and find it comforting



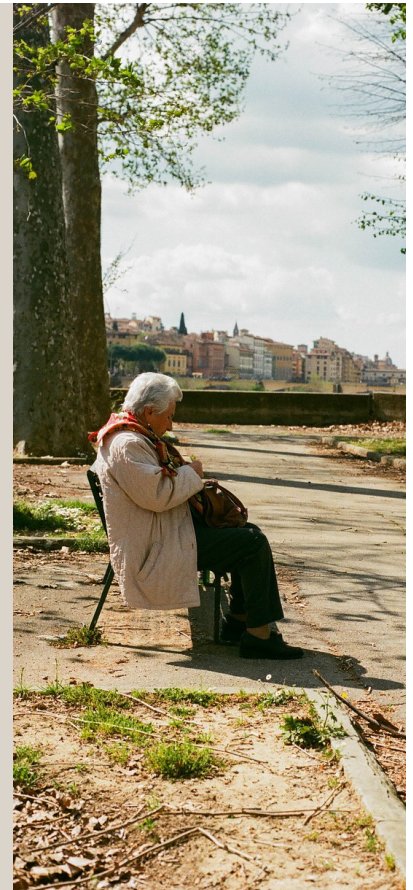
There are several rituals necessary for Catholics at end of life, including the administration of the Last Rites by a priest, bedside recital of the Rosary, usually by family, and a funeral Mass. The Last Rites may also be administered while the person is dying or shortly after death.

Funerals tend to be highly traditional with a church funeral, Catholic Mass and cemetery burial (not cremation).

Friends and family will usually send flowers, make church donations and gather for a wake (lutto) after the funeral. They will wear of black or muted colours to the funeral. Additionally, some close family members may continue to wear black for an extended period of time, traditionally for a year. Some older widows continue to wear all black long after their husbands have passed and wear their wedding ring on their right hand. This is generally a Southern Italian tradition and is becoming much less common now.

Thirty days after the funeral, it is common to commemorate the passing of a loved one with a Catholic Mass specifically dedicated to them, followed by a Memorial Mass for the first anniversary.

Some older Italian-Australians may arrange for a funeral to be video recorded, to send to overseas or interstate relatives who cannot travel. Also live streaming funerals on social media, for this reason, are popular.



## Community Contacts

**ANFE - Associazione Nazionale Famiglie Emigrati Inc** (National Association of Migrant Families)  
NFP Association for Italian migrant families and Italian club

[www.anfe.org.au](http://www.anfe.org.au)

Phone: (07) 3358 4740

**Associazione Sarda Del Queensland Inc** (Queensland Sardinian Association)

[www.sardegna.com.au](http://www.sardegna.com.au)

Phone: (07) 3862 8303

Mobile: 0408 185 939

**Associazione Internazionale Trevisani nel Mondo**

(Association of Italians from Treviso)

Community organisation

**Brisbane North**

[www.aitmbrisbane.com.au](http://www.aitmbrisbane.com.au)

Phone: (07) 3868 8400 (07) 3397 5170

**Cairns, Dimbulah & Mareeba**

Email: [dmbcc@bigpond.com](mailto:dmbcc@bigpond.com)

Phone: (07) 4093 6145

Mobile: 0429 936 145

**Co.As.It (Compagnia Associazione Italiana)**

Provides welfare, language schools and community services to the Italian community

<https://www.coasit.com.au/>

Phone: (07) 3624 6100

## Cultural Profile ITALIAN



### Catholic Church

<https://www.catholic.org.au/about/dioceses-in-australia/qld>

### Italian Catholic Centre

Phone: (07) 3369 0506

Mobile: 0417 615 923

### Federazione Cattolica Italiana

[www.italiancatholicfederation.org.au](http://www.italiancatholicfederation.org.au)

Phone: (07) 3263 6172

Mobile: 0422 302 049



## Community Contacts

### Consulate of Italy

[www.consbrisbane.esteri.it/Consolato\\_Brisbane](http://www.consbrisbane.esteri.it/Consolato_Brisbane)

Consul - Mr Salvatore Napolitano

Phone: (07) 3229 8944

Mobile: 0411 165 437

### Dante Alighieri Society

Community organisation, Education and student services

#### **Brisbane**

[www.dante-alighieri.org.au](http://www.dante-alighieri.org.au)

Phone: (07) 3172 3963

**Townsville** [www.dantetownsville.com](http://www.dantetownsville.com)

Phone: (07) 4771 6559

**Gold Coast** [www.dantegoldcoast.com](http://www.dantegoldcoast.com)

Phone: (07) 5539 5528

### Italian Australian Welfare Association, Granite Belt

Toowoomba/Stanthorpe

[www.iawa.org.au](http://www.iawa.org.au)

Phone: (07) 4681 3004

### Ethnic Health Liaison Officer

Phone: (07) 4681 3838

Mobile: 0408 195 436

### Italo-Australian Club Gold Coast

Social club for Italians

<https://italoaustralianclub.com.au/about-us/>

Phone: 07 55751966

### Mackay and District Italian Association (MDIAI)

[www.mackayitalian.com](http://www.mackayitalian.com)

Phone: 0428 316 924

Mobile: 0427 003 580



## References

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