

# Discrimination in the European Union

## Analytical report

Fieldwork: January 2008

Report: February 2008

This survey was requested by the Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities – Unit G 4 and coordinated by Directorate-General Communication.

This document does not represent the point of view of the European Commission. The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.

Flash EB Series #232

# Discrimination in the European Union

Survey conducted by The Gallup Organization,  
Hungary upon the request of Directorate-  
General for Employment, Social Affairs and  
Equal Opportunities – Unit G4



Coordinated by Directorate-General  
Communication

This document does not represent the point of  
view of the European Commission.  
The interpretations and opinions contained in it  
are solely those of the authors.

**THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION**

## Table of contents

<b>Introduction .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Main findings .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>1. Awareness of the “European Year of Equal Opportunities for All 2007” .....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>2. Perceived extent of discrimination at national level.....</b>	<b>10</b>
2.1. Discrimination in the area of housing .....	12
2.1.1. <i>Discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief.....</i>	<i>13</i>
2.1.2. <i>Discrimination on the grounds of disability .....</i>	<i>14</i>
2.1.3. <i>Discrimination on the grounds of age.....</i>	<i>15</i>
2.1.4. <i>Discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation.....</i>	<i>16</i>
2.1.5. <i>Discrimination based on a combination of several grounds ("multiple discrimination").....</i>	<i>17</i>
2.2. Discrimination in the area of healthcare.....	18
2.2.1. <i>Discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief.....</i>	<i>19</i>
2.2.2. <i>Discrimination on the grounds of disability .....</i>	<i>20</i>
2.2.3. <i>Discrimination on the grounds of age.....</i>	<i>21</i>
2.2.4. <i>Discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation.....</i>	<i>22</i>
2.2.5. <i>Discrimination based on a combination of several grounds("multiple discrimination").....</i>	<i>23</i>
2.3. Discrimination in the educational system .....	24
2.3.1. <i>Discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief.....</i>	<i>25</i>
2.3.2. <i>Discrimination on the grounds of disability .....</i>	<i>26</i>
2.3.3. <i>Discrimination on the grounds of age.....</i>	<i>27</i>
2.3.4. <i>Discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation.....</i>	<i>28</i>
2.3.5. <i>Discrimination based on a combination of several grounds ("multiple discrimination")</i>	<i>29</i>
2.4. Discrimination when buying products or using services.....	30
2.4.1. <i>Discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief.....</i>	<i>31</i>
2.4.2. <i>Discrimination on the grounds of disability .....</i>	<i>32</i>
2.4.3. <i>Discrimination on the grounds of age.....</i>	<i>33</i>
2.4.4. <i>Discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation.....</i>	<i>34</i>
2.4.5. <i>Discrimination based on a combination of several grounds ("multiple discrimination").....</i>	<i>35</i>
2.5. Discrimination when buying insurance policies .....	36
2.5.1. <i>Discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief.....</i>	<i>37</i>
2.5.2. <i>Discrimination on the grounds of disability .....</i>	<i>38</i>
2.5.3. <i>Discrimination on the grounds of age.....</i>	<i>39</i>
2.5.4. <i>Discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation.....</i>	<i>40</i>
2.5.5. <i>Discrimination based on a combination of several grounds ("multiple discrimination").....</i>	<i>41</i>
2.6. Socio-demographic analyses .....	42
<b>3. Personal experience with discrimination.....</b>	<b>46</b>
3.1. <i>Discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief.....</i>	<i>47</i>
3.2. <i>Discrimination on the grounds of disability .....</i>	<i>48</i>
3.3. <i>Discrimination on the grounds of age.....</i>	<i>49</i>
3.4. <i>Discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation.....</i>	<i>50</i>
3.5. <i>Discrimination on the grounds of gender .....</i>	<i>51</i>
3.6. <i>Discrimination on the grounds of race or ethnic origin.....</i>	<i>52</i>
3.7. Discrimination based on a combination of several grounds ("multiple discrimination") .....	53
3.8. Socio-demographic analyses .....	54

<b>4. Support for national legislation against discrimination.....</b>	<b>56</b>
4.1. Legislation against discrimination in the area of housing .....	57
4.2. Legislation against discrimination in the area of healthcare.....	58
4.3. Legislation against discrimination in the educational system.....	59
4.4. Legislation against discrimination when buying products or using services .....	60
4.5. Legislation against discrimination when buying insurance policies .....	61
4.6. Socio-demographic analyses.....	62
<b>8. Annex tables.....</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>9. Survey details.....</b>	<b>131</b>
<b>10. Survey questionnaire.....</b>	<b>135</b>

## Introduction

The EU has put in place some of the most extensive anti-discrimination legislation in the world. The EU equality laws of 2000<sup>1</sup> have made it illegal to discriminate on the grounds of racial or ethnic origin or because of someone's sexual orientation, religion, belief, disability or age. These two directives have complemented the considerable body of EC law in the field of sex discrimination.

However, laws by themselves are not sufficient to eradicate discrimination and ensure that everyone enjoys equal opportunities. Combating stereotypes, changing mentalities and raising awareness about rights are all essential if equality is to become a reality. This is why 2007 was designated European Year of Equal Opportunities for All<sup>2</sup>. Its aims were to inform people of their rights, to celebrate diversity and to promote equal opportunities for all.

This "European Year of Equality" was used as an opportunity to debate how legal protection against all types of discrimination could be equalised. This would entail extending anti-discrimination legislation based on sexual orientation, disability, religion or belief, and age beyond the field of employment and into sectors such as access to goods and services, healthcare, social services and education.

With this goal in mind, a Flash Eurobarometer survey on discrimination in the EU was commissioned to measure the awareness, perceptions, experiences and attitudes of the Union's citizens in regard to the:

- awareness on the 2007- *European Year of Equal Opportunities for All*;
- perceived extent of discrimination in the areas of housing, healthcare, education and when buying products, insurance policies or when using services;
- personal experience of discrimination;
- support for national legislation against discrimination.

This analytical report includes the average results for the EU and highlights the divergences in responses based on country of residence and socio-demographic background.

The survey's fieldwork was carried out between 1/25/2008 and 1/29/2008. Over 27,000 randomly selected citizens aged 15 and over were interviewed in the 27 EU Member States. The survey was predominantly carried out via fixed-line telephone, with WebCATI (web-based computer assisted telephone interviewing), with approximately 1,000 interviews in each country. Due to the relatively low fixed-line telephone coverage in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Slovakia, face-to-face (F2F) interviews were also conducted (700 telephone and 300 F2F interviews) in these nine countries.

To correct for sampling disparities, a post-stratification weighting of the results was implemented, based on socio-demographic variables. More details on the survey methodology are included in the Annex of this report.

---

<sup>1</sup> The Racial Equality Directive 2000/43/EC of 29 June 2000 and the Employment Framework Directive 2000/78/EC of 27 November 2000. These directives prohibit discrimination on the grounds of race and ethnic origin in employment and beyond, and on the grounds of religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation in the workplace. They complement the numerous laws adopted since 1975 to fight sexual discrimination in order to allow equal treatment between women and men in the workplace.

<sup>2</sup> For more information, please see <http://equality2007.europa.eu>

## Main findings

### 2007- European Year of Equal Opportunities for All

- More than a third (37%) of EU citizens are aware of the “2007- European Year of Equal Opportunities for All 2007”.

### Perception of discrimination in the areas of housing, healthcare, the educational system and when buying products, insurance policies or when using services;

- On average, EU citizens see less widespread discrimination in the area of healthcare and more widespread discrimination in the area of housing.
- Four out of 10 respondents (42%) feel that discrimination on the grounds of *religion or belief* is very or fairly widespread in the area of housing; a third believe the same to be true of the educational system (35%). A quarter of respondents (27%) think that discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief is very or fairly widespread when buying products or services (e.g. when going shopping or visiting restaurants, discos, pubs, etc). Fourteen percent think the same is true about the healthcare system and 13% consider such discrimination to be very or fairly widespread in the context of buying insurance policies.
- Forty percent of EU citizens believe that discrimination against *people with disabilities* is very or fairly widespread in the area of housing; 37% think the same is true when buying insurance policies. Thirty-four percent consider that discrimination against people with disabilities is very or fairly widespread in education; 31% think the same is true in relation to the purchase of products or when using services, and 15% share the same opinion about the healthcare system.
- The proportion of EU citizens who think there is very or fairly widespread *age-related* discrimination in the area of insurance is 40% ; 31% think the same about the area of housing; 20% in relation to the purchase of products or services; 19% about using the healthcare system and 17% about the educational system.
- A third (31%) of EU citizens feel that there is very or fairly widespread discrimination on the grounds of *sexual orientation* in the housing sector; a quarter (26%) see that in the educational system; 22% when buying products or services; 14% in the healthcare system and 13% when buying insurance policies.
- With regard to “multiple discrimination”, i.e. based on a combination of several factors – in this case *religion or belief, disability, age and/or sexual orientation-* , 36% of EU citizens think that it is very or fairly widespread in the housing area and 24% believe such discrimination exists in schools. Twenty-three percent agree that there is very or fairly widespread discrimination based on a combination of factors in the context of buying insurance policies; 22% say the same is true when buying products or using services and 15% have the same opinion about the healthcare system.
- In many areas, citizens of the new Member States (NMS12) are on average less likely than citizens of the old Member States (EU15) to see the extent of various forms of discrimination as “*very widespread*” or “*fairly widespread*.”

### Personal experience of discrimination

- Less than one-fifth of EU citizens (between 8% and 19%) say that they (or their families and friends) have been personally discriminated against on the basis of religion or belief, disability, age, sexual orientation, gender, race or ethnic origin, or a combination of any of these factors.
- When asked about the grounds for such discrimination, respondents most often mention race or ethnic origin (19%), then age and a combination of factors (both 16%), followed by gender and disability (both 14%) and religion or belief (11%). Sexual orientation (with only 8%) is the factor that is mentioned the least as the reason for a respondent's personal experience of discrimination.

### Support for legal protection against discrimination

- A majority of EU citizens (ranging from 68% to 77%) agree with the need for specific legislation in their country that would protect people from discrimination in several areas or situations such as housing, healthcare, education, when buying products or using services, and when taking out insurance. Around a quarter of EU citizens (between 19% and 27%) see no need for this.
- EU15 citizens consistently agree in higher percentages than those from the NMS12 with the need in their country for specific legislation that provides people with protection from discrimination in several areas or situations such as housing (74% in the EU15 vs. 61% in the NMS12), healthcare (77% vs. 71%), education (79% vs. 69%), when buying products or using services (70% vs. 57%) and when taking out insurance (73% vs. 61%).
- The highest levels of public support for protective legislation are found in the areas of education and healthcare. Approximately three-quarters of citizens *very much agree* or *agree* that legislation against discrimination in schools (77%) and healthcare (76%) is necessary.

## 1. Awareness of the “2007 - European Year of Equal Opportunities for All”

*More than one-third of EU citizens (37%) are aware of the “2007 - European Year of Equal Opportunities for All”*

The 2007 European Year of Equal Opportunities for All was a key initiative leading the way to a strategy seeking to give momentum to the fight against discrimination in the EU. The “Equality Year’s” objectives were to:

- make people in the EU more aware of their rights to equal treatment and to a life free of discrimination irrespective of sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation;
- to promote equal opportunities for all, and;
- to launch a debate on the benefits of diversity for European societies and individuals.

The activities that took place under the banner of the “Equality Year” were held at national, regional and local levels<sup>3</sup>.

More than one-third (37%) of citizens in the 27 EU Member States are aware of the “2007-European Year of Equal Opportunities for All”. However, the majority of the respondents (62%) had not heard that 2007 was declared to be the *European Year of Equal Opportunities for All*.

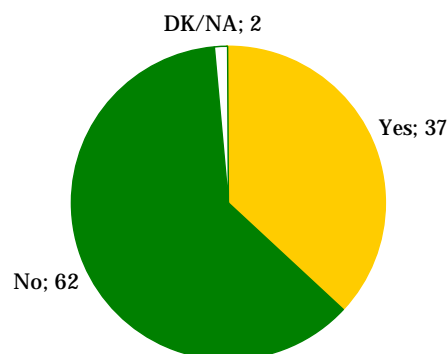
There are significant differences between countries with regard to their familiarity with the “2007-European Year of Equal Opportunities for All”, ranging from +25 percentage points above to -22 percentage points below the EU27 average of 37%.

The highest levels of awareness were found in Malta (62%), Luxembourg (60%) and Portugal (59%), while the lowest rates were found in the Nordic countries - Denmark (15%), Sweden (16%) and Finland (17%).

Citizens in the old EU Member States are aware in slightly higher numbers of the “2007-European Year of Equal Opportunities for All” than those from the new Member States – 38% of respondents from the EU15 state that they had heard of the enterprise compared to 32% in NMS12.

Looking at socio-demographic groupings, we notice that the awareness of the “2007-European Year of Equal Opportunities for All” increases with age. Those still in education and manual workers seem to be less informed about the initiative. Women are slightly more aware than men of the “2007-European Year of Equal Opportunities for All” (38% compared to 36%).

### Awareness of the European Year of Equal Opportunities for All 2007

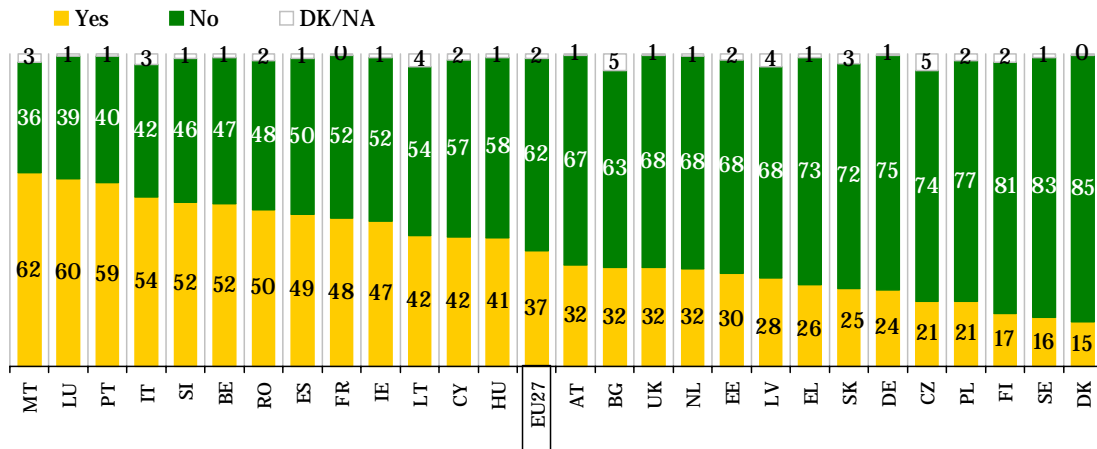


Q8. Have you heard of the European Year of Equal Opportunities for All 2007?  
%, Base: all respondents, by country

<sup>3</sup> See: <http://equality2007.europa.eu>



**Awareness of the European Year of Equal Opportunities for All 2007**



Q8. Have you heard of the European Year of Equal Opportunities for All 2007?  
 %, Base: all respondents, by country

## 2. Perceived extent of discrimination at a national level

*On average, EU citizens feel that discrimination is the least widespread in the area of healthcare and the most prevalent in the area of housing*

This survey examines the extent to which the public thinks that various forms of discrimination are present in areas such as housing, healthcare, education, buying products or using services, and buying insurance policies. Respondents were asked to assess the incidence in their country of discrimination based on personal characteristics such as religion or belief, disability, age and sexual orientation. In addition, in order to assess the perceived extent of multiple discrimination, respondents were asked about discrimination that occurs on the basis of a combination of any of these factors.

When it comes to the grounds for such discrimination, four out of 10 people (42%) perceive discrimination on the grounds of **religion or belief** to be *very or fairly widespread* in the area of housing. One-third (35%) believe the same to be true in schools; a quarter (27%) share the same opinion about buying products or services (e.g. visiting shops, restaurants, disco, pubs etc); 14% think it is true about the healthcare system and 13% believe the same about buying insurance policies.

Discrimination against **people with disabilities** is perceived to be *very or fairly widespread* by 40% of the public in the housing sector. Thirty-seven percent feel the same is true in the context of buying insurance policies; 34% believe such discrimination is very or fairly widespread in schools, 31% think the same is true when buying products or using services, and 15% agree that this is the case in healthcare.

The proportion of EU citizens who think there is *very or fairly widespread* discrimination based on **age** in the area of insurance policies is 40% ; 31% think the same about the area of housing; 20% about buying products or services; 19% about using the healthcare system and 17% about the educational system.

A third of respondents (31%) perceive *very or fairly widespread* discrimination on the grounds of **sexual orientation** in the housing area; a quarter (26%) share the same opinion about the educational system; 22% about buying products or services; 14% about healthcare and 13% about buying insurance policies.

With regard to multiple discrimination, 36% expect *very or fairly widespread* discrimination based on **a combination of any of these grounds**<sup>4</sup> in the housing area; 24% in schools; 23% expect the same when buying insurance policies; 22% when buying products or using services and 15% in the healthcare system.

Looking at the individual sectors, (i.e. housing, healthcare, the educational system, buying products or using services, taking out insurance), EU citizens see less widespread discrimination in the area of healthcare and more widespread discrimination in the area of housing.

Many people find it difficult to assess the extent of discrimination associated with being able to take out insurance policies as well as the extent of discrimination based on a combination of several personal characteristics (“multiple discrimination”) – between 13% and 21% of respondents are unable to answer these questions. Compared to the EU15, the NMS12 countries have higher proportions of citizens who cannot estimate the extent of various forms of discrimination; this is especially true in Lithuania and Latvia.

---

<sup>4</sup> Religion or belief, disability, age and/or sexual orientation.

Finns, Estonians and Bulgarians seem, on average, to be the most optimistic across the EU regarding the extent of discrimination: relatively few citizens in these countries see *very widespread* discrimination. Respondents from Cyprus and Portugal are the most pessimistic in this regard.

Citizens in NMS12 are, on average, less likely than citizens from the EU15 to describe the extent of various forms of discrimination surveyed in different areas as “*very widespread*” or “*fairly widespread*”. The following are outstanding examples of this difference (the first percentage refers to the NMS12; the second refers to the EU15).

- discrimination in the area of housing, based on religion or belief: 18% vs. 49%;
- discrimination in the area of housing, based on disability: 26% vs. 43%;
- discrimination in the area of education, based on religion or belief: 20% vs. 38%;
- discrimination when buying products or using services, based on religion or belief: 9% vs. 32%;
- discrimination when buying products or using services, based on disability: 22% vs. 33%;
- discrimination when buying insurance policies, based on disability: 22% vs. 42%;
- discrimination when buying insurance policies, based on age: 25% vs. 44%.

## 2.1. Discrimination in the housing sector

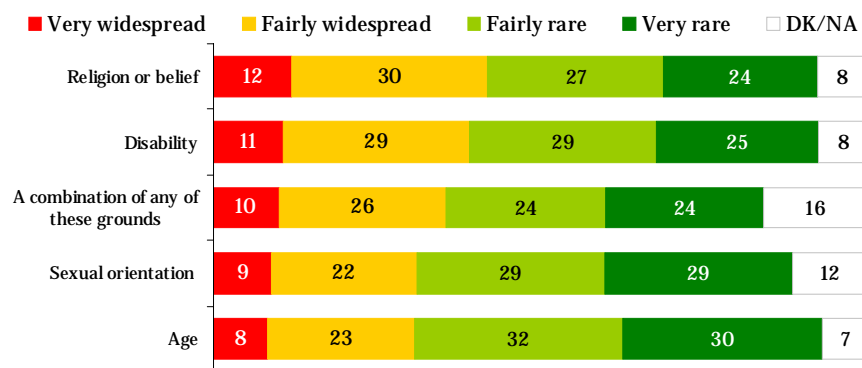
Across the EU, approximately three to four out of 10 respondents (between 31% and 42%) say that when people try to rent accommodation or buy property in their country, discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief, disability, age, sexual orientation or a combination of any of these grounds is *very or fairly widespread*. The majority of respondents (between 48% and 62%), however, feel that such discrimination is rare.

In this sector, 42% of EU citizens believe that discrimination based on religion or belief is *very or fairly widespread* in their country. 40% of EU citizens believe that discrimination based on disability is very or fairly widespread. Thirty-six percent of citizens state that discrimination based on a combination of several grounds (“multiple discrimination”) is very or fairly widespread, and 31% think the same is true regarding discrimination based on sexual orientation and age.

The reason for discrimination quoted the most often by EU citizens is “religion or belief” followed by disability, sexual orientation and, finally, age. Twelve percent of EU respondents say that when trying to rent accommodation or buy a property, discrimination based on their religion or belief is *very widespread*. In comparison, only 8% believe that discrimination based on age is very common.

Considering all five types of discrimination covered by the survey, and looking at the percentage of respondents who felt that there was widespread discrimination on any of those grounds, the survey showed that among the sectors researched (healthcare, the educational system, products and services, housing and insurance) discrimination is perceived to be the most widespread in the area of housing.

### Perception of discrimination in the area of housing based on...



**Q1. In your opinion, how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they try to rent accommodation or buy a property? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that in the area of housing, people are discriminated against based on their...?**

%, Base: all respondents, EU27

### 2.1.1. Discrimination on the ground of religion or belief

Looking at the data by country, France and Sweden stand out as having the highest percentages of respondents (63% and 59%, respectively) who feel that when trying to rent accommodation or buy property, discrimination based on religion or belief is *very or fairly widespread* in their country. At the other end of the scale, Bulgaria (11%) Lithuania (12%) and Estonia (13%) have the lowest proportions of respondents who perceive a high level of discrimination based on religion or belief.

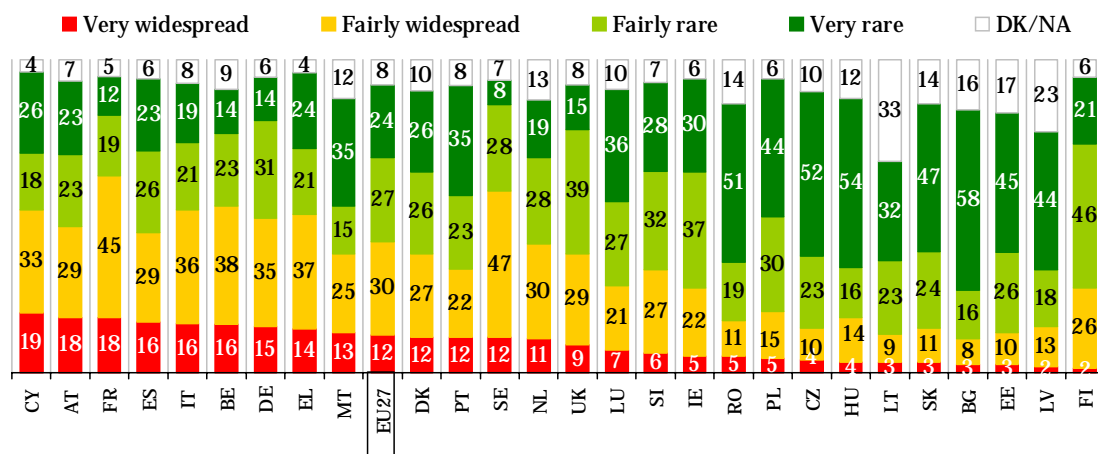
The situation changes if we only consider the percentage of citizens who report *very widespread* discrimination in the area of housing based on religion or belief in their country. Cypriots (19%), followed by Austrian and French respondents (18%) are the most likely to state that such discrimination is *very widespread*. At the opposite end of the scale, Finns and Latvians (both 2%), followed by Estonians, Bulgarians, Slovaks and Lithuanians (all 3%) are the least likely to believe that there is *very widespread* discrimination in the housing sector based on religion or belief.

One third of Lithuanians could not estimate the extent to which this type of discrimination exists.

On this issue, we see a very significant difference – of 31 percentage points - between old and new Member States. While almost half (49%) of EU15 citizens think that there is *widespread* discrimination on the basis of religion or belief in their country, only one-fifth (18%) of respondents from the NMS12 believe the same.

The socio demographic analysis on the public perception of discrimination in the areas researched is treated in sub-chapter 2.6.

#### Perception of discrimination in the area of housing based on religion or belief



Q1. In your opinion, how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they try to rent accommodation or buy a property? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that in the area of housing, people are discriminated against based on their...?  
%. Base: all respondents, by country

### 2.1.2. Discrimination on the ground of disability

Portugal and France are the only EU countries where the majority of the population (61% and 58%, respectively) consider discrimination on the grounds of disability in the area of housing to be *very or fairly widespread* in their country. The Portuguese and the French are also the most likely to consider discrimination based on disability in the area of housing to be *very widespread* (22% and 17% respectively).

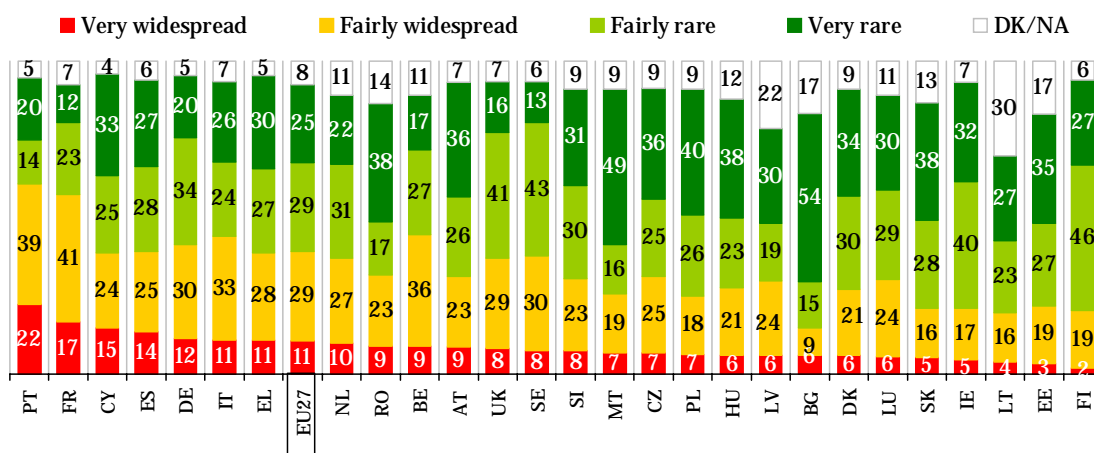
Bulgarian respondents were the least likely (15%) to see *very or fairly widespread* discrimination based on disability when people try to rent accommodation or buy property in their country.

The lowest proportions of respondents stating that there is *very widespread* discrimination based on disability in the housing sector were found in Finland and Estonia (2% and 3% respectively).

Belgians are the most divided on the subject: 44% believe that it is *very or fairly rare* to find unequal treatment related to disability in the area of housing in their country, and 45% consider it *very or fairly widespread*.

Overall, the public perception of the extent of disability-based discrimination in housing is more negative in the old Member States than in the new ones. Among EU15 citizens, four in 10 (43%) believe such discrimination to be *widespread*, while among NMS12 citizens, only a quarter (26%) share the same opinion.

#### Perception of discrimination in the area of housing based on disability



Q1. In your opinion, how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they try to rent accommodation or buy a property? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that in the area of housing, people are discriminated against based on their...?  
%. Base: all respondents, by country

### 2.1.3. Discrimination on the grounds of age

There are seven EU Member States where at least three out of 10 respondents feel that age-related discrimination is *very or fairly widespread* in the area of housing. These countries are Portugal (57%), France (42%), Spain (40%), Latvia (38%), the UK (36%), Cyprus (35%) and Greece (34%). In the remaining 20 Member States, the proportion of citizens who perceive *widespread* discrimination based on age is below the EU27 average of 31%.

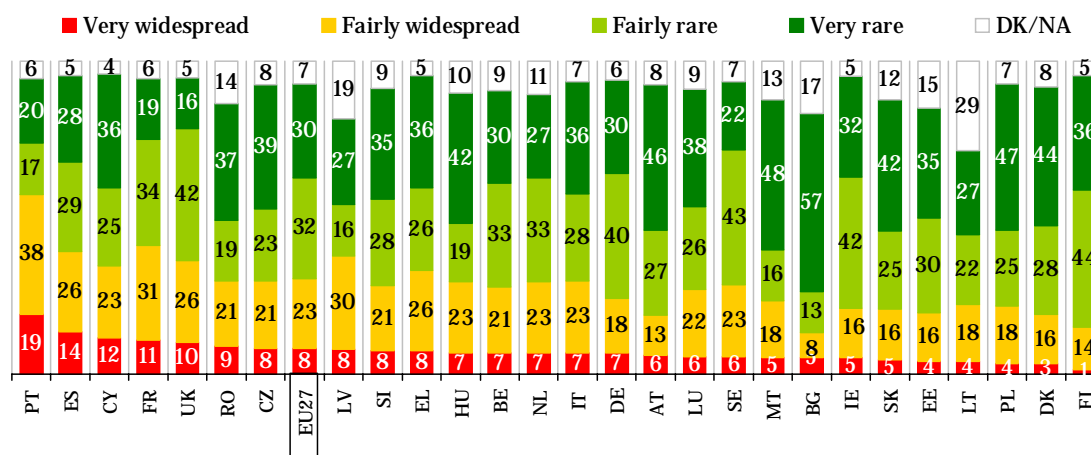
Portugal is the only country in the EU where the majority of citizens (57%) feel that it is *very or fairly widespread* for a person or group to be treated less favourably because of age when trying to rent accommodation or buy property. Bulgarians are the least likely (13%) to hold a similar opinion.

The highest percentages of respondents considering age-related discrimination in the area of housing to be *very widespread* in their country were found in Portugal (19%), followed by Spain (14%) and Cyprus (12%). The lowest percentages were found in Finland (1%), Denmark (3%), Poland, Lithuania and Estonia (all 4%).

Almost one-third (29%) of Lithuanians did not or could not express an opinion with regard to the extent of age-related discrimination when renting accommodation or buying a property in their country.

EU15 citizens are more likely to believe that people are discriminated against in the area of housing based on age, but the difference between them and the NM12 is only seven percentage points (32% in the EU15 vs. 25% in the NMS12).

#### Perception of discrimination in the area of housing based on age



Q1. In your opinion, how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they try to rent accommodation or buy a property? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that in the area of housing, people are discriminated against based on their...?  
% Base: all respondents, by country

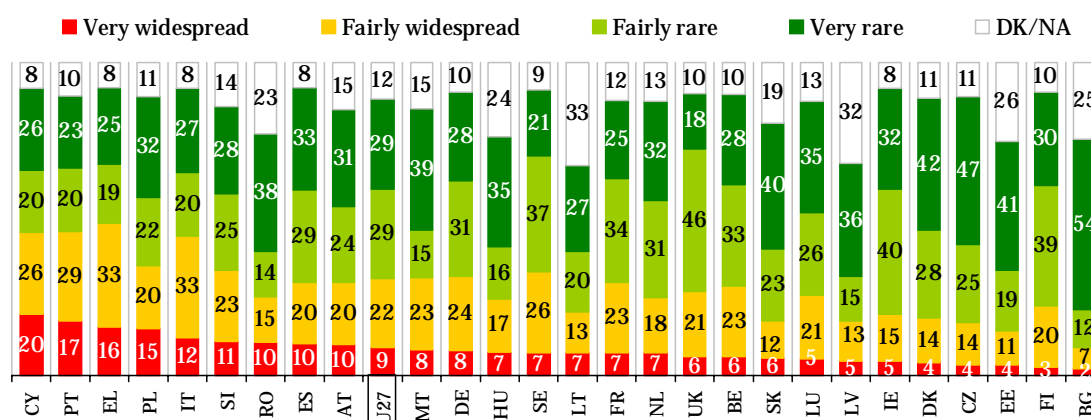
### 2.1.4. Discrimination on the ground of sexual orientation

The highest percentages of respondents who think that there is *very or fairly widespread* discrimination based on sexual orientation in the area of housing, in their country, were found in Greece (49%), Portugal and Cyprus (46%), and Italy (45%). Bulgarians are the least likely (9%) to believe that people are discriminated against in housing for this reason.

Greece and Portugal are the only countries in the EU where a relative majority of citizens feel there is a *widespread* discrimination in the area of housing based on sexual orientation. In Greece 49% see widespread discrimination while 44% feel such discrimination is rare. In Portugal, the respective numbers are 46% and 43%.

Cypriots are the most likely in the EU to feel that there is *very widespread* discrimination in their country based on sexual orientation; one-fifth of Cypriots feel that such discrimination is very widespread, which is +11 percentage points above the EU27 average. Following the Cypriots, the Portuguese and Greeks are the most likely to feel the same way (17% and 16%, respectively). Bulgarians and Finns are the least likely to believe that discrimination based on sexual orientation is *very widespread* in the housing sector (2% and 3%, respectively).

#### Perception of discrimination in the area of housing based on sexual orientation



Q1. In your opinion, how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they try to rent accommodation or buy a property? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that in the area of housing, people are discriminated against based on their...?

%. Base: all respondents, by country



### 2.1.5. Multiple discrimination

Asked about the existence of multiple discrimination, i.e. based on a combination of two or more factors such as religion or belief, disability, age and/or sexual orientation, over a third (36%) of EU citizens believe such unfair treatment is *very* or *fairly widespread* in the area of housing, while almost half (48%) believe it to be *very* or *fairly rare*.

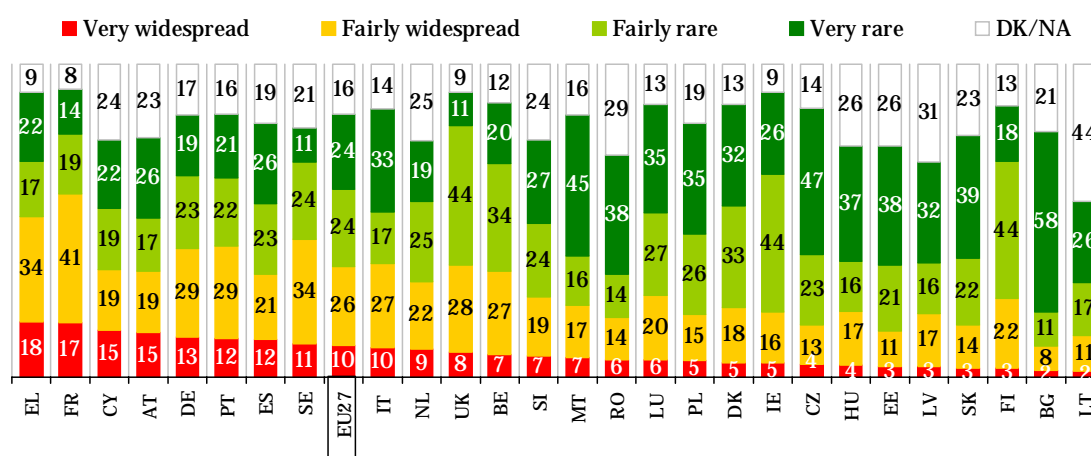
The majority of French (58%) and Greek (52%) respondents think that such discrimination is *very* or *fairly widespread* in their country. In all other countries, less than half of citizens hold the same opinion.

Greece (18%), France (17%), Cyprus and Austria (both 15%), Germany (13%), Portugal and Spain (both 12%) have the highest rates of respondents who believe that discrimination on the basis of a combination of attributes is *very widespread*. The lowest percentages are recorded in Bulgaria and Lithuania (2%) and Finland, Slovakia, Latvia and Estonia (all 3%). Bulgarians are the most optimistic in this regard: they have the highest percentage of respondents across the EU (58%) who report that such discrimination occurs *very rarely* in their country.

In five countries, over a quarter of the population could not evaluate the extent of discrimination based on a combination of several factors: Lithuania (44%), Latvia (31%), Romania (29%), Hungary and Estonia (both 26%). Overall, almost a quarter (23%) of citizens in the NMS12 expressed no opinion on this issue, compared to 14% of respondents in the EU15.

Overall, there is an important difference of 21 percentage points between the old and new Member States. Two-fifths (40%) of the EU15 citizens feel that there is *very* or *fairly widespread* discrimination on the grounds of a combination of factors such as religion or belief, disability, age and/or sexual orientation. Only one-fifth (19%) of citizens from the NMS12 hold the same opinion.

#### Perception of discrimination in the area of housing based on a combination of any of the grounds



Q1. In your opinion, how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they try to rent accommodation or buy a property? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that in the area of housing, people are discriminated against based on their...?  
%. Base: all respondents, by country

## 2.2. Discrimination in the area of healthcare

Of all the areas covered by this survey, the healthcare system is perceived by respondents to be the least affected by discrimination on the grounds of age, disability, religion or belief, or sexual orientation.

Roughly half (44% - 51%) of EU citizens believe that discrimination against a person or a group on the basis of any of the above-mentioned factors happens “*very rarely*” when they seek medical assistance, go to a doctor or receive healthcare in a hospital. A further 27% - 29% of the public believe that such discrimination is “*fairly rare*”.

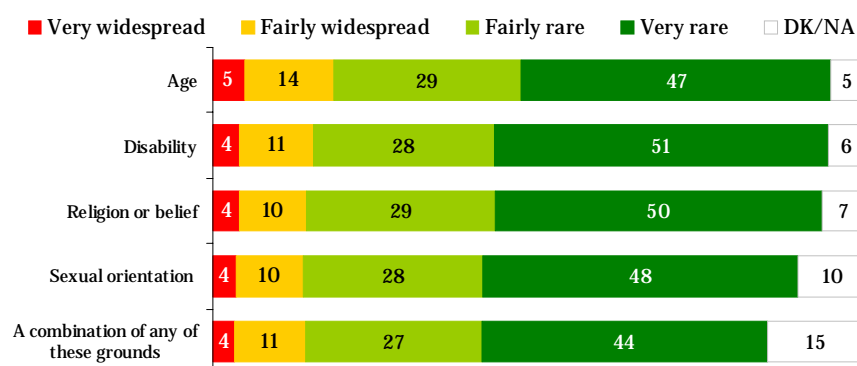
Only one in 20 citizens (4% - 5%) believe that such discrimination is “*very widespread.*” An additional 10% - 14% claim it is “*fairly widespread.*”

Looking at the various factors that could be a potential basis for discrimination in the healthcare system, respondents view them as being more or less equally common. However, the proportion of people who consider age-related discrimination to be *fairly widespread* is slightly higher than those who see other forms of discrimination as being *fairly widespread* (14% vs. 10% - 11%).

On the whole, 19% of the public think that there is *very or fairly widespread* discrimination based on age in the area of healthcare, and 76% think it is *very or fairly rare*. The other forms of discrimination researched in this survey are evaluated as *widespread* by 14% - 15% of respondents, and as *rare* by 76% - 79%. Discrimination based on a combination of personal characteristics is perceived as *widespread* by 14% and *rare* by 71%.

One in 10 citizens (10%) could not estimate the extent of discrimination based on sexual orientation, and 15% were unable to estimate the occurrence of discriminatory treatment on the grounds of a combination of several characteristics.

### Perception of discrimination in the area of healthcare based on...



Q2. And according to you, how widespread is it that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they need medical assistance, go to a doctor or receive healthcare in a hospital? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that in the area of healthcare, people are discriminated against based on...?

%, Base: all respondents, EU27

### 2.2.1. Discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief

Discrimination in the healthcare system on the basis of religion or belief is seen to be *very rare* by the majority – or at least a considerable relative majority – of citizens almost across the EU. The highest percentages of respondents stating that such discrimination occurs *very rarely* were found in Hungary (71%), Malta (64%), Romania (63%), the Czech Republic and Slovakia (both 61%) and Bulgaria (60%).

Finland, Lithuania, Estonia (1% in each), and Latvia, Slovakia, Luxembourg and Hungary (all 2%) are the countries where the lowest numbers of citizens believe there is *very widespread* discrimination in healthcare based on religion or belief.

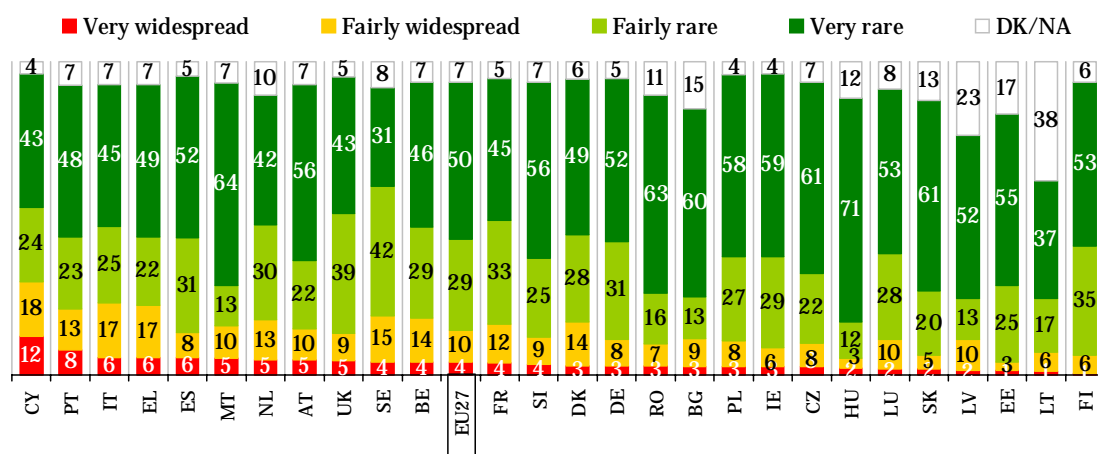
Taking an opposite view, the highest proportions of citizens considering that there is *very widespread* discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief are seen in Cyprus (12%), Portugal (8%), Italy, Greece and Spain (all 6%).

In Malta, the public is somewhat more polarized on the issue: while a large majority (64%) consider such discrimination to be *very rare*, a relatively high percentage (compared to other countries) believe the opposite: 5% say it is *very widespread*.

Over a third of Lithuanians (38%) and a quarter of Latvians (23%) could not assess the prevalence of such discrimination in the healthcare system.

Overall, the public perception about the extent of such discrimination is somewhat more negative in the old Member States. Such discrimination is seen as widespread by 16% of EU15 citizens, compared to 10% of NMS12 citizens.

#### Perception of discrimination in the area of healthcare based on religion or belief



Q2. And according to you, how widespread is it that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they need medical assistance, go to a doctor or receive healthcare in a hospital? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that in the area of healthcare, people are discriminated against based on...? % . Base: all respondents, by country

### 2.2.2. Discrimination on the grounds of disability

The dominant opinion in most of the EU's Member States is that discrimination on the basis of disability is *very rare* or at least *fairly rare* in healthcare. Responses in the *very or fairly rare* category range from 53% in Lithuania to 87% in Ireland.

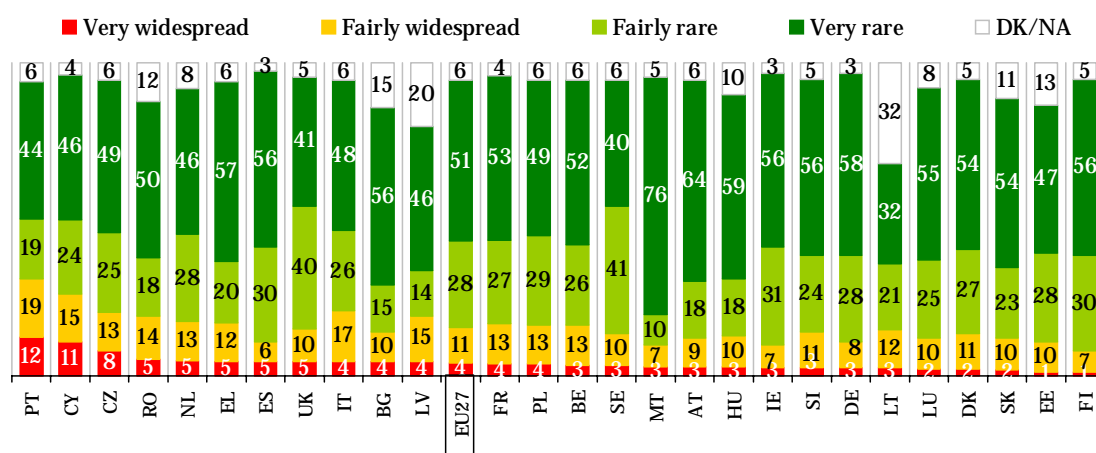
An outstanding proportion of Maltese citizens (76%) believe that discrimination based on disability is *very rare* in their country. The survey also found high percentages of citizens thinking that discrimination is *very rare* in Austria (64%), Hungary (59%) and Germany (58%).

Over half of the EU Member States have very low rates of people who think discrimination based on disability is *very widespread*. The lowest rates are in Finland and Estonia (1% only), and Slovakia, Denmark and Luxembourg (all 2%). In a further nine countries, the rate is almost as low, at 3%.

At the opposite end of the spectrum, the countries with the highest proportions of citizens thinking that there is *very widespread* discrimination against people with disabilities are Portugal (12%), Cyprus (11%) and the Czech Republic (8%).

Lithuania and Latvia have large percentages of citizens with no opinion on this issue (32% and 20%, respectively).

#### Perception of discrimination in the area of healthcare based on disability



Q2. And according to you, how widespread is it that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they need medical assistance, go to a doctor or receive healthcare in a hospital? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that in the area of healthcare, people are discriminated against based on...?  
 %, Base: all respondents, by country

### 2.2.3. Discrimination on the grounds of age

In all EU countries, the majority of respondents believe that discrimination on the grounds of age in healthcare is *very rare* or *fairly rare* in their country. The percentages of those who believe such discrimination is *rare* range from a slight absolute majority of 52% in Lithuania to an overwhelming majority of 86% in Malta. Minorities think that this phenomenon is *very or fairly widespread*, ranging from 8% in Malta to 32% in Portugal.

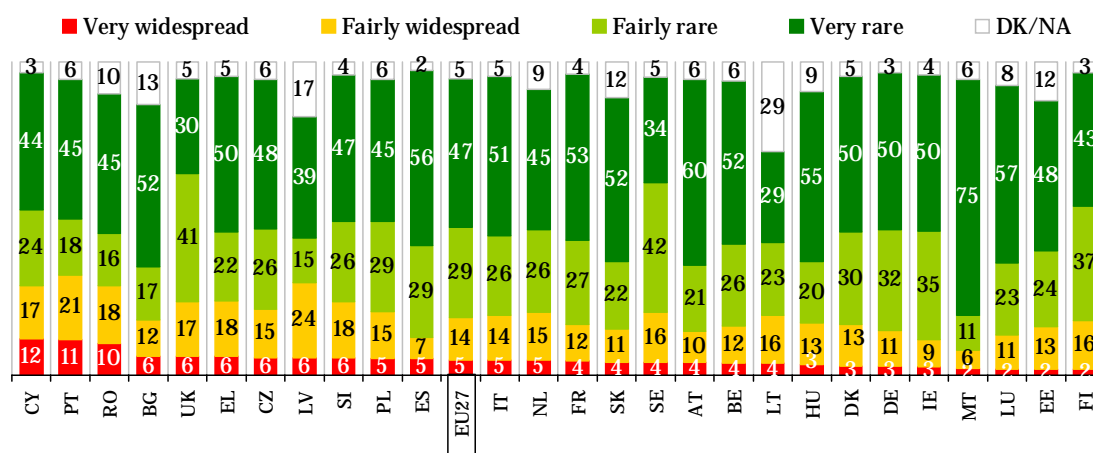
In Malta, an exceptional 75% of citizens believe that such discriminatory behaviour occurs *very rarely* in their country, while only 2% believe it to be *very widespread*. Finland, Estonia and Luxembourg have similarly low proportions (all 2%) of citizens claiming that age-related discrimination is *very widespread*, these rates are almost as low in Ireland, Germany, Denmark and Hungary (3% in each).

At the opposite end of the ranking, one finds Cyprus, where 12% of citizens believe that discrimination on the grounds of age is *very widespread* in their country’s healthcare system. The corresponding percentages are also relatively high in Portugal (11%) and Romania (10%).

Three out of 10 Lithuanians (29%) and 17% of Latvians have no opinion regarding the extent of such discrimination.

Overall, discrimination in the area of healthcare on the grounds of age seems to be noted more frequently in the new Member States, where 22% of citizens consider such discrimination to be widespread, compared to 18% in the EU15.

#### Perception of discrimination in the area of healthcare based on age



Q2. And according to you, how widespread is it that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they need medical assistance, go to a doctor or receive healthcare in a hospital? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that in the area of healthcare, people are discriminated against based on...? % Base: all respondents, by country

### 2.2.4. Discrimination on the ground of sexual orientation

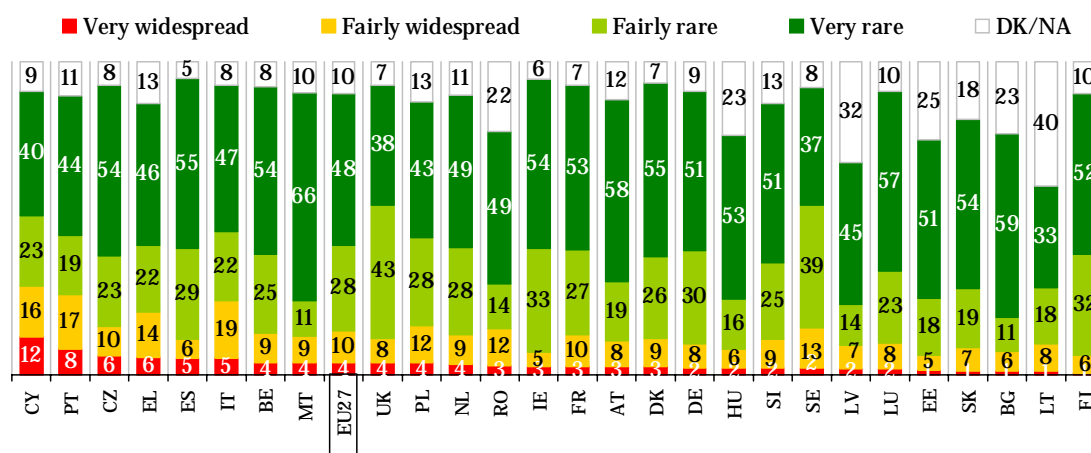
Across the EU, the dominant opinion is that discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation in healthcare is *very or fairly rare*, ranging from 51% in Lithuania to 87% in Ireland.

A fairly large proportion of the public cannot evaluate the extent of discrimination based on sexual orientation in Lithuania (40%), Latvia (32%), Estonia (25%), Bulgaria and Hungary (both 23%) and Romania (22%). Generally, more people find it difficult to make such an evaluation in the New Member States (18%) in comparison to the old Member States (8%).

Once again, Cyprus and Portugal have the highest proportions of citizens (12% and 8%, respectively) who believe there is *very widespread* discrimination in healthcare in their country – in this case on the grounds of sexual orientation. These countries are followed by the Czech Republic and Greece (both 6%).

A very low percentage of the public in Finland, Lithuania, Bulgaria, Slovakia and Estonia believe such discriminatory behaviour exists in the healthcare system: only 1% think it is *very widespread*, and low proportions (5% - 8%) think it is *fairly widespread*. In a further six countries - Luxembourg, Latvia, Hungary, Slovenia, Germany and Sweden - only 2% of the population consider there is *very widespread* discrimination based on sexual orientation.

#### Perception of discrimination in the area of healthcare based on sexual orientation



Q2. And according to you, how widespread is it that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they need medical assistance, go to a doctor or receive healthcare in a hospital? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that in the area of healthcare, people are discriminated against based on...?  
%. Base: all respondents, by country

### 2.2.5. Discrimination based on a combination of several grounds ("multiple discrimination")

Asked to evaluate the occurrence of discrimination on the grounds of a combination of several factors such as age, disability, religion or belief, and/or sexual orientation, the majority of EU citizens (71%) believe such discrimination occurs *very or fairly rarely* in the area of healthcare, while 14% believe it is *very or fairly widespread*.

In all European countries, with the exception of Lithuania (46%), the majority of citizens – ranging from 54% in Cyprus to 83% in Ireland – believe that multiple discrimination in the area of healthcare is *very or fairly rare*.

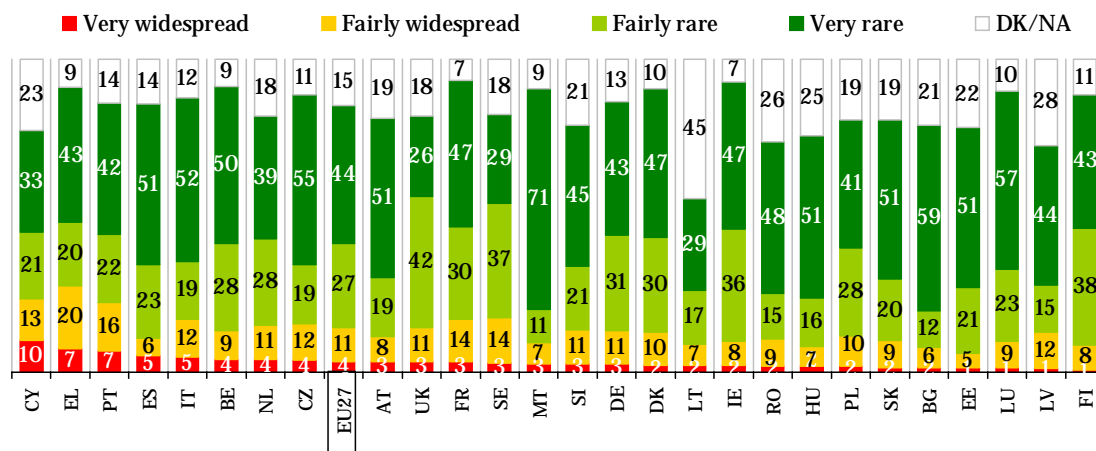
Malta stands out with 71% of respondents stating that such discrimination is *very rare* in their country. Fifty-nine percent of Bulgarians, 57% of Luxembourgers and 55% of Czechs say the same.

Only 1% of Finns, Luxembourgers, Estonians and Latvians think that such discrimination in healthcare is *very widespread* in their country; the percentage is almost as low (2%) in a further eight countries.

At the other end of the spectrum, 10% of respondents in Cyprus, 7% of Greek and Portuguese interviewees and 5% of Italian and Spanish respondents, say that discrimination on a combination of several grounds is *very widespread* in their countries.

Almost half of Lithuanians (45%) could not make an estimate about the extent of discrimination based on a combination of factors. A high percentage of respondents did not know or did not give an answer in other new Member States such as Latvia (28%), Romania (26%), Hungary (25%), Cyprus (23%), Estonia (22%), Bulgaria and Slovenia (both 21%).

#### Perception of discrimination in the area of healthcare based on a combination of any of the grounds



Q2. And according to you, how widespread is it that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they need medical assistance, go to a doctor or receive healthcare in a hospital? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that in the area of healthcare, people are discriminated against based on...?

%. Base: all respondents, by country

### 2.3. Discrimination in the educational system

When it comes to the educational system, out of the five grounds of discrimination that were explored in this section of the survey, EU citizens believe that the most cases of discrimination are based on *religion or belief* and *disability* (roughly one-third of EU citizens hold that opinion for both grounds).

Roughly a third (35%) of EU citizens believe that discrimination based on religion or belief is *very or fairly widespread* in the educational system in their country. Over a half (58%) think it is *very or fairly rare*. One in 10 citizens (10%) believe that such discrimination is *very widespread*, and three out of 10 (30%) consider it to be *very rare*.

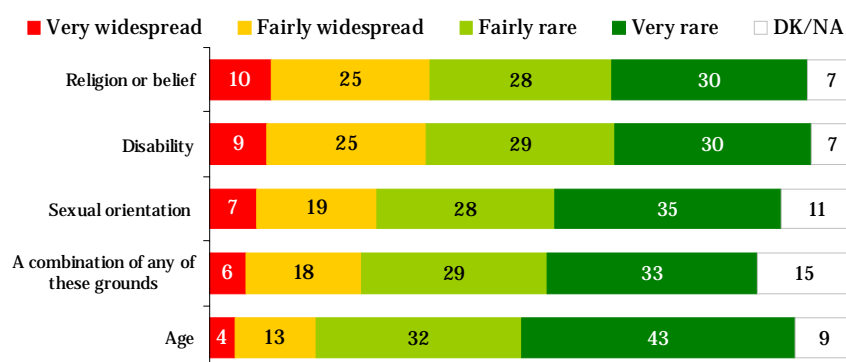
Across the EU, the estimated extent of discrimination against disabled people in the educational system is very similar to that of discrimination based on religion or belief. Thirty-four percent of citizens are of the opinion that discrimination against disabled persons in their country's educational system is widespread (9% consider it to be *very widespread*), and 59% feel it is rare (30% regard it as *very rare*).

Following religion or belief and disability, the next most commonly perceived basis for discrimination in the educational system is sexual orientation. A quarter of EU citizens (26%) think that discrimination on this basis is widespread in their country's educational system. At the same time, almost two-thirds (63%) think such discrimination is rare.

The public perception about the existence of discrimination on the grounds of age in the education system is less negative. Only 17% of EU citizens think that age-related discrimination is *very or fairly widespread* (4% consider it to be *very widespread*) in their country's educational system, while three-quarters (75%) say it is *very or fairly rare* (43% see it as *very rare*).

With regard to discrimination on the basis of a combination of any of the above grounds ("multiple discrimination"), a quarter of EU citizens (24%) think it is widespread, and 62% consider it to be rare. Fifteen percent of the public could not estimate the extent of such discrimination.

#### Perception of discrimination in the educational system based on...



Q3. In your opinion how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they go to school? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that in the educational system, people are discriminated against based on...?

%, Base: all respondents, EU27



### 2.3.1. Discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief

Roughly a third of EU citizens (35%) believe there is *very or fairly widespread* discrimination on the basis of religion or belief in their country's educational system. Fifty-eight percent consider it to be *very or fairly rare*.

Analysing the results by country, one notices that Cypriots have the most negative view on this issue: over half of those respondents (52%) feel that such discrimination is *very or fairly widespread* in their schools. One in five Cypriots (20%) describe religious discrimination as *very widespread* in their country's educational system. Fifteen percent of Greek, 14% of Austrian, 13% of Spanish and German, and 11% of Dutch and Portuguese, respondents also consider discrimination based on religion or belief to be *very widespread* in their country.

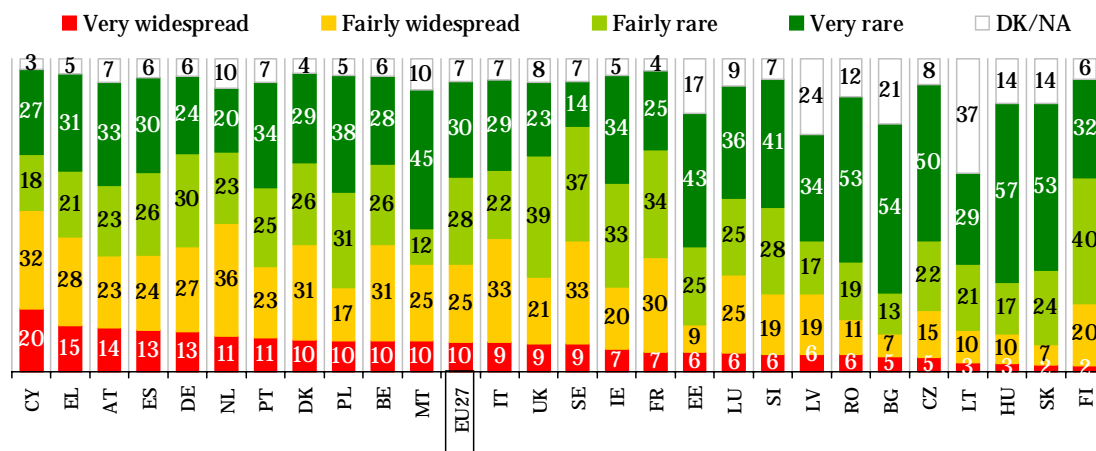
In the Netherlands (47%), Greece (43%), Italy and Sweden (both 42%), Denmark and Belgium (both 41%) and Germany (40%), high numbers of citizens claim that discrimination based on religion or belief is *very or fairly widespread* in their country.

Opposing views are seen in Slovakia and Finland, where only 2% believe that discrimination based on religion or belief is *very widespread* in their country's educational system. These countries are followed by Hungary and Lithuania (both 3%), Bulgaria and the Czech Republic (both 5%).

On average, 38% of EU15 citizens see *very or fairly widespread* discrimination in schools based on religion or belief. In comparison, the proportion in the NMS12 is only 20%.

There are a few countries where over half of the population believe such discrimination to be *very rare*. These are Hungary (57%), Bulgaria (54%), Slovakia and Romania (both 53%). Over a third of Lithuanians (37%), a quarter of Latvians (24%) and one in five Bulgarians (21%) have no opinion on the extent of such discrimination.

#### Perception of discrimination in the educational system based on religion or belief



Q3. In your opinion how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they go to school? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that in the educational system, people are discriminated against based on...?  
% Base: all respondents, by country

### 2.3.2. Discrimination on the grounds of disability

On average, 34% of the EU citizens feel that discrimination based on disability, in their country's educational system, is *very or fairly widespread*.

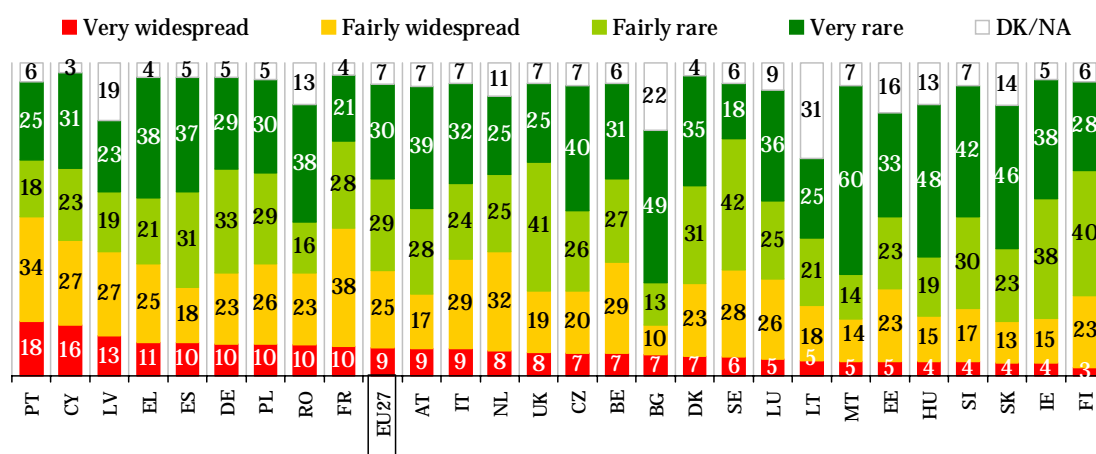
Looking at the EU Member States, we see that discrimination against disabled persons in the educational system is considered to be *very or fairly widespread* by respondents in Portugal (52%), France (48%), Cyprus (43%), Latvia and the Netherlands (both 40%). The lowest proportions of people believing that discrimination based on disability is *widespread* in the educational system are found in Bulgaria and Slovakia (both 17%), Malta and Hungary (both 19%).

Such discrimination is seen to be *very widespread* in Portugal (18%), Cyprus (16%) and Latvia (13%). A third of Portuguese respondents (34%) and 27% of respondents from Cyprus and Latvia think such discrimination is *fairly widespread*. In France, a relatively lower proportion consider discrimination based on disability *very widespread* (10% - close to the EU average), but a further 38% consider it to be *fairly widespread*.

Nations where much lower proportions see *very widespread* discrimination against disabled persons in their country's educational system are Finland (3%) Ireland, Slovakia, Slovenia and Hungary (all 4%), Malta, Estonia, Lithuania and Luxembourg (all 5%). Nevertheless, in all of these countries, between 13% and 26% of the public see *fairly widespread* discrimination against disabled persons in their schools.

Malta has an exceptional number of citizens (60%) who think that such discrimination is *very rare* in their educational system, followed by Bulgaria (49%) and Hungary (48%). Three out of 10 Lithuanians (31%) and approximately two out of 10 Bulgarians (22%) and Latvians (19%) cannot assess the extent of such discrimination.

#### Perception of discrimination in the educational system based on disability



Q3. In your opinion how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they go to school? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that in the educational system, people are discriminated against based on...?  
%. Base: all respondents, by country

### 2.3.3. Discrimination on the grounds of age

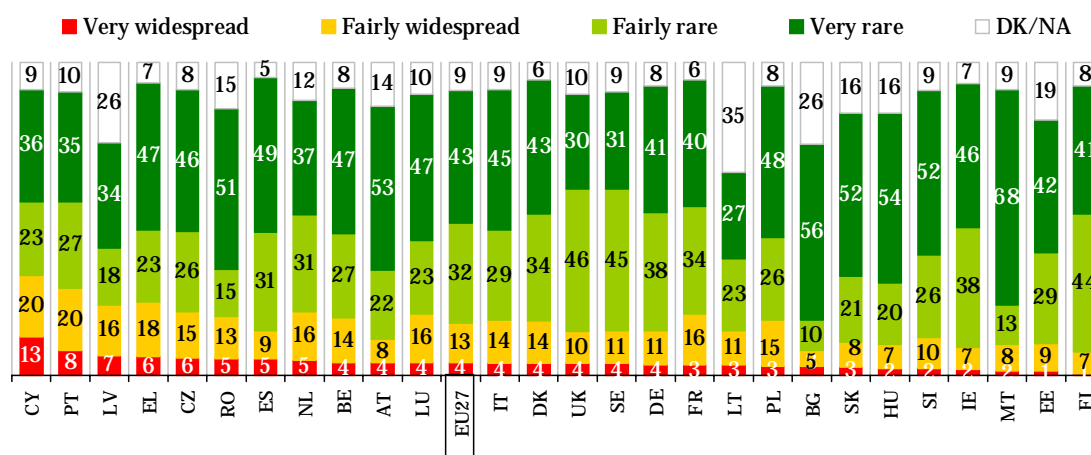
The EU public generally views age-related discrimination in schools to be less widespread than other types of discrimination researched in this survey. In almost all Member States, less than 10% of citizens think that age-related discrimination is *very widespread* (the exception is Cyprus with 13%).

Respondents from Cyprus and Portugal are once again the most pessimistic – a third (33%) of Cypriots and 28% of the Portuguese interviewees claim that age-related discrimination is *very widespread* or *fairly widespread* in their schools – followed by the Latvians (23%) and Greeks (24%).

The least pessimistic are the Finns, Estonians, Maltese, Irish, Hungarians and Slovenes: in these countries only 1-2% of the population think that such discrimination is *very widespread* and a further 7% - 10% think that it is *fairly widespread*.

Over a quarter of the population in Lithuania (35%), Bulgaria and Latvia (26% in each) cannot assess the extent of age-related discrimination in their schools.

#### Perception of discrimination in the educational system based on age



Q3. In your opinion how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they go to school? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that in the educational system, people are discriminated against based on...?  
 %, Base: all respondents, by country

### 2.3.4. Discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation

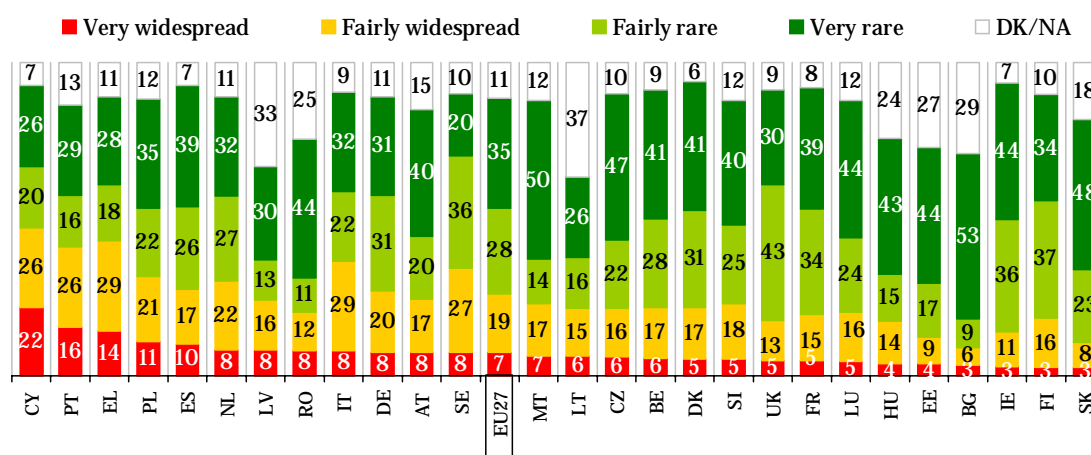
A quarter of EU citizens (26%) think that discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation is *very or fairly widespread* in schools, but almost two-thirds (63%) consider it to be *very or fairly rare*.

The highest percentages of those who feel that discrimination based on sexual orientation is *very or fairly widespread* in schools are found in Cyprus (48%), Greece (43%), Portugal (42%), Italy (37%) and Sweden (35%).

One in five (22%) Cypriots believe such discrimination to be *very widespread* – this is three times the size of the EU average (7%). At the opposite extreme, the lowest percentages of respondents who think there is *very widespread* discrimination based on sexual-orientation in schools were recorded in Bulgaria, Slovakia, Ireland and Finland (all 3%), and Estonia and Hungary (both 4%).

Generally, larger proportions of NMS12 citizens cannot assess the extent of such discrimination – specifically in Lithuania (37%), Latvia (33%), Bulgaria (29%), Estonia (27%), Romania (25%) and Hungary (24%). On average, 19% of citizens in the NMS12 have no opinion on this issue, compared to 9% in the EU15.

#### Perception of discrimination in the educational system based on sexual orientation



Q3. In your opinion how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they go to school? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that in the educational system, people are discriminated against based on...?

%. Base: all respondents, by country

### 2.3.5. Discrimination based on a combination of several grounds ("multiple discrimination")

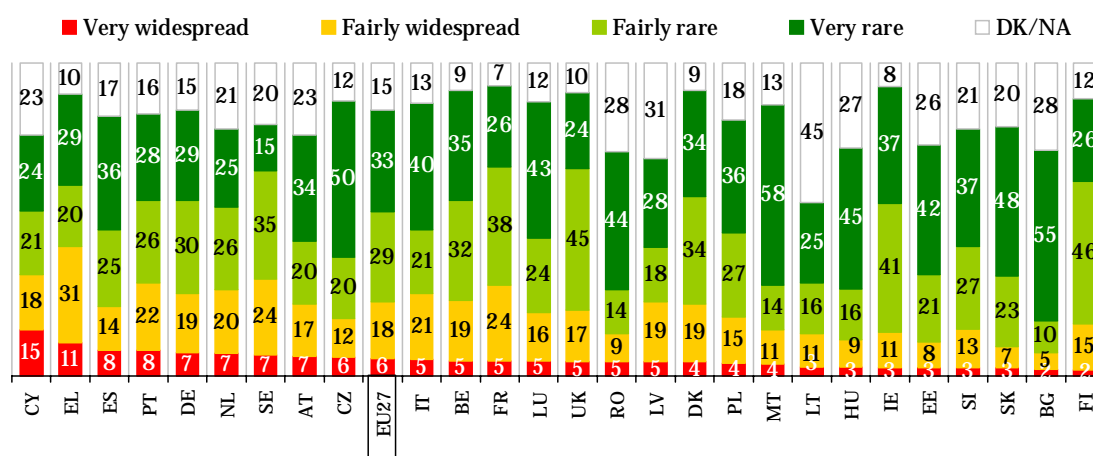
With the exception of Greece, less than a third of EU citizens believe that discrimination in schools based on a combination of factors (age, disability, religion or belief, and sexual orientation) to be *very or fairly widespread*. This ranges from 7% in Bulgaria to 33% in Cyprus. In Greece, a high figure of 42% see such discrimination as widespread.

Overall, citizens in the new Member States consider that such discrimination is at a lower level than citizens in the old ones. In the former, 16% think that discrimination based on a combination of factors is *very or fairly widespread* in their country's educational system, compared to 26% in the EU15.

Cypriots are the most likely to believe that such discrimination is *very widespread* in their educational system (15%), followed by respondents in Greece (11%), Spain and Portugal (both 8%). Only 2% of Bulgarians and Finns, and 3% of Slovaks, Estonians, Hungarians, Irish, Lithuanians and Slovenians claim that this type of discrimination is *very widespread* in their country's educational system.

In the NMS12, over a quarter of the public cannot estimate the extent of this kind of discrimination: Lithuania (45%), Latvia (31%), Bulgaria and Romania (both 28%), Hungary (27%) and Estonia (26%). On average, 22% of citizens in the NMS12 express no opinion on this issue, compared to 13% in the EU15.

#### Perception of discrimination in the educational system based on a combination of any of the grounds



Q3. In your opinion how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they go to school? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that in the educational system, people are discriminated against based on...?  
 %, Base: all respondents, by country

## 2.4. Discrimination when buying products or using services

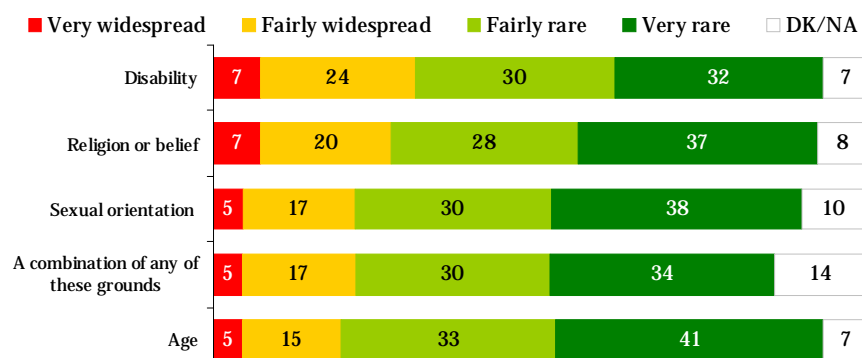
Between two and three in 10 EU citizens (from 20% to 31%) believe that when buying products or using services, discrimination based on religion or belief, disability, age, sexual orientation or a combination of any of these grounds is *very or fairly widespread* in their country. A majority however, ranging from 62% to 74%, feel the opposite – that it is *very or fairly rare* to find such discrimination in their country.

In the context of buying products or using services in shops, restaurants, discos or pubs, almost a third of respondents in the EU (31%) consider discrimination based on disability to be *very or fairly widespread*. A slightly lower percentage (27%) consider discrimination based on religion or belief in such circumstances to be *fairly of very widespread*. Twenty-two percent think that discrimination based on sexual orientation and on a combination of grounds is *very or fairly widespread in such circumstances*, and 20% believe that discrimination based on age is *very or fairly widespread*.

Seven percent of EU citizens believe that discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief or disability is *very widespread* in the context of buying products or using services. Five percent of respondents believe that discrimination based on sexual orientation, on age or on a combination of any of these grounds is *very widespread*.

Age is considered to be the least likely basis for discrimination when going to a shop or restaurant, disco or pub. Three-quarters of respondents (74%) believe it is *very or fairly rare* to be discriminated against because of age when buying products or using services.

### Perception of discrimination when buying products or using services based on...



Q4. And how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they go to a shop or a restaurant, disco or pub, etc. Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that people are discriminated against based on..?

%, Base: all respondents, EU27

### 2.4.1. Discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief

Across the EU Member States, the majority of citizens (65%) feel that discrimination based on religion or belief when going shopping or to a restaurant or when using services is *very or fairly rare* in their country.

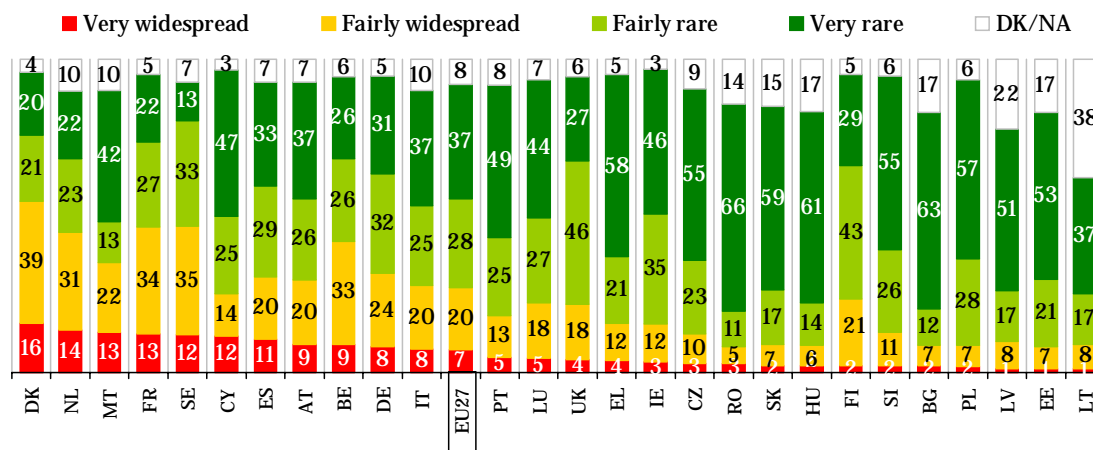
The Danish respondents (55%), followed by Swedish and French (both 47%) and Dutch (45%) are the most likely to state that discrimination based on religion is *very or fairly widespread* in their country when buying products or using services. Denmark and Sweden are also the only two EU countries where the majority feel that religious discrimination in these situations is *very or fairly widespread*. Estonia has the lowest proportion of citizens who see *very or fairly widespread* discrimination based on religion or belief when buying products or using services (8%).

Danish respondents are again the most likely to say that discrimination based on religion is *very widespread* in their country in the context of buying products or services (16%, + 9 percentage points above the EU27 average). They are followed by the Dutch (14%), the Maltese and French (both 13%) interviewees.

Roughly six out of 10 respondents from Romania (66%), Bulgaria (63%) and Hungary (61%) feel that it is *very rare* for people to encounter discrimination as a result of their religion or belief when going to a shop or restaurant, disco or pub in their country.

A significant difference of 23 percentage points is seen between the old and new Member States. A third of EU15 citizens (33%) think that religious discrimination is *widespread* when buying products or using services, compared to only 9% in the NMS12 countries.

#### Perception of discrimination when buying products or using services based on religion or belief



Q4. And how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they go to a shop or a restaurant, disco or pub, etc. Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that people are discriminated against based on...?  
 %. Base: all respondents, by country

### 2.4.2. Discrimination on the grounds of disability

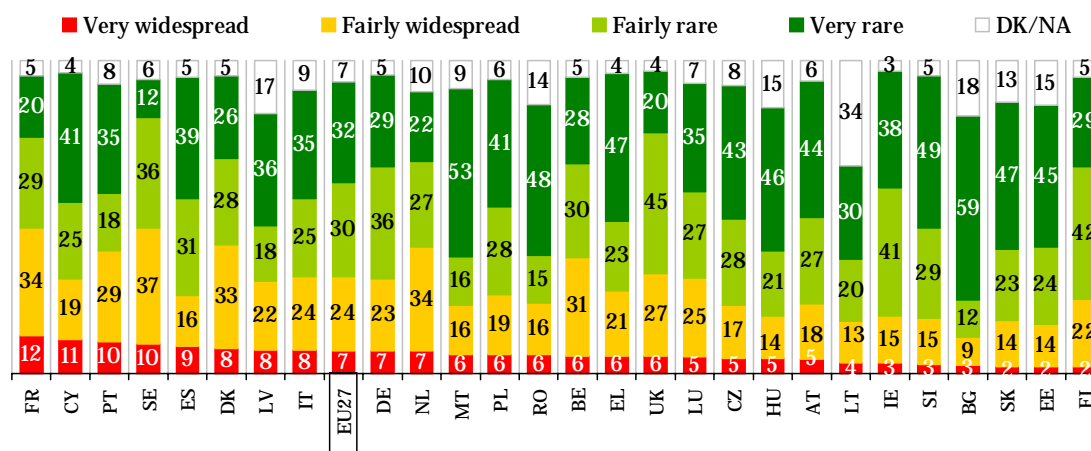
In all EU countries, the majority of citizens (between 48% and 78%) feel that when going shopping or using services, discrimination stemming from disability is *very or fairly rare* in their country.

The highest percentages of those who consider that there is *very or fairly widespread* discrimination based on disability when buying products or using services are seen in Sweden (47%) and France (46%), followed by Denmark and the Netherlands (both 41%). The lowest proportions of those who consider such discrimination to be *very or fairly widespread* are found in Bulgaria (12%), Slovakia and Estonia (both 16%).

The Bulgarians are the most likely to think that discrimination based on disability in the context of buying products or using services is *very rare*, followed by Maltese respondents (59% and 53%, respectively). At the opposite end of the scale, French respondents, followed by the Cypriots, are the most likely to state that there is *very widespread* discrimination based on disability when going shopping or to a restaurant, disco or pub in their country (12% and 11%, respectively).

A third of Lithuanians (34%) could not assess the extent of such discrimination in the context of buying products and using services.

#### Perception of discrimination when buying products or using services based on disability



Q4. And how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they go to a shop or a restaurant, disco or pub, etc. Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that people are discriminated against based on...?  
 %, Base: all respondents, by country



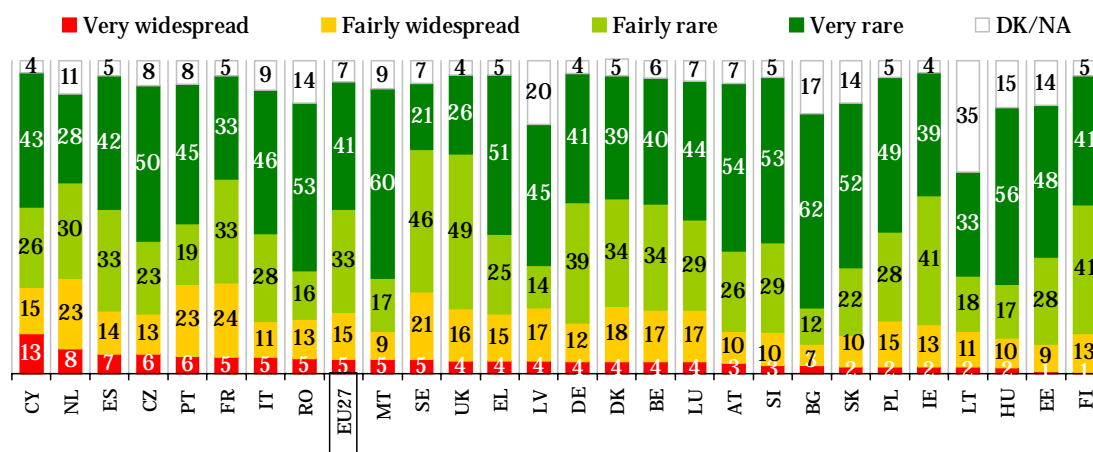
### 2.4.3. Discrimination on the grounds of age

In all EU Member States, at least half of respondents (between 51% and 82%) consider discrimination on the grounds of age to be *very or fairly rare* in the context of buying products or using services.

Roughly one-third of respondents from the Netherlands (31%), France and Portugal (both 29%) feel that it is *very or fairly widespread* in their country for people to be treated less favourably because of their age when they go to a shop or restaurant. Estonians and Bulgarians (both 10%) are the least likely to feel the same way.

Looking at the ratio of citizens who believe that when buying products or using services, age-related discrimination is *very widespread* in their country, we only see five countries above the EU27 average (which is 5%). These are: Cyprus (13%), the Netherlands (8%), Spain (7%), the Czech Republic and Portugal (both 6%).

#### Perception of discrimination when buying products or using services based on age



Q4. And how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they go to a shop or a restaurant, disco or pub, etc. Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that people are discriminated against based on...?  
 %, Base: all respondents, by country

#### 2.4.4. Discrimination on the ground of sexual orientation

More than one in five EU citizens (22%) believe that discrimination on the ground of sexual orientation is *very or fairly widespread* in their country in the context of buying products or services.

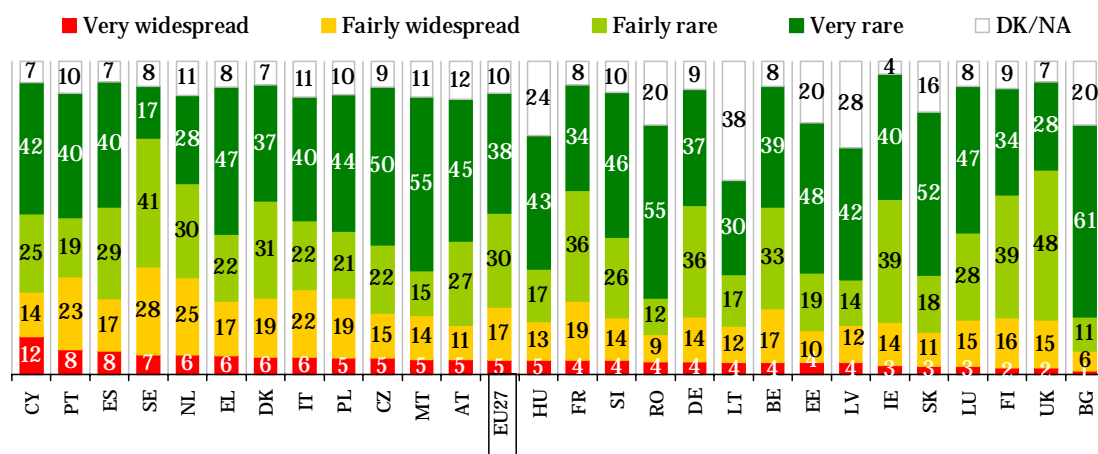
Swedish respondents are the most likely to perceive sexual orientation-based discrimination to be very or fairly widespread in their country in the context of buying products or services (35%), followed by citizens in Portugal and the Netherlands (both 31%). Bulgarians are the least likely to consider such discrimination to be very or fairly widespread in their country (7%), 15 percentage points lower than the EU27 average.

Six in 10 respondents from Bulgaria (61%, the highest proportion across the EU) feel that it is *very rare* in their country for a person to be treated less favourably in shops, restaurants or pubs because of his/her sexual orientation. A majority of respondents from Malta, Romania (both 55%), and Slovakia (52%) agree.

The highest percentages of respondents who see sexual orientation-based discrimination as *very widespread* were found in Cyprus (12%, +7 percentage points above the EU27 average), Portugal and Spain (8%, +3 percentage points above the average), and Sweden (7%, +2 percentage points above the average). At the opposite end of the spectrum, the lowest percentages were again found in Bulgaria (1%), the UK and Finland (both 2%).

Over a third of Lithuanians (38%) did not express an opinion with regard to the extent of discrimination based on sexual orientation in the context of buying products or services.

#### Perception of discrimination when buying products or using services based on sexual orientation



Q4. And how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they go to a shop or a restaurant, disco or pub, etc. Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that people are discriminated against based on...?  
% Base: all respondents, by country

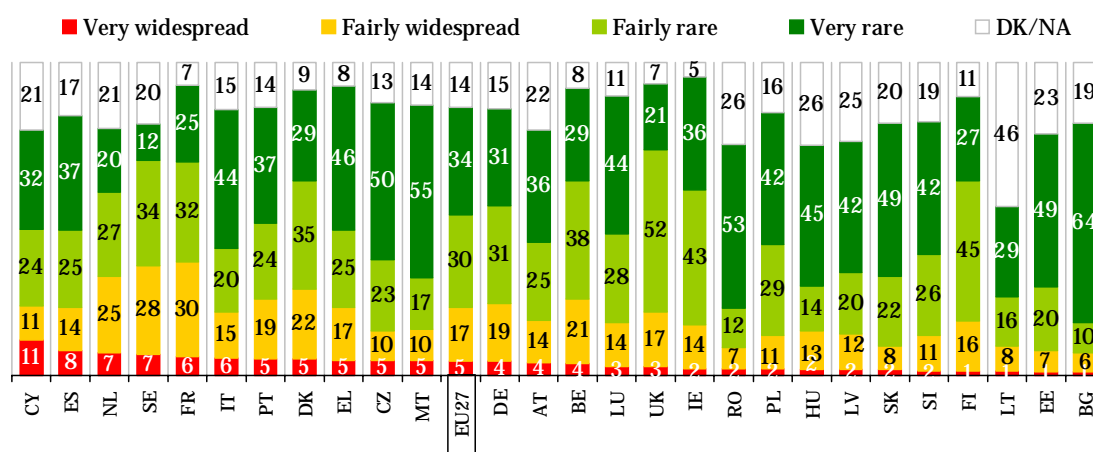
### 2.4.5. Discrimination based on a combination of several grounds ("multiple discrimination")

Asked to assess the incidence of discrimination on the grounds of a combination of factors (religion or belief, disability, age and/or sexual orientation), the majority of EU citizens (64%) believe such multiple discrimination occurs *very* or *fairly rarely* when buying products or using services, while 22% believe it is *very* or *fairly widespread*.

French citizens are the most likely (36%) to note that such discrimination is *very* or *fairly widespread*, followed by respondents in Sweden (35%) and the Netherlands (32%). The lowest rates are found in Bulgaria (7%), Estonia (8%), Lithuania and Romania (both 9%).

Cyprus has the highest proportion of respondents (11%) who believe that there is *very widespread* discrimination on a combination of grounds in the context of going to shops, restaurants, discos or pubs. Spanish respondents are next in line (with 8%) followed by the Dutch and Swedish citizens (both 7%). Only 1% of Bulgarians, Estonians, Lithuanians and Finns think that such discrimination is *very widespread* in their country.

#### Perception of discrimination when buying products or using services based on a combination of any of the grounds



Q4. And how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they go to a shop or a restaurant, disco or pub, etc. Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that people are discriminated against based on...?  
 % Base: all respondents, by country

## 2.5. Discrimination when buying insurance policies

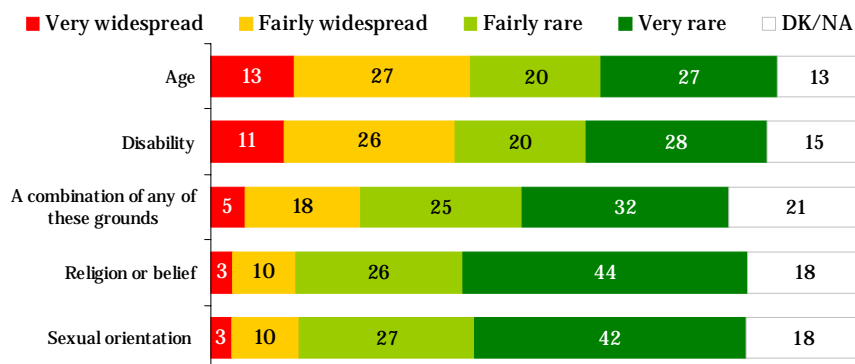
When it comes to the purchase of health insurance or other types of insurance policies, respondents most often mentioned age and disability as the most likely grounds for discrimination.

Overall, 40% of EU citizens think it is *very or fairly widespread* for people buying insurance policies to be discriminated against because of their age. Thirty-seven percent hold the same opinion in regard to disability, while only 13% note that discrimination based on religion or belief, or sexual orientation is very or fairly widespread when buying insurance.

Additionally, about half of EU citizens believe that when buying insurance policies, discrimination on the grounds of age (47%) or disability (48%) is *very or fairly rare*. In the context of purchasing insurance, discrimination based on religion or belief, or sexual orientation is considered rare by an even larger percentage of respondents (70% and 69%, respectively).

Looking at the assessment of discrimination in the area of insurance together with the other areas researched – i.e. housing, healthcare, education, and buying products or services – respondents found insurance to be the most difficult area to comment on the extent of discrimination. The proportion of those who did not have an opinion on the issue (between 13% and 21%) was sometimes double that of those without an opinion in the other areas surveyed.

### Perception of discrimination when buying insurance policies based on...



Q5. And how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they want to take out health insurance or other types of insurance for themselves? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that while trying to buy insurance policies, people are discriminated against based on....?

%, Base: all respondents, EU27

### 2.5.1. Discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief

In the area of insurance, EU citizens think that discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief is generally low. Excluding Cyprus, between 1% and 6% of respondents across the EU consider such discrimination to be *very widespread* in their country. The majority believe that such discrimination is *very or fairly rare* in their country, ranging from 59% to 83% in all EU Member States but Lithuania.

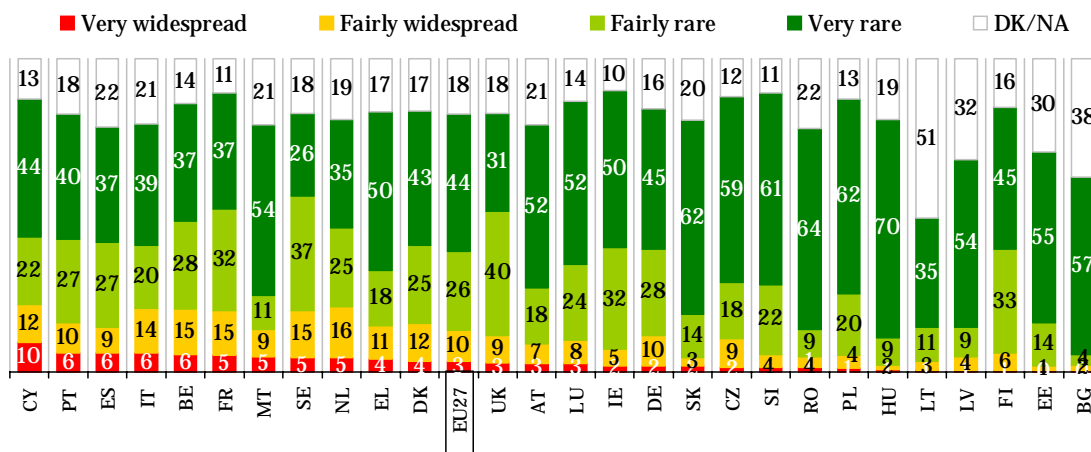
High percentages of citizens cannot make an estimate of the extent of discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief in the context of purchasing insurance. This is especially so in Lithuania (51%), Bulgaria (38%), Latvia (32%) and Estonia (30%). In all other countries, the percentage of those with no opinion on the issue is higher than 10%. The EU27 average is 18%.

One finds the most negative public in Cyprus: 22% believe that discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief when buying insurance policies is *very or fairly widespread*. Following closely are the Belgians and the Dutch (both 21%), the Italians, the French and Swedish respondents (all 20%), the Portuguese (16%) and the Spanish interviewees (15%).

Only 2% consider such discrimination to be *very or fairly widespread* in Bulgaria, Estonia and Hungary, and these numbers are also very low in Lithuania (4%), Latvia, Poland, Romania, Slovakia (all 5%), Finland and Slovenia (both 6%).

Overall, citizens in the new Member States are less likely than those of the old ones (EU15) to believe that such discrimination exists in their country. Only 5% in the NMS12 feel there is *very or fairly widespread* discrimination based on religion or belief, compared to 15% in the EU15.

#### Perception of discrimination when buying insurance policies based on religion or belief



Q5. And how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they want to take out health insurance or other types of insurance for themselves? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that while trying to buy insurance policies, people are discriminated against based on....?

%. Base: all respondents, by country

### 2.5.2. Discrimination on the grounds of disability

Thirty-seven percent of EU citizens consider that there is *very or fairly widespread* discrimination based on disability in regard to the purchase of insurance policies.

The Portuguese are by far the most likely to believe that when trying to buy health insurance or other types of insurance in their country, discrimination on the grounds of disability is *very or fairly widespread* (59%). Amongst those, over a third of Portuguese citizens (35%) think that such discrimination on the grounds of disability is *very widespread* in their country in this context. More than half of French and Swedish citizens (57% and 55%, respectively) and half of Belgians also believe that discrimination based on disability in the area of insurance is very or fairly widespread in their country.

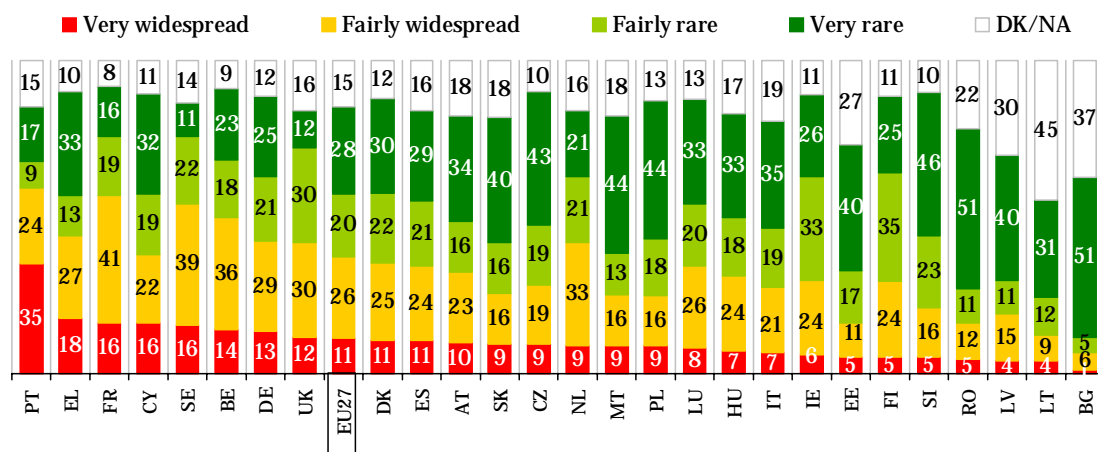
The ratio of respondents who believe that such discrimination is very widespread in their country was also high in Greece (18%), France, Cyprus and Sweden (all 16%), Belgium (14%), Germany (13%) and the UK (12%).

At the other end of the scale, we find that only 1% of Bulgarians, 4% of Lithuanians and Latvians, and 5% of Romanians, Slovenians, Finns and Estonians believe that discrimination based on disability when buying insurance is very widespread in their countries.

There is considerable difference in the assessment of this issue between the old and new Member States. On average, 13% of citizens in the former (EU15) think that discrimination against disabled people is *very widespread* in this context, compared to 7% in the latter (NMS12). In addition, 29% of citizens in the EU15 feel there is *fairly widespread* discrimination on the grounds of disability when buying insurance, compared to 15% of citizens in the NMS12.

Almost half of Lithuanians (45%), 37% of Bulgarians, 30% of Latvians and 27% of Estonians could not or would not assess the incidence of such discrimination. Overall, 19% of citizens in the NMS12 and 14% in the EU15 did not answer the question.

#### Perception of discrimination when buying insurance policies based on disability



Q5. And how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they want to take out health insurance or other types of insurance for themselves? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that while trying to buy insurance policies, people are discriminated against based on....?  
% Base: all respondents, by country

### 2.5.3. Discrimination on the grounds of age

Two-fifths (40%) of EU citizens consider that discrimination based on age while trying to buy insurance policies is *very or fairly widespread*.

Countries in which about half, or over half, of the population think that there is *very or fairly widespread* discrimination based on age related to the purchase of insurance are: Portugal (60%), France (57%), Belgium (54%), UK and Sweden (both 48%), Greece, Hungary and Germany (all 47%).

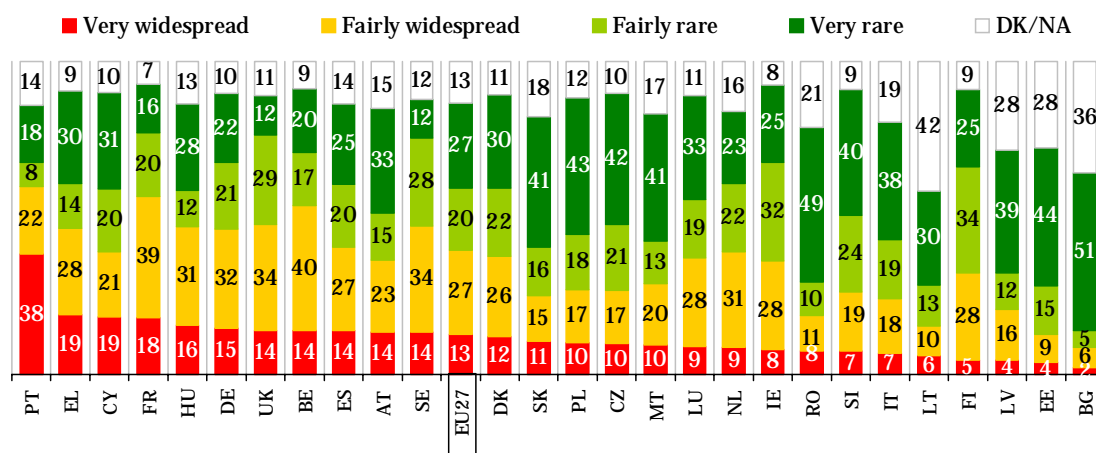
The Portuguese are the most pessimistic regarding the extent of age-related discrimination in the area of insurance. Thirty-eight percent of them believe that such behaviour is *very widespread*. Nineteen percent of respondents in Greece and Cyprus, 18% in France, 16% in Hungary and 15% in Germany believe that when buying insurance policies, age-related discrimination is *very widespread*.

The least pessimistic in this regard are the Bulgarians. Only 2% think that age-related discrimination in the area of insurance is *very widespread* in their country. Four percent of Estonians and Latvians, 5% of Finns and 6% of Lithuanians share the same view.

On average, 9% of citizens in the NMS12 consider discrimination based on age to be *very widespread*, compared to 14% in the EU15. Looking at those who consider such discrimination to be *fairly widespread*, the ratio is 16% for citizens in the NMS12, and almost twice that, 30% in the EU15.

Over a third of Lithuanians (42%) and Bulgarians (36%) and 28% of Estonians and Latvians could not assess the prevalence of age-related discrimination in the context of buying insurance. Overall, 17% of citizens in the NMS12 and 12% in the EU15 could not answer this question.

#### Perception of discrimination when buying insurance policies based on age



Q5. And how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they want to take out health insurance or other types of insurance for themselves? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that while trying to buy insurance policies, people are discriminated against based on....?

%. Base: all respondents, by country

### 2.5.4. Discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation

Across the EU, the extent of discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation in health insurance or other types of insurance is generally perceived to be low. Excluding Portugal and Cyprus, only between 1% and 5% of EU citizens consider such discrimination to be *very widespread* in their country. The majority believe that such discrimination in this sector is *very or fairly*, ranging from 57% to 79% in all countries but Lithuania.

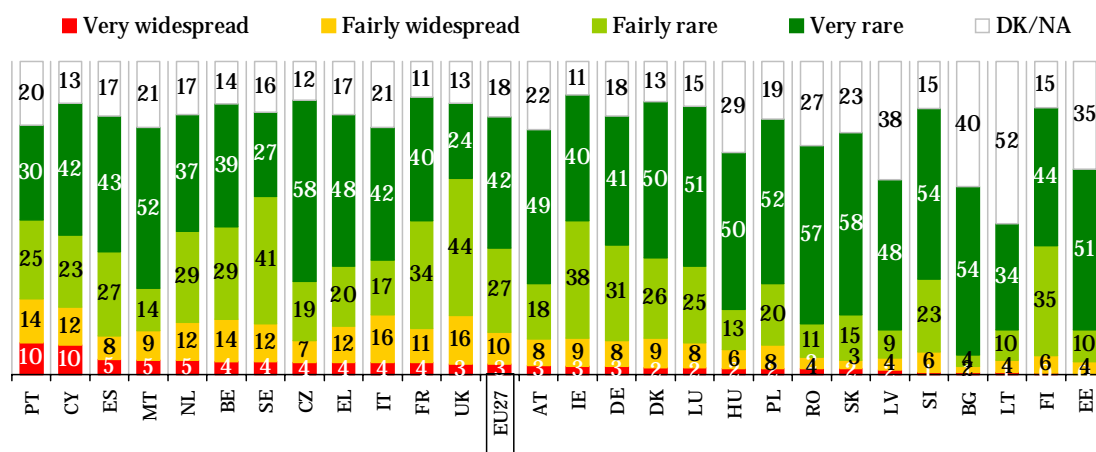
The ratio of people who cannot estimate the extent of such discrimination is high, especially in Lithuania (52%), Bulgaria (40%), Latvia (38%) and Estonia (35%). In all other countries, over 10% have no opinion on this issue. Overall, a quarter (24%) of citizens in the new Member States (NMS12) have no opinion, compared to 16% of the public in the old Member States (EU15).

Respondents are most pessimistic about this issue in Portugal and Cyprus. In both countries, 10% believe there is *very widespread* sexual orientation-based discrimination when buying insurance policies, and 12% and 14%, respectively, think that such discrimination is *fairly widespread*. Eighteen percent of Belgian respondents consider that there is very or fairly widespread discrimination based on sexual orientation when buying insurance policies.

In Bulgaria, only 3% consider such discrimination to be *very or fairly widespread*. Four percent in Estonia, 5% in Slovakia, Latvia, and Lithuania, and 6% in Finland and Romania hold the same opinion.

Overall, NMS12 citizens feel there is a lower level of discrimination based on sexual orientation in the area of insurance than do the public in the old Member States. Only 8% in the former see *very or fairly widespread* discrimination based on sexual orientation, compared to 15% in the EU15.

#### Perception of discrimination when buying insurance policies based on sexual orientation



Q5. And how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they want to take out health insurance or other types of insurance for themselves? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that while trying to buy insurance policies, people are discriminated against based on....? % Base: all respondents, by country



### 2.5.5. Discrimination based on a combination of several grounds ("multiple discrimination")

Almost a quarter of EU citizens (23%) believe that when buying insurance policies, the incidence of discrimination on the grounds of a combination of several factors (religion or belief, disability, age and sexual orientation) is *very or fairly widespread*. Over half of EU citizens (57%), on the other hand, see it as *very or fairly rare*. One out of five people (21%) cannot assess the prevalence of such discrimination.

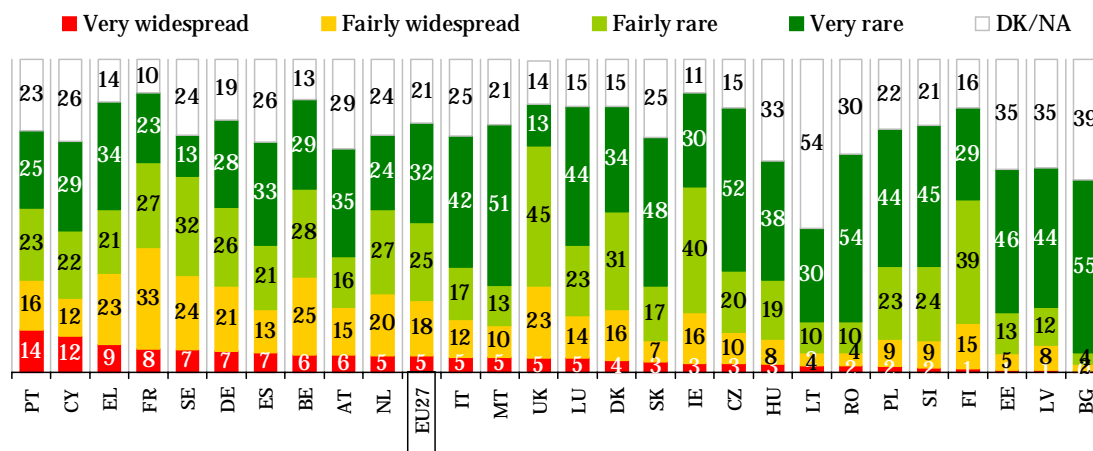
Respondents from Portugal (14%), Cyprus (12%), Greece (9%) and France (8%) are the most likely to believe that such discrimination is *very widespread*. The highest ratios of those who consider multiple discrimination in this sector to be *fairly widespread* are found in France (33%), Belgium (25%), Sweden (24%), Greece and the UK (both 23%).

France (41%), followed by Greece (32%), Sweden and Belgium (both 31%) have the highest percentages of respondents who believe that there is *very or fairly widespread* discrimination based on a number of factors when purchasing insurance policies.

Only 1% of Bulgarians, Latvians, Estonians, Finns, and 2% of Slovenians, Poles, Romanians and Lithuanians think that discrimination on a combination of grounds is *very widespread* in their countries in the context of purchasing insurance.

Overall, 9% of the public in the new Member States (NMS12) see very widespread discrimination based on a combination of grounds in the context of buying insurance policies. The proportion of those who see such discrimination as very widespread is three times as great (27%) in the old Member States (EU15).

#### Perception of discrimination when buying insurance policies based on a combination of any of the grounds



Q5. And how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they want to take out health insurance or other types of insurance for themselves? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that while trying to buy insurance policies, people are discriminated against based on....? % Base: all respondents, by country

## 2.6. Socio-demographic analyses

### Housing

Across the EU, women are more likely than men to believe that there is more widespread discrimination in the housing sector, e.g. when people are trying to buy or rent property, except for discrimination based on sexual orientation. The differences are between 4 and 7 percentage points: *very or fairly widespread* discrimination based on disability is seen by 43% of women, compared to 36% of men; 44% of women vs. 39% of men think there is widespread discrimination in the area of housing based on religion or belief; 38% of women vs. 33% of men believe there is widespread “multiple discrimination”, and 33% (women) vs. 29% (men) feel there is widespread age-related discrimination in this sector.

Young people aged 15-24 are more likely to see widespread discrimination based on sexual orientation. Thirty-eight percent of young people aged 15-24 feel there is widespread discrimination based on *sexual orientation*, compared to 29-30% of older people. The oldest age group (55+) is the least likely to think there is widespread discrimination based on a *combination* of factors (“multiple discrimination”).

People with higher levels of education and those still in the education system are more likely to think there is widespread discrimination based on *religion or belief* compared to those that left the education system before the age of 21 (44% vs. 40%), and discrimination based on a *combination* of factors (40% vs. 31-34%). Those still in education also think there is more widespread discrimination based on *sexual orientation* (40% vs. 30-31%). People with lower levels of education are more likely to see discrimination based on *age* as being widespread (35% vs. 28-31%).

Forty-one percent of employees think there is widespread discrimination based on a *combination* of factors, compared to 32-34% recorded in other occupational groups. Forty-five percent of employees see widespread discrimination on the grounds of *religion or belief*, compared to 38% of manual workers and 40% of those not working.

Regarding the differences between the old and new Member States, it should be noted that women in the EU15 are more likely to think there is *very or fairly widespread* discrimination in the area of housing, while in the NMS12 this is only true in regard to discrimination based on disability and for multiple discrimination.

In the NMS12 we notice that, in general, the older a respondent is, the less likely he/she is to believe there is widespread discrimination in the area of housing, while in the EU15 there is no clear relationship between a respondent’s age and his/her perception about the extent of such discrimination.

In the EU15, the less educated people are more likely to see widespread age-related discrimination in the housing sector, while in the NMS12 the more educated people and those still in education are somewhat more negative in this respect than the less educated respondents.

In the NMS12, among the respondents from metropolitan zones and other towns/urban centres there is an increased negative perception (i.e. they see widespread discrimination) about the extent of discrimination in the housing sector, in general, while in the EU15, there are no noticeable differences based on subjective urbanisation.

In the NMS12, higher proportions of employees and manual workers think there is widespread discrimination based on age and disability, in the housing sector, compared to the self-employed and inactive people. In the EU15, the self-employed are the least pessimistic regarding the extent of

discrimination based on disability, and manual workers are the most pessimistic about the extent of discrimination based on age, in the housing area.

## Healthcare

Young people aged 15-24, respondents still in education and those with low levels of education are more likely to assess *very or fairly widespread* discrimination based on *religion or belief*.

Women, young people aged 15-24, manual workers and those not working are more likely to presume a widespread discrimination against *disabled* persons in this sector. The ratio of respondents who see widespread discrimination against *disabled* people decreases with the increase in educational attainment (19% of those with a low level of education vs. 12% of people with a higher education).

Women are more likely to believe that there is widespread discrimination on the grounds of *age* (21% of women vs. 16% of men), as are older respondents (21% of people aged 55+ vs. 16% of those aged 15-24), and the less educated (23% vs. 17% of people with a higher education).

Young people aged 15-24, those still in education, the less educated, manual workers and those not working are more likely than others to believe there is widespread discrimination in healthcare on the grounds of *sexual orientation*.

In the EU15, women – compared to men - see more widespread discrimination in the healthcare system based on age, disability and religion or belief, while in the NMS12, only the age-related discrimination is thought to be more widespread by female respondents.

In the EU15, the older a respondent is, the more likely he/she is to believe there is widespread discrimination based on age in the healthcare system, while young people aged 15-24 are the likeliest to see widespread discrimination based on religion or belief, disability and sexual orientation.

In the NMS12, the younger the respondent, the more likely he/she is to be of the opinion that there is widespread discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and disability.

In the EU15, the more educated a respondent is, the less likely is he/she to consider that there is widespread discrimination based on age, disability and sexual orientation in the healthcare system.

## Educational system

Throughout the EU, the most significant differences of opinion about discrimination in the educational system are found between the various age groups and between those still in education and those who have already finished their studies. This is true of all types of discrimination except for age-related discrimination.

The younger a respondent is, the more likely he/she is to see *very or fairly widespread* discrimination in the educational system. The largest differences are seen in regard to discrimination on the grounds of *sexual orientation*: 44% of the youngest (aged 15-24) and only 19% of the oldest (aged 55+) think there is widespread discrimination based on sexual orientation in education – a difference of +25 percentage points. The next widest gap is seen in the assessment of discrimination on the grounds of *disability* (46% vs. 24%; a difference of 22 percentage points); *religion or belief* (46% vs. 27%; 19 percentage points) and a *combinations of factors* (36% vs. 17%; 19 percentage points).

This above pattern is seen across the EU – in both old and new Member States - with the exception of how people see the extent of age-related discrimination: in the EU15, there is no such variation based on the age of the respondent.

Respondents still in education are more likely than people who have already finished their studies to believe that there is widespread discrimination: 46% of the former group believe that discrimination on the grounds of *sexual orientation* is very or fairly widespread in schools, compared to 23-24% of the latter (a difference of 22-23 percentage points). The next largest difference was found regarding discrimination on the grounds of *religion or belief* (differences of 14-18 points); *disability* (14-18 points) and a *combination* of factors (16-19 points).

In the assessment of discrimination based on age, people with higher levels of education are less likely than those with lower levels of education to think that such discrimination is widespread (14% and 17-19%, respectively).

In the EU15, the more educated a respondent is, the less likely he/she is to feel there is widespread discrimination on the grounds of age in the educational system. In the NMS12, the more educated the respondent is, the more likely he/she is to have the opinion that discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and multiple discrimination is widespread.

The highest proportions of respondents who think there is widespread discrimination in the education system are to be found among those still in education, both in the older and the newer Member States. In the latter group, the proportion of people who consider that there is widespread discrimination in the education system increases as the level of subjective urbanisation rises.

### **Buying products or using services**

The younger a respondent is, the more likely he/she is to believe that discrimination is *very or fairly widespread* when people buy products or use services (e.g. go to shops or restaurants, discos or pubs, etc.) A higher proportion of young respondents (aged 15-24) as opposed to older ones (aged 55+) believe that such discrimination is widespread. Looking at the different grounds for discrimination, the difference between the two groups ranges from 14 to 20 percentage points. This tendency is observed both in the old and the new Member States.

Compared to respondents who have already finished their studies, those still in education are more likely to think there is widespread discrimination in the context of buying products or using services, based on all of the types of discrimination included in the survey. This is true both for the old and the new Member States.

Looking only at the EU15, the higher a respondent's level of education, the more likely he/she is to feel that there is widespread discrimination on the grounds of *religion or belief*, *disability* and a *combination* of factors.

Throughout the EU27, people living in metropolitan zones and employees are more likely to perceive widespread discrimination on the grounds of *religion or belief* and *disability* than others socio-demographic groups.

Women are more likely than men to believe that discrimination on the grounds of disability is widespread: 34% of women compared to 28% of men think this way.

### **Buying insurance policies**

Women, respondents aged 25-54, those with an average or a higher level of education, employees and the self-employed are more likely than other groups to believe there is widespread discrimination on the grounds of *disability*, *age* and a *combinations* of factors ("multiple discrimination"), as follows:

#### *Disability*

Forty percent of women, compared to 35% of men think that, when buying insurance, discrimination based on *disability* is *very or fairly widespread*.

Such discrimination is thought to be widespread by over 40% of people aged 25-54, compared to only 32% of those aged 15-24 and of those aged 55+.

Almost half (45%) of people with the highest level of education think that discrimination based on disability is widespread, compared to only 31% of those with the lowest level of education.

Forty-six percent of employees and 39% of the self-employed believe such discrimination to be widespread, compared to 32% - 33% of manual workers and of those not working.

#### *Age*

Age-related discrimination is seen as widespread by 42% of women vs. 38% of men; by around 44% of those aged 25-54 vs. 34% of those aged 15-24 and 36% of those aged 55+; by over 40% of people with an average or a higher levels of education vs. 33-34% of those with the lowest level of education and of those still in education; by 48% of employees and 43% of self-employed vs. 34% - 35% of manual workers and inactive people.

#### *“Multiple discrimination”*

*“Multiple discrimination”* when buying insurance policies is seen as widespread by over 25% of people aged 25-54 vs. 19% - 20% of those younger or older than this age group; by 28% of those with the highest levels of education vs. 19% - 22% of respondents with an average or a lower level of education; by 29% of employees and 24% of self-employed vs. 21% of manual workers and 19% of inactive people.

Young people aged 15-24 are more likely to see widespread discrimination based on *religion or belief*. The contrast between this group and those aged 55+ is especially strong: 17% and 12%, respectively.

Both in the old and the new Member States, the more educated the respondent is, the more likely he/she is to be of the opinion that discrimination on the grounds of disability and age is widespread in the context of buying insurance policies.

### 3. Personal experience of discrimination

#### *Respondents most often saw race or ethnic origin as the source of discrimination that they have personally experienced*

Respondents were asked to state, in terms of their personal experience, if they or someone close to them (i.e. family, friends and acquaintances) were ever personally discriminated against on the basis of religion or belief, disability, age, sexual orientation, gender, race or ethnic origin, or on the basis of a combination of any of these factors.

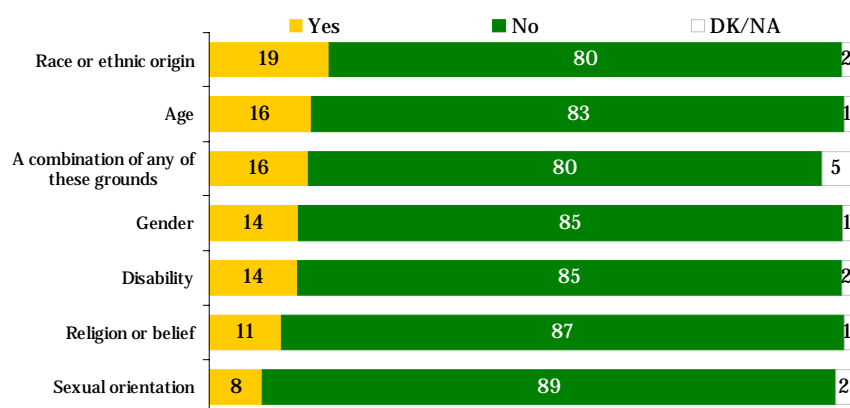
**Note.** All of the results in this chapter should therefore be read as referring to experiences of the different types of discrimination not only of the respondents themselves but also of people within their close-knit circle of family and friends. Sometimes, we will use the term “personally experienced discrimination” to refer to discrimination experienced by respondents as well as to discrimination experienced by those close to them.

The majority of EU citizens have never experienced discrimination: eight out of 10 respondents (between 80% and 89%) state that neither they, nor their family, friends or acquaintances have ever been personally discriminated against on the basis of religion or belief, disability, age, sexual orientation, gender, race or ethnic origin, or based on a combination of any of those factors (“multiple discrimination”). Less than one-fifth of EU citizens (between 8% and 19%) claim that they have experienced such discrimination.

When respondents do mention personal experiences of discrimination, the grounds most often mentioned are race or ethnic origin (19%). The next most frequently mentioned sources of discrimination are age and a combination of any of the above-mentioned factors (both 16%), followed by gender and disability (both 14%) and religion or belief (11%). Sexual orientation (8%) is the least likely source of discrimination that citizens have personally experienced.

The remarkable differences between the old and new Member States are treated below in sub-chapters 3.1-3.7.

#### Personally experiencing discrimination on the basis of...



**Q6. Now please think about your own personal experience. Have you, or someone who is close to you, ever personally experienced discrimination? That in [COUNTRY] you or someone from your close-knit circle of family, friends and acquaintances were personally discriminated against on the basis of your or their...?**  
 %, Base: all respondents, EU27

### 3.1. Discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief

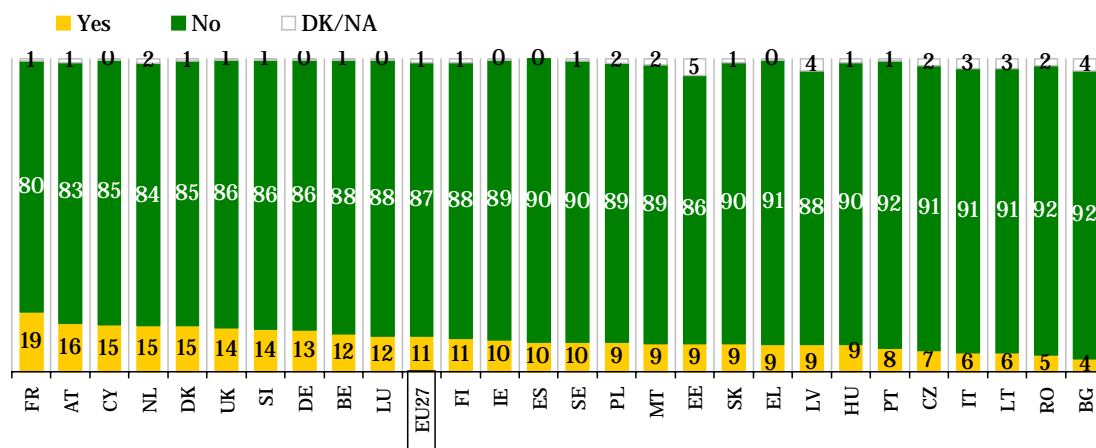
Compared to other grounds for respondents' personal experiences of discrimination, *religion or belief* was mentioned by a relatively small proportion of EU citizens. At 11%, it was mentioned less often than any of the other factors except for sexual orientation.

Looking at the differences between countries, we see France having the highest reported levels of personal experiences of discrimination with 19 percent of French respondents claiming that they or their families, friends or acquaintances have experienced discrimination based on religion or belief. This is 8 percentage points above the EU27 average. Following France are Austria (16%), Cyprus, the Netherlands and Denmark (both 15%).

At the other end of the spectrum, the least likely respondents to say that they have personally experienced discrimination based on religion or belief are the Bulgarians (4%), -7 percentage points below the EU27 average), Romanians (5%), Lithuanians and Italians (6% each).

The respondents from the old Member States are slightly more likely than those from the new ones to say they have personally experienced discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief (12% in the EU15 compared to 8% in the NMS12).

#### Personally experiencing discrimination on the basis of religion or belief



Q6. Now please think about your own personal experience. Have you, or someone who is close to you, ever personally experienced discrimination? That in [COUNTRY] you or someone from your close-knit circle of family, friends and acquaintances were personally discriminated against on the basis of your or their...?

%, Base: all respondents, by country

### 3.2. Discrimination on the grounds of disability

In 17 of the EU Member States, the percentage of citizens saying that they have personally experienced discrimination based on disability was below the EU27 average (14%).

Almost all of the Bulgarian and Romanian (91% in both countries) respondents claim that disability was never at the root of discrimination that they have personally experienced. Only 5% of Bulgarians and 7% of Romanians state the opposite.

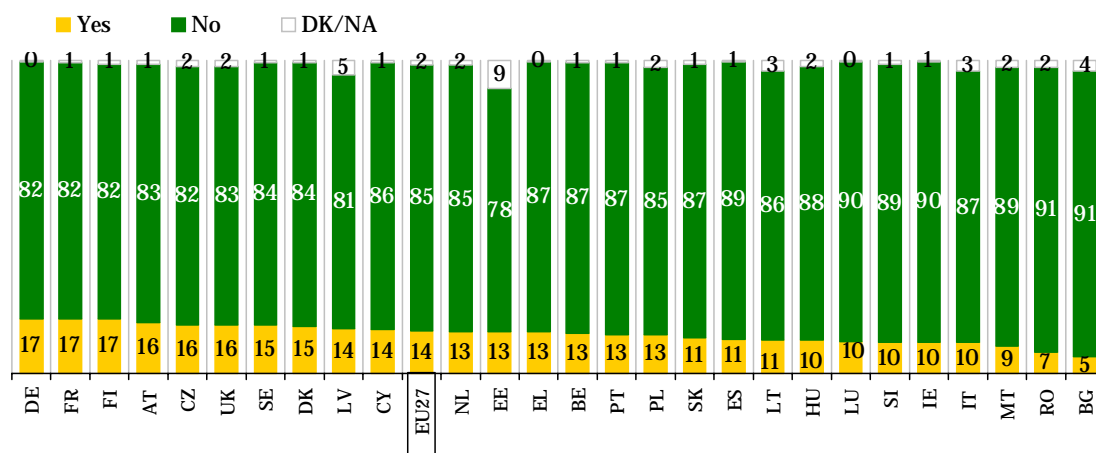
Countries with the highest proportions of citizens who claim that they (or their families, friends or acquaintances) have personally experienced discrimination because of disability are: Germany, France and Finland (all 17%, +3 percentage points above the average), followed by Austria, the Czech Republic and the UK (all 16%), Sweden and Denmark (both 15%).

A relatively high proportion of respondents in Estonia (9%) and Latvia (5%) could not - or did not want to - say if they have personally experienced discrimination based on disability.

The respondents from the old Member States are slightly more likely than those from the new ones to say they have personally experienced discrimination on the grounds of disability (14% in the EU15 vs. 11% in the NMS12).

Women are slightly more likely than men (15% vs. 12%) to have experienced discrimination based on disability. The least likely to state that they have experienced discrimination based on disability are those aged over 55 and those with the lowest level of education (both 9%).

#### Personally experiencing discrimination on the basis of disability



Q6. Now please think about your own personal experience. Have you, or someone who is close to you, ever personally experienced discrimination? That in [COUNTRY] you or someone from your close-knit circle of family, friends and acquaintances were personally discriminated against on the basis of your or their...?

%. Base: all respondents, by country



### 3.3. Discrimination on the grounds of age

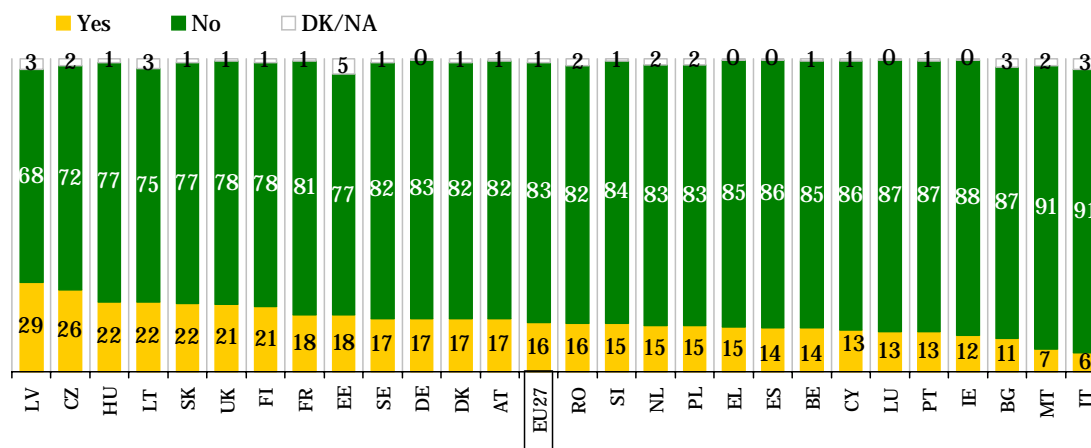
Compared to other personal characteristics analysed in the survey, age was mentioned by a higher proportion of EU citizens (16%, the second highest percentage next to a “combination of any of these factors”) as a basis for personal experiences of discrimination.

Looking at the country data, we see some relatively significant variations. The Latvians stand out with the highest proportion (29%, +13 percentage points above EU27 average) of those who say that they or their family members, friends or acquaintances have experienced discriminatory treatment because of their age. The Czechs (26%) are the next most likely group, followed by Hungarians, Lithuanians and Slovaks (all 22%).

At the other end of the scale, we find the Italians (6%, -10 percentage points below the EU27 average), the Maltese (7%) and the Bulgarians (11%). They are the least likely respondents to say that they have personally experienced discrimination based on age.

There is a difference of just 1 percentage point between the old and new Member States regarding the proportion of citizens who have personally experienced discrimination based on age (16% and 17%, respectively).

#### Personally experiencing discrimination on the basis of age



Q6. Now please think about your own personal experience. Have you, or someone who is close to you, ever personally experienced discrimination? That in [COUNTRY] you or someone from your close-knit circle of family, friends and acquaintances were personally discriminated against on the basis of your or their...?  
%, Base: all respondents, by country

### 3.4. Discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation

Overall, sexual orientation is the personal characteristic mentioned the least often (8%) as a basis for discriminatory behaviour experienced personally by EU citizens or their families, friends and acquaintances.

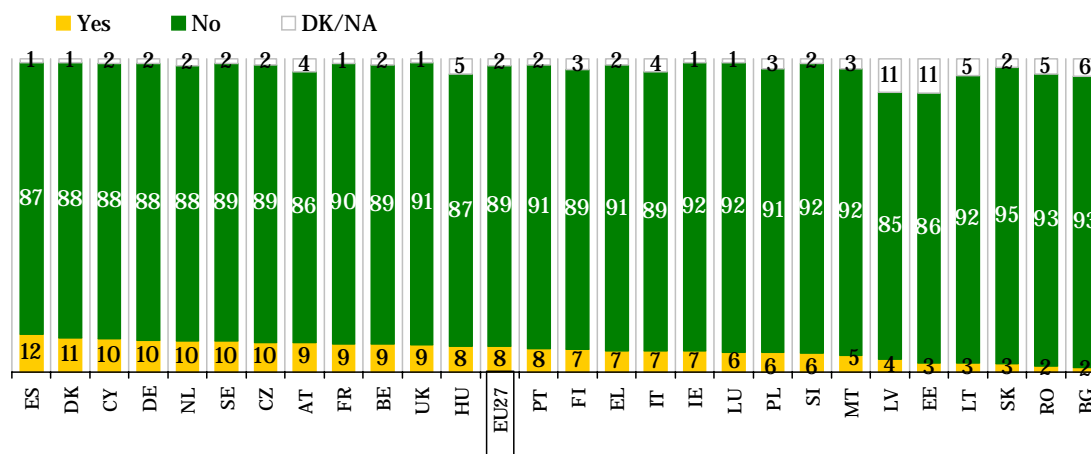
In a majority of EU countries (20 of the 27 Member States) less than 10% of respondents have encountered personal discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation. Bulgaria and Romania have the lowest percentages (2%) of citizens who have encountered such personal discrimination, followed by Slovakia, Lithuania and Estonia (all 3%). Slovaks are the most likely to say that they have never personally experienced discrimination based on sexual orientation (95%).

The highest rates of personal experiences of discrimination due to sexual orientation are recorded in Spain (12%), Denmark (11%), and in Cyprus, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden and the Czech Republic (all 10%).

One in 10 Estonians and Latvians (both 11%) could not - or did not want to - assess their personal experiences of discrimination based on sexual orientation.

Separated by a gap of 4 percentage points, respondents from the old Member States are slightly more likely than those from the new ones to have personally experienced discrimination based on sexual orientation (9% in the EU15 compared to 5% in the NMS12).

#### Personally experiencing discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation



Q6. Now please think about your own personal experience. Have you, or someone who is close to you, ever personally experienced discrimination? That in [COUNTRY] you or someone from your close-knit circle of family, friends and acquaintances were personally discriminated against on the basis of your or their...?

%, Base: all respondents, by country

### 3.5. Discrimination on the grounds of gender

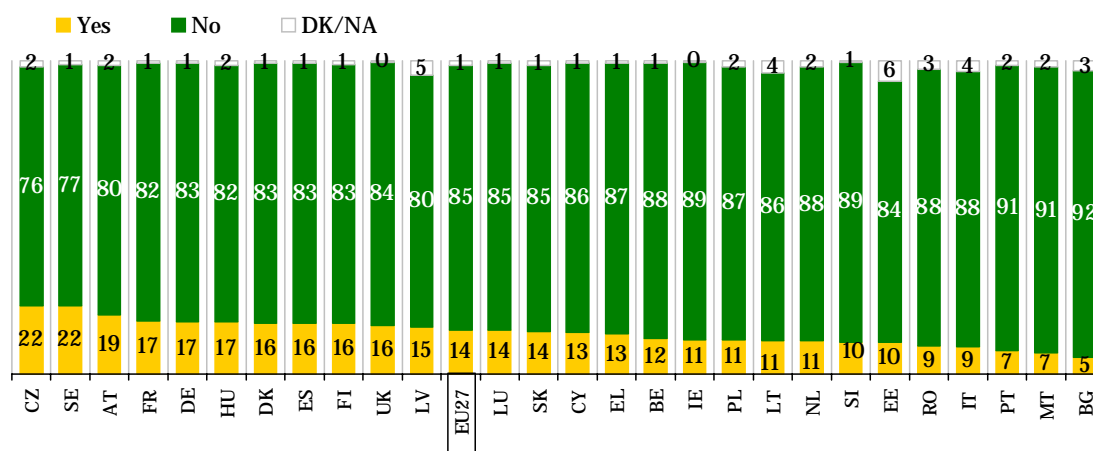
Across the EU, the Czech and Swedish respondents report the highest levels of personal experiences of gender discrimination (both 22%, +8 percentage points above the EU27 average). High percentages of citizens have also experienced such discrimination in Austria (19%), France, Germany and Hungary (all 17%).

The least likely to say they have personally experienced gender discrimination are respondents from Bulgaria (5%), Malta and Portugal (both 7%), Italy and Romania (both 9%).

At least three-quarters (between 76% and 92%) of EU citizens say that they (or their family or friends) have never experienced gender discrimination.

Respondents from the old Member States are more likely than those from the new ones to say that they have personally experienced discrimination on the grounds of gender (15% in the EU15 compared to 12% in the NMS12).

#### Personally experiencing discrimination on the basis of gender



Q6. Now please think about your own personal experience. Have you, or someone who is close to you, ever personally experienced discrimination? That in [COUNTRY] you or someone from your close-knit circle of family, friends and acquaintances were personally discriminated against on the basis of your or their...?  
 %, Base: all respondents, by country

### 3.6. Discrimination on the grounds of race or ethnic origin

Racial or ethnic discrimination is the type most frequently mentioned as being personally experienced by EU citizens (and their families, friends or acquaintances). Overall, 19% stated that they had experienced this type of discrimination.

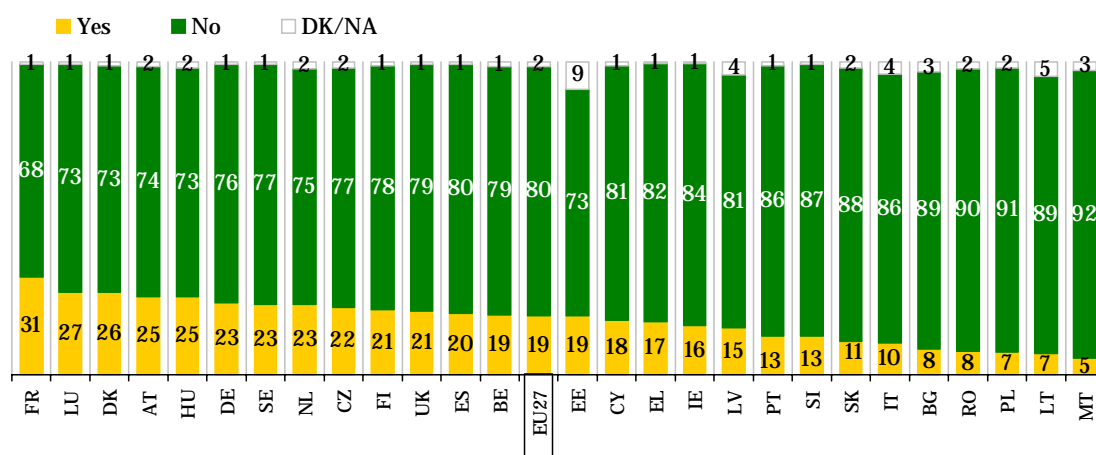
We notice large variations in the country data. Almost one-third of French respondents (31%, the highest figure in the EU27, +12 percentage points above the EU27 average) state that they or someone close to them have experienced discrimination because of their race or ethnic origin. Twenty-seven percent of respondents in Luxembourg, 26% in Denmark and 25% in Austria and Hungary agree with that proposition.

At the other end of the scale are countries where less than one in 10 respondents have personally experienced racial or ethnic discrimination. The lowest percentages are seen in Malta (5%), followed by Lithuania and Poland (both 7%), Romania and Bulgaria (both 8%).

Nine percent of Estonians could not - or did not want to - assess their personal experiences of discrimination based on race or ethnic origin.

A significant difference of 10 percentage points is noted between the old and new Member States.. Two in 10 citizens from the EU15 (21%) state that they have personally experienced racial or ethnic discrimination, compared to one in 10 citizens from the NMS12 (11%).

#### Personally experiencing discrimination on the basis of race or ethnic origin



Q6. Now please think about your own personal experience. Have you, or someone who is close to you, ever personally experienced discrimination? That in [COUNTRY] you or someone from your close-knit circle of family, friends and acquaintances were personally discriminated against on the basis of your or their...?  
%. Base: all respondents, by country

### 3.7. Discrimination based on a combination of several grounds (“multiple discrimination”)

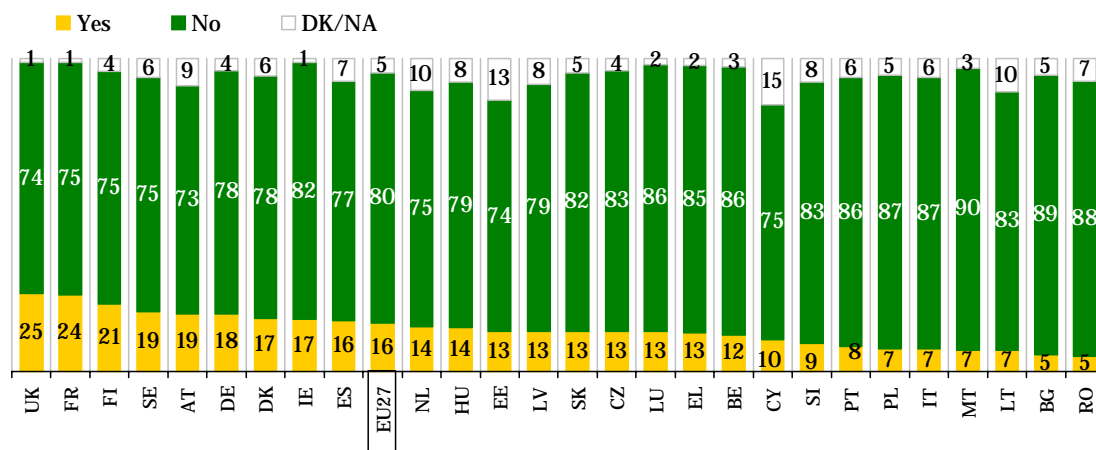
Discrimination based on a combination of a number of factors (religion or belief, disability, age, sexual orientation, gender, and race or ethnic origin) has been personally experienced by a relatively high proportion of EU citizens. At 16%, this is the second highest percentage (following “age”) of the grounds for discrimination covered by this survey.

A quarter of UK citizens and almost a quarter of French citizens (24%) declare that either they or someone close to them have personally experienced “multiple discrimination”, i.e. based on a combination of several personal characteristics. With +9 and +8 percentage points above the EU27 average, these countries represent the highest EU percentages. They are followed by Finland, with 21%.

At the other end of the scale, the least likely interviewees to state that they personally experienced discrimination based on a combination of personal characteristics are the Romanian and Bulgarian respondents (both 5%), followed by the Lithuanians, Maltese, Italians and Portuguese (all 7%).

Citizens from the old Member States are more likely than those from the new ones to say that they (or their family, friends or acquaintances) have experienced discrimination based on a combination of personal characteristics (18% in the EU15 compared to 8% in the NMS12).

#### Personally experiencing discrimination on the basis of a combination of any of the grounds



Q6. Now please think about your own personal experience. Have you, or someone who is close to you, ever personally experienced discrimination? That in [COUNTRY] you or someone from your close-knit circle of family, friends and acquaintances were personally discriminated against on the basis of your or their...?  
%. Base: all respondents, by country

### **3.8. Socio-demographic analyses**

#### **Religion or belief**

Looking at socio-demographic variables, we see an inverse relationship between age and the likelihood of saying that religion or belief was the reason for personally experienced discrimination. The younger a respondent is, the greater the likelihood that a personal experience of discrimination is said to be based on religion or belief. This possibility decreases with age. In addition, those still in education (20%), followed by those from metropolitan zones (15%) and employees (14%) are the most likely groups to state that religion is at the root of personal experiences of discrimination.

We observe similar tendencies in the groups of old and new Member States. The proportion of young people aged 15-24 who state that they (and/or family, friends or acquaintances) have experienced discrimination based on religion or belief is almost double that of the groups' overall average (21% vs. 12% in the EU15 and 13% vs. 8% in the NMS12).

Respondents still in education are the ones most likely to report such discrimination: 21% in the EU15 and 18% in the NMS12. In addition, there are high figures of people experiencing such discrimination in metropolitan zones both in the old and the new Member States: 16% and 10%, respectively.

#### **Disability**

Women are slightly more likely than men (15% vs. 12%) to have experienced discrimination based on disability. The least likely to state that they have experienced such discrimination are those aged over 55 and those with the lowest level of education (both 9%).

There is a similar difference between the proportions of women and men saying they (or family and friends) have experienced discrimination based on disability both in the old and new Member States (16% vs. 13% in the EU15 and 12% vs. 10% in the NMS12).

In both the old and new Member States, people aged 55 and over are the least likely to say they have experienced such discrimination (10% in the EU15 and 7% in the NMS12). The highest proportion of respondents who have experienced discrimination based on disability is seen in the 15-24 age group in the EU15 (19%), and in the 40-54 age group in the NMS12 (12%).

#### **Age**

The respondents least likely to say that they, or their family, friends and acquaintances, have experienced discrimination because of their age are those over 55 (13%), those with the lowest level of education (12%), those from rural areas and manual workers (both 13%).

Respondents aged 25-39, in both the older and newer Member States, have the most experience of age-related discrimination (18% - 19%).

High proportions of respondents who have experienced such discrimination are to be found in both the EU15 and the NMS12 among people living in metropolitan zones and among employees (18% in the EU15 and 20% in the NMS12).

#### **Sexual orientation**

The most likely groups to have personally experienced discrimination based on sexual orientation are those in the 15-24 age group (15%), those still in education (16%) or those with the lowest level of education and employees (both 10%).

The older the respondent is, the less likely he/she is to report an experience of discrimination based on sexual orientation. We find this tendency in both the old and new Member States (17% of people aged 15-24 vs. 5% of people aged 55+ in EU15 report such an experience; 11% vs. 2% for the same age groups in the NMS12).

### **Gender**

Women (16%), those aged 25-39 (19%), those still in education or with a higher level of education (19% and 18%, respectively), those from metropolitan zones (20%) and employees (18%) are the most likely groups to have encountered discrimination based on gender.

All of the above tendencies are seen in both the old and new Member States.

Twenty-one percent of people from metropolitan zones in the EU15 say they have experienced discrimination based on gender, compared to the group's average of 15%, while only 14% of people from metropolitan zones in the NMS12 say the same, compared to an average of 12%.

### **Race or ethnic origin**

There is an inverse relationship between age and the likelihood of mentioning personal experiences of discrimination based on race or ethnic origin. The younger a person is, the greater the likelihood that such a personal experience would be reported. The older the respondent is, the less likely he/she is to say the same. In addition, those most likely to say that they have experienced discrimination based on race or ethnic origin are those still in education (29%), those from metropolitan zones and employees (both 24%).

The above tendencies are true for both the groups of older and newer Member States. However, the differences between the groups are somewhat more accentuated in the EU15 than in the NMS12. For example, in the EU15, 31% of the 15-24 age group reported such a personal experience, and only 12% of older people aged 55+ reported the same, while in the NMS12, the difference between the young and the older groups is somewhat smaller: 17% vs. 8%.

In the EU15, a quarter (26%) of respondents with the highest level of education reported having such experience of discrimination, while only 9% of the less educated people reported the same. In the NMS12, the difference between these groups is much lower: the corresponding figures being 12% and 8% respectively.

In the NMS12, there are no significant differences based on a respondent's occupation, while in the EU15, employees are the most likely to report cases of discrimination based on race or ethnic origin (26% of employees vs. an average of 21% for the EU15).

### **A combination of several grounds ("multiple discrimination")**

Analysing socio-demographic data, we noticed that those most likely to have personally experienced less favourable treatment based on a combination of personal characteristics are those aged 25-39 (21%), those with the highest level of education and those still in education (both 21%), those from metropolitan zones and employees (both 20%).

These tendencies are true both for the EU15 and the NMS12, except for the variation based on subjective urbanisation: the experience with "multiple discrimination" is most often mentioned by respondents in the metropolitan zone only in the EU15, while in the NMS12, the highest proportion of people who have had such experience is to be found in those living in *other town/urban centres*.

## 4. Support for national legislation against discrimination

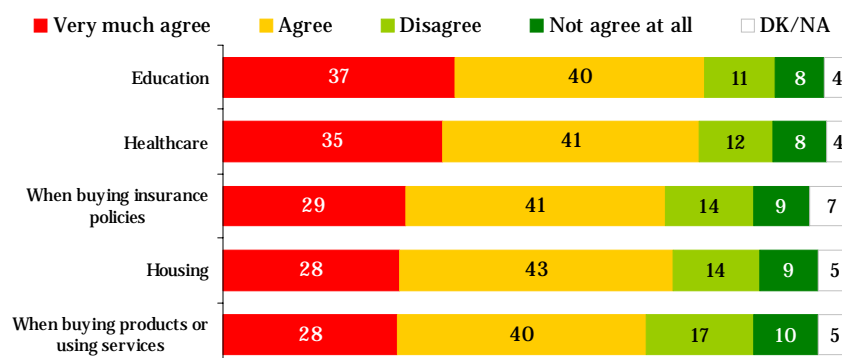
*The majority of EU citizens (from 68% to 77%) agree that there is a need in their country for specific legislation to protect people from discrimination*

Respondents were asked to what extent they agreed with the need for specific legislation providing people with protection from discrimination in the different areas and situations examined in the survey. A large majority of respondents across the EU (ranging from 68% to 77%) agree that such legislation is needed in their country; between 19% and 27% do not agree with the proposition.

The highest levels of support for protective legislation are recorded in the areas of education and healthcare. Overall, more than three-quarters of citizens *agree* or *very much agree* with the need for such legislation against discrimination in schools (77%) and healthcare (76%). Over a third of the public show very strong support: 37% and 35%, respectively, state that they *very much agree* with the need for such legislation in these areas.

Over two-thirds of EU citizens *agree* or *very much agree* that people need legal protection against discrimination when they are trying to rent accommodation or buy property (71%), when buying products or using services (70%) and when buying insurance policies (68%). Approximately three in 10 citizens (28% - 29%) strongly support such legislation (*very much agree*) in the areas of housing, buying products and services, and insurance.

### Accordance with the need of a legislation against discrimination



Q7. To what extent do you agree that in [COUNTRY], there should be specific legislation that provides people with protection from discrimination in the following fields or situations ...?  
%, Base: all respondents, EU27



#### 4.1. Legislation against discrimination in the area of housing

Analysing variations by country, we see that despite the differences to which support for such protective legislation exists, the majority of the population (from 51% to 90%) in all countries but Hungary (46%) agree with the need for such protection against discrimination in the area of housing.

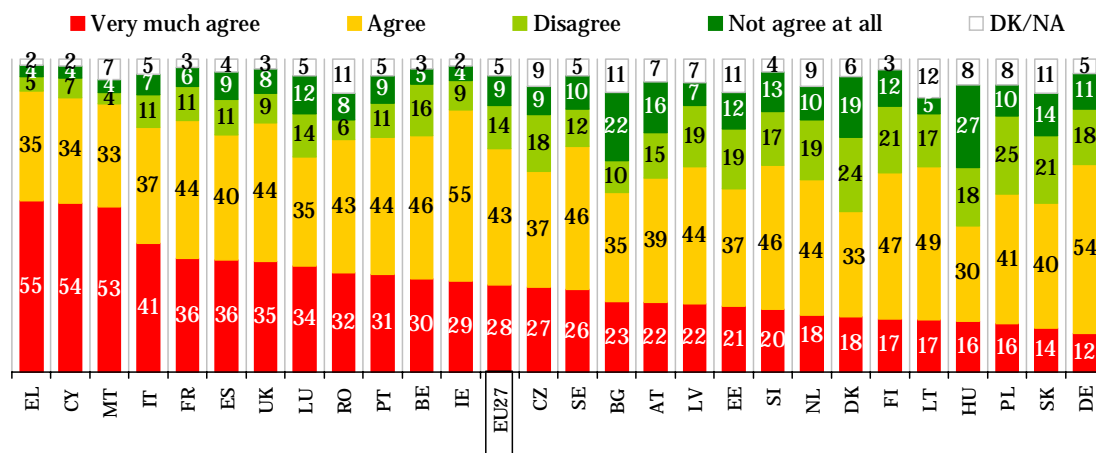
Most supportive of such legislation are respondents from Greece, Cyprus and Malta: over half of the population in these countries (55%, 54% and 53%, respectively) strongly agree that such legislation is necessary. Over a third of the population strongly support such legislation in Italy (41%), France and Spain (both 36%), the UK (35%) and Luxembourg (34%).

The lowest proportions of citizens who state that they *very much agree* that such legislation is necessary are seen in Germany (12%), Slovakia (14%), Poland and Hungary (both 16%), Lithuania and Finland (both 17%).

Over a quarter of Hungarian citizens (27%) *do not agree at all* that such legislation is needed in their country. Twenty-two percent of Bulgarians, 19% of Danes and 16% of Austrians share the same opinion.

A significant difference of 13 percentage points is seen between the old and new Member States. Almost three-quarters of the respondents from the EU15 (74%) *agree or very much agree* that there should be specific legislation that provides people with protection from discrimination in the area of housing, compared to six in 10 respondents from the NMS12 (61%).

#### Accordance with the need of a legislation against discrimination in the area of housing



Q7. To what extent do you agree that in [COUNTRY], there should be specific legislation that provides people with protection from discrimination in the following fields or situations ...?  
%, Base: all respondents, by country

## 4.2. Legislation against discrimination in the area of healthcare

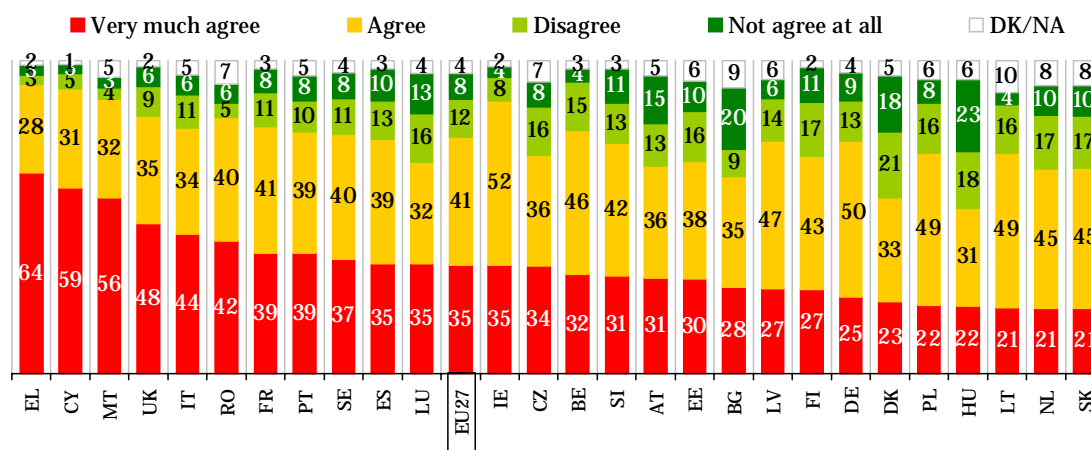
Three-quarters (76%) of EU citizens *agree* or *very much agree* that legislation is necessary to protect people against discrimination when they need medical assistance, go to a doctor or receive hospital treatment. The overall public support for such legislation ranges from 53% in Hungary and 56% in Denmark to 90% in Cyprus and 92% in Greece.

When looking only at respondents who *very much agree* that such legislation is needed, the most supportive respondents are seen in Greece (64%), Cyprus (59%) and Malta (56%), followed by citizens of the UK (48%), Italy (44%) and Romania (42%).

Those least likely to strongly support such legislation are seen in Slovakia, the Netherlands, Lithuania (all 21%), Hungary and Poland (both 22%). Almost a quarter of Hungarians (23%) *do not agree at all* that such protective legislation is necessary in the area of healthcare; 20% of Bulgarians and 18% of Danes share that opinion.

Respondents from the old Member States are more likely than those from the new ones to say that they *agree* or *very much agree* that legislation is necessary to protect people against discrimination in the area of healthcare (77% in the EU15 vs. 71% in the NMS12).

### Accordance with the need of a legislation against discrimination in the area of healthcare



Q7. To what extent do you agree that in [COUNTRY], there should be specific legislation that provides people with protection from discrimination in the following fields or situations ...?  
%. Base: all respondents, by country

### 4.3. Legislation against discrimination in the educational system

Over three-quarters (77%) of EU citizens *agree* or *very much agree* that their country needs legislation to protect people against discrimination in the education system, and only 19% think such legislation is unnecessary. The overall level of support ranges from 54% in Hungary, 58% in Denmark and 62% in Bulgaria to 89% in Ireland, 90% in Cyprus and 92% in Greece.

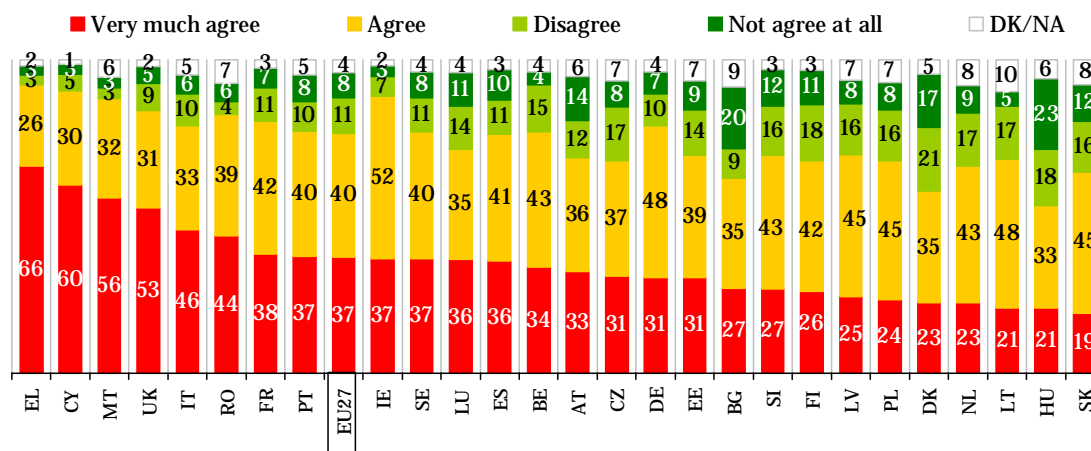
Two-thirds of Greek citizens are very confident that protection against discrimination in schools is necessary, as are 60% of respondents in Cyprus, 56% in Malta, 53% in the UK, 46% in Italy and 44% in Romania.

At the opposite end of the scale, we find Slovakia, where only 19% say they *very much agree* that such legislation is needed, followed by Hungary and Lithuania (both 21%), Denmark and the Netherlands (both 23%), Poland (24%) and Latvia (25%).

Almost a quarter of Hungarians (23%) *do not agree at all* that such legislation is necessary with regard to education; 20% of Bulgarians and 17% of Danes share the same opinion.

Citizens from the EU15 *agree* or *very much agree* in significantly higher numbers than those from the new Member States that their country needs legislation to protect people against discrimination in the education system (79% in the EU15 compared to 69% in the NMS12).

#### Accordance with the need of a legislation against discrimination in the educational system



Q7. To what extent do you agree that in [COUNTRY], there should be specific legislation that provides people with protection from discrimination in the following fields or situations ...?  
%. Base: all respondents, by country

#### 4.4. Legislation against discrimination when buying products or using services

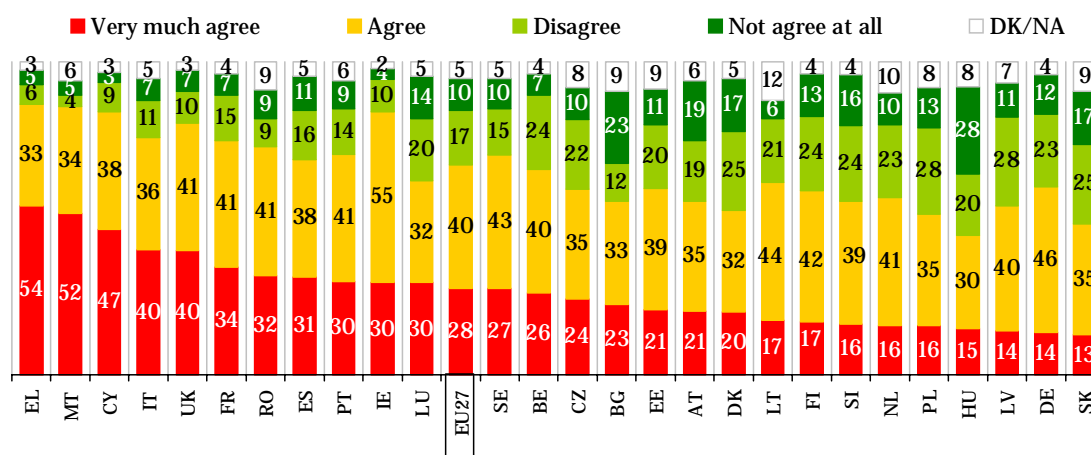
Overall, two-thirds of EU citizens (68%) *agree* or *very much agree* that there should be specific legislation that provides people with protection from discrimination when they buy products or use services (e.g. go to a shop or a restaurant, disco or pub, etc.). Overall, a quarter of citizens (27%) do not agree with this. Generally, over half of the public (from 51% to 87%) in each Member State, except for Hungary (45%) and Slovakia (48%), agree that such legislation is necessary.

Roughly half of the respondents in Greece (54%), Malta (52%) and Cyprus (47%), and over a third of interviewees in Italy and the UK (both 40%) and France (34%) strongly support such legislation in their country.

Less than one in five Slovaks (13%), Germans and Latvians (both 14%), Hungarians (15%), Poles, Dutch and Slovenes (all 16%), Finns and Lithuanians (both 17%) are very strong supporters of such legislation. Twenty-eight percent of Hungarians and 23% of Bulgarians *do not agree at all* there should be legislation to protect people against discrimination when buying products or using services.

Seven out of 10 citizens from the old Member States (70%) *agree* or *very much agree* that in their country there should be specific legislation that provides people with protection from discrimination when they go to a shop or a restaurant, disco or pub. In the new Member States, 57% of citizens state the same thing.

#### Accordance with the need of a legislation against discrimination when buying products or using services



Q7. To what extent do you agree that in [COUNTRY], there should be specific legislation that provides people with protection from discrimination in the following fields or situations ...?  
%. Base: all respondents, by country

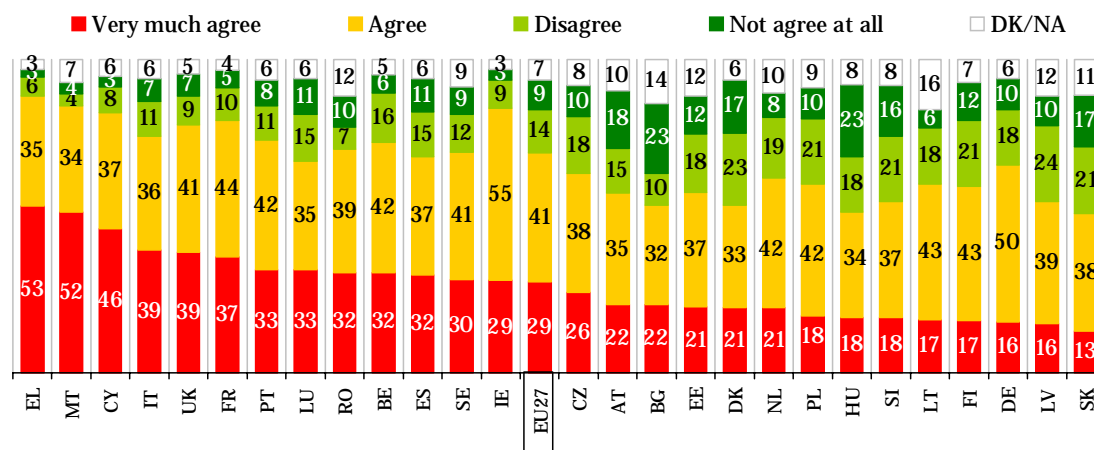
### 4.5. Legislation against discrimination when buying insurance policies

In most countries, the level of public support for protective legislation in the area of insurance is practically the same as the support for protective legislation against discrimination when buying products or using services (70% vs. 68%).

However, in a number of countries a significantly higher proportion of people expect to be protected in the area of insurance rather than when they are buying products or services. In Poland, support for the former is greater than the latter by +9 percentage points (60% vs. 51%). It is +8 points higher in Belgium (74% vs. 66%), +6 points higher in France (81% vs. 75%), Luxembourg (68% vs. 62%), Germany (66% vs. 60%) and Hungary (51% vs. 45%), and +5 points higher in the Netherlands (62% vs. 57%).

The support for protective legislation in the area of insurance is significantly higher in the old Member States (+12 percentage points) compared to the new ones. While seven out of 10 respondents from the EU15 (73%) agree or very much agree that there should be specific legislation that provides people with protection from discrimination when buying insurance policies in their country, just six out of 10 respondents from the NMS12 (61%) hold a similar opinion.

#### Accordance with the need of a legislation against discrimination when buying insurance policies



Q7. To what extent do you agree that in [COUNTRY], there should be specific legislation that provides people with protection from discrimination in the following fields or situations ...? % Base: all respondents, by country

#### **4.6. Socio-demographic analyses**

It is important to note that over 60% of all socio-demographic groups across the EU *agree or very much agree* with the need for legislation to protect citizens against discrimination in areas such as housing, healthcare, education, and when buying products or services, and insurance policies.

The most significant variation in support for protective legislation can be observed between age groups and those groups with differing levels of education.

Generally, the oldest generation is the least likely to agree that such legislation is necessary. The younger a person is, the more likely he/she is to *agree or very much agree* that there should be protective legislation in his/her country. Between the youngest group (aged 15-24) and the oldest (aged 55+) there is a difference of 11 to 14 percentage points depending on the area in question.

Considering groups by educational level, those still in education tend to agree with the need for such legislation in significantly higher numbers than people who have already finished their studies: the differences are between 4 and 9 percentage points.

The lower a respondent's level of education, the more likely he/she is to agree that such legislation is needed. However, the differences in the level of support between those with the lowest level of education and the highly-educated are only between 2 and 7 percentage points.

Generally, in all of the areas researched, the self-employed are the least supportive of legislation protecting people against discrimination, and manual workers are the most supportive: the differences being between 7 and 11 points.

Women show somewhat higher levels of support for such legislation than men: the difference is 4 percentage points in the area of insurance policies, 5 percentage points in the areas of housing, healthcare and education and 6 percentage points in the area of products and services. In all of the researched areas, seven out of 10 women - between 70% and 79% - agree or very much agree that there should be specific legislation that provides people with protection from discrimination in their country. In all of the researched areas, between 64% and 74% of men hold a similar opinion.

There is a very slight variation based on subjective urbanization: those living in "other town/urban centres" show a somewhat higher level of support for such legislation than those in metropolitan or rural zones (the differences being 2, 3 or 4 percentage points only).

Flash EB Series #232

**Discrimination  
in the European Union**

**Annex  
Tables and  
Survey  
Details**

THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION

## 8. Annex tables

Table 1a. Range of discrimination in the area of housing based on religion or belief – <i>by country</i> .....	68
Table 1b. Range of discrimination in the area of housing based on religion or belief – <i>by segment</i> .....	69
Table 2a. Range of discrimination in the area of housing based on disability – <i>by country</i> .....	70
Table 2b. Range of discrimination in the area of housing based on disability – <i>by segment</i> .....	71
Table 3a. Range of discrimination in the area of housing based on age – <i>by country</i> .....	72
Table 3b. Range of discrimination in the area of housing based on age – <i>by segment</i> .....	73
Table 4a. Range of discrimination in the area of housing based on sexual orientation – <i>by country</i> .....	74
Table 4b. Range of discrimination in the area of housing based on sexual orientation – <i>by segment</i> .....	75
Table 5a. Range of discrimination in the area of housing based on a combination of any of the grounds – <i>by country</i> .....	76
Table 5b. Range of discrimination in the area of housing based on a combination of any of the grounds – <i>by segment</i> .....	77
Table 6a. Range of discrimination in the area of healthcare based on religion or belief – <i>by country</i> .....	78
Table 6b. Range of discrimination in the area of healthcare based on religion or belief – <i>by segment</i> .....	79
Table 7a. Range of discrimination in the area of healthcare based on disability – <i>by country</i> .....	80
Table 7b. Range of discrimination in the area of healthcare based on disability – <i>by segment</i> .....	81
Table 8a. Range of discrimination in the area of healthcare based on age – <i>by country</i> .....	82
Table 8b. Range of discrimination in the area of healthcare based on age – <i>by segment</i> .....	83
Table 9a. Range of discrimination in the area of healthcare based on sexual orientation – <i>by country</i> .....	84
Table 9b. Range of discrimination in the area of healthcare based on sexual orientation – <i>by segment</i> .....	85
Table 10a. Range of discrimination in the area of healthcare based on a combination of any of the grounds – <i>by country</i> .....	86
Table 10b. Range of discrimination in the area of healthcare based on a combination of any of the grounds – <i>by segment</i> .....	87
Table 11a. Range of discrimination in the educational system based on religion or belief – <i>by country</i> .....	88
Table 11b. Range of discrimination in the educational system based on religion or belief – <i>by segment</i> .....	89
Table 12a. Range of discrimination in the educational system based on disability – <i>by country</i> .....	90
Table 12b. Range of discrimination in the educational system based on disability – <i>by segment</i> .....	91
Table 13a. Range of discrimination in the educational system based on age – <i>by country</i> .....	92
Table 13b. Range of discrimination in the educational system based on age – <i>by segment</i> .....	93
Table 14a. Range of discrimination in the educational system based on sexual orientation – <i>by country</i> .....	94
Table 14b. Range of discrimination in the educational system based on sexual orientation – <i>by segment</i> .....	95
Table 15a. Range of discrimination in the educational system based on a combination of any of the grounds – <i>by country</i> .....	96
Table 15b. Range of discrimination in the educational system based on a combination of any of the grounds – <i>by segment</i> .....	97



Table 16a. Range of discrimination when buying products or using services based on religion or belief – <i>by country</i> .....	98
Table 16b. Range of discrimination when buying products or using services based on religion or belief – <i>by segment</i> .....	99
Table 17a. Range of discrimination when buying products or using services based on disability – <i>by country</i> .....	100
Table 17b. Range of discrimination when buying products or using services based on disability – <i>by segment</i> .....	101
Table 18a. Range of discrimination when buying products or using services based on age – <i>by country</i> .....	102
Table 18b. Range of discrimination when buying products or using services based on age – <i>by segment</i> .....	103
Table 19a. Range of discrimination when buying products or using services based on sexual orientation – <i>by country</i> .....	104
Table 19b. Range of discrimination when buying products or using services based on sexual orientation – <i>by segment</i> .....	105
Table 20a. Range of discrimination when buying products or using services based on a combination of any of the grounds – <i>by country</i> .....	106
Table 20b. Range of discrimination when buying products or using services based on a combination of any of the grounds – <i>by segment</i> .....	107
Table 21a. Range of discrimination when buying insurance policies based on religion or belief – <i>by country</i> .....	108
Table 21b. Range of discrimination when buying insurance policies based on religion or belief – <i>by segment</i> .....	109
Table 22a. Range of discrimination when buying insurance policies based on disability – <i>by country</i> .....	110
Table 22b. Range of discrimination when buying insurance policies based on disability – <i>by segment</i> .....	111
Table 23a. Range of discrimination when buying insurance policies based on age – <i>by country</i> .....	112
Table 23b. Range of discrimination when buying insurance policies based on age – <i>by segment</i> .....	113
Table 24a. Range of discrimination when buying insurance policies based on sexual orientation – <i>by country</i> .....	114
Table 24b. Range of discrimination when buying insurance policies based on sexual orientation – <i>by segment</i> .....	115
Table 25a. Range of discrimination when buying insurance policies based on a combination of any of the grounds – <i>by country</i> .....	116
Table 25b. Range of discrimination when buying insurance policies based on a combination of any of the grounds – <i>by segment</i> .....	117
Table 26a. Personally experiencing discrimination on the basis of... – <i>by country</i> .....	118
Table 26b. Personally experiencing discrimination on the basis of... – <i>by segment</i> .....	119
Table 27a. Accordance with the need of a legislation against discrimination in the area of housing – <i>by country</i> .....	120
Table 27b. Accordance with the need of a legislation against discrimination in the area of housing – <i>by segment</i> .....	121
Table 28a. Accordance with the need of a legislation against discrimination in the area of healthcare – <i>by country</i> .....	122
Table 28b. Accordance with the need of a legislation against discrimination in the area of healthcare – <i>by segment</i> .....	123
Table 29a. Accordance with the need of a legislation against discrimination in the educational system – <i>by country</i> .....	124
Table 29b. Accordance with the need of a legislation against discrimination in the educational system – <i>by segment</i> .....	125
Table 30a. Accordance with the need of a legislation against discrimination when buying products or using services – <i>by country</i> ..	126
Table 30b. Accordance with the need of a legislation against discrimination when buying products or using services – <i>by segment</i> ..	127
Table 31a. Accordance with the need of a legislation against discrimination when buying insurance policies – <i>by country</i> .....	128

---

Table 31b. Accordance with the need of a legislation against discrimination when buying insurance policies – <i>by segment</i> .....	129
Table 32a. Awareness of the European Year of Equal Opportunities for All 2007 – <i>by country</i> .....	130
Table 32b. Awareness of the European Year of Equal Opportunities for All 2007 – <i>by segment</i> .....	131

Table 1a. Range of discrimination in the area of housing based on religion or belief – by country

QUESTION: Q1\_A. In your opinion, how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they try to rent accommodation or buy a property? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that in the area of housing, people are discriminated against based on their...?\_Religion or belief





























	Total N	% Very widespread	% Fairly widespread	% Fairly rare	% Very rare	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	27147	12	29,8	26,8	23,6	7,7
<b>COUNTRY</b>						
 Belgium	1001	15,5	37,8	23,2	14,1	9,4
 Bulgaria	1006	2,8	8	15,7	57,5	15,9
 Czech Rep.	1006	4,1	10,4	23	52,4	10,1
 Denmark	1007	11,5	26,5	26	26,1	9,8
 Germany	1010	14,7	34,7	31,4	13,7	5,5
 Estonia	1005	2,5	10,2	25,7	44,8	16,7
 Greece	1009	14,1	36,6	21	24	4,3
 Spain	1006	16,2	28,7	26,1	23,1	5,8
 France	1009	17,6	45,4	19,2	12,4	5,4
 Ireland	1000	5,4	21,6	37	30	6
 Italy	1008	16	36,1	21,3	19,1	7,6
 Cyprus	1006	19,2	32,8	18,3	26	3,8
 Latvia	1015	1,9	12,9	18,1	43,9	23,2
 Lithuania	1001	3,3	9,3	23,1	31,8	32,5
 Luxembourg	1000	7	21	26,8	35,8	9,5
 Hungary	1006	3,5	14,1	15,8	54,3	12,2
 Malta	1000	12,8	25,4	15	34,5	12,3
 Netherlands	1002	10,9	30,1	27,6	18,6	12,7
 Austria	1006	17,9	28,9	23,2	23,3	6,7
 Poland	1001	4,6	15,2	30,1	44,1	6,1
 Portugal	1001	11,5	21,7	23,4	35,1	8,3
 Romania	1013	5,3	11,3	18,9	50,5	14
 Slovenia	1003	6,4	26,6	31,5	28,2	7,3
 Slovakia	1017	3,3	11,1	24,4	47,3	13,9
 Finland	1008	1,6	25,5	46,2	20,9	5,9
 Sweden	1001	11,5	46,5	27,7	7,8	6,6
 United Kingdom	1000	9,1	29,2	39,3	14,5	7,9

Table 1b. Range of discrimination in the area of housing based on religion or belief – by segment

QUESTION: Q1\_A. In your opinion, how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they try to rent accommodation or buy a property? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that in the area of housing, people are discriminated against based on their...?\_Religion or belief






	Total N	% Very widespread	% Fairly widespread	% Fairly rare	% Very rare	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	27147	12	29,8	26,8	23,6	7,7
 <b>SEX</b>						
Male	13066	11	28,2	29,3	24,6	6,9
Female	14081	13	31,4	24,4	22,7	8,5
 <b>AGE</b>						
15 - 24	4153	11,7	29,7	32,7	21,1	4,8
25 - 39	6636	13,8	29,1	27,7	23	6,4
40 - 54	7562	12,4	30,9	25,9	23,8	7
55 +	8555	10,3	29,7	24,2	25,3	10,5
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>						
Until 15 years of age	4123	11,9	28,1	23,2	26,1	10,8
16 - 20	11507	11,8	28,6	26,5	25,5	7,6
20 +	7737	12,1	32,2	27,7	21,5	6,5
Still in education	3047	12,4	31,3	31,6	19,1	5,7
 <b>URBANISATION</b>						
Metropolitan	5872	12,5	30	27,8	22,6	7,1
Urban	11049	11,7	29,8	26,7	24	7,8
Rural	10100	12,1	29,8	26,3	23,8	8
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>						
Self-employed	2563	11,3	30,5	24,7	26,1	7,4
Employee	8976	13,8	31,2	28,3	21	5,7
Manual worker	2133	11,8	26,2	26,2	29,2	6,6
Not working	13313	11	29,4	26,2	24,2	9,3

Table 2a. Range of discrimination in the area of housing based on disability – *by country*

QUESTION: Q1\_B. In your opinion, how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they try to rent accommodation or buy a property. Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that in the area of housing, people are discriminated against based on their...?\_Disability





























	Total N	% Very widespread	% Fairly widespread	% Fairly rare	% Very rare	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	27147	10,6	28,6	28,5	24,7	7,6
<b>COUNTRY</b>						
 Belgium	1001	9	35,7	27,1	17,4	10,8
 Bulgaria	1006	6	8,7	14,9	53,8	16,7
 Czech Rep.	1006	6,7	24,7	24,6	35,5	8,5
 Denmark	1007	5,9	21,4	29,5	34,2	9
 Germany	1010	11,5	30,1	33,9	19,9	4,7
 Estonia	1005	3,3	18,5	26,5	34,9	16,8
 Greece	1009	10,9	27,9	26,8	29,8	4,5
 Spain	1006	13,7	25,4	27,5	27,3	6,1
 France	1009	16,5	41	22,7	12,4	7,3
 Ireland	1000	4,5	16,8	40,2	31,8	6,6
 Italy	1008	10,9	33,1	23,9	25,5	6,6
 Cyprus	1006	14,9	23,9	24,5	32,5	4,2
 Latvia	1015	6	23,7	18,7	30,1	21,5
 Lithuania	1001	3,6	16	23,1	27,1	30,2
 Luxembourg	1000	5,8	24,3	28,9	30,1	11
 Hungary	1006	6,2	21,2	22,5	38,1	12
 Malta	1000	6,8	18,7	16	49,4	9,2
 Netherlands	1002	9,8	27	30,5	21,7	11
 Austria	1006	8,6	22,6	25,5	36,4	7
 Poland	1001	6,6	18,2	26,1	40	9,2
 Portugal	1001	22,2	38,7	13,7	20,3	5
 Romania	1013	9,1	22,7	17	37,6	13,5
 Slovenia	1003	7,6	22,9	29,7	30,8	9
 Slovakia	1017	5,1	15,9	27,9	38	13,1
 Finland	1008	1,8	18,7	46,4	27,2	6
 Sweden	1001	7,6	30,2	42,5	13,4	6,4
 United Kingdom	1000	8,2	28,6	40,6	16,1	6,6

Table 2b. Range of discrimination in the area of housing based on disability – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q1\_B. In your opinion, how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they try to rent accommodation or buy a property. Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that in the area of housing, people are discriminated against based on their...?\_Disability






	Total N	% Very widespread	% Fairly widespread	% Fairly rare	% Very rare	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	27147	10,6	28,6	28,5	24,7	7,6
 <b>SEX</b>						
Male	13066	8,8	26,7	30,4	26,8	7,4
Female	14081	12,3	30,3	26,8	22,7	7,9
 <b>AGE</b>						
15 - 24	4153	10,2	29,5	32,3	23,4	4,7
25 - 39	6636	11,6	27,4	30,5	23,6	6,9
40 - 54	7562	10,7	28,9	28,5	24,9	6,9
55 +	8555	9,8	28,6	25,3	26,2	10,1
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>						
Until 15 years of age	4123	12,9	27,7	23,1	26,4	9,8
16 - 20	11507	10,2	28,6	28,7	25,3	7,3
20 +	7737	9,9	28,7	30,1	24,2	7
Still in education	3047	10,7	29	32,4	22,4	5,5
 <b>URBANISATION</b>						
Metropolitan	5872	10,4	28,8	28,2	25,4	7,2
Urban	11049	10,9	27,7	29	24,4	8,1
Rural	10100	10,4	29,4	28,3	24,6	7,3
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>						
Self-employed	2563	10,2	25,6	28,3	28,9	6,9
Employee	8976	10,6	29,2	31,2	22,3	6,7
Manual worker	2133	11	26,7	28,7	26,6	7
Not working	13313	10,6	29,1	26,5	25,3	8,5

Table 3a. Range of discrimination in the area of housing based on age – *by country*

QUESTION: Q1\_C. In your opinion, how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they try to rent accommodation or buy a property. Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that in the area of housing, people are discriminated against based on their...?\_Age





























	Total N	% Very widespread	% Fairly widespread	% Fairly rare	% Very rare	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	27147	8,2	22,5	31,8	30,4	7,1
<b>COUNTRY</b>						
 Belgium	1001	6,8	21	33,2	29,6	9,3
 Bulgaria	1006	5,1	8,1	13,3	56,8	16,6
 Czech Rep.	1006	8,3	21,4	23,3	39,4	7,7
 Denmark	1007	3,4	16	28,2	44,1	8,2
 Germany	1010	6,7	17,5	39,8	30	6
 Estonia	1005	4,3	15,5	30	35,1	15,2
 Greece	1009	7,6	25,7	26,3	35,7	4,7
 Spain	1006	13,7	25,6	28,5	27,5	4,7
 France	1009	10,8	30,5	33,7	19,4	5,7
 Ireland	1000	5,1	15,9	41,9	32,2	4,8
 Italy	1008	6,7	23	28,2	35,6	6,5
 Cyprus	1006	11,7	23	24,9	36,4	4,1
 Latvia	1015	8	29,9	16,3	27,3	18,5
 Lithuania	1001	4,2	18,2	22,3	26,5	28,8
 Luxembourg	1000	5,6	21,7	26,1	37,6	9
 Hungary	1006	6,9	22,5	18,8	41,7	10,1
 Malta	1000	5,3	18,2	16	47,9	12,6
 Netherlands	1002	6,8	22,5	33,3	26,8	10,7
 Austria	1006	5,9	13,1	27	46,3	7,7
 Poland	1001	3,5	18,2	24,5	46,8	6,9
 Portugal	1001	19,1	38,2	16,7	20,4	5,6
 Romania	1013	9,2	20,6	19,4	37,2	13,6
 Slovenia	1003	7,7	20,6	27,7	35,3	8,7
 Slovakia	1017	4,6	16,1	24,9	42	12,4
 Finland	1008	1,4	13,7	43,8	36,4	4,8
 Sweden	1001	5,5	23	43,2	21,9	6,5
 United Kingdom	1000	10,2	26	42,4	16,1	5,3

Table 3b. Range of discrimination in the area of housing based on age – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q1\_C. In your opinion, how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they try to rent accommodation or buy a property. Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that in the area of housing, people are discriminated against based on their...?\_Age






	Total N	% Very widespread	% Fairly widespread	% Fairly rare	% Very rare	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	27147	8,2	22,5	31,8	30,4	7,1
 <b>SEX</b>						
Male	13066	7,3	21,2	33,1	32,2	6,1
Female	14081	9	23,8	30,5	28,7	7,9
 <b>AGE</b>						
15 - 24	4153	7,8	22,6	33,7	31,7	4,2
25 - 39	6636	8,5	23,2	35,6	28	4,7
40 - 54	7562	7,3	21,7	32,2	32,3	6,5
55 +	8555	8,9	22,7	27,5	30,4	10,6
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>						
Until 15 years of age	4123	10,8	24,2	24,6	29,7	10,7
16 - 20	11507	8,4	22,8	31,1	31,2	6,5
20 +	7737	7	21,2	35,8	29,9	6,1
Still in education	3047	6,8	21,7	35	32,2	4,4
 <b>URBANISATION</b>						
Metropolitan	5872	8,6	22,2	32	30,7	6,4
Urban	11049	8,7	23,4	31,8	29	7,1
Rural	10100	7,4	21,7	31,7	31,9	7,4
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>						
Self-employed	2563	7,7	20,3	33,5	32,7	5,8
Employee	8976	7,8	23,3	36,5	27,4	5,1
Manual worker	2133	9,7	24,4	28,2	32,9	4,9
Not working	13313	8,3	22,2	28,9	31,7	9



Table 4a. Range of discrimination in the area of housing based on sexual orientation – by country

QUESTION: Q1\_D. In your opinion, how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they try to rent accommodation or buy a property. Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that in the area of housing, people are discriminated against based on their...?\_Sexual orientation





























	Total N	% Very widespread	% Fairly widespread	% Fairly rare	% Very rare	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	27147	8,9	22,2	28,6	28,7	11,5
<b>COUNTRY</b>						
 Belgium	1001	6,1	22,6	32,6	28,4	10,4
 Bulgaria	1006	2,4	6,7	12	54,2	24,7
 Czech Rep.	1006	3,5	13,6	24,6	47,3	11
 Denmark	1007	4,3	14,2	27,9	42,4	11,2
 Germany	1010	8	23,7	30,6	28,1	9,6
 Estonia	1005	3,5	10,9	19	41,2	25,5
 Greece	1009	15,5	33,3	18,8	24,5	8
 Spain	1006	10,3	19,5	29,4	32,8	8
 France	1009	7	22,7	33,5	24,7	12,1
 Ireland	1000	4,6	15,2	39,7	32,1	8,4
 Italy	1008	11,9	32,8	20,2	26,9	8,2
 Cyprus	1006	19,7	26,1	19,8	26	8,4
 Latvia	1015	4,6	12,7	14,5	36	32,3
 Lithuania	1001	7,1	13,2	19,5	27,3	32,9
 Luxembourg	1000	5,1	20,7	26,2	35,4	12,6
 Hungary	1006	7,4	17,3	16,3	35,2	23,8
 Malta	1000	8,2	23,2	15	38,7	14,9
 Netherlands	1002	7	18	30,9	31,7	12,5
 Austria	1006	9,7	20	24,1	31	15,1
 Poland	1001	15,2	20	21,6	32,3	10,9
 Portugal	1001	17,3	28,8	20,3	23,2	10,4
 Romania	1013	10,4	15	14,1	38	22,5
 Slovenia	1003	10,9	22,6	24,5	28	14,1
 Slovakia	1017	5,7	11,6	23,2	40,2	19,2
 Finland	1008	2,5	19,6	38,8	29,7	9,5
 Sweden	1001	7,3	25,8	37,1	21,1	8,7
 United Kingdom	1000	6,2	20,6	45,6	17,7	10

Table 4b. Range of discrimination in the area of housing based on sexual orientation – by segment

QUESTION: Q1\_D. In your opinion, how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they try to rent accommodation or buy a property. Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that in the area of housing, people are discriminated against based on their...?\_Sexual orientation






	Total N	% Very widespread	% Fairly widespread	% Fairly rare	% Very rare	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	27147	8,9	22,2	28,6	28,7	11,5
 <b>SEX</b>						
Male	13066	8,3	21,6	29,5	30,6	10
Female	14081	9,5	22,9	27,7	27	12,9
 <b>AGE</b>						
15 - 24	4153	12,2	26,2	28,2	27,8	5,7
25 - 39	6636	9,6	20,7	31,2	30	8,5
40 - 54	7562	8,1	21,3	30,7	29,6	10,2
55 +	8555	7,6	22,2	24,9	27,8	17,5
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>						
Until 15 years of age	4123	9,2	21,8	23,7	27,2	18,1
16 - 20	11507	8,3	21,2	28,8	29,8	11,9
20 +	7737	8,2	21,7	31,8	29,5	8,9
Still in education	3047	12,8	27,6	27,8	26,6	5,1
 <b>URBANISATION</b>						
Metropolitan	5872	9,6	23,2	29,9	27,7	9,6
Urban	11049	9,4	22	28,7	28,6	11,4
Rural	10100	8,1	22	27,8	29,6	12,6
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>						
Self-employed	2563	9,2	20,4	29,1	32,2	9,2
Employee	8976	8,3	21,5	33,3	28,9	8
Manual worker	2133	9,1	20,1	25,3	32,5	13
Not working	13313	9,2	23,5	25,9	27,4	14

Table 5a. Range of discrimination in the area of housing based on a combination of any of the grounds – *by country*

QUESTION: Q1\_E. In your opinion, how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they try to rent accommodation or buy a property. Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that in the area of housing, people are discriminated against based on their...?\_A combination of any of these grounds





























	Total N	% Very widespread	% Fairly widespread	% Fairly rare	% Very rare	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	27147	10,1	25,5	24,3	24,2	15,9
<b>COUNTRY</b>						
 Belgium	1001	7	27,1	34,1	19,5	12,2
 Bulgaria	1006	2,4	7,5	10,8	57,8	21,4
 Czech Rep.	1006	4	12,6	22,5	47,1	13,8
 Denmark	1007	4,7	17,5	32,6	32,4	12,9
 Germany	1010	12,7	28,5	23,3	19,1	16,5
 Estonia	1005	3,3	11,4	21,1	38,3	25,9
 Greece	1009	17,7	33,8	17,4	22,1	9
 Spain	1006	12,1	20,7	22,7	25,6	18,8
 France	1009	17,2	41,3	19,4	14,1	8
 Ireland	1000	4,5	16,1	44,2	26,3	8,9
 Italy	1008	9,6	26,7	16,6	32,9	14,2
 Cyprus	1006	15,2	19,2	19,4	22,1	24,1
 Latvia	1015	3,3	17,2	16,2	32,1	31,2
 Lithuania	1001	1,7	11,4	17	26	43,9
 Luxembourg	1000	5,5	20,4	26,6	34,8	12,6
 Hungary	1006	3,7	17,4	15,9	36,8	26,1
 Malta	1000	6,6	16,5	15,7	45,1	16,2
 Netherlands	1002	8,9	21,8	25,4	19,4	24,5
 Austria	1006	14,5	19,4	17	25,7	23,3
 Poland	1001	5,2	14,7	25,9	35,3	18,8
 Portugal	1001	12,3	29,4	22	20,5	15,8
 Romania	1013	5,6	13,7	13,7	38	29,1
 Slovenia	1003	6,7	19	23,5	26,5	24,2
 Slovakia	1017	3	13,7	21,6	38,9	22,8
 Finland	1008	2,9	22,3	43,7	17,8	13,2
 Sweden	1001	10,7	33,6	24,3	10,9	20,5
 United Kingdom	1000	7,9	28,1	44,2	10,6	9,2

Table 5b. Range of discrimination in the area of housing based on a combination of any of the grounds – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q1\_E. In your opinion, how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they try to rent accommodation or buy a property. Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that in the area of housing, people are discriminated against based on their...?\_A combination of any of these grounds


































	Total N	% Very widespread	% Fairly widespread	% Fairly rare	% Very rare	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	27147	10,1	25,5	24,3	24,2	15,9
 <b>SEX</b>						
Male	13066	8,9	24,2	26,1	26,6	14,3
Female	14081	11,2	26,8	22,6	21,9	17,5
 <b>AGE</b>						
15 - 24	4153	10,6	26,7	26,4	22,2	14,2
25 - 39	6636	12,2	26,5	25,1	23,9	12,3
40 - 54	7562	10,5	25,9	24,2	25	14,4
55 +	8555	7,9	23,7	22,8	25	20,7
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>						
Until 15 years of age	4123	9,2	21,3	21,2	26,4	21,9
16 - 20	11507	9	24,6	25,7	25,2	15,5
20 +	7737	11,5	28,1	23,6	23,4	13,4
Still in education	3047	11,7	28,6	25,7	21,1	12,9
 <b>URBANISATION</b>						
Metropolitan	5872	10,9	26,7	23,7	23,3	15,4
Urban	11049	10,3	24,9	24,2	25,4	15,1
Rural	10100	9,5	25,5	24,7	23,3	17
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>						
Self-employed	2563	11,2	23	23,7	27,8	14,3
Employee	8976	11,8	28,7	25,8	21,8	11,9
Manual worker	2133	9,6	22,2	25,1	27,9	15,2
Not working	13313	8,8	24,4	23,3	24,5	19

Table 6a. Range of discrimination in the area of healthcare based on religion or belief – by country

QUESTION: Q2\_A. And according to you, how widespread is it that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they need medical assistance, go to a doctor or receive healthcare in hospital? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that in the area of healthcare, people are discriminated against based on their...? \_Religion or belief

	Total N	% Very widespread	% Fairly widespread	% Fairly rare	% Very rare	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	27147	4,1	10,4	28,8	50,1	6,7
<b>COUNTRY</b>						
 Belgium	1001	4,2	14	28,8	46,4	6,6
 Bulgaria	1006	2,8	9	13,1	59,9	15,2
 Czech Rep.	1006	2,7	7,6	22	61,1	6,5
 Denmark	1007	3,2	13,8	28	49,3	5,7
 Germany	1010	3,2	8,2	31,4	51,9	5,4
 Estonia	1005	1,4	2,7	24,6	54,7	16,7
 Greece	1009	5,8	16,6	21,9	48,5	7,2
 Spain	1006	5,5	7,9	30,5	51,5	4,6
 France	1009	3,9	12,3	33,2	45,2	5,4
 Ireland	1000	2,8	5,9	29	58,6	3,7
 Italy	1008	5,8	17,4	24,5	45,1	7,2
 Cyprus	1006	12,3	17,7	23,5	42,9	3,6
 Latvia	1015	1,5	9,8	13,4	51,9	23,4
 Lithuania	1001	1,2	6	17,3	37,4	38,1
 Luxembourg	1000	1,8	9,6	27,6	52,5	8,4
 Hungary	1006	2,1	3,2	11,8	71,1	11,8
 Malta	1000	5,4	10,4	13	64,3	6,9
 Netherlands	1002	4,9	12,8	30,2	41,7	10,3
 Austria	1006	4,8	9,8	22,1	56,3	7
 Poland	1001	2,8	8,2	26,7	58	4,3
 Portugal	1001	7,9	13,4	23	48,2	7,4
 Romania	1013	2,9	7	16,1	63,3	10,7
 Slovenia	1003	3,5	8,7	25,1	56,1	6,6
 Slovakia	1017	1,7	4,9	20,3	60,7	12,5
 Finland	1008	0,5	5,9	34,7	52,5	6,4
 Sweden	1001	4,2	14,5	41,7	31,4	8,3
 United Kingdom	1000	4,7	8,6	38,5	43,4	4,7

**Table 6b. Range of discrimination in the area of healthcare based on religion or belief – by segment**

**QUESTION: Q2\_A. And according to you, how widespread is it that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they need medical assistance, go to a doctor or receive healthcare in hospital? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that in the area of healthcare, people are discriminated against based on their...? \_Religion or belief**






	Total N	% Very widespread	% Fairly widespread	% Fairly rare	% Very rare	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	27147	4,1	10,4	28,8	50,1	6,7
 <b>SEX</b>						
Male	13066	3,6	9,9	28,1	52,3	6,1
Female	14081	4,6	10,9	29,4	48	7,2
 <b>AGE</b>						
15 - 24	4153	5,3	12,3	31,9	46,2	4,3
25 - 39	6636	4,7	10,7	31,4	48,5	4,7
40 - 54	7562	3,4	10,6	28,6	51	6,4
55 +	8555	3,6	9	25,5	52,6	9,4
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>						
Until 15 years of age	4123	4,7	11,3	25	50	8,9
16 - 20	11507	4,2	10,2	28,6	50,6	6,5
20 +	7737	3,2	9	30	51,7	6
Still in education	3047	5,3	11,9	32,1	46,7	4
 <b>URBANISATION</b>						
Metropolitan	5872	4,4	9,9	28,5	50,7	6,5
Urban	11049	4	11	29,8	48,5	6,6
Rural	10100	4	9,9	27,9	51,5	6,7
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>						
Self-employed	2563	4,8	8,4	27,8	52,7	6,2
Employee	8976	3,4	10,2	31,4	49,8	5,2
Manual worker	2133	4,1	10,1	27,6	53	5,3
Not working	13313	4,3	10,9	27,5	49,4	8

Table 7a. Range of discrimination in the area of healthcare based on disability – *by country*

QUESTION: Q2\_B. And according to you, how widespread is it that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they need medical assistance, go to a doctor or receive healthcare in hospital? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that in the area of healthcare, people are discriminated against based on their...? \_Disability





























	Total N	% Very widespread	% Fairly widespread	% Fairly rare	% Very rare	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	27147	4,1	11,3	27,7	51,2	5,6
<b>COUNTRY</b>						
 Belgium	1001	3,4	13	25,5	52,3	5,8
 Bulgaria	1006	4,4	9,7	15,1	56,3	14,5
 Czech Rep.	1006	8	12,5	25,1	48,9	5,6
 Denmark	1007	2,3	11,2	26,9	54,4	5,2
 Germany	1010	2,6	8,2	27,8	58,1	3,3
 Estonia	1005	1,3	9,8	28,1	47,4	13,4
 Greece	1009	4,6	12,2	19,7	57,3	6,2
 Spain	1006	4,6	6,2	30,2	56,2	2,8
 France	1009	3,8	12,7	26,9	52,6	4
 Ireland	1000	2,7	7,1	31,4	55,5	3,4
 Italy	1008	4,4	16,5	25,5	48	5,5
 Cyprus	1006	11	15	23,9	46,4	3,6
 Latvia	1015	4,4	14,9	14,3	46,2	20,2
 Lithuania	1001	2,5	12,2	21,2	32	32,1
 Luxembourg	1000	2,4	9,7	24,8	55,3	7,9
 Hungary	1006	2,9	10,1	18	58,7	10,2
 Malta	1000	3,2	6,6	10	75,6	4,6
 Netherlands	1002	4,8	12,6	27,8	46,4	8,4
 Austria	1006	3,2	8,7	18,4	64,1	5,6
 Poland	1001	3,8	12,5	28,7	49,3	5,8
 Portugal	1001	12,4	18,7	19	44	5,8
 Romania	1013	5,3	14,1	18,2	49,9	12,4
 Slovenia	1003	2,7	11,4	24,4	56,1	5,4
 Slovakia	1017	1,7	10,3	22,8	53,9	11,4
 Finland	1008	1,1	7	30,4	56,4	5,1
 Sweden	1001	3,3	10,1	41,1	39,7	5,8
 United Kingdom	1000	4,6	10,4	39,5	41	4,6

Table 7b. Range of discrimination in the area of healthcare based on disability – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q2\_B. And according to you, how widespread is it that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they need medical assistance, go to a doctor or receive healthcare in hospital? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that in the area of healthcare, people are discriminated against based on their...? \_Disability






	Total N	% Very widespread	% Fairly widespread	% Fairly rare	% Very rare	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	27147	4,1	11,3	27,7	51,2	5,6
 <b>SEX</b>						
Male	13066	3,4	10,3	26,8	54,3	5,2
Female	14081	4,8	12,3	28,6	48,4	6
 <b>AGE</b>						
15 - 24	4153	5,2	13,4	28,2	50,2	3
25 - 39	6636	4,4	11,3	29,3	50,9	4,1
40 - 54	7562	3,1	10,6	29	52,1	5,2
55 +	8555	4,2	10,7	25,2	51,6	8,3
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>						
Until 15 years of age	4123	5,5	13,5	23,9	48,8	8,3
16 - 20	11507	4,3	11,2	28,2	50,6	5,7
20 +	7737	2,9	8,9	29,4	54,1	4,7
Still in education	3047	4	12,7	27,7	53,3	2,4
 <b>URBANISATION</b>						
Metropolitan	5872	4	11,6	27,4	51,8	5,3
Urban	11049	4,4	11,3	28,4	50,5	5,4
Rural	10100	3,9	11	27,2	51,9	5,9
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>						
Self-employed	2563	4,4	8,4	28,1	54,4	4,7
Employee	8976	3	10,3	29,9	52,6	4,3
Manual worker	2133	5,2	12,4	27	50	5,4
Not working	13313	4,6	12,4	26,3	50	6,7



Table 8a. Range of discrimination in the area of healthcare based on age – *by country*

QUESTION: Q2\_C. And according to you, how widespread is it that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they need medical assistance, go to a doctor or receive healthcare in hospital? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that in the area of healthcare, people are discriminated against based on their...? \_Age





























	Total N	% Very widespread	% Fairly widespread	% Fairly rare	% Very rare	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	27147	5	13,5	28,8	47,4	5,3
<b>COUNTRY</b>						
 Belgium	1001	3,8	12	26	52,1	6,1
 Bulgaria	1006	6,2	11,7	16,8	51,9	13,3
 Czech Rep.	1006	5,8	15,2	25,9	47,6	5,5
 Denmark	1007	3,1	13,1	29,6	49,7	4,5
 Germany	1010	3,1	11,2	32,3	50,1	3,3
 Estonia	1005	1,9	13,4	24,2	48,1	12,4
 Greece	1009	6	17,7	21,8	49,9	4,6
 Spain	1006	5,1	7,1	29,4	55,9	2,4
 France	1009	4,4	11,8	26,7	53,3	3,9
 Ireland	1000	2,5	9	34,6	49,9	4
 Italy	1008	4,9	14,2	25,6	50,7	4,6
 Cyprus	1006	11,6	17	24,3	43,8	3,4
 Latvia	1015	5,7	23,6	14,5	38,9	17,3
 Lithuania	1001	3,7	15,7	22,7	29,4	28,5
 Luxembourg	1000	2	10,8	23,1	56,5	7,6
 Hungary	1006	3,3	13,3	19,5	54,5	9,4
 Malta	1000	2,3	5,7	11,3	75	5,7
 Netherlands	1002	4,8	15,1	26,4	44,9	8,8
 Austria	1006	4	10	21	59,5	5,5
 Poland	1001	5,2	15,1	28,9	45,1	5,7
 Portugal	1001	11,3	20,8	17,6	44,7	5,7
 Romania	1013	10,3	18,4	16,4	44,9	10
 Slovenia	1003	5,5	18	25,6	46,7	4,2
 Slovakia	1017	4,3	10,5	21,6	52,1	11,6
 Finland	1008	1,9	15,5	36,7	42,5	3,4
 Sweden	1001	4,1	15,9	41,5	33,5	4,9
 United Kingdom	1000	6,1	17,3	41	30,3	5,2

Table 8b. Range of discrimination in the area of healthcare based on age – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q2\_C. And according to you, how widespread is it that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they need medical assistance, go to a doctor or receive healthcare in hospital? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that in the area of healthcare, people are discriminated against based on their...? \_Age






	Total N	% Very widespread	% Fairly widespread	% Fairly rare	% Very rare	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	27147	5	13,5	28,8	47,4	5,3
 <b>SEX</b>						
Male	13066	4,3	11,5	28,9	50,4	5
Female	14081	5,7	15,4	28,7	44,7	5,6
 <b>AGE</b>						
15 - 24	4153	4,4	11,6	33,2	47,9	2,9
25 - 39	6636	5,1	12,1	30,3	48,6	4
40 - 54	7562	4,3	13,7	28,6	48,2	5,2
55 +	8555	5,7	15,3	25,6	46,1	7,3
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>						
Until 15 years of age	4123	7,1	15,4	23,9	47	6,6
16 - 20	11507	4,9	13,6	29,4	46,7	5,4
20 +	7737	4,3	12,4	29,7	48,8	4,9
Still in education	3047	3,8	11,8	31,5	50,3	2,5
 <b>URBANISATION</b>						
Metropolitan	5872	5,5	12,7	29,2	48,2	4,3
Urban	11049	5	14,4	28,9	46,3	5,5
Rural	10100	4,7	12,9	28,5	48,4	5,5
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>						
Self-employed	2563	5,2	11,4	28,4	50,8	4,2
Employee	8976	4,1	12,7	30,6	48,8	3,9
Manual worker	2133	7,1	13,2	27,1	47,8	4,8
Not working	13313	5,2	14,5	27,9	46	6,4

Table 9a. Range of discrimination in the area of healthcare based on sexual orientation – *by country*

QUESTION: Q2\_D. And according to you, how widespread is it that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they need medical assistance, go to a doctor or receive healthcare in hospital? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that in the area of healthcare, people are discriminated against based on their...? \_Sexual orientation





























	Total N	% Very widespread	% Fairly widespread	% Fairly rare	% Very rare	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	27147	3,6	10,3	27,5	48,4	10,3
<b>COUNTRY</b>						
 Belgium	1001	3,8	9,3	25,3	53,6	8
 Bulgaria	1006	1,3	6,1	11	58,5	23
 Czech Rep.	1006	6,1	9,5	22,6	54,1	7,6
 Denmark	1007	2,5	9,3	25,9	55,4	7
 Germany	1010	2,4	7,6	29,7	50,9	9,4
 Estonia	1005	1,4	4,9	18,4	50,5	24,8
 Greece	1009	5,5	14,4	21,5	45,5	13
 Spain	1006	5,4	6	28,8	54,7	5
 France	1009	2,8	10	27,3	52,5	7,4
 Ireland	1000	2,8	4,5	33,2	53,7	5,8
 Italy	1008	5,1	18,5	21,9	46,8	7,7
 Cyprus	1006	12,1	16,2	22,7	39,7	9,3
 Latvia	1015	1,9	7,4	13,5	45,1	32
 Lithuania	1001	1,3	8,4	18,1	32,5	39,7
 Luxembourg	1000	1,9	8,2	23,1	57,2	9,6
 Hungary	1006	2,3	6,1	15,8	52,5	23,3
 Malta	1000	3,8	8,6	11,3	66,4	10
 Netherlands	1002	3,5	9,4	28	48,5	10,6
 Austria	1006	2,6	8,3	19,1	58	12
 Poland	1001	3,6	12,2	27,9	43,3	13,1
 Portugal	1001	8,2	17,4	19	44,4	11
 Romania	1013	2,9	11,8	14,4	48,6	22,3
 Slovenia	1003	2,3	8,9	24,7	50,8	13,3
 Slovakia	1017	1,3	7,2	19,1	54	18,3
 Finland	1008	0,5	5,9	32,1	51,5	10,1
 Sweden	1001	2,2	12,8	39,4	37,4	8,2
 United Kingdom	1000	3,6	8,2	42,6	38,2	7,4

Table 9b. Range of discrimination in the area of healthcare based on sexual orientation – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q2\_D. And according to you, how widespread is it that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they need medical assistance, go to a doctor or receive healthcare in hospital? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that in the area of healthcare, people are discriminated against based on their...? \_Sexual orientation






	Total N	% Very widespread	% Fairly widespread	% Fairly rare	% Very rare	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	27147	3,6	10,3	27,5	48,4	10,3
 <b>SEX</b>						
Male	13066	3,4	10	26,8	50,5	9,4
Female	14081	3,8	10,5	28,1	46,5	11,1
 <b>AGE</b>						
15 - 24	4153	4,7	11,7	29,4	48,6	5,6
25 - 39	6636	3,5	9,7	31,2	49,5	6,2
40 - 54	7562	2,7	10,4	27,2	50,3	9,4
55 +	8555	3,8	9,8	23,9	46,3	16,2
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>						
Until 15 years of age	4123	4	11,9	23,9	44,1	16,1
16 - 20	11507	3,7	9,9	27,4	48,4	10,6
20 +	7737	2,8	8,6	28,9	51,7	8,1
Still in education	3047	4,3	12,7	28,9	50,1	4
 <b>URBANISATION</b>						
Metropolitan	5872	3,6	9,5	28,4	49,8	8,7
Urban	11049	4	11	27,4	47,3	10,4
Rural	10100	3,2	9,7	27,1	49,1	10,9
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>						
Self-employed	2563	3,8	8,5	28,1	51,8	7,9
Employee	8976	3	8,9	30	51,9	6,3
Manual worker	2133	4,4	10,4	25,8	47,9	11,5
Not working	13313	3,7	11,5	25,9	45,7	13,2

Table 10a. Range of discrimination in the area of healthcare based on a combination of any of the grounds – *by country*

QUESTION: Q2\_E. And according to you, how widespread is it that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they need medical assistance, go to a doctor or receive healthcare in hospital? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that in the area of healthcare, people are discriminated against based on their...? \_A combination of any of these grounds





























	Total N	% Very widespread	% Fairly widespread	% Fairly rare	% Very rare	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	27147	3,5	10,7	27	44	14,9
<b>COUNTRY</b>						
 Belgium	1001	4,2	9,1	27,9	50,3	8,5
 Bulgaria	1006	1,5	6,4	11,9	59,1	21,1
 Czech Rep.	1006	3,7	11,6	19	54,5	11,3
 Denmark	1007	2,4	10,4	30,4	47,2	9,5
 Germany	1010	2,5	10,7	30,5	42,9	13,3
 Estonia	1005	1,4	4,7	21,1	50,8	22
 Greece	1009	7,4	20,3	20,2	43,2	8,9
 Spain	1006	5,4	5,5	23,4	51,4	14,4
 France	1009	3,3	13,6	29,5	46,9	6,8
 Ireland	1000	2,1	7,6	36	47,3	7,1
 Italy	1008	4,9	11,9	18,5	52,3	12,3
 Cyprus	1006	10,3	13,2	21,4	32,5	22,5
 Latvia	1015	1,2	11,7	15,1	44,4	27,5
 Lithuania	1001	2,2	6,9	17	29,2	44,8
 Luxembourg	1000	1,4	8,6	23	56,7	10,3
 Hungary	1006	1,9	6,5	15,5	51,4	24,7
 Malta	1000	2,8	6,5	10,8	70,6	9,3
 Netherlands	1002	4,1	10,9	27,6	39,4	18
 Austria	1006	3,4	7,9	19	50,7	19
 Poland	1001	1,9	9,8	27,8	41,3	19,2
 Portugal	1001	6,8	15,5	21,9	41,9	13,9
 Romania	1013	1,9	8,7	14,8	48,3	26,3
 Slovenia	1003	2,5	11	20,5	44,8	21,2
 Slovakia	1017	1,6	8,6	19,8	50,7	19,3
 Finland	1008	0,9	7,6	37,5	42,8	11,3
 Sweden	1001	3,2	14,1	36,5	28,5	17,7
 United Kingdom	1000	3,4	11,1	41,7	25,5	18,4

Table 10b. Range of discrimination in the area of healthcare based on a combination of any of the grounds – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q2\_E. And according to you, how widespread is it that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they need medical assistance, go to a doctor or receive healthcare in hospital? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that in the area of healthcare, people are discriminated against based on their...? \_A combination of any of these grounds






	Total N	% Very widespread	% Fairly widespread	% Fairly rare	% Very rare	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	27147	3,5	10,7	27	44	14,9
 <b>SEX</b>						
Male	13066	2,9	9,7	26,8	46,1	14,5
Female	14081	4	11,6	27,1	42	15,3
 <b>AGE</b>						
15 - 24	4153	4,2	10,7	29	43,5	12,7
25 - 39	6636	3,7	10,7	30,4	44,4	10,8
40 - 54	7562	2,9	10,5	26,7	45,5	14,3
55 +	8555	3,4	10,6	23,5	43	19,5
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>						
Until 15 years of age	4123	3,8	11,9	21,6	43,1	19,7
16 - 20	11507	3,3	10,5	27,5	43,4	15,3
20 +	7737	3,1	9,9	28,9	45,7	12,5
Still in education	3047	4,2	10,4	28,7	46	10,7
 <b>URBANISATION</b>						
Metropolitan	5872	3,5	11,5	27,8	43,2	13,9
Urban	11049	3,7	11,6	26,5	44	14,3
Rural	10100	3,1	9,1	27,1	44,6	16,1
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>						
Self-employed	2563	3,6	8,8	26	47,8	13,9
Employee	8976	3	10,2	29,6	45,5	11,6
Manual worker	2133	4	8,2	28,5	44,7	14,7
Not working	13313	3,6	11,8	25,1	42,3	17,3

Table 11a. Range of discrimination in the educational system based on religion or belief – *by country*

QUESTION: Q3\_A. In your opinion how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they go school? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that in the educational system, people are discriminated against based on their...?\_Religion or belief





























	Total N	% Very widespread	% Fairly widespread	% Fairly rare	% Very rare	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	27147	9,6	24,6	28,2	30,4	7,2
<b>COUNTRY</b>						
 Belgium	1001	9,8	31,1	25,6	27,9	5,6
 Bulgaria	1006	4,9	7,3	13	54,1	20,7
 Czech Rep.	1006	4,7	15	22,2	49,9	8,2
 Denmark	1007	10,1	30,7	26	28,8	4,4
 Germany	1010	13	27	29,9	24,3	5,8
 Estonia	1005	6,3	8,9	24,8	42,5	17,4
 Greece	1009	14,9	28,1	21,1	31	4,8
 Spain	1006	13,2	24,1	26,3	30,3	6,1
 France	1009	6,6	30,1	34,2	25,2	3,9
 Ireland	1000	7	20,2	33,1	34,4	5,4
 Italy	1008	9,4	33,2	22	28,6	6,8
 Cyprus	1006	20,1	31,5	17,9	27,1	3,4
 Latvia	1015	5,6	19,3	17	33,9	24,2
 Lithuania	1001	3,1	10,1	21	29,2	36,6
 Luxembourg	1000	6,1	24,8	24,5	35,9	8,7
 Hungary	1006	2,6	9,5	16,7	57	14,1
 Malta	1000	9,8	24,5	11,5	44,5	9,7
 Netherlands	1002	11,4	36,1	22,6	20,4	9,5
 Austria	1006	13,9	22,9	22,8	32,9	7,4
 Poland	1001	9,9	16,9	30,5	37,5	5,1
 Portugal	1001	10,9	22,6	25,2	33,9	7,4
 Romania	1013	5,5	11	18,7	52,6	12,2
 Slovenia	1003	5,6	19,4	27,5	40,9	6,6
 Slovakia	1017	2,1	6,5	24	53,2	14,2
 Finland	1008	1,7	20,2	40,1	31,7	6,2
 Sweden	1001	8,9	32,9	36,8	14,4	6,9
 United Kingdom	1000	9,2	21,1	38,6	23,4	7,6

Table 11b. Range of discrimination in the educational system based on religion or belief – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q3\_A. In your opinion how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they go school? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that in the educational system, people are discriminated against based on their...?\_Religion or belief






	Total N	% Very widespread	% Fairly widespread	% Fairly rare	% Very rare	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	27147	9,6	24,6	28,2	30,4	7,2
 <b>SEX</b>						
Male	13066	9,4	24	29,2	30,9	6,5
Female	14081	9,8	25,1	27,3	29,9	7,9
 <b>AGE</b>						
15 - 24	4153	14,9	30,8	28,8	22,9	2,6
25 - 39	6636	11,5	27,6	28,7	27,3	5
40 - 54	7562	8,4	23,7	29,6	32,3	6
55 +	8555	6,5	20,1	26,7	34,7	12
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>						
Until 15 years of age	4123	8,1	22,3	24,8	32,4	12,4
16 - 20	11507	9,5	23,8	27,9	31,5	7,3
20 +	7737	7,9	24,3	31,2	31,1	5,5
Still in education	3047	16	31,5	27,7	22,8	2,1
 <b>URBANISATION</b>						
Metropolitan	5872	10	26,5	27,4	29,8	6,3
Urban	11049	9,8	24,2	28,2	30,6	7,1
Rural	10100	9,2	23,8	28,8	30,4	7,8
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>						
Self-employed	2563	10,6	23,1	29,1	30,7	6,5
Employee	8976	9,2	25,8	30,4	29,2	5,5
Manual worker	2133	8	24,1	30,5	31,6	5,8
Not working	13313	9,9	24,2	26,2	30,9	8,8



Table 12a. Range of discrimination in the educational system based on disability – *by country*

QUESTION: Q3\_B. In your opinion how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they go school? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that in the educational system, people are discriminated against based on their...?\_Disability





























	Total N	% Very widespread	% Fairly widespread	% Fairly rare	% Very rare	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	27147	9	24,7	29,2	30,4	6,7
<b>COUNTRY</b>						
 Belgium	1001	7,1	29,2	26,6	30,8	6,3
 Bulgaria	1006	6,8	9,5	13,4	48,7	21,5
 Czech Rep.	1006	7,3	19,9	25,7	39,8	7,2
 Denmark	1007	6,6	22,8	31,3	35,1	4,3
 Germany	1010	10,1	22,8	33,2	29,2	4,7
 Estonia	1005	4,6	23,2	23,3	33	16
 Greece	1009	10,5	25,3	21,3	38,4	4,4
 Spain	1006	10,4	17,9	30,5	36,7	4,5
 France	1009	9,6	37,5	27,9	21,2	3,7
 Ireland	1000	4	14,5	38	38,2	5,3
 Italy	1008	8,5	28,7	24,2	32	6,6
 Cyprus	1006	16,2	27,1	23,1	30,5	3,2
 Latvia	1015	13	26,5	19,4	22,6	18,6
 Lithuania	1001	4,9	17,7	21,4	25,3	30,6
 Luxembourg	1000	5,4	25,5	24,8	35,5	8,8
 Hungary	1006	4,4	14,9	19	48,4	13,4
 Malta	1000	4,6	13,7	14,2	60,3	7,1
 Netherlands	1002	8,1	31,5	24,9	25	10,5
 Austria	1006	8,8	17,3	27,6	38,9	7,3
 Poland	1001	10,1	25,9	29	29,8	5,2
 Portugal	1001	17,5	33,5	17,9	25	6,1
 Romania	1013	9,7	23,3	16	37,7	13,4
 Slovenia	1003	4,4	17,1	29,5	42	7
 Slovakia	1017	4	13,3	23,4	45,7	13,6
 Finland	1008	2,8	22,8	40	28,4	5,9
 Sweden	1001	5,9	28,1	41,8	17,9	6,2
 United Kingdom	1000	7,7	19,3	41,3	25,2	6,6

Table 12b. Range of discrimination in the educational system based on disability – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q3\_B. In your opinion how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they go school? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that in the educational system, people are discriminated against based on their...?\_Disability






	Total N	% Very widespread	% Fairly widespread	% Fairly rare	% Very rare	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	27147	9	24,7	29,2	30,4	6,7
 <b>SEX</b>						
Male	13066	8	24,4	29,8	31,8	5,9
Female	14081	9,9	25	28,6	29,2	7,4
 <b>AGE</b>						
15 - 24	4153	13,5	32,4	28,2	23,9	2,1
25 - 39	6636	11,7	28,6	29,9	25,2	4,7
40 - 54	7562	7,6	24,2	29,7	33,1	5,4
55 +	8555	5,8	18,6	28,8	35,3	11,4
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>						
Until 15 years of age	4123	7,4	21,4	27,7	32,1	11,4
16 - 20	11507	8,8	24,2	29,2	31,4	6,4
20 +	7737	7,8	25,1	30,6	30,9	5,5
Still in education	3047	14,8	31,9	28	23,7	1,6
 <b>URBANISATION</b>						
Metropolitan	5872	8,2	27,4	28,4	29,6	6,3
Urban	11049	9,8	24,3	29,7	30,2	6
Rural	10100	8,6	23,6	29	31,2	7,5
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>						
Self-employed	2563	10,3	22,7	29	32	5,9
Employee	8976	8,9	26,6	31,4	28,6	4,5
Manual worker	2133	7,8	26,5	31,1	29,6	5,1
Not working	13313	8,9	23,6	27,4	31,6	8,5

Table 13a. Range of discrimination in the educational system based on age – *by country*

QUESTION: Q3\_C. In your opinion how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they go school? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that in the educational system, people are discriminated against based on their...?\_Age





























	Total N	% Very widespread	% Fairly widespread	% Fairly rare	% Very rare	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	27147	4	12,5	32	42,5	9,1
<b>COUNTRY</b>						
 Belgium	1001	4,3	14,1	26,7	46,7	8,2
 Bulgaria	1006	3	5	9,8	56	26,3
 Czech Rep.	1006	5,5	14,7	25,7	45,6	8,4
 Denmark	1007	3,7	13,7	34,3	42,6	5,7
 Germany	1010	3,5	10,7	37,8	40,5	7,6
 Estonia	1005	1,4	8,7	29	42,3	18,6
 Greece	1009	5,9	17,5	23,1	47	6,5
 Spain	1006	5,1	9,3	31,4	49,4	4,8
 France	1009	3,4	16,3	34,3	40,4	5,6
 Ireland	1000	2	7,2	38	45,9	6,8
 Italy	1008	3,9	13,9	28,7	44,7	8,8
 Cyprus	1006	12,5	19,6	23,4	35,8	8,7
 Latvia	1015	6,6	16,1	18	33,6	25,6
 Lithuania	1001	3,3	11,1	23,1	27,4	35
 Luxembourg	1000	4	15,8	23,2	47	10,1
 Hungary	1006	2,4	7,3	19,9	54	16,3
 Malta	1000	1,5	8,3	13	68,4	8,8
 Netherlands	1002	4,9	15,6	31	36,6	11,9
 Austria	1006	4,2	7,6	21,9	52,5	13,9
 Poland	1001	3,2	14,7	26,3	48,3	7,5
 Portugal	1001	7,9	20,1	27,4	35	9,6
 Romania	1013	5,3	13,4	15,3	51,2	14,7
 Slovenia	1003	2,3	9,7	26,4	52,4	9,3
 Slovakia	1017	2,8	7,6	21,2	52,2	16,2
 Finland	1008	0,5	7,2	44,1	40,5	7,7
 Sweden	1001	3,6	10,9	45,2	30,9	9,3
 United Kingdom	1000	3,6	10,4	45,5	30,3	10,2

Table 13b. Range of discrimination in the educational system based on age – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q3\_C. In your opinion how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they go school? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that in the educational system, people are discriminated against based on their...?\_Age






	Total N	% Very widespread	% Fairly widespread	% Fairly rare	% Very rare	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	27147	4	12,5	32	42,5	9,1
 <b>SEX</b>						
Male	13066	3,9	12	32,4	43,4	8,3
Female	14081	4	12,9	31,7	41,6	9,8
 <b>AGE</b>						
15 - 24	4153	4,4	14,4	37,2	40,6	3,3
25 - 39	6636	4,4	12,7	35,6	40,5	6,7
40 - 54	7562	3,4	11,9	32	44,6	8
55 +	8555	3,8	11,8	26,9	43,1	14,3
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>						
Until 15 years of age	4123	4,6	14,1	26,7	40,1	14,6
16 - 20	11507	4,1	12,4	32	42,5	9
20 +	7737	3,1	10,7	33,7	44,5	8
Still in education	3047	4,1	15	36,9	41,3	2,7
 <b>URBANISATION</b>						
Metropolitan	5872	3,8	12,2	30,9	44	9,1
Urban	11049	4,1	13	32,3	42,1	8,5
Rural	10100	3,9	12	32,4	42,1	9,6
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>						
Self-employed	2563	4,7	11,5	31,6	44,1	8,1
Employee	8976	3,7	10,8	35,5	43,8	6,2
Manual worker	2133	5,4	13	35	38,1	8,4
Not working	13313	3,7	13,7	29,3	42,1	11,3

Table 14a. Range of discrimination in the educational system based on sexual orientation – *by country*

QUESTION: Q3\_D. In your opinion how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they go school? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that in the educational system, people are discriminated against based on their...?\_Sexual orientation





























	Total N	% Very widespread	% Fairly widespread	% Fairly rare	% Very rare	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	27147	7,4	18,6	27,6	35	11,4
<b>COUNTRY</b>						
 Belgium	1001	5,5	16,5	28,2	41	8,7
 Bulgaria	1006	3,3	5,7	9,3	52,5	29,1
 Czech Rep.	1006	5,9	15,5	22	46,8	9,8
 Denmark	1007	5,2	16,8	31	41,1	5,9
 Germany	1010	7,7	19,5	30,5	31,4	10,9
 Estonia	1005	3,7	8,9	16,9	43,5	27,1
 Greece	1009	14,2	28,7	18,2	27,8	11,1
 Spain	1006	10,2	17,4	26,3	39	7,1
 France	1009	4,8	14,8	33,7	38,7	7,9
 Ireland	1000	3,1	10,7	35,9	43,7	6,5
 Italy	1008	7,9	28,6	22,4	31,8	9,4
 Cyprus	1006	21,7	25,6	19,6	26,1	7,1
 Latvia	1015	8,2	15,8	13	29,7	33,3
 Lithuania	1001	6,4	15	16,2	25,8	36,6
 Luxembourg	1000	4,6	15,8	23,7	43,8	12,1
 Hungary	1006	3,7	13,7	15,2	43,2	24,2
 Malta	1000	6,6	16,6	14,3	50,4	12,1
 Netherlands	1002	8,3	21,9	27	31,9	10,9
 Austria	1006	7,7	17	19,9	40,4	15,1
 Poland	1001	10,8	21	21,7	34,7	11,8
 Portugal	1001	15,6	25,6	16,4	29	13,4
 Romania	1013	8	12,3	11	44,1	24,5
 Slovenia	1003	5,2	17,9	25,1	39,7	12
 Slovakia	1017	2,6	7,9	23,3	47,9	18,3
 Finland	1008	2,8	15,6	37,3	34,2	10,1
 Sweden	1001	7,5	26,9	35,8	19,9	10
 United Kingdom	1000	5	12,9	43,4	30	8,7

Table 14b. Range of discrimination in the educational system based on sexual orientation – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q3\_D. In your opinion how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they go school? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that in the educational system, people are discriminated against based on their...?\_Sexual orientation






	Total N	% Very widespread	% Fairly widespread	% Fairly rare	% Very rare	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	27147	7,4	18,6	27,6	35	11,4
 <b>SEX</b>						
Male	13066	7,3	18,2	27,7	36,3	10,5
Female	14081	7,5	18,9	27,5	33,9	12,2
 <b>AGE</b>						
15 - 24	4153	15,1	28,6	26,2	26	4,1
25 - 39	6636	8,3	19,7	30,6	34	7,4
40 - 54	7562	5,6	17,4	28,7	38,2	10,1
55 +	8555	4,6	13,9	25,1	37,6	18,8
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>						
Until 15 years of age	4123	6	16,5	23,6	33,7	20,2
16 - 20	11507	6,8	17,2	28,7	36,3	11
20 +	7737	5,8	17,1	29,7	38,2	9,2
Still in education	3047	15,4	30,5	24,1	26,2	3,8
 <b>URBANISATION</b>						
Metropolitan	5872	7,9	20,3	26,9	34,9	10
Urban	11049	8,6	19	27,4	33,8	11,2
Rural	10100	6	17,1	28,3	36,5	12,1
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>						
Self-employed	2563	7	17	28,5	38,1	9,5
Employee	8976	7,2	17,5	31,1	36,8	7,5
Manual worker	2133	6,5	18,5	28,8	34,6	11,6
Not working	13313	7,8	19,7	24,9	33,4	14,3

Table 15a. Range of discrimination in the educational system based on a combination of any of the grounds – *by country*

QUESTION: Q3\_E. In your opinion how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they go school? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that in the educational system, people are discriminated against based on their...?\_A combination of any of these grounds





























	Total N	% Very widespread	% Fairly widespread	% Fairly rare	% Very rare	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	27147	5,7	17,9	28,8	32,6	15
<b>COUNTRY</b>						
 Belgium	1001	5	19,3	31,9	35,1	8,7
 Bulgaria	1006	2,1	5,3	10,2	54,6	27,7
 Czech Rep.	1006	6,1	12,3	19,7	49,7	12,3
 Denmark	1007	4,4	18,7	34,4	33,8	8,7
 Germany	1010	7,4	19,1	29,8	28,6	15,1
 Estonia	1005	2,6	8,4	21,4	41,5	26,1
 Greece	1009	10,6	30,8	19,7	29	9,9
 Spain	1006	8,3	14	24,6	36	17
 France	1009	4,9	24	37,9	26,1	7,1
 Ireland	1000	2,7	11,1	41,4	37,2	7,5
 Italy	1008	5,3	21	20,6	40,4	12,7
 Cyprus	1006	14,7	17,7	20,5	24,2	22,9
 Latvia	1015	4,5	19,1	17,5	28,2	30,8
 Lithuania	1001	3	10,5	16,4	25,4	44,6
 Luxembourg	1000	4,8	15,5	24	43,3	12,3
 Hungary	1006	2,9	8,9	16	44,9	27,3
 Malta	1000	3,7	11,2	14,3	57,6	13,2
 Netherlands	1002	7,2	20,3	26,4	25	21
 Austria	1006	6,5	16,5	19,9	34	23
 Poland	1001	4	15	26,5	36,3	18,2
 Portugal	1001	8,3	21,6	26,2	27,6	16,2
 Romania	1013	4,5	9	14	44,1	28,3
 Slovenia	1003	2,5	12,5	26,6	37,1	21,2
 Slovakia	1017	2,5	6,8	22,8	47,5	20,4
 Finland	1008	2	14,5	45,7	26,4	11,5
 Sweden	1001	6,7	24,3	34,5	15	19,5
 United Kingdom	1000	4,6	16,5	45,3	24,1	9,5

Table 15b. Range of discrimination in the educational system based on a combination of any of the grounds – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q3\_E. In your opinion how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they go school? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that in the educational system, people are discriminated against based on their...?\_A combination of any of these grounds






	Total N	% Very widespread	% Fairly widespread	% Fairly rare	% Very rare	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	27147	5,7	17,9	28,8	32,6	15
 <b>SEX</b>						
Male	13066	5,5	17,5	28,9	34,1	14
Female	14081	5,9	18,2	28,8	31,2	15,9
 <b>AGE</b>						
15 - 24	4153	9,2	27	28,1	25,2	10,5
25 - 39	6636	6,7	20	32,9	30,1	10,3
40 - 54	7562	5	16,2	29,2	35,5	14
55 +	8555	3,9	13,3	25,8	35,6	21,4
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>						
Until 15 years of age	4123	4,9	14	25,2	34,3	21,6
16 - 20	11507	5,5	16,8	29,5	33,1	15,1
20 +	7737	5	17,5	31,5	33,3	12,7
Still in education	3047	9,5	28,5	26	27,4	8,5
 <b>URBANISATION</b>						
Metropolitan	5872	5,5	19,4	27,9	32,8	14,4
Urban	11049	6,4	18,4	28,4	32,6	14,3
Rural	10100	5,2	16,5	29,8	32,5	16
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>						
Self-employed	2563	7,3	14,5	29,2	34,6	14,4
Employee	8976	5,9	18,1	33,5	31,3	11,2
Manual worker	2133	4,1	15,8	31,3	34,6	14,3
Not working	13313	5,6	18,7	25,2	32,8	17,7



Table 16a. Range of discrimination when buying products or using services based on religion or belief – *by country*

QUESTION: Q4\_A. And how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they go to a shop or a restaurant, disco or pub, etc.? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that people are discriminated against based on their...?\_ Religion or belief





























	Total N	% Very widespread	% Fairly widespread	% Fairly rare	% Very rare	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	27147	7,2	20	28,4	36,6	7,7
<b>COUNTRY</b>						
 Belgium	1001	8,9	33,1	26,2	26,2	5,6
 Bulgaria	1006	2,1	6,7	11,7	62,5	17,1
 Czech Rep.	1006	3,1	9,5	23,3	54,7	9,4
 Denmark	1007	15,7	39,1	21,2	19,9	4,1
 Germany	1010	8,3	23,5	31,5	31,3	5,4
 Estonia	1005	1,2	7,2	21,4	53,4	16,8
 Greece	1009	3,8	12,1	21,1	58,2	4,8
 Spain	1006	10,7	19,9	29	33,4	6,9
 France	1009	12,5	33,9	27,3	21,5	4,8
 Ireland	1000	3,3	12,1	35,3	46,2	3
 Italy	1008	7,7	20,3	25,1	37,2	9,7
 Cyprus	1006	11,6	13,6	24,6	46,7	3,4
 Latvia	1015	1,3	8,4	16,5	51,4	22,4
 Lithuania	1001	1	7,9	16,5	36,8	37,7
 Luxembourg	1000	4,7	17,5	27,2	44	6,6
 Hungary	1006	2,4	6,2	13,8	61	16,6
 Malta	1000	12,7	22,4	13,2	41,9	9,9
 Netherlands	1002	13,6	31,4	23,2	21,6	10,1
 Austria	1006	9,1	20,2	26,3	37,2	7,1
 Poland	1001	1,8	7	27,5	57,2	6,4
 Portugal	1001	5	13,3	24,6	48,9	8,2
 Romania	1013	3,1	5,2	11,2	66,2	14,4
 Slovenia	1003	2,2	10,7	26,3	55,4	5,5
 Slovakia	1017	2,4	6,5	17,4	58,7	15
 Finland	1008	2,3	21	42,8	28,9	4,9
 Sweden	1001	12,1	34,8	33,4	12,7	7
 United Kingdom	1000	4	18	45,6	26,6	5,7

Table 16b. Range of discrimination when buying products or using services based on religion or belief – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q4\_A. And how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they go to a shop or a restaurant, disco or pub, etc.? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that people are discriminated against based on their...?\_ Religion or belief






	Total N	% Very widespread	% Fairly widespread	% Fairly rare	% Very rare	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	27147	7,2	20	28,4	36,6	7,7
 <b>SEX</b>						
Male	13066	6,7	19,9	28,1	39	6,3
Female	14081	7,7	20,1	28,8	34,4	9
 <b>AGE</b>						
15 - 24	4153	10,1	27,4	29,1	29,8	3,6
25 - 39	6636	9,5	23,2	28,6	33,9	4,8
40 - 54	7562	7,1	19,9	29,7	36,9	6,4
55 +	8555	4,2	14,2	26,8	42	12,8
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>						
Until 15 years of age	4123	4,8	14	26,3	40,8	14,1
16 - 20	11507	7,1	18,7	29,5	37,7	7
20 +	7737	7,3	22,5	28,6	35,6	5,9
Still in education	3047	10,4	27,6	26,9	31,6	3,6
 <b>URBANISATION</b>						
Metropolitan	5872	8,1	21,6	26,5	36,9	6,9
Urban	11049	7,1	19,8	28,9	36,1	8
Rural	10100	6,8	19,4	29	37,1	7,7
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>						
Self-employed	2563	7,2	19,2	29,9	37,8	6
Employee	8976	9,2	23,3	29,4	33,3	4,8
Manual worker	2133	5,9	19,7	29,1	39,4	5,9
Not working	13313	6	18	27,4	38,4	10,1

Table 17a. Range of discrimination when buying products or using services based on disability – *by country*

QUESTION: Q4\_B. And how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they go to a shop or a restaurant, disco or pub, etc.? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that people are discriminated against based on their...?\_

Disability





























	Total N	% Very widespread	% Fairly widespread	% Fairly rare	% Very rare	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	27147	7,2	23,7	30,3	31,9	6,8
<b>COUNTRY</b>						
 Belgium	1001	5,8	31,1	30,3	27,5	5,2
 Bulgaria	1006	2,6	9,1	11,6	59,1	17,6
 Czech Rep.	1006	4,8	17	27,5	42,9	7,8
 Denmark	1007	7,9	33,2	27,6	26,3	5
 Germany	1010	7,2	23,1	35,7	29,4	4,6
 Estonia	1005	2,3	13,7	24,2	45,4	14,5
 Greece	1009	5,6	20,7	22,5	47,2	4
 Spain	1006	8,5	16,3	31,1	38,9	5,2
 France	1009	12,1	34,2	29,3	19,5	4,8
 Ireland	1000	3,3	15,3	40,6	37,5	3,2
 Italy	1008	7,5	23,5	24,9	34,7	9,3
 Cyprus	1006	10,8	19,4	24,7	41,3	3,8
 Latvia	1015	7,5	21,9	17,6	35,9	17,1
 Lithuania	1001	3,5	13,1	20,1	29,6	33,6
 Luxembourg	1000	5,2	25,4	27,4	34,7	7,3
 Hungary	1006	4,8	13,7	20,6	45,9	15
 Malta	1000	6,2	15,7	15,5	53,4	9,2
 Netherlands	1002	7	33,5	27,3	22,4	9,7
 Austria	1006	4,6	17,8	27,4	43,8	6,4
 Poland	1001	6,2	19,2	27,9	40,6	6,2
 Portugal	1001	10,3	29,1	18,2	34,7	7,8
 Romania	1013	6,1	16,4	15,4	48	14
 Slovenia	1003	3,1	14,6	28,6	48,8	4,9
 Slovakia	1017	2,4	14,4	22,8	47,2	13,1
 Finland	1008	2,3	21,6	42,1	28,9	5,1
 Sweden	1001	9,6	36,8	35,6	11,9	6
 United Kingdom	1000	5,6	26,6	44,6	19,7	3,5

Table 17b. Range of discrimination when buying products or using services based on disability – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q4\_B. And how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they go to a shop or a restaurant, disco or pub, etc.? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that people are discriminated against based on their...?\_

Disability






	Total N	% Very widespread	% Fairly widespread	% Fairly rare	% Very rare	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	27147	7,2	23,7	30,3	31,9	6,8
 <b>SEX</b>						
Male	13066	6,6	21,5	31,2	35,1	5,6
Female	14081	7,9	25,7	29,4	29	8
 <b>AGE</b>						
15 - 24	4153	10	30,7	31,8	24,5	3,1
25 - 39	6636	9,5	28	30,7	27,6	4,2
40 - 54	7562	7	22,6	30,8	33,4	6,2
55 +	8555	4,5	17,9	28,7	37,9	11,1
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>						
Until 15 years of age	4123	5,2	18,3	26,5	37,6	12,4
16 - 20	11507	7,4	22,6	30,7	32,6	6,7
20 +	7737	7,4	26,2	30,7	30,9	4,8
Still in education	3047	8,7	29,7	32,7	26,1	2,8
 <b>URBANISATION</b>						
Metropolitan	5872	8,5	25,5	28,8	31,2	6,1
Urban	11049	7,2	23,4	30,5	32	6,8
Rural	10100	6,6	23	30,8	32,3	7,3
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>						
Self-employed	2563	8,6	23,3	28,7	33,9	5,5
Employee	8976	8,4	27,3	32,1	27,9	4,3
Manual worker	2133	6,7	20,6	33,8	33,2	5,7
Not working	13313	6,3	21,8	28,8	34,2	9

Table 18a. Range of discrimination when buying products or using services based on age – *by country*

QUESTION: Q4\_C. And how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they go to a shop or a restaurant, disco or pub, etc.? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that people are discriminated against based on their...?\_

Age





























	Total N	% Very widespread	% Fairly widespread	% Fairly rare	% Very rare	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	27147	4,5	15,1	32,7	40,8	6,9
<b>COUNTRY</b>						
 Belgium	1001	3,8	16,6	33,9	39,9	5,9
 Bulgaria	1006	2,5	7,1	11,5	61,9	17
 Czech Rep.	1006	6,3	13,1	23	49,7	7,8
 Denmark	1007	3,9	17,7	34,4	39	5,2
 Germany	1010	3,9	12,3	38,6	41,1	4
 Estonia	1005	0,6	8,7	28,1	48,4	14,3
 Greece	1009	4,3	15	25,1	51,1	4,5
 Spain	1006	6,6	13,5	32,5	42,4	5
 France	1009	5,4	23,5	33,4	32,7	5
 Ireland	1000	2,4	13,3	41,2	39,4	3,8
 Italy	1008	5,3	11,4	28,1	45,7	9,4
 Cyprus	1006	13	14,6	25,5	43,2	3,8
 Latvia	1015	4,1	16,9	13,9	44,8	20,4
 Lithuania	1001	2,3	11,1	18	33,3	35,3
 Luxembourg	1000	3,6	16,8	28,7	44,4	6,5
 Hungary	1006	1,8	9,7	17,3	56	15,2
 Malta	1000	4,5	8,9	17,3	60,4	8,9
 Netherlands	1002	7,8	22,9	30,4	28,4	10,5
 Austria	1006	3,3	10,1	25,9	53,7	7,1
 Poland	1001	2,4	14,6	28,3	49,4	5,2
 Portugal	1001	5,7	23	19,2	44,7	7,5
 Romania	1013	4,9	12,6	15,5	53,4	13,6
 Slovenia	1003	2,8	10,3	28,7	53,1	5,1
 Slovakia	1017	2,4	10	21,6	52,4	13,6
 Finland	1008	0,5	12,5	41	41,1	4,9
 Sweden	1001	4,5	21,4	45,9	21	7,2
 United Kingdom	1000	4,3	16,4	49,4	25,5	4,4

Table 18b. Range of discrimination when buying products or using services based on age – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q4\_C. And how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they go to a shop or a restaurant, disco or pub, etc.? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that people are discriminated against based on their...?\_

Age






	Total N	% Very widespread	% Fairly widespread	% Fairly rare	% Very rare	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	27147	4,5	15,1	32,7	40,8	6,9
 <b>SEX</b>						
Male	13066	4,8	14,8	32,2	42,7	5,5
Female	14081	4,3	15,3	33,1	39	8,2
 <b>AGE</b>						
15 - 24	4153	6,5	21,6	34,9	33,7	3,4
25 - 39	6636	5,7	17,6	34,9	37,8	4
40 - 54	7562	4,2	13,8	33,4	42,9	5,7
55 +	8555	3	11,2	29,3	45	11,5
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>						
Until 15 years of age	4123	4	12,9	27,1	43	13
16 - 20	11507	4,4	14,1	33,5	41,5	6,4
20 +	7737	3,9	15,9	33,9	41,7	4,7
Still in education	3047	6,9	19,5	35	35,5	3
 <b>URBANISATION</b>						
Metropolitan	5872	4,6	16,7	31,3	41,6	5,9
Urban	11049	4,9	15,2	33	40	6,9
Rural	10100	4,2	14	33,1	41,3	7,4
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>						
Self-employed	2563	5	14,9	33,5	41,4	5,2
Employee	8976	4,9	15,9	36,1	38,9	4,1
Manual worker	2133	4,4	17,1	30,5	43,2	4,9
Not working	13313	4,2	14,2	30,6	41,7	9,3

Table 19a. Range of discrimination when buying products or using services based on sexual orientation – *by country*

QUESTION: Q4\_D. And how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they go to a shop or a restaurant, disco or pub, etc.? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that people are discriminated against based on their...?\_ Sexual orientation





























	Total N	% Very widespread	% Fairly widespread	% Fairly rare	% Very rare	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	27147	4,7	16,9	30,1	38,2	10,1
<b>COUNTRY</b>						
 Belgium	1001	3,9	17,1	32,7	38,5	7,9
 Bulgaria	1006	1,3	6,1	11,2	61,1	20,3
 Czech Rep.	1006	5,3	14,5	21,7	50,1	8,5
 Denmark	1007	5,7	19	30,7	37,2	7,4
 Germany	1010	4	14,4	35,7	37	8,9
 Estonia	1005	3,7	10,2	18,7	47,8	19,7
 Greece	1009	5,9	17,4	21,6	46,9	8,2
 Spain	1006	7,7	16,5	29,3	39,9	6,6
 France	1009	4,4	18,9	35,6	33,5	7,6
 Ireland	1000	2,9	13,7	39,4	40	4
 Italy	1008	5,7	21,6	21,7	39,7	11,4
 Cyprus	1006	12,1	14,2	24,9	42	6,8
 Latvia	1015	3,6	12,2	14,3	42,2	27,6
 Lithuania	1001	3,9	11,6	16,5	29,8	38,2
 Luxembourg	1000	2,6	14,7	27,8	46,8	8,2
 Hungary	1006	4,5	12,5	16,5	42,7	23,8
 Malta	1000	5	13,7	14,6	55,4	11,3
 Netherlands	1002	6,3	24,6	30,4	27,8	10,9
 Austria	1006	4,9	11,1	26,5	45,3	12,3
 Poland	1001	5,3	19,2	21,3	43,8	10,4
 Portugal	1001	7,9	23,4	18,8	39,9	10,1
 Romania	1013	4,1	8,6	11,8	55,2	20,3
 Slovenia	1003	4,4	13,7	25,8	46,4	9,7
 Slovakia	1017	2,8	10,8	18,2	52	16,1
 Finland	1008	2,2	16	39,2	33,9	8,7
 Sweden	1001	6,5	27,8	41,2	16,5	8
 United Kingdom	1000	2,1	15,2	48	28,2	6,5

Table 19b. Range of discrimination when buying products or using services based on sexual orientation – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q4\_D. And how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they go to a shop or a restaurant, disco or pub, etc.? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that people are discriminated against based on their...?\_ Sexual orientation






	Total N	% Very widespread	% Fairly widespread	% Fairly rare	% Very rare	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	27147	4,7	16,9	30,1	38,2	10,1
 <b>SEX</b>						
Male	13066	5,1	16,3	29,7	40,2	8,8
Female	14081	4,3	17,4	30,5	36,5	11,3
 <b>AGE</b>						
15 - 24	4153	7,9	26,5	30,5	31,2	3,9
25 - 39	6636	5,9	20,1	32,2	36,6	5,2
40 - 54	7562	3,4	15,4	32	40	9,1
55 +	8555	3,3	10,9	26,7	41,7	17,5
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>						
Until 15 years of age	4123	3,8	13,2	24,7	39,5	18,8
16 - 20	11507	4,7	15,6	30,8	39,2	9,8
20 +	7737	3,9	16,5	32,9	39,2	7,5
Still in education	3047	7,6	27,7	28,8	32,6	3,3
 <b>URBANISATION</b>						
Metropolitan	5872	5,2	18,2	30,4	38,2	8
Urban	11049	4,6	17,4	29,8	37,3	10,7
Rural	10100	4,5	15,5	30,1	39,4	10,6
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>						
Self-employed	2563	5	14,9	31,8	40,3	8
Employee	8976	4,8	17,5	34,8	37	5,9
Manual worker	2133	4,6	16	29,4	41,1	8,9
Not working	13313	4,5	16,9	26,6	38,4	13,5



Table 20a. Range of discrimination when buying products or using services based on a combination of any of the grounds – *by country*

QUESTION: Q4\_E. And how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they go to a shop or a restaurant, disco or pub, etc.? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that people are discriminated against based on their...?\_ A combination of any of these grounds





























	Total N	% Very widespread	% Fairly widespread	% Fairly rare	% Very rare	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	27147	4,5	17,3	29,6	34,4	14,2
<b>COUNTRY</b>						
 Belgium	1001	3,9	20,7	37,7	29,4	8,2
 Bulgaria	1006	1,1	6,2	9,7	63,7	19,3
 Czech Rep.	1006	5	9,5	22,5	50,3	12,7
 Denmark	1007	5,2	22,2	35	29,1	8,5
 Germany	1010	4,4	18,8	31,2	30,9	14,8
 Estonia	1005	1,3	6,8	20,3	49	22,6
 Greece	1009	5	16,7	24,8	46,1	7,5
 Spain	1006	7,8	14	24,6	36,8	16,8
 France	1009	6,1	30	32,1	24,6	7,2
 Ireland	1000	2,3	14,1	43	35,9	4,7
 Italy	1008	5,5	14,8	20,3	44,4	14,9
 Cyprus	1006	11,3	11,1	24,3	31,9	21,4
 Latvia	1015	1,7	11,5	19,5	42,2	25,2
 Lithuania	1001	1,4	8	15,7	29	45,8
 Luxembourg	1000	3,1	13,9	28,3	44,1	10,6
 Hungary	1006	1,8	12,7	14,3	44,9	26,3
 Malta	1000	4,8	9,9	16,6	55,2	13,5
 Netherlands	1002	7,1	24,6	26,7	20,4	21,1
 Austria	1006	4,2	13,5	24,8	36	21,6
 Poland	1001	2,1	10,7	29,1	42,4	15,7
 Portugal	1001	5,3	19,4	23,9	37,2	14,2
 Romania	1013	2,2	7	12,2	52,5	26,1
 Slovenia	1003	1,5	11,2	26,3	42,3	18,7
 Slovakia	1017	1,7	7,7	22,3	48,9	19,5
 Finland	1008	1,4	16,1	44,8	26,9	10,8
 Sweden	1001	6,9	28,2	33,7	11,6	19,6
 United Kingdom	1000	3	17,3	51,9	20,9	6,9

Table 20b. Range of discrimination when buying products or using services based on a combination of any of the grounds – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q4\_E. And how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they go to a shop or a restaurant, disco or pub, etc.? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that people are discriminated against based on their...?\_ A combination of any of these grounds






	Total N	% Very widespread	% Fairly widespread	% Fairly rare	% Very rare	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	27147	4,5	17,3	29,6	34,4	14,2
 <b>SEX</b>						
Male	13066	4,7	16,3	29,8	36	13,2
Female	14081	4,4	18,2	29,4	32,9	15,2
 <b>AGE</b>						
15 - 24	4153	6,5	25,4	30,6	27,5	10
25 - 39	6636	5,9	21,3	32	31,4	9,4
40 - 54	7562	3,9	16,7	29,6	36,2	13,7
55 +	8555	3,1	10,8	26,9	38,8	20,3
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>						
Until 15 years of age	4123	3,7	11,2	24,2	38,4	22,5
16 - 20	11507	4,4	16,2	31	34,9	13,6
20 +	7737	4,5	19	30,6	34,1	11,9
Still in education	3047	6,1	26,3	29,3	29,6	8,6
 <b>URBANISATION</b>						
Metropolitan	5872	5,2	19	28,7	33,5	13,6
Urban	11049	4,5	17,5	29,9	34	14,1
Rural	10100	4,2	16,1	29,6	35,5	14,7
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>						
Self-employed	2563	5	15,9	30,2	36	12,9
Employee	8976	4,9	20,2	33,3	31,6	10
Manual worker	2133	4,5	14,8	28,3	38	14,4
Not working	13313	4,1	16	27	35,6	17,3

Table 21a. Range of discrimination when buying insurance policies based on religion or belief – *by country*

QUESTION: Q5\_A. And how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they want to take out health insurance or other types of insurances for themselves? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that while trying to buy insurance policies, people are discriminated against based on their...?\_ Religion or belief





























	Total N	% Very widespread	% Fairly widespread	% Fairly rare	% Very rare	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	27147	3,4	9,7	25,5	43,7	17,6
<b>COUNTRY</b>						
 Belgium	1001	5,5	14,6	28,3	37,4	14,2
 Bulgaria	1006	0,3	2	3,5	56,6	37,6
 Czech Rep.	1006	1,6	8,8	18,4	59,3	11,8
 Denmark	1007	3,5	12,1	24,7	43,1	16,7
 Germany	1010	1,7	9,9	27,7	44,7	16
 Estonia	1005	0,4	1,4	14	54,5	29,7
 Greece	1009	4,1	10,7	17,8	50,3	17
 Spain	1006	5,9	8,5	27,2	36,7	21,8
 France	1009	5,2	14,6	32,1	37,2	10,9
 Ireland	1000	1,9	5,2	32,4	50,2	10,3
 Italy	1008	5,9	14,3	20	39,1	20,7
 Cyprus	1006	9,5	11,9	21,5	44,4	12,6
 Latvia	1015	0,5	4,4	9,3	53,7	32
 Lithuania	1001	0,5	3	10,7	35	50,8
 Luxembourg	1000	2,6	7,5	24,1	52,2	13,6
 Hungary	1006	0,8	1,6	8,6	69,6	19,4
 Malta	1000	4,8	8,7	11,2	54,1	21,2
 Netherlands	1002	4,5	16,1	25,4	34,9	19
 Austria	1006	2,6	6,6	17,7	51,8	21,2
 Poland	1001	1,1	4	19,8	62,3	12,7
 Portugal	1001	6,1	9,6	26,7	39,9	17,7
 Romania	1013	1,4	3,5	8,7	64,1	22,3
 Slovenia	1003	1,4	4,3	22,1	61,3	10,9
 Slovakia	1017	1,7	2,8	14,1	61,8	19,5
 Finland	1008	0,5	5,5	33,4	45,1	15,6
 Sweden	1001	4,6	15,1	36,7	26,1	17,6
 United Kingdom	1000	3	8,7	39,5	31,3	17,5

Table 21b. Range of discrimination when buying insurance policies based on religion or belief – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q5\_A. And how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they want to take out health insurance or other types of insurances for themselves? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that while trying to buy insurance policies, people are discriminated against based on their...?\_ Religion or belief






	Total N	% Very widespread	% Fairly widespread	% Fairly rare	% Very rare	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	27147	3,4	9,7	25,5	43,7	17,6
 <b>SEX</b>						
Male	13066	3,2	9,2	26	45,6	16
Female	14081	3,6	10,3	25,1	42	19,1
 <b>AGE</b>						
15 - 24	4153	4	12,7	30,2	40,2	13
25 - 39	6636	3,7	10,3	28,8	43,8	13,4
40 - 54	7562	3,1	9,4	25,9	44,7	16,9
55 +	8555	3,2	8,3	20,5	44,7	23,4
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>						
Until 15 years of age	4123	3,7	10,5	20,2	40,7	24,9
16 - 20	11507	3,1	9,5	26	44,9	16,4
20 +	7737	3,5	8,8	26,9	45,2	15,5
Still in education	3047	3,7	11,6	27,9	42,5	14,3
 <b>URBANISATION</b>						
Metropolitan	5872	3,3	10,4	26,5	42,7	17,1
Urban	11049	3,4	9,7	25,1	44,1	17,7
Rural	10100	3,6	9,5	25,4	44	17,6
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>						
Self-employed	2563	2,5	8	26,1	45,5	17,9
Employee	8976	3,3	10,3	30,1	42,2	14,1
Manual worker	2133	3,2	9,8	24	50,4	12,6
Not working	13313	3,6	9,7	22,6	43,5	20,6

Table 22a. Range of discrimination when buying insurance policies based on disability – *by country*

QUESTION: Q5\_B. And how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they want to take out health insurance or other types of insurances for themselves? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that while trying to buy insurance policies, people are discriminated against based on their...?\_Disability





























	Total N	% Very widespread	% Fairly widespread	% Fairly rare	% Very rare	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	27147	11,4	26,1	20	27,8	14,7
<b>COUNTRY</b>						
 Belgium	1001	13,9	36	18,4	22,5	9,2
 Bulgaria	1006	1	5,8	5	51	37,1
 Czech Rep.	1006	9,4	19	19,1	42,6	9,9
 Denmark	1007	10,7	24,8	22,3	30,3	11,9
 Germany	1010	13,4	29	20,8	25,4	11,5
 Estonia	1005	5,4	10,8	16,8	40,1	26,9
 Greece	1009	17,8	26,5	12,8	33,1	9,8
 Spain	1006	10,6	23,7	20,8	29,2	15,7
 France	1009	16,4	40,5	18,9	15,9	8,3
 Ireland	1000	5,9	24	33,1	26,1	10,8
 Italy	1008	6,7	20,7	18,9	34,5	19,3
 Cyprus	1006	16,3	21,7	19,4	32,1	10,5
 Latvia	1015	4,3	15	10,7	39,8	30,3
 Lithuania	1001	4,1	8,5	12	31	44,5
 Luxembourg	1000	8,3	25,9	20,1	33,1	12,6
 Hungary	1006	7,3	24,1	18,3	33,2	17,1
 Malta	1000	9	16,4	13,1	43,8	17,7
 Netherlands	1002	9,2	32,5	21,3	21,3	15,8
 Austria	1006	10	22,5	16	33,7	17,8
 Poland	1001	9	16	18,2	43,9	13
 Portugal	1001	35,2	23,9	8,9	17,2	14,7
 Romania	1013	4,6	11,8	10,9	50,7	21,9
 Slovenia	1003	5,2	16,1	22,8	45,6	10,4
 Slovakia	1017	9,4	16,4	15,9	40,2	18
 Finland	1008	5,3	24	34,7	24,8	11,2
 Sweden	1001	15,5	38,7	21,6	10,7	13,5
 United Kingdom	1000	11,8	30,1	30,1	12,3	15,6

Table 22b. Range of discrimination when buying insurance policies based on disability – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q5\_B. And how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they want to take out health insurance or other types of insurances for themselves? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that while trying to buy insurance policies, people are discriminated against based on their...?\_Disability






	Total N	% Very widespread	% Fairly widespread	% Fairly rare	% Very rare	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	27147	11,4	26,1	20	27,8	14,7
 <b>SEX</b>						
Male	13066	10,3	24,6	21,6	30	13,5
Female	14081	12,4	27,5	18,5	25,8	15,8
 <b>AGE</b>						
15 - 24	4153	7,9	24,2	26,4	30,3	11,2
25 - 39	6636	14,9	29,4	19,5	25,3	10,9
40 - 54	7562	13	27,7	18,3	26,7	14,2
55 +	8555	9,1	22,8	18,9	29,7	19,6
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>						
Until 15 years of age	4123	9,7	21,6	18,3	30	20,4
16 - 20	11507	11,3	25,5	20,8	28,4	14
20 +	7737	14,2	30,7	17,5	25	12,5
Still in education	3047	7,3	24,9	25,2	30,4	12,2
 <b>URBANISATION</b>						
Metropolitan	5872	11,9	27,6	20,7	25,7	14,1
Urban	11049	10,5	25,4	20,4	29	14,7
Rural	10100	12,1	26,1	19,2	27,7	14,9
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>						
Self-employed	2563	11,7	27,5	18,3	27,1	15,4
Employee	8976	14,4	31,4	20,4	22,5	11,3
Manual worker	2133	11,6	21,5	19,9	36,4	10,5
Not working	13313	9,2	23,1	20,1	30,1	17,4

Table 23a. Range of discrimination when buying insurance policies based on age – *by country*

QUESTION: Q5\_C. And how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they want to take out health insurance or other types of insurances for themselves? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that while trying to buy insurance policies, people are discriminated against based on their...?\_Age





























	Total N	% Very widespread	% Fairly widespread	% Fairly rare	% Very rare	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	27147	12,9	26,9	20	26,9	13,2
<b>COUNTRY</b>						
 Belgium	1001	13,9	40	17	20,3	8,8
 Bulgaria	1006	2,3	6,3	5,4	50,5	35,5
 Czech Rep.	1006	10	16,7	21,3	41,7	10,3
 Denmark	1007	11,9	25,8	22,1	29,5	10,7
 Germany	1010	14,6	32	21,4	21,8	10,2
 Estonia	1005	3,6	9,4	15,4	44	27,6
 Greece	1009	19,1	27,6	14,4	29,6	9,2
 Spain	1006	13,9	26,7	20,3	25,4	13,7
 France	1009	18	39	20,2	15,7	7
 Ireland	1000	7,8	28,3	31,7	24,6	7,6
 Italy	1008	6,7	17,5	18,7	37,8	19,3
 Cyprus	1006	18,5	20,6	20,3	30,9	9,8
 Latvia	1015	4,4	16,2	11,7	39,4	28,3
 Lithuania	1001	6	9,6	13,1	29,7	41,6
 Luxembourg	1000	9,1	28,2	18,7	33	11
 Hungary	1006	15,8	31,3	11,6	27,9	13,4
 Malta	1000	9,6	19,6	13,3	40,9	16,6
 Netherlands	1002	8,6	30,7	22	23	15,8
 Austria	1006	13,7	23	14,9	33,2	15,2
 Poland	1001	10,1	17,2	17,7	43,2	11,7
 Portugal	1001	38,4	21,7	7,9	18,1	14
 Romania	1013	7,7	11,2	10,4	49,4	21,3
 Slovenia	1003	7,4	19,1	24,3	40,1	9,2
 Slovakia	1017	10,6	14,6	15,7	41,3	17,7
 Finland	1008	4,7	27,6	34,2	24,5	9
 Sweden	1001	13,5	34	28	12,3	12,2
 United Kingdom	1000	14	33,8	28,9	12,2	11

Table 23b. Range of discrimination when buying insurance policies based on age – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q5\_C. And how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they want to take out health insurance or other types of insurances for themselves? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that while trying to buy insurance policies, people are discriminated against based on their...?\_Age






	Total N	% Very widespread	% Fairly widespread	% Fairly rare	% Very rare	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	27147	12,9	26,9	20	26,9	13,2
 <b>SEX</b>						
Male	13066	12	25,9	21,1	28,8	12,2
Female	14081	13,8	27,9	19	25,2	14,1
 <b>AGE</b>						
15 - 24	4153	9,9	24,1	24,4	31,1	10,6
25 - 39	6636	15,9	28,8	21	25,4	9
40 - 54	7562	14,4	28,7	17,8	26,4	12,8
55 +	8555	10,9	25,2	19,3	26,7	17,8
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>						
Until 15 years of age	4123	11,1	22,6	18,7	28,4	19,2
16 - 20	11507	13	27,6	20,3	27,1	11,9
20 +	7737	15,5	30,6	18,6	24	11,3
Still in education	3047	9,5	23,1	23,8	32,4	11,2
 <b>URBANISATION</b>						
Metropolitan	5872	14,7	27,3	19,6	25,6	12,9
Urban	11049	12,2	26,7	20,7	27,7	12,8
Rural	10100	12,9	27,1	19,5	26,8	13,7
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>						
Self-employed	2563	14,1	28,9	16,8	26,2	13,9
Employee	8976	16,1	32,1	20,1	22,2	9,4
Manual worker	2133	12	21,9	22,1	34,6	9,3
Not working	13313	10,8	23,9	20,3	28,9	16,1



Table 24a. Range of discrimination when buying insurance policies based on sexual orientation – *by country*

QUESTION: Q5\_D. And how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they want to take out health insurance or other types of insurances for themselves? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that while trying to buy insurance policies, people are discriminated against based on their...?\_Sexual orientation





























	Total N	% Very widespread	% Fairly widespread	% Fairly rare	% Very rare	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	27147	3,3	10,3	26,9	41,6	18
<b>COUNTRY</b>						
 Belgium	1001	4,2	13,5	29,4	39,2	13,6
 Bulgaria	1006	0,8	1,8	3,9	53,5	40
 Czech Rep.	1006	3,8	7	19,2	57,5	12,4
 Denmark	1007	2,4	9,3	25,6	49,7	12,9
 Germany	1010	2,5	8,3	30,8	40,9	17,5
 Estonia	1005	0,1	4	10,3	51,1	34,6
 Greece	1009	3,8	11,5	19,6	48,1	17
 Spain	1006	4,8	7,7	26,9	43,2	17,4
 France	1009	3,6	11,3	34	39,9	11,2
 Ireland	1000	2,6	9	37,5	40,2	10,6
 Italy	1008	3,8	15,5	17,2	42,4	21
 Cyprus	1006	9,5	12,1	22,9	42,4	13,2
 Latvia	1015	1,6	3,5	9,3	48	37,5
 Lithuania	1001	0,8	3,7	10	33,7	51,8
 Luxembourg	1000	2,4	7,8	24,6	50,7	14,6
 Hungary	1006	1,9	6,1	12,9	49,9	29,2
 Malta	1000	4,6	9,3	13,5	51,5	21,1
 Netherlands	1002	4,6	12,1	29	37,2	17,1
 Austria	1006	3,1	8,4	17,5	49,1	21,9
 Poland	1001	1,8	7,5	19,8	52,4	18,5
 Portugal	1001	10,3	14	25,2	30,2	20,2
 Romania	1013	1,8	3,8	10,8	56,8	26,8
 Slovenia	1003	0,9	6,4	23,3	54,4	15
 Slovakia	1017	1,7	2,8	14,7	58,3	22,5
 Finland	1008	0,3	5,6	35,1	44,2	14,7
 Sweden	1001	4	12,3	40,5	26,9	16,4
 United Kingdom	1000	3,4	15,5	43,6	24,2	13,4

Table 24b. Range of discrimination when buying insurance policies based on sexual orientation – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q5\_D. And how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they want to take out health insurance or other types of insurances for themselves? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that while trying to buy insurance policies, people are discriminated against based on their...?\_Sexual orientation






	Total N	% Very widespread	% Fairly widespread	% Fairly rare	% Very rare	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	27147	3,3	10,3	26,9	41,6	18
 <b>SEX</b>						
Male	13066	3,2	9,8	27,1	43,4	16,5
Female	14081	3,3	10,8	26,7	39,8	19,4
 <b>AGE</b>						
15 - 24	4153	3,5	9,7	33,9	40,9	11,9
25 - 39	6636	3,9	10,6	30,4	42,6	12,5
40 - 54	7562	3	11,8	25,6	42	17,6
55 +	8555	2,8	8,9	22	41	25,2
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>						
Until 15 years of age	4123	3,3	10,5	21,7	38	26,6
16 - 20	11507	3,2	10,2	27,3	42,6	16,7
20 +	7737	3,1	10,8	27,5	42,4	16,1
Still in education	3047	3,3	9,7	31,4	43,4	12,2
 <b>URBANISATION</b>						
Metropolitan	5872	3,6	10,9	27	41,5	17,2
Urban	11049	3,2	10,2	27,2	41,6	17,8
Rural	10100	3,2	10	26,6	41,7	18,5
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>						
Self-employed	2563	3,5	11,2	25,3	41,9	18
Employee	8976	3,3	11,5	31,2	40,7	13,3
Manual worker	2133	3,5	7,6	25,3	49,8	13,8
Not working	13313	3,1	9,7	24,7	40,8	21,7

Table 25a. Range of discrimination when buying insurance policies based on a combination of any of the grounds – *by country*

QUESTION: Q5\_E. And how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they want to take out health insurance or other types of insurances for themselves? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that while trying to buy insurance policies, people are discriminated against based on their...?\_A combination of any of these grounds





























	Total N	% Very widespread	% Fairly widespread	% Fairly rare	% Very rare	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	27147	5,4	17,6	24,9	31,6	20,6
<b>COUNTRY</b>						
 Belgium	1001	5,7	24,7	28,1	28,5	13,1
 Bulgaria	1006	0,4	2,1	4	54,9	38,6
 Czech Rep.	1006	3,1	9,7	19,6	52,2	15,4
 Denmark	1007	3,7	16,4	31,1	33,8	15
 Germany	1010	6,8	20,6	25,5	27,8	19,3
 Estonia	1005	0,9	5,3	12,9	45,8	35,1
 Greece	1009	8,9	22,8	20,5	34,1	13,8
 Spain	1006	6,6	13,4	20,6	33,1	26,4
 France	1009	7,5	32,6	26,9	22,6	10,3
 Ireland	1000	3,2	16,1	40,1	30,2	10,5
 Italy	1008	4,9	12,1	16,5	42	24,6
 Cyprus	1006	11,6	12,1	21,5	28,7	26,1
 Latvia	1015	0,6	8,2	11,9	44,4	35
 Lithuania	1001	2,1	4,4	9,9	29,7	53,9
 Luxembourg	1000	4,6	13,5	22,6	44,3	15
 Hungary	1006	2,6	7,9	18,8	38,2	32,6
 Malta	1000	4,8	10,3	12,8	51,3	20,7
 Netherlands	1002	5,4	19,9	26,7	23,7	24,3
 Austria	1006	5,5	15,1	16,2	34,7	28,5
 Poland	1001	1,8	8,8	23,2	43,9	22,3
 Portugal	1001	13,6	15,7	23,2	24,7	22,8
 Romania	1013	2,1	4,2	9,9	53,7	30,1
 Slovenia	1003	1,5	8,7	23,9	44,9	21
 Slovakia	1017	3,4	6,7	17,4	47,5	24,9
 Finland	1008	1	14,9	39,2	29,3	15,5
 Sweden	1001	7,1	23,9	31,6	13,2	24,2
 United Kingdom	1000	4,7	23	44,7	13,3	14,1

Table 25b. Range of discrimination when buying insurance policies based on a combination of any of the grounds – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q5\_E. And how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they want to take out health insurance or other types of insurances for themselves? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that while trying to buy insurance policies, people are discriminated against based on their...?\_A combination of any of these grounds






	Total N	% Very widespread	% Fairly widespread	% Fairly rare	% Very rare	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	27147	5,4	17,6	24,9	31,6	20,6
 <b>SEX</b>						
Male	13066	5,2	16,7	25,8	32,9	19,3
Female	14081	5,6	18,4	24	30,3	21,8
 <b>AGE</b>						
15 - 24	4153	4,2	16	30,9	31,6	17,4
25 - 39	6636	6,1	20,8	26,8	31,2	15,1
40 - 54	7562	6,1	19,2	23,4	31	20,2
55 +	8555	4,8	14,2	21,8	32,7	26,5
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>						
Until 15 years of age	4123	4,9	13,6	20,1	33,8	27,6
16 - 20	11507	4,7	17,6	25,6	32,7	19,3
20 +	7737	7,1	20,9	24,2	29,2	18,6
Still in education	3047	4,5	15,6	30,2	32,7	17,1
 <b>URBANISATION</b>						
Metropolitan	5872	6,3	18,2	24,7	30,4	20,4
Urban	11049	4,9	17,3	25	32,3	20,5
Rural	10100	5,4	17,6	24,8	31,5	20,7
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>						
Self-employed	2563	5,8	18,6	23,1	31,2	21,3
Employee	8976	6,7	21,9	27,6	27,7	16,1
Manual worker	2133	4,6	16	23,4	40,5	15,4
Not working	13313	4,5	14,8	23,6	32,9	24,2

Table 26a. Personally experiencing discrimination on the basis of... – by country

QUESTION: Q6\_A-G. Now please think about your own personal experience. Have you, or someone who is close to you, ever personally experienced discrimination? That in [COUNTRY] you or someone from your close-knit circle of family, friends and acquaintances were personally discriminated against on the basis of your or their...?

% of "Yes" shown


























	Total N	Religion or belief	Disability	Age	Sexual orientation	Gender	Race or ethnic origin	A combination of any of these grounds
 <b>EU27</b>	27147	11,4	13,7	15,9	8,2	14	18,8	15,5
<b>COUNTRY</b>								
 Belgium	1001	11,9	12,8	13,9	8,9	11,5	19,2	11,8
 Bulgaria	1006	4,3	5,2	10,6	1,6	5,1	8,2	5,3
 Czech Rep.	1006	6,8	15,6	26	9,5	21,9	21,5	12,7
 Denmark	1007	14,8	15,2	16,8	10,9	16,3	26,3	17
 Germany	1010	13,3	17,4	16,9	10,1	16,7	23,2	18,4
 Estonia	1005	8,9	13,1	18,1	3,2	10,1	18,7	12,9
 Greece	1009	8,8	13,1	14,5	6,9	12,9	17,1	12,5
 Spain	1006	9,6	10,8	14,1	11,9	16,2	19,6	16,1
 France	1009	19,4	17,3	18,3	9	16,8	31,2	24,4
 Ireland	1000	10,3	9,9	11,8	6,7	11,1	16	16,5
 Italy	1008	6	9,9	6,1	6,8	8,6	10,1	7,1
 Cyprus	1006	15,2	13,8	13,2	10,4	13,2	17,5	10,2
 Latvia	1015	8,5	14,4	28,6	4,3	15,1	15,2	12,9
 Lithuania	1001	5,9	10,6	22,2	2,9	10,7	6,8	6,7
 Luxembourg	1000	11,5	10,1	12,8	6,4	13,9	26,5	12,7
 Hungary	1006	8,5	10,4	22,3	8,4	16,5	24,8	13,8
 Malta	1000	9	8,6	7,3	5,2	6,9	5,3	6,8
 Netherlands	1002	14,9	13,2	14,9	10	10,5	22,5	14,4
 Austria	1006	15,6	16,3	16,8	9,4	18,8	24,9	18,6
 Poland	1001	9,4	12,5	14,8	6,3	11	7,1	7,3
 Portugal	1001	7,6	12,6	12,8	7,6	7,4	12,6	8
 Romania	1013	5,3	6,7	15,5	1,8	9,2	7,7	5
 Slovenia	1003	13,5	10	15,4	6,2	10,3	12,6	9
 Slovakia	1017	8,9	11,3	21,9	2,8	13,5	10,5	12,9
 Finland	1008	10,7	17,3	20,7	7,3	16,1	20,7	21,4
 Sweden	1001	9,5	15,3	17	9,7	21,8	22,6	19,2
 United Kingdom	1000	13,8	15,5	21,4	8,5	15,6	20,5	25

Table 26b. Personally experiencing discrimination on the basis of... – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q6\_A-G. Now please think about your own personal experience. Have you, or someone who is close to you, ever personally experienced discrimination? That in [COUNTRY] you or someone from your close-knit circle of family, friends and acquaintances were personally discriminated against on the basis of your or their...?

% of "Yes" shown






	Total N	Religion or belief	Disability	Age	Sexual orientation	Gender	Race or ethnic origin	A combination of any of these grounds
<b>EU27</b>	27147	11,4	13,7	15,9	8,2	14	18,8	15,5
 <b>SEX</b>								
Male	13066	11,6	12,2	15,4	7,7	11,9	19,2	14,9
Female	14081	11,3	15	16,3	8,7	15,9	18,5	16,1
 <b>AGE</b>								
15 - 24	4153	19	17,2	17,5	15,2	17,4	27,1	19,6
25 - 39	6636	15,1	15,4	18,4	10,4	19,2	25,2	21
40 - 54	7562	10	15,1	15,5	7,3	13,9	17,8	15,9
55 +	8555	6,1	9,4	13,4	4,1	8,6	11	9
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>								
Until 15 years of age	4123	5,3	9,4	12	4	7,9	9,1	7,7
16 - 20	11507	10,5	13,3	15,1	6,9	12,5	17,1	14
20 +	7737	12,6	15,1	18,3	9,6	18	23,3	20,5
Still in education	3047	20	17	18,4	16,4	18,9	28,9	20,8
 <b>URBANISATION</b>								
Metropolitan	5872	14,5	14,4	18,8	10,2	19,5	23,6	20
Urban	11049	11,7	13,7	16,7	8,5	13,8	19,6	15,6
Rural	10100	9,4	13,3	13,4	6,9	11,1	15,4	13
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>								
Self-employed	2563	9,7	14,1	16	7,7	15,2	20,3	18,4
Employee	8976	13,8	14,9	18,3	9,5	17,5	23,6	20,2
Manual worker	2133	10,8	12,3	13,2	6,8	10,8	17,1	11,5
Not working	13313	10,2	13	14,7	7,7	11,9	15,6	12,5

Table 27a. Accordance with the need of a legislation against discrimination in the area of housing – *by country*

QUESTION: Q7\_A. To what extent do you agree that in [COUNTRY], there should be specific legislation that provides people with protection from discrimination in the following fields or situations...? - Housing





























	Total N	% Very much agree	% Agree	% Disagree	% Not agree at all	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	27147	28,1	43,4	13,9	9,3	5,2
<b>COUNTRY</b>						
 Belgium	1001	29,9	45,7	16,3	4,9	3,3
 Bulgaria	1006	22,8	34,7	10,2	21,7	10,6
 Czech Rep.	1006	27,3	36,9	18	9,3	8,5
 Denmark	1007	17,8	33,4	23,9	19,3	5,6
 Germany	1010	12,4	54	17,6	11,4	4,5
 Estonia	1005	21,1	37,4	19,3	11,6	10,6
 Greece	1009	54,8	34,9	4,8	3,7	1,8
 Spain	1006	36	39,9	11,1	8,9	4,2
 France	1009	36,2	44	11,2	5,9	2,6
 Ireland	1000	28,9	55	9,3	4,4	2,3
 Italy	1008	41,3	36,7	10,5	6,5	4,9
 Cyprus	1006	53,9	33,5	6,5	3,9	2,3
 Latvia	1015	21,9	43,9	19,4	7,3	7,4
 Lithuania	1001	16,5	49	17,2	5	12,3
 Luxembourg	1000	34,1	34,7	13,7	12,3	5,3
 Hungary	1006	16,4	30,4	18,3	26,6	8,3
 Malta	1000	52,7	33,1	3,8	3,8	6,6
 Netherlands	1002	18	43,6	19,3	10,3	8,8
 Austria	1006	22,4	39,4	14,8	16,4	7
 Poland	1001	15,6	41,2	24,9	10,1	8,3
 Portugal	1001	31,4	43,6	11,2	8,5	5,2
 Romania	1013	31,7	42,7	6,3	8,4	10,9
 Slovenia	1003	20,1	46	17,2	12,5	4,1
 Slovakia	1017	14	40	21,4	13,8	10,8
 Finland	1008	17,1	46,8	20,9	11,7	3,4
 Sweden	1001	26,4	45,7	12,2	10,3	5,3
 United Kingdom	1000	35,3	44,3	9,4	7,8	3,2

Table 27b. Accordance with the need of a legislation against discrimination in the area of housing – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q7\_A. To what extent do you agree that in [COUNTRY], there should be specific legislation that provides people with protection from discrimination in the following fields or situations...? - Housing






	Total N	% Very much agree	% Agree	% Disagree	% Not agree at all	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	27147	28,1	43,4	13,9	9,3	5,2
 <b>SEX</b>						
Male	13066	27,2	41,7	15,1	11	5
Female	14081	29	44,9	12,8	7,8	5,5
 <b>AGE</b>						
15 - 24	4153	28,7	51	12,1	4,6	3,7
25 - 39	6636	29,8	43,6	14,5	8,4	3,7
40 - 54	7562	27,7	41,9	14,5	10,8	5,1
55 +	8555	27,1	40,9	13,9	11	7,1
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>						
Until 15 years of age	4123	30,7	43,2	10,3	7,2	8,7
16 - 20	11507	26,6	44,5	13,9	9,7	5,3
20 +	7737	28,4	39,9	16,7	11,5	3,4
Still in education	3047	29,4	50	12,4	5,1	2,9
 <b>URBANISATION</b>						
Metropolitan	5872	29,5	40,8	15,1	10,1	4,5
Urban	11049	29,8	43,5	13,8	8,6	4,3
Rural	10100	25,5	45	13,4	9,6	6,6
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>						
Self-employed	2563	27,5	36,7	17,8	13,8	4,2
Employee	8976	28,5	43,5	15	9,5	3,5
Manual worker	2133	25,4	49,6	13,5	7,8	3,7
Not working	13313	28,3	43,8	12,6	8,5	6,8



Table 28a. Accordance with the need of a legislation against discrimination in the area of healthcare – *by country*

QUESTION: Q7\_B. To what extent do you agree that in [COUNTRY], there should be specific legislation that provides people with protection from discrimination in the following fields or situations...? - Health care





























	Total N	% Very much agree	% Agree	% Disagree	% Not agree at all	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	27147	34,9	40,7	11,9	8,3	4,1
<b>COUNTRY</b>						
 Belgium	1001	31,6	46,2	15,3	4,3	2,6
 Bulgaria	1006	27,6	35,4	8,7	19,7	8,5
 Czech Rep.	1006	34,2	35,5	15,6	7,9	6,7
 Denmark	1007	23,1	33,3	21,1	17,7	4,8
 Germany	1010	24,7	49,6	13	9,1	3,6
 Estonia	1005	30,2	37,8	15,9	9,7	6,4
 Greece	1009	64,2	28,1	3,2	2,9	1,7
 Spain	1006	35,2	39,4	12,6	10,1	2,8
 France	1009	38,5	40,5	10,7	7,5	2,9
 Ireland	1000	34,8	52,3	7,6	3,6	1,7
 Italy	1008	44,4	34	10,8	6,2	4,6
 Cyprus	1006	59,4	31,4	5,2	2,7	1,3
 Latvia	1015	27,1	47,4	13,5	6,1	5,8
 Lithuania	1001	21,3	49,3	15,5	3,9	9,9
 Luxembourg	1000	35,2	32,3	15,6	12,7	4,2
 Hungary	1006	21,5	31,2	18,3	22,8	6,1
 Malta	1000	56,1	31,6	3,8	3,1	5,4
 Netherlands	1002	20,7	44,5	17,3	9,5	8,1
 Austria	1006	30,5	36,1	13,4	15,2	4,7
 Poland	1001	21,8	48,9	15,7	7,5	6,1
 Portugal	1001	38,5	38,8	9,9	7,9	5
 Romania	1013	42,4	39,6	4,6	6	7,4
 Slovenia	1003	31,2	42,3	13	10,7	2,8
 Slovakia	1017	20,7	44,9	16,5	10,1	7,8
 Finland	1008	26,7	42,8	17,3	10,8	2,3
 Sweden	1001	36,7	40	11,2	8,4	3,7
 United Kingdom	1000	47,9	34,5	9,3	6,4	1,9

Table 28b. Accordance with the need of a legislation against discrimination in the area of healthcare – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q7\_B. To what extent do you agree that in [COUNTRY], there should be specific legislation that provides people with protection from discrimination in the following fields or situations...? - Health care






	Total N	% Very much agree	% Agree	% Disagree	% Not agree at all	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	27147	34,9	40,7	11,9	8,3	4,1
 <b>SEX</b>						
Male	13066	33,2	39,8	13,4	9,5	4,1
Female	14081	36,4	41,6	10,6	7,2	4,2
 <b>AGE</b>						
15 - 24	4153	38,2	45,7	10	3,5	2,5
25 - 39	6636	37,3	41,3	11,5	7,1	2,8
40 - 54	7562	34,1	39,4	12,5	9,9	4,1
55 +	8555	32,3	39	12,8	10,3	5,5
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>						
Until 15 years of age	4123	36,8	40,5	9,5	6,5	6,7
16 - 20	11507	33,7	41,7	12	8,5	4,1
20 +	7737	34,7	38,1	13,9	10,7	2,7
Still in education	3047	38,1	44,5	10,7	4,3	2,5
 <b>URBANISATION</b>						
Metropolitan	5872	34,8	39,5	13,4	9,1	3,2
Urban	11049	36,1	41,1	11,5	8	3,4
Rural	10100	33,7	41,2	11,6	8,3	5,2
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>						
Self-employed	2563	33,7	37	12,8	12,8	3,8
Employee	8976	36,2	40,2	12,3	8,6	2,6
Manual worker	2133	31,9	45,7	12	7,2	3,1
Not working	13313	34,7	41,1	11,6	7,4	5,2

Table 29a. Accordance with the need of a legislation against discrimination in the educational system – *by country*

QUESTION: Q7\_C. To what extent do you agree that in [COUNTRY], there should be specific legislation that provides people with protection from discrimination in the following fields or situations...? - Education





























	Total N	% Very much agree	% Agree	% Disagree	% Not agree at all	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	27147	36,9	39,8	11,2	7,8	4,4
<b>COUNTRY</b>						
 Belgium	1001	33,9	43	15,3	4,2	3,6
 Bulgaria	1006	27,2	35,2	9,2	19,6	8,8
 Czech Rep.	1006	31	36,8	17,2	8,2	6,7
 Denmark	1007	22,7	35,4	20,5	16,7	4,7
 Germany	1010	30,6	48,1	10,3	7,3	3,6
 Estonia	1005	30,5	39,1	14,4	9,1	7
 Greece	1009	66	26,2	3	3	1,8
 Spain	1006	35,7	40,6	11	9,7	3,1
 France	1009	38,1	42,1	10,6	6,5	2,6
 Ireland	1000	36,7	51,7	6,5	3,2	1,8
 Italy	1008	45,7	33,3	9,9	6,2	5
 Cyprus	1006	59,9	30,3	5,4	3	1,4
 Latvia	1015	24,5	45,2	16,2	7,5	6,5
 Lithuania	1001	20,8	47,5	17,1	4,5	10,1
 Luxembourg	1000	36,2	35	14	10,6	4,2
 Hungary	1006	20,6	32,9	17,7	22,7	6,2
 Malta	1000	56	31,7	3,4	3,2	5,6
 Netherlands	1002	22,7	43,2	17	8,8	8,3
 Austria	1006	32,6	35,9	12,4	13,7	5,5
 Poland	1001	23,5	44,6	16,2	8,4	7,3
 Portugal	1001	37,3	39,9	9,6	8,3	4,9
 Romania	1013	43,6	39,1	4,2	5,7	7,3
 Slovenia	1003	26,9	42,6	15,8	11,8	2,9
 Slovakia	1017	19,2	45,1	16,1	11,7	7,9
 Finland	1008	26,2	41,6	18	10,8	3,4
 Sweden	1001	36,6	40,3	11,2	8,1	3,8
 United Kingdom	1000	52,8	30,8	8,9	5,2	2,4

Table 29b. Accordance with the need of a legislation against discrimination in the educational system – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q7\_C. To what extent do you agree that in [COUNTRY], there should be specific legislation that provides people with protection from discrimination in the following fields or situations...? - Education






	Total N	% Very much agree	% Agree	% Disagree	% Not agree at all	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	27147	36,9	39,8	11,2	7,8	4,4
 <b>SEX</b>						
Male	13066	34,7	39,4	12,8	8,9	4,2
Female	14081	38,9	40,1	9,7	6,7	4,6
 <b>AGE</b>						
15 - 24	4153	43,1	42,7	8,3	3,2	2,8
25 - 39	6636	38,4	41,7	10,1	6,9	3
40 - 54	7562	36,4	38,1	12,3	9	4,1
55 +	8555	33,2	38,5	12,5	9,6	6,2
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>						
Until 15 years of age	4123	36,7	40,4	9,5	5,9	7,5
16 - 20	11507	36	40,1	11,5	8,2	4,3
20 +	7737	36,4	37,9	13,3	9,7	2,7
Still in education	3047	42,8	43	7,6	4,1	2,5
 <b>URBANISATION</b>						
Metropolitan	5872	36,1	39,9	11,8	8,5	3,7
Urban	11049	38,2	39,5	11,2	7,6	3,5
Rural	10100	36	40,1	10,9	7,5	5,5
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>						
Self-employed	2563	35,5	35,8	13,5	11,7	3,5
Employee	8976	37,8	40	11,5	8	2,7
Manual worker	2133	33,5	45,2	12,3	5,7	3,3
Not working	13313	37,1	39,6	10,4	7,1	5,8

Table 30a. Accordance with the need of a legislation against discrimination when buying products or using services – *by country*

QUESTION: Q7\_D. To what extent do you agree that in [COUNTRY], there should be specific legislation that provides people with protection from discrimination in the following fields or situations ...?\_When buying products or using services





























	Total N	% Very much agree	% Agree	% Disagree	% Not agree at all	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	27147	27,7	39,6	17,1	10,3	5,3
<b>COUNTRY</b>						
 Belgium	1001	26	39,7	23,9	6,5	3,9
 Bulgaria	1006	22,6	32,7	12,1	23,2	9,4
 Czech Rep.	1006	24,2	35,2	22	10,4	8,3
 Denmark	1007	20,1	32,4	25,3	17,1	5
 Germany	1010	13,7	46,3	23,3	12,4	4,4
 Estonia	1005	20,9	38,9	20,2	11,2	8,8
 Greece	1009	54	32,5	6,3	4,7	2,6
 Spain	1006	31,2	37,5	16	10,9	4,5
 France	1009	34,3	40,5	14,5	6,9	3,8
 Ireland	1000	29,6	54,5	10,1	3,6	2,1
 Italy	1008	40	36	11,4	7,2	5,3
 Cyprus	1006	46,6	37,7	9,1	3,3	3,4
 Latvia	1015	14	40,1	28	11,2	6,6
 Lithuania	1001	17,2	44,2	20,5	5,8	12,3
 Luxembourg	1000	29,6	32,2	19,9	13,8	4,5
 Hungary	1006	14,9	29,7	19,7	27,9	7,7
 Malta	1000	51,7	33,8	3,8	4,8	5,9
 Netherlands	1002	16	40,6	23,3	10,3	9,8
 Austria	1006	20,5	34,9	19,2	19,2	6,2
 Poland	1001	15,9	35,4	27,5	12,8	8,4
 Portugal	1001	29,7	41	14,1	9,2	6
 Romania	1013	31,7	41,3	8,7	9,2	9,1
 Slovenia	1003	16,1	39,4	24,1	16,4	4
 Slovakia	1017	12,9	35,3	25,3	17,1	9,3
 Finland	1008	17	41,8	23,9	13,4	3,9
 Sweden	1001	27,4	42,8	14,6	9,9	5,4
 United Kingdom	1000	39,7	40,6	10,4	6,8	2,5

Table 30b. Accordance with the need of a legislation against discrimination when buying products or using services – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q7\_D. To what extent do you agree that in [COUNTRY], there should be specific legislation that provides people with protection from discrimination in the following fields or situations ...?\_When buying products or using services






	Total N	% Very much agree	% Agree	% Disagree	% Not agree at all	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	27147	27,7	39,6	17,1	10,3	5,3
 <b>SEX</b>						
Male	13066	26,1	38,2	18,8	11,8	5
Female	14081	29,2	40,9	15,5	8,8	5,5
 <b>AGE</b>						
15 - 24	4153	28,5	45,3	17,4	5,6	3,2
25 - 39	6636	29,1	41,5	16,4	9,7	3,3
40 - 54	7562	28,3	38,2	17,4	11,2	4,8
55 +	8555	25,9	36,9	17,3	12,2	7,8
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>						
Until 15 years of age	4123	28,9	41,7	12,3	8,4	8,7
16 - 20	11507	26,7	40,5	17,3	10,5	5,2
20 +	7737	28,3	35,5	20,2	12,4	3,5
Still in education	3047	28,9	45,4	16,2	6,5	2,9
 <b>URBANISATION</b>						
Metropolitan	5872	27,6	37,6	19	11,4	4,5
Urban	11049	28,8	40	17,1	9,4	4,7
Rural	10100	26,6	40,5	16,1	10,6	6,1
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>						
Self-employed	2563	26,9	34,9	19,4	14,1	4,7
Employee	8976	29,7	39	17,6	10,5	3,2
Manual worker	2133	25,2	45,9	16,8	8,2	3,8
Not working	13313	26,9	40,1	16,4	9,7	6,9

Table 31a. Accordance with the need of a legislation against discrimination when buying insurance policies – *by country*

QUESTION: Q7\_E. To what extent do you agree that in [COUNTRY], there should be specific legislation that provides people with protection from discrimination in the following fields or situations...? - When buying insurance policies





























	Total N	% Very much agree	% Agree	% Disagree	% Not agree at all	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	27147	29	41,3	14	9,1	6,6
<b>COUNTRY</b>						
 Belgium	1001	32,1	41,5	15,9	5,7	4,8
 Bulgaria	1006	21,7	32	9,9	22,5	13,9
 Czech Rep.	1006	25,7	38	18,2	9,9	8,2
 Denmark	1007	20,8	32,8	23,1	17	6,2
 Germany	1010	16,4	49,9	18	9,8	5,9
 Estonia	1005	21,3	36,5	18,4	12	11,9
 Greece	1009	53,3	34,9	6	2,9	3
 Spain	1006	31,5	37,4	14,5	10,6	6,1
 France	1009	37,1	43,6	10,4	5,4	3,6
 Ireland	1000	29,3	55,3	9,1	3,3	3,1
 Italy	1008	39,4	36	11,3	7,1	6,2
 Cyprus	1006	46,2	37	8,2	3,2	5,5
 Latvia	1015	15,9	38,9	23,9	9,6	11,6
 Lithuania	1001	17,1	43,2	17,7	6,2	15,8
 Luxembourg	1000	32,8	34,9	15	11,4	5,9
 Hungary	1006	17,6	33,6	17,7	23	8
 Malta	1000	51,5	33,8	3,7	3,8	7,2
 Netherlands	1002	20,6	41,6	19,2	8,2	10,3
 Austria	1006	22	35,2	14,6	18,3	9,8
 Poland	1001	18,2	42,2	20,9	9,8	8,9
 Portugal	1001	32,9	41,6	10,8	8,3	6,4
 Romania	1013	32,2	39,2	7	10	11,6
 Slovenia	1003	17,6	37,1	20,6	16,3	8,3
 Slovakia	1017	13,1	37,7	21,4	16,5	11,3
 Finland	1008	16,7	42,8	21,2	12,1	7,2
 Sweden	1001	29,7	40,9	11,9	8,9	8,6
 United Kingdom	1000	38,5	40,7	9	7,1	4,7

Table 31b. Accordance with the need of a legislation against discrimination when buying insurance policies – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q7\_E. To what extent do you agree that in [COUNTRY], there should be specific legislation that provides people with protection from discrimination in the following fields or situations...? - When buying insurance policies






	Total N	% Very much agree	% Agree	% Disagree	% Not agree at all	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	27147	29	41,3	14	9,1	6,6
 <b>SEX</b>						
Male	13066	27,9	40,3	15,5	10,6	5,7
Female	14081	30,1	42,3	12,5	7,7	7,4
 <b>AGE</b>						
15 - 24	4153	28,1	48	14,3	4,7	4,9
25 - 39	6636	30,3	43,5	13,4	8,5	4,3
40 - 54	7562	30,4	39,9	14,2	10,1	5,4
55 +	8555	27,5	37,9	14,1	10,7	9,8
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>						
Until 15 years of age	4123	30,6	40	11,3	7,5	10,5
16 - 20	11507	27,8	42,4	14,1	9,1	6,6
20 +	7737	30,3	38,3	15,7	11,4	4,2
Still in education	3047	28,5	48,2	13,2	5,4	4,7
 <b>URBANISATION</b>						
Metropolitan	5872	29,3	39,2	15,1	10,2	6,2
Urban	11049	30,2	41,6	13,9	8,8	5,6
Rural	10100	27,6	42,5	13,5	8,7	7,7
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>						
Self-employed	2563	29	36,4	16,2	12,9	5,5
Employee	8976	31,8	41,1	13,8	9,6	3,7
Manual worker	2133	26,5	47,3	14,4	6,7	5,1
Not working	13313	27,5	41,6	13,6	8,4	8,9



Table 32a. Awareness of the European Year of Equal Opportunities for All 2007 – *by country*

QUESTION: Q8. Have you heard of the European Year of Equal Opportunities for All 2007?


































	Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
 <b>EU27</b>	27147	37	61,6	1,5
<b>COUNTRY</b>				
 Belgium	1001	52	47	1
 Bulgaria	1006	31,8	62,9	5,3
 Czech Rep.	1006	20,8	74	5,2
 Denmark	1007	14,5	85,1	0,3
 Germany	1010	24,4	75,1	0,5
 Estonia	1005	29,7	68,4	1,9
 Greece	1009	25,9	72,9	1,2
 Spain	1006	48,8	49,8	1,4
 France	1009	47,6	52	0,4
 Ireland	1000	46,6	52,1	1,2
 Italy	1008	54,2	42,4	3,4
 Cyprus	1006	41,5	56,7	1,7
 Latvia	1015	28,3	67,7	3,9
 Lithuania	1001	41,9	54,1	4
 Luxembourg	1000	60,1	39,1	0,8
 Hungary	1006	41,3	57,6	1
 Malta	1000	61,7	35,5	2,8
 Netherlands	1002	31,5	67,6	0,9
 Austria	1006	32,3	67,2	0,5
 Poland	1001	20,6	77,2	2,2
 Portugal	1001	59	40,3	0,7
 Romania	1013	50,3	47,5	2,2
 Slovenia	1003	52,3	46,3	1,4
 Slovakia	1017	25	71,8	3,3
 Finland	1008	16,8	80,7	2,4
 Sweden	1001	16	83	1
 United Kingdom	1000	31,8	67,8	0,5

Table 32b. Awareness of the European Year of Equal Opportunities for All 2007 – *by segment*

QUESTION: Q8. Have you heard of the European Year of Equal Opportunities for All 2007?

	Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
<b>EU27</b>	27147	37	61,6	1,5
 <b>SEX</b>				
Male	13066	36	62,8	1,2
Female	14081	37,9	60,4	1,7
 <b>AGE</b>				
15 - 24	4153	29,3	70	0,7
25 - 39	6636	34,5	64,3	1,3
40 - 54	7562	38,7	59,5	1,8
55 +	8555	41,2	57,3	1,6
 <b>EDUCATION (end of)</b>				
Until 15 years of age	4123	36,7	60,7	2,7
16 - 20	11507	38,3	60,5	1,2
20 +	7737	38,9	60,1	1
Still in education				
 <b>URBANISATION</b>	3047	28,8	70,6	0,6
Metropolitan	5872	36,9	61,9	1,1
Urban	11049	37,8	60,5	1,7
Rural	10100	36,1	62,6	1,3
 <b>OCCUPATION</b>				
Self-employed	2563	38,2	60,6	1,2
Employee	8976	38,3	60,7	1
Manual worker	2133	33,4	64,7	1,9
Not working	13313	36,5	61,8	1,7

## 9. Survey details

This survey on the General population survey on “Equal opportunity for all” was conducted for the European Commission, Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities – Unit G 4.

Telephone interviews were conducted in each country with the exception of the Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary Poland, Romania and Slovakia where both telephone and face-to-face interviews were conducted (70% webCATI and 30% F2F interviews).

Telephone interviews were conducted in each country between the 1/25/2008 and the 1/29/2008 by these Institutes:

Belgium	BE	Gallup Europe	(Interviews : 01/26/2008 - 01/29/2008)
Czech Republic	CZ	Focus Agency	(Interviews : 01/25/2008 - 01/29/2008)
Denmark	DK	Hermelin	(Interviews : 01/25/2008 - 01/29/2008)
Germany	DE	IFAK	(Interviews : 01/25/2008 - 01/29/2008)
Estonia	EE	Saar Poll	(Interviews : 01/25/2008 - 01/29/2008)
Greece	EL	Metroanalysis	(Interviews : 01/25/2008 - 01/29/2008)
Spain	ES	Gallup Spain	(Interviews : 01/25/2008 - 01/29/2008)
France	FR	Efficienc3	(Interviews : 01/26/2008 - 01/29/2008)
Ireland	IE	Gallup UK	(Interviews : 01/25/2008 - 01/29/2008)
Italy	IT	Demoskopoea	(Interviews : 01/25/2008 - 01/29/2008)
Cyprus	CY	CYMAR	(Interviews : 01/25/2008 - 01/29/2008)
Latvia	LV	Latvian Facts	(Interviews : 01/25/2008 - 01/29/2008)
Lithuania	LT	Baltic Survey	(Interviews : 01/25/2008 - 01/29/2008)
Luxembourg	LU	Gallup Europe	(Interviews : 01/26/2008 - 01/29/2008)
Hungary	HU	Gallup Hungary	(Interviews : 01/25/2008 - 01/29/2008)
Malta	MT	MISCO	(Interviews : 01/25/2008 - 01/29/2008)
Netherlands	NL	Telder	(Interviews : 01/25/2008 - 01/29/2008)
Austria	AT	Spectra	(Interviews : 01/25/2008 - 01/29/2008)
Poland	PL	Gallup Poland	(Interviews : 01/25/2008 - 01/29/2008)
Portugal	PT	Consulmark	(Interviews : 01/25/2008 - 01/29/2008)
Slovenia	SI	Cati d.o.o	(Interviews : 01/25/2008 - 01/29/2008)
Slovakia	SK	Focus Agency	(Interviews : 01/27/2008 - 01/29/2008)
Finland	FI	Hermelin	(Interviews : 01/25/2008 - 01/29/2008)
Sweden	SE	Hermelin	(Interviews : 01/25/2008 - 01/29/2008)
United Kingdom	UK	Gallup UK	(Interviews : 01/25/2008 - 01/29/2008)
Bulgaria	BG	Vitoshia	(Interviews : 01/25/2008 - 01/29/2008)
Romania	RO	Gallup Romania	(Interviews : 01/25/2008 - 01/29/2008)

### Representativeness of the results

Each national sample is representative of the population aged 15 years and above.

## Sizes of the sample

In most EU countries the target sample size was 1000 respondents.  
The below table shows the achieved sample size by country

A weighting factor was applied to the national results in order to compute a marginal total where each country contributes to the European Union result in proportion to its population.

The table below presents, for each of the countries:

- (1) the number of interviews actually carried out in each country
- (2) the population-weighted total number of interviews for each country

## TOTAL INTERVIEWS

	Total Interviews			
	Conducted	% of Total	EU27 Weighted	% on Total (weighted)
<b>Total</b>	<b>27147</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>27147</b>	<b>100</b>
BE	1001	3.7	576	2.1
BG	1006	3.7	448	1.7
CZ	1006	3.7	582	2.1
DK	1007	3.7	292	1.1
DE	1010	3.7	4759	17.5
EE	1005	3.7	76	0.3
EL	1009	3.7	623	2.3
ES	1006	3.7	2339	8.6
FR	1009	3.7	3221	11.9
IE	1000	3.7	214	0.8
IT	1008	3.7	3330	12.3
CY	1006	3.7	41	0.1
LV	1015	3.7	131	0.5
LT	1001	3.7	190	0.7
LU	1000	3.7	24	0.1
HU	1006	3.7	561	2.1
MT	1000	3.7	22	0.1
NL	1002	3.7	889	3.3
AT	1006	3.7	448	1.6
PL	1001	3.7	2130	7.8
PT	1001	3.7	583	2.1
RO	1013	3.7	1197	4.4
SI	1003	3.7	115	0.4
SK	1017	3.7	299	1.1
FI	1008	3.7	290	1.1
SE	1001	3.7	498	1.8
UK	1000	3.7	3270	12.0

## Questionnaires

1. The questionnaire prepared for this survey is reproduced at the end of this results volume, in English (see hereafter).
2. The institutes listed above translated the questionnaire in their respective national language(s).
3. One copy of each national questionnaire is annexed to the data tables results volumes.

## Tables of results

### VOLUME A: COUNTRY BY COUNTRY

The VOLUME A presents the European Union results country by country.

### VOLUME B: RESPONDENTS' DEMOGRAPHICS

The VOLUME B presents the European Union results with the following socio-demographic characteristics of respondents as breakdowns:

Volume B:

Sex (Male, Female)

Age (15-24, 25-39, 40-54, 55 +)

Education (15&-, 16-20, 21&+, Still in full time education)

Subjective urbanisation (Metropolitan zone, Other town/urban centre, Rural zone)

Occupation (Self-employed, Employee, Manual worker, Not working)

## Sampling error

The results in a survey are valid only between the limits of a statistical margin caused by the sampling process. This margin varies with three factors:

1. The sample size (or the size of the analysed part in the sample): the greater the number of respondents is, the smaller the statistical margin will be;
2. The result in itself: the closer the result approaches 50%, the wider the statistical margin will be;
3. The desired degree of confidence: the more "strict" we are, the wider the statistical margin will be.

As an example, examine this illustrative case:

1. One question has been answered by 500 people;
2. The analysed result is around 50%;
3. We choose a significance level of 95 % (it is the level most often used by the statisticians, and it is the one chosen for the Table hereafter);

In this illustrative case the statistical margin is: (+/- 4.4%) around the observed 50%. And as a conclusion: the result for the whole population lies between 45.6% and 54.4 %.

Hereafter, the statistical margins computed for various observed results are shown, on various sample sizes, at the 95% significance level.

STATISTICAL MARGINS DUE TO THE SAMPLING PROCESS (AT THE 95 % LEVEL OF CONFIDENCE)

Various sample sizes are in rows;

Various observed results are in columns:

	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%
N=50	6,0	8,3	9,9	11,1	12,0	12,7	13,2	13,6	13,8	13,9
N=500	1,9	2,6	3,1	3,5	3,8	4,0	4,2	4,3	4,4	4,4
N=1000	1,4	1,9	2,2	2,5	2,7	2,8	3,0	3,0	3,1	3,1
N=1500	1,1	1,5	1,8	2,0	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,5	2,5	2,5
N=2000	1,0	1,3	1,6	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,2
N=3000	0,8	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,8
N=4000	0,7	0,9	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5
N=5000	0,6	0,8	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4
N=6000	0,6	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,3

## 10. Survey questionnaire

In the following questions, you will be asked about your views on discrimination. By discrimination, we mean: if a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics. Discrimination can happen in different areas of life, for example, when people go shopping, visit restaurants/bars, try to rent accommodation or buy a property, go to a doctor or to hospital.

- Q1. In your opinion, how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they try to rent accommodation or buy a property?

Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that in the area of housing, people are discriminated against based on their...?

[READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER LINE]

- Very widespread..... 1
  - Fairly widespread ..... 2
  - Fairly rare ..... 3
  - Very rare..... 4
  - [DK/NA] ..... 9
- 
- a) Religion or belief.....1 2 3 4 9
  - b) Disability .....1 2 3 4 9
  - c) Age.....1 2 3 4 9
  - d) Sexual orientation .....1 2 3 4 9
  - e) A combination of any of these grounds,.....1 2 3 4 9

- Q2. And according to you, how widespread is it that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they need medical assistance, go to a doctor or receive healthcare in a hospital...?
- Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that in the area of healthcare, people are discriminated against based on...?

[READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER LINE]

- Very widespread..... 1
  - Fairly widespread ..... 2
  - Fairly rare ..... 3
  - Very rare..... 4
  - [DK/NA] ..... 9
- 
- a) Religion or belief.....1 2 3 4 9
  - b) Disability .....1 2 3 4 9
  - c) Age.....1 2 3 4 9
  - d) Sexual orientation .....1 2 3 4 9
  - e) A combination of any of these grounds.....1 2 3 4 9

- Q3. In your opinion how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they go to school? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that in the educational system, people are discriminated against based on...?

[READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER LINE]

- Very widespread..... 1
  - Fairly widespread ..... 2
  - Fairly rare ..... 3
  - Very rare..... 4
  - [DK/NA] ..... 9
- a) Religion or belief.....1 2 3 4 9
  - b) Disability .....1 2 3 4 9
  - c) Age.....1 2 3 4 9
  - d) Sexual orientation.....1 2 3 4 9
  - e) A combination of any of these grounds.....1 2 3 4 9

- Q4. And how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they go to a shop or a restaurant, disco or pub, etc. Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that people are discriminated against based on...?

[READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER LINE]

- Very widespread..... 1
  - Fairly widespread ..... 2
  - Fairly rare ..... 3
  - Very rare..... 4
  - [DK/NA] ..... 9
- a) Religion or belief.....1 2 3 4 9
  - b) Disability .....1 2 3 4 9
  - c) Age.....1 2 3 4 9
  - d) Sexual orientation.....1 2 3 4 9
  - e) A combination of any of these grounds.....1 2 3 4 9

- Q5. And how widespread is it in [COUNTRY] that a person or a group are treated less favourably than others because of specific personal characteristics when they want to take out health insurance or other types of insurance for themselves? Is it very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare, that while trying to buy insurance policies, people are discriminated against based on....?

[READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER LINE]

- Very widespread..... 1



- Fairly widespread ..... 2
  - Fairly rare ..... 3
  - Very rare..... 4
  - [DK/NA] ..... 9
- a) Religion or belief ..... 1 2 3 4 9
  - b) Disability ..... 1 2 3 4 9
  - c) Age ..... 1 2 3 4 9
  - d) Sexual orientation ..... 1 2 3 4 9
  - e) A combination of any of these grounds ..... 1 2 3 4 9

Q6. Now please think about your own personal experience.  
Have you, or someone who is close to you, ever personally experienced discrimination? That in [COUNTRY] you or someone from your close-knit circle of family, friends and acquaintances were personally discriminated against on the basis of your or their...?

- Yes ..... 1
  - No ..... 2
  - [DK/NA] ..... 9
- a) Religion or belief ..... 1 2 9
  - b) Disability ..... 1 2 9
  - c) Age ..... 1 2 9
  - d) Sexual orientation ..... 1 2 9
  - e) Gender ..... 1 2 9
  - f) Race or ethnic origin ..... 1 2 9
  - g) A combination of any of these grounds ..... 1 2 9

Q7. To what extent do you agree that in [COUNTRY], there should be specific legislation that provides people with protection from discrimination in the following fields or situations...?

- Very much agree ..... 1
  - Agree ..... 2
  - Disagree ..... 3
  - Not agree at all ..... 4
  - [DK/NA] ..... 9
- a) Housing ..... 1 2 3 4 9
  - b) Health care ..... 1 2 3 4 9
  - c) Education ..... 1 2 3 4 9
  - d) When buying products or using services (shops, restaurants, disco or pubs, etc) ..... 1 2 3 4 9

e) When buying insurance policies ..... 1 2 3 4 9

Q8. Have you heard of the European Year of Equal Opportunities for All 2007?

- Yes ..... 1
- No ..... 2
- DK/NA ..... 9

D1. Gender

[DO NOT ASK - MARK APPROPRIATE]

- [1] ..... Male
- [2] ..... Female

D2. How old are you?

- [ ][ ] ..... years old
- [00] ..... [REFUSAL/NO ANSWER]

D3. How old were you when you stopped full-time education?

[WRITE IN THE AGE WHEN EDUCATION WAS TERMINATED]

- [ ][ ] ..... years old
- [00] ..... [STILL IN FULL TIME EDUCATION]
- [01] ..... [NEVER BEEN IN FULL TIME EDUCATION]
- [99] ..... [REFUSAL/NO ANSWER]

D4. As far as your current occupation is concerned, would you say you are self-employed, an employee, a manual worker or would you say that you are without a professional activity? Does it mean that you are a(n)...

[IF A RESPONSE TO THE MAIN CATEGORY IS GIVEN, READ OUT THE RESPECTIVE SUB-CATEGORIES - ONE ANSWER ONLY]

**- Self-employed**

- i.e. : - farmer, forester, fisherman ..... 11
- owner of a shop, craftsman ..... 12
- professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect,...) ... 13
- manager of a company ..... 14
- other ..... 15

**- Employee**

- i.e. : - professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect) ..... 21

- general management, director or top management .....	22
- middle management .....	23
- Civil servant .....	24
- office clerk.....	25
- other employee (salesman, nurse, etc...) .....	26
- other.....	27
<b>- Manual worker</b>	
→ i.e. : - supervisor / foreman (team manager, etc...) .....	31
- Manual worker .....	32
- unskilled manual worker .....	33
- other.....	34
<b>- Without a professional activity</b>	
→ i.e. : - looking after the home .....	41
- student (full time) .....	42
- retired .....	43
- seeking a job.....	44
- other.....	45
- [Refusal].....	99
D6. Would you say you live in a ...?	
- metropolitan zone .....	1
- other town/urban centre.....	2
- rural zone .....	3
- [Refusal] .....	9