



Special Eurobarometer 437

DISCRIMINATION IN THE EU IN 2015

SUMMARY

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This survey has been requested by the European Commission, European Commission, Directorate-General for Justice and Consumers (DG JUST) and co-ordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication.

http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm

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Special Eurobarometer 437

Discrimination in the EU in 2015

Conducted by TNS Opinion & Social at the request of the
Directorate-General for Justice and Consumers (DG JUST)

Survey co-ordinated by the
Directorate-General for Communication
(DG COMM "Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and
Eurobarometer" Unit)

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INTRODUCTION

This summary presents results from a new Eurobarometer survey on discrimination. It was commissioned by the Directorate-General for Justice and Consumers (DG JUST) and coordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication (DG COMM), and it has been carried out by TNS Opinion & Social network.

Background

European anti-discrimination legislation is among the most extensive in the world. In 2000, the European Union adopted two far-reaching laws¹ to prohibit discrimination in the workplace based on racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age, or sexual orientation. As far as racial and ethnic origin is concerned, this legislation extends to other aspects of daily life, such as education and social services.

Three previous Eurobarometer surveys examining discrimination have been conducted in the past: in 2006², 2009³ and 2012⁴. The 2015 survey repeats several questions asked in previous years in order to provide insight into the evolution of perceptions, attitudes, knowledge and awareness of discrimination in the European Union. A number of new questions have been added to further explore social acceptance of some groups at risk of discrimination.

The summary is structured as follows:

- Setting the context, including whether citizens think of themselves as belonging to a group at risk of discrimination and the diversity of their social circles;
- Perceptions of discrimination, covering the perceived extent of discrimination in respondents' countries, personal attitudes toward different groups at risk of discrimination and representations of diversity in the media;
- Spotlight on attitudes towards LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender) people, covering public attitudes towards sexual orientation and gender identity;
- Experience of discrimination and knowledge of the law;
- Views about equal opportunities in employment;
- Measures and policies to fight discrimination, including willingness to provide sensitive personal information and attitudes towards diversity information being provided at school.

¹ Directive 2000/43/EC of 29 June 2000 and Directive 2000/78/EC of 27 November 2000. Both directives are based on Article 13 of the Amsterdam Treaty establishing the European Community which reads: "the Council, acting unanimously on a proposal from the Commission and after consulting the European Parliament, may take appropriate action to combat discrimination based on gender, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation".

² http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_263_en.pdf

³ http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_317_en.pdf

⁴ http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_393_en.pdf

This survey was carried out by TNS Opinion & Social network in the 28 Member States of the European Union between 30 May and 8 June 2015. Some 27,718 respondents from different social and demographic groups were interviewed face-to-face at home in their mother tongue on behalf of Directorate-General for Justice and Consumers. The methodology used is that of Eurobarometer surveys as carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer" Unit)⁵. A technical note concerning the interviews conducted by the member institutes of the TNS Opinion & Social network is annexed to this report. It also specifies the interview methods and the confidence intervals⁶.

Note: In this report, countries are referred to by their official abbreviation. The abbreviations used in this report correspond to:

ABBREVIATIONS			
BE	Belgium	LV	Latvia
CZ	Czech Republic	LU	Luxembourg
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary
DK	Denmark	MT	Malta
DE	Germany	NL	The Netherlands
EE	Estonia	AT	Austria
EL	Greece	PL	Poland
ES	Spain	PT	Portugal
FR	France	RO	Romania
HR	Croatia	SI	Slovenia
IE	Ireland	SK	Slovakia
IT	Italy	FI	Finland
CY	Republic of Cyprus*	SE	Sweden
LT	Lithuania	UK	United Kingdom
EU28	European Union – weighted average for the 28 Member States		
Euro area	BE, FR, IT, LU, DE, AT, ES, PT, IE, NL, FI, EL, EE, SI, CY, MT, SK, LV, LT	Non euro area	BG, CZ, DK, HR, HU, PL, RO, SE, UK

* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 28 European Union Member States. However, the 'acquis communautaire' has been suspended in the part of the country which is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only the interviews carried out in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the 'CY' category and in the EU28 average.

* * * * *

We wish to thank the people throughout the European Union who have given their time to take part in this survey. Without their active participation, this study would not have been possible.

⁵ http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm

⁶ The results tables are included in the annex. It should be noted that the total of the percentages in the tables of this summary may exceed 100% when the respondent has the possibility of giving several answers to the question.

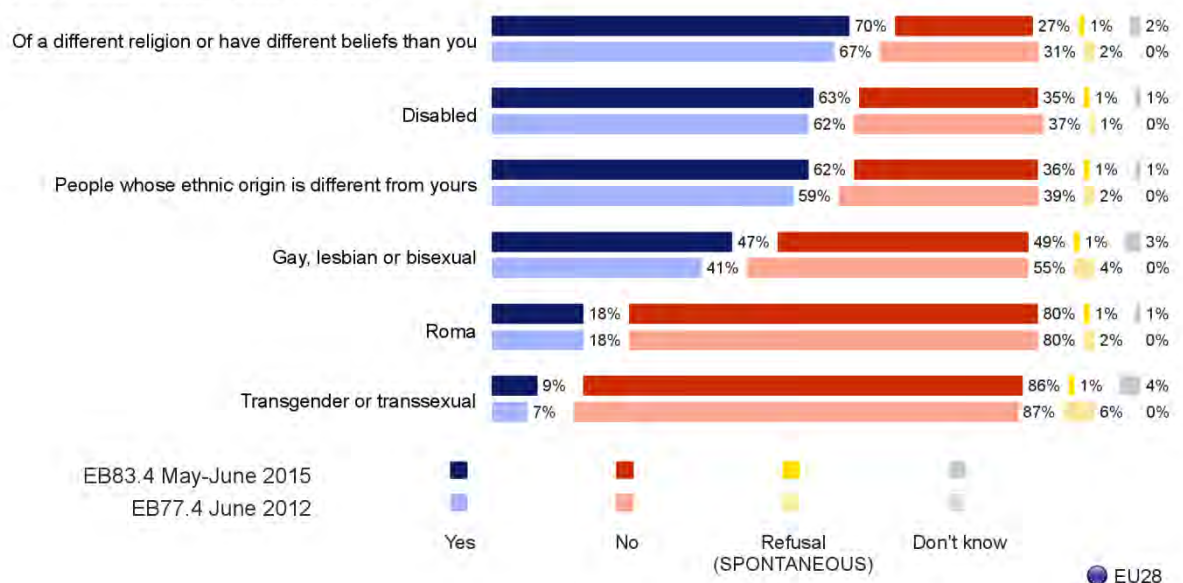
1. SETTING THE CONTEXT

1.1. Belonging to a group at risk of discrimination

– Although just one in eight respondents consider themselves part of a group at risk of discrimination, their social circles continue to get more diverse –

The results of this Eurobarometer survey reveal that the **social circles of Europeans** are steadily becoming more diverse: seven in ten respondents have friends or acquaintances who are of a different religion or have different beliefs than themselves (70%; +3 percentage points since June 2012) and almost two in three have friends or acquaintances who have disabilities (63%; +1) or of a different ethnic origin from their own (62%; +3). It is slightly less common for respondents to have gay, lesbian or bisexual friends or acquaintances (47%), although this is now more common than in June 2012 (+6), and a minority of respondents have Roma friends or acquaintances (18%; no change) or have transgender or transsexual friends or acquaintances (9%; +2)⁷. Overall, these findings show a continuing increase in the diversity of respondents’ social networks.

SD1. Do you have friends or acquaintances who are...?



With regards to self-identification as a minority, 12% of European citizens consider themselves **part of a group at risk of discrimination**, including 5% who say they are part of a religious minority and 4% who are from an ethnic minority, 3% who say they are part of a minority in terms of disability, 2% from a minority with regards to sexual orientation and 2% from any other group at risk of discrimination⁸. These findings are very similar to those observed in the previous survey in June 2012.

⁷ SD1: Do you have friends or acquaintances who are...? 1) People whose ethnic origin is different from yours 2) Roma 3) Gay, lesbian or bisexual 4) Disabled 5) Of a different religion or have different beliefs than you 7) Transgender or transsexual.

⁸ SD2: Where you live, do you consider yourself to be part of any of the following? Please tell me all that apply.

2. THE PERCEPTION OF AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS DISCRIMINATION IN THE EU

2.1. In general

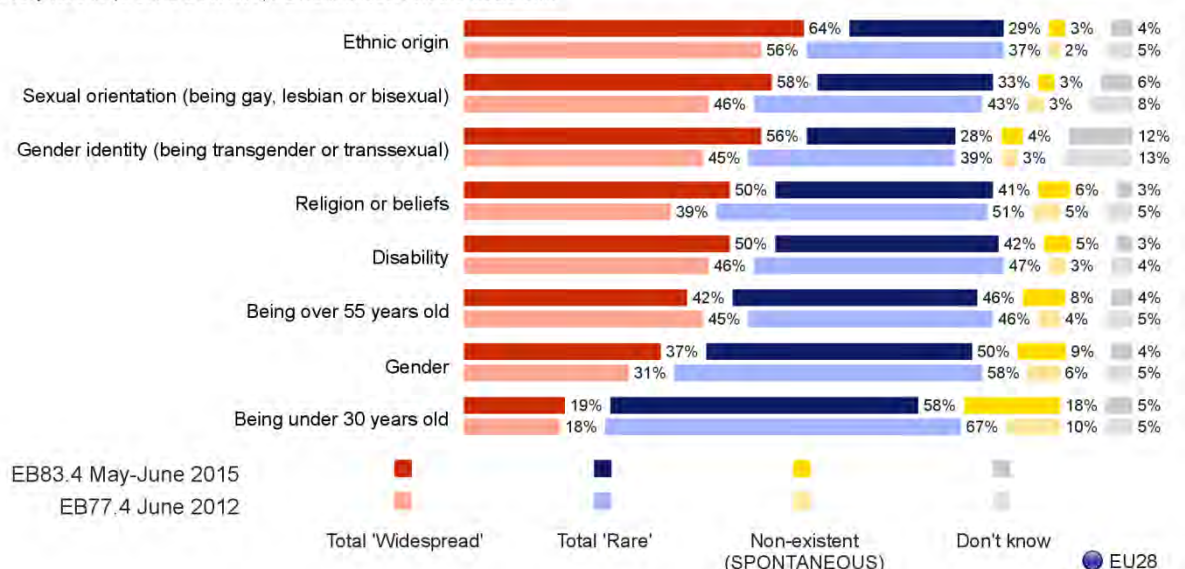
– Discrimination on various grounds is seen as more widespread than was the case in 2012 –

Discrimination on the grounds of **ethnic origin** continues to be regarded as the most widespread form of discrimination in the EU (64%), and it is more likely to be seen as widespread than was the case in 2012 (+8 percentage points). More than half of respondents in the European Union say that discrimination is widespread in their country on the basis of **sexual orientation** (58%; +12) and **gender identity** (56%; +11), both showing substantial increases from the 2012 survey.

Over one in three respondents say that **discrimination on the basis of gender** is widespread in their country (37%; +6 percentage points). Respondents are more likely to say that **age discrimination** is widespread on the basis of being **over 55 years old** (42%; -3) rather than being **under 30 years olds** (19%; +1)⁹.

It is important to see these results in the context of the survey findings as a whole. More Europeans report to be more tolerant of groups at risk of discrimination and also to be better informed about their rights in case of discrimination compared with the Eurobarometer survey conducted in 2012. Therefore, the perception that discrimination is more widespread could reflect a greater awareness about discrimination as much as an actual rise in cases of discrimination.

QC1. For each of the following types of discrimination, could you please tell me whether, in your opinion, it is very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare in (OUR COUNTRY)? Discrimination on the basis of...



⁹ QC1: For each of the following types of discrimination, could you please tell me whether, in your opinion, it is very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare in (OUR COUNTRY)? Discrimination on the basis of... 1) Ethnic origin 2) sexual orientation (being gay, lesbian or bisexual) 3) Being over 55 years olds 4) Being under 30 years old 5) Religion or beliefs 6) Disability 7) Gender identity (being transgender or transsexual) 8) Gender.

2.2. Ethnic origin

2.2.1. *Having a person from a different ethnic origin in the highest political office*

Firstly, we examine attitudes to ethnic diversity as measured by how 'comfortable' Europeans would be if someone of a different ethnic origin from the majority of the population were appointed to the highest elected political position in their country¹⁰.

As with all of the questions in this section, respondents answered using a 10-point scale (where 1 means totally uncomfortable and 10 means totally comfortable). For analysis purposes, these responses have been combined into three categories: 'comfortable' (score of 7-10 out of 10), 'moderately comfortable' (score of 5 or 6) and 'uncomfortable' (score of less than 5). In much of the analysis, including the trend comparisons with the previous survey, we have combined the 'comfortable' and 'indifferent' responses to give a proportion that are either comfortable or relaxed about the issue in question: we then used the term 'at ease' to describe the combination of these two answers.

Across the EU as a whole, close to two-thirds of respondents (64%) say that they would be at ease if someone of a different ethnic origin from the majority of the population were appointed to the highest elected political position in their country; 18% would be uncomfortable with this. There has been an increase from the 2012 survey from 53% up to 64%: respondents are now more comfortable with the possibility of electing someone to the highest political position from an ethnic minority.

2.2.2. *Working with a Roma, black, Asian or white person*

All respondents were asked, regardless of whether they were actually working or not, how comfortable they would feel if one of their colleagues at work belonged to various ethnic groups¹¹.

Across the EU as a whole, a large majority of respondents say they would be at ease working with a white person (94%), including 11% saying they are 'indifferent'; just 4% say they would be moderately comfortable or uncomfortable. However, the proportions that are comfortable or indifferent are lower in relation to working with a black or Asian person (83% in each case), and lower still for working with a Roma person (63%). In particular, 20% of respondents say they would be uncomfortable working with a Roma

¹⁰ QC4: And using a scale from 1 to 10, please tell me how you would feel about having a person from each of the following groups in the highest elected political position in (OUR COUNTRY). '1' means that you would feel "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable". 1) A woman 2) A gay, lesbian or bisexual person 3) A person from a different ethnic origin than the majority of the population 4) A person under 30 years old 5) A person from a different religion than the majority of the population 6) A person with a disability 7) A person over 75 years old 8) A transgender or transsexual person.

¹¹ QC13: Regardless of whether you are actually working or not, please tell me, using a scale from 1 to 10, how comfortable you would feel if one of your colleagues at work belonged to each of the following groups? '1' means that you would feel, "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable". 1) A Roma person 2) A black person 3) an Asian person 4) A white person 5) A Jewish person 6) A Muslim person 7) A Buddhist person 8) A Christian person 9) An atheist person 10) A gay, lesbian or bisexual person 11) A transgender or transsexual person 12) A person with a disability 13) A person under 25 years 14) A person over 60 years.

person; this compares with 6% for working with either a black or Asian person and 1% for working with a white person.

2.2.3. *Having sons or daughters in a love relationship with a Roma, black, Asian or white person*

All respondents were then asked, regardless of whether they had sons or daughters or not, how comfortable they would feel **if one of their sons or daughters was in a love relationship** with a person from a different ethnic group¹². Generally speaking, in comparison to the previous question about having a member or a group at risk of discrimination as a colleague, the levels of comfort and tolerance in this question are lower.

Almost all respondents say they would be very at ease if their son or daughter had a relationship with a white person (92% comfortable or indifferent). However, the proportions are lower in relation to an Asian person (69% comfortable or indifferent) and a black person (64%), and lower still for a Roma person (45%).

2.3. Age discrimination against older people

2.3.1. *Having a person over 75 in the highest political office*

Many people across Europe would not be comfortable about having a person aged over 75 in the highest elected political position in their country. Less than half (46%) say they would be comfortable (giving a score of 7-10 out of 10), with a further 7% *spontaneously* saying that they are indifferent, while 29% would be uncomfortable (score of less than 5). EU citizens are more at ease than they were three years ago about having a person aged over 75 in the highest elected political position in their country. The proportion who are comfortable or indifferent has increased from 39% to 53% since the June 2012 survey.

2.3.2. *Working with a person aged over 60*

A large majority of respondents say that they would be **very comfortable** working with someone aged over 60. More than six in ten (63%) give a score of 10 out of 10 for how comfortable they would be with this situation; overall, 80% would be comfortable (7-10 out of 10), with 11% 'indifferent' (making a total of 91% of respondents that would feel at ease working with someone aged over 60). Just 3% would not be comfortable with it (score of less than 5).

¹² QC14: Regardless of whether you have children or not, please tell me, using a scale from 1 to 10, how comfortable you would feel if one of your children was in a love relationship with a person from each of the following groups. '1' means that you would feel, "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable". 1) A Roma person 2) A black person 3) an Asian person 4) A white person 5) A Jewish person 6) A Muslim person 7) A Buddhist person 8) A Christian person 9) An atheist person 10) A person of the same sex 11) A transgender or transsexual person 12) A person with a disability.

2.4. Age discrimination against younger people

2.4.1. *Having a person under 30 in the highest political office*

Respondents are generally more at ease about having a person aged under 30 in the highest elected political position in their country (61% comfortable or indifferent), than they are about having someone aged over 75 (53%).

Once again, there has been an increase in comfort levels since the June 2012 survey, when 51% were comfortable or indifferent (+10 percentage points).

2.4.2. *Working with a person under 25*

Most respondents say that they would be very comfortable working with someone aged under 25. Around two in three (65%) give a score of 10 out of 10 for how comfortable they would be with this situation, and 81% would be comfortable (score of 7-10 out of 10), with a further 11% 'indifferent' (making a total of 92% of respondents that would feel at ease working with someone under 25). Just 2% would be uncomfortable with this scenario.

2.5. Religion/belief

2.5.1. *Having a person from a different religion than the majority of the population in the highest political office*

Respondents were asked how 'comfortable' they would be if someone of a different religion from the majority of the population were appointed to the highest elected political position in their country. Across the EU as a whole, more than half of respondents (56%) say they would be comfortable with this scenario, with a further 11% indifferent: overall, 67% of respondents would feel at ease if someone of a different religion from the majority of the population were appointed to the highest elected political position in their country. Meanwhile, 15% would be moderately comfortable and 16% would be uncomfortable.

Compared to the results from 2012, Europeans are now more at ease with the possibility of electing a head of state from a religious minority than they were three years ago (from 57% in 2012 up to 67%).

2.5.2. *Working with a Jewish, Muslim, Buddhist, Christian or atheist person*

All respondents were asked, regardless of whether they were actually working or not, how comfortable they would feel if one of their colleagues at work belonged to various religious groups. The findings show that most respondents say they would be at ease working with a Christian person: 67% give a score of 10 out of 10 and 94% would be comfortable or indifferent.

However, respondents would be slightly less at ease if a work colleague belonged to other groups: **atheist** (87% comfortable or indifferent), **Jewish** (84%), **Buddhist** (81%) and **Muslim** (71%). Moreover, when it comes to working with a Muslim colleague, one in eight respondents (13%) say they would be uncomfortable working with a Muslim person. This is higher than for any of the other religious groups.

2.5.3. *Having sons or daughters in a love relationship with a Jewish, Muslim, Buddhist, Christian or atheist person*

All respondents were then asked, regardless of whether they had sons or daughters or not, how comfortable they would feel if one of their sons or daughters was in a love relationship with a person from a different religious group. Close to nine in ten respondents say they would be at ease if their son or daughter had a relationship with a Christian person (89% comfortable or indifferent). However, this is lower in relation to an atheist (76%), a Jewish person (69%) and a Buddhist person (65%). The proportion is considerably lower for a relationship with a Muslim person (50%). As many as 30% of respondents say they would be uncomfortable with regards to a son or daughter's relationship with a Muslim person.

2.6. Disability

2.6.1. *Having a person with a disability in the highest political office*

The majority of respondents (69%) say that they would be comfortable (score of 7-10 out of 10) if a person with a disability held the highest elected position in their country, with a further 11% indifferent. Eight percent say they would be uncomfortable with this scenario. The proportion of respondents at ease if a person with a disability held the highest elected position in their country (80%) is higher than was recorded in the previous survey in June 2012 (70%).

2.6.2. *Working with a person with a disability*

Respondents generally say they would be very comfortable working with someone with a disability. More than three-quarters (77%) say they would be comfortable (score of 7-10 out of 10), including 57% who give a score of 10 out of 10, while a further 10% *spontaneously* say that they are indifferent, reflecting a relaxed or tolerant position. Overall, 87% of respondents would feel at ease working with someone with a disability. Just 3% say they would be uncomfortable.

2.6.3. *Having sons or daughters in a relationship with a person with a disability*

Respondents were asked how comfortable they would be if one of their sons or daughters had a love relationship with a person with disabilities (regardless of whether they actually have sons or daughters or not). Across the EU as a whole, more than half of respondents (59%) say they would be comfortable with this scenario, with a further 8% indifferent, making a total of 67% of respondents at ease with their sons or daughters having a love relationship with a person with disabilities.

2.7. Gender

2.7.1. Having a woman in the highest political office

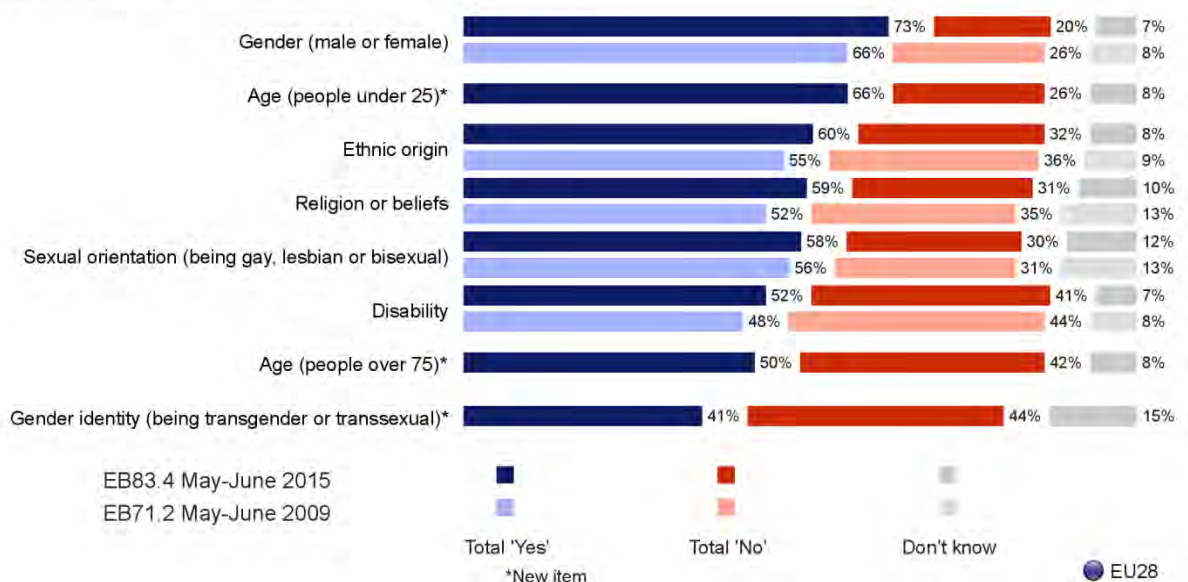
The vast majority of respondents (92%) say that they would be at ease about having a woman in the highest elected position in their country: 82% would be comfortable (score of 7-10 out of 10), with a further 10% indifferent. Just 3% say they would be uncomfortable with this scenario. The proportion that is comfortable or indifferent is higher than was recorded in the previous survey in June 2012 (increase from 85% to 92%).

2.8. Diversity in the media

Respondents were asked whether the media sufficiently reflects diversity with regards to various groups¹³. Overall, the perceived diversity in the media varies depending on the group in question. Most respondents think that diversity is sufficiently reflected in the media (either 'definitely' or 'to some extent') in terms of **gender** (73%) and **young people aged under 25** (66%). Slightly lower proportions – although still a clear majority – feel that diversity is sufficiently reflected in the media in terms of **ethnic origin** (60%), **religion or beliefs** (59%) and **sexual orientation** (58%).

Respondents are less likely to think that diversity is sufficiently reflected in the media in terms of **disability** (52%), **people aged over 75** (50%) and **gender identity** (41%). There has been an increase in the proportion who thinks diversity is sufficiently reflected in the media since **2009** when the same question was made.

QC12. Do you think that diversity is sufficiently reflected in the media, in terms of...?



¹³ QC12: Do you think that diversity is sufficiently reflected in the media, in terms of...? 1) Disability 2) Ethnic origin 3) Religion or beliefs 4) Age (people over 75) 5) Age (people under 25) 6) Sexual orientation (being gay, lesbian or bisexual) 7) Gender (male or female) 8) Gender identity (being transgender or transsexual).

3. SPOTLIGHT ON ATTITUDES TOWARDS LGBT PEOPLE

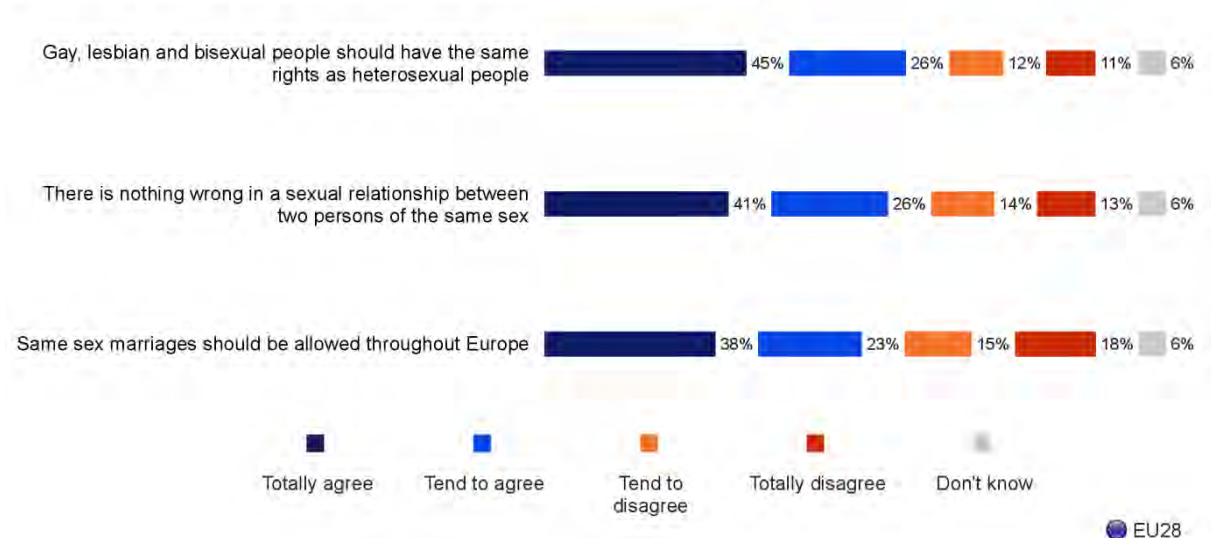
This section focuses on public perceptions of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) people.

3.1. Sexual orientation

3.1.1. General attitudes towards gay, lesbian or bisexual persons

Respondents were asked whether they agree or disagree with three statements about gay, lesbian or bisexual people. **In each case, the majority of respondents express tolerant or supportive views:** 71% agree that gay, lesbian and bisexual people should have the same rights as heterosexual people; 67% agree that there is nothing wrong in a sexual relationship between two persons of the same sex; and 61% agree that same sex marriages should be allowed throughout Europe. The proportions that disagree with the statements are 23%, 27% and 33% respectively¹⁴.

QC16. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?



Although no direct trend data are available, a related question on same sex marriage was asked in a Eurobarometer survey in September 2006 (EB66)¹⁵. In that survey, 44% of respondents agreed that 'homosexual marriages should be allowed throughout Europe', while 49% disagreed. Although the question wording is slightly different, results are comparable: it is clear that attitudes have become more tolerant over time, to the point where 61% now agree that 'same sex marriages should be allowed throughout Europe'.

¹⁴ QC16: To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? 1) Gay, lesbian and bisexual people should have the same rights as heterosexual people. 2) There is nothing wrong in a sexual relationship between two persons of the same sex. 3) Same sex marriages should be allowed throughout Europe.

¹⁵ Standard Eurobarometer autumn 2006:

http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/eb/eb66/eb66_en.pdf

3.1.2. *Having a gay, lesbian or bisexual person in the highest political office*

Respondents were asked how 'comfortable' they would be if a gay, lesbian or bisexual person were appointed to the highest elected political position in their country. Across the EU as a whole, just over half of respondents (54%) say they would be comfortable with this scenario, with a further 11% indifferent (making a total of 65% of respondents at ease if a gay, lesbian or bisexual person were appointed to the highest elected political position in their country). Meanwhile, 12% would be moderately comfortable and 21% would be uncomfortable.

There has been an increase since 2012 in the proportion that are comfortable or indifferent (from 57% to 65%).

3.1.3. *Working with a gay, lesbian or bisexual person*

All respondents were asked, regardless of whether they were actually working or not, how comfortable they would feel if one of their colleagues at work were gay, lesbian or bisexual. Three-quarters of respondents answer that they would be at ease working with a gay, lesbian or bisexual person: 63% say they would be comfortable (giving a score of 7-10 out of 10), with a further 12% *spontaneously* saying they are indifferent. One in eight respondents (13%) say they would be uncomfortable.

3.1.4. *Having sons or daughters in a relationship with a person of the same sex*

All respondents were then asked, regardless of whether they had sons or daughters or not, how comfortable they would feel if one of their sons or daughters was in a love relationship with a person of the same sex.

Less than half of respondents (44%) say they would be comfortable if their son or daughter had a relationship with a person of the same sex, with a further 7% indifferent (*spontaneous* answer). Overall, 51% of respondents would feel at ease if one of their sons or daughters was in a love relationship with a person of the same sex. Around a third (32%) say they would be uncomfortable.

3.1.5. *Seeing gays or lesbians showing affection in public*

Respondents were asked how comfortable they would feel with people in various groups showing affection in public, again using a scale of 1 (not at all comfortable) to 10 (totally comfortable)¹⁶.

Most respondents say they would be at ease with heterosexual couples showing affection in public (72% comfortable or indifferent). However, the proportion is lower with regards to gay couples (49%) and lesbian couples (51%). Around a third of respondents say they

¹⁶ QC18: Using a scale from 1 to 10, please tell me how comfortable you would feel with people in each of the following groups showing affection in public (e.g. kissing or holding hands). '1' means that you would feel, "not at all comfortable" and '10' that you would feel "totally comfortable". 1) Heterosexual couples 2) Gay couples (two men) 3) Lesbian couples (two women).

would be uncomfortable with gay couples (38%) or lesbian couples (34%) showing affection in public, higher than for heterosexual couples (16%).

3.2. Gender identity

3.2.1. *Having a transgender or transsexual person in the highest political office*¹⁷

Across the EU as a whole, more than half of respondents (53%) say they would be comfortable (43%) or indifferent (10%) (*spontaneous* answer) with having a transgender or transsexual person in the highest political office, while 29% would be uncomfortable.

Compared with 2012, the proportion that are comfortable or indifferent has increased (from 43% up to 53%), and now forms a majority.

3.2.2. *Working with a transgender or transsexual person*

All respondents were asked, regardless of whether they were actually working or not, how comfortable they would feel if one of their colleagues at work were a transgender or transsexual person.

More than two-thirds of respondents (67%) say they would be comfortable (56%) or indifferent (11%) (*spontaneous* answer) if one of their colleagues at work was a transgender or transsexual person. Around one in six (17%) say that they would be uncomfortable with this scenario.

3.2.3. *Having sons or daughters in a relationship with a transgender or transsexual person*

Almost four in ten respondents (38%) say they would be comfortable or indifferent if their son or daughter had a relationship with a transgender or transsexual person, while 43% say they would be uncomfortable. These are the most negative findings for any of the various questions examining tolerance towards groups at risk of discrimination.

Reflecting the **country patterns** seen in previous questions, respondents are most at ease with a son or daughter having a relationship with a transgender or transsexual person in Sweden (68% comfortable or indifferent), which is the only country where more than two-thirds of respondents would feel at ease. More than half of respondents would also feel at ease in Ireland (58%), the United Kingdom (56%), the Netherlands (55%) and Spain (54%).

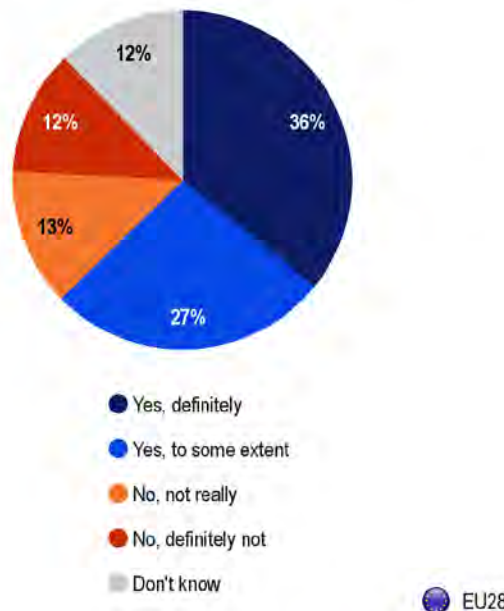
¹⁷ Respondents were read a definition and description for transgender and transsexual persons before the questions

3.2.4. *Should transgender and transsexual persons be able to change their ID?*

– A large majority of respondents think that transgender and transsexual persons should be able to change their civil documents –

Over six in ten respondents (63%) believe that transgender or transsexual persons should be able to change their civil documents to match their inner gender identity. The support is quite strong with more than one-third of respondents saying 'yes, definitely' (36%). A quarter of respondents (25%) disagree, saying either that this should 'definitely not' happen (12%) or 'not really' (13%)¹⁸. A further 12% of respondents answer that they 'don't know'.

QC19. Do you think that transgender or transsexual persons should be able to change their civil documents to match their inner gender identity?



¹⁸ QC19: Do you think that transgender or transsexual persons should be able to change their civil documents to match their inner gender identity?

4. EXPERIENCE OF DISCRIMINATION AND KNOWLEDGE OF THE LAW

In this section we look at the extent to which Europeans have personally experienced discrimination. The section also examines the extent to which Europeans are aware of their rights in the event of discrimination and harassment, as well as the organisations that they would prefer to contact if they were a victim of discrimination.

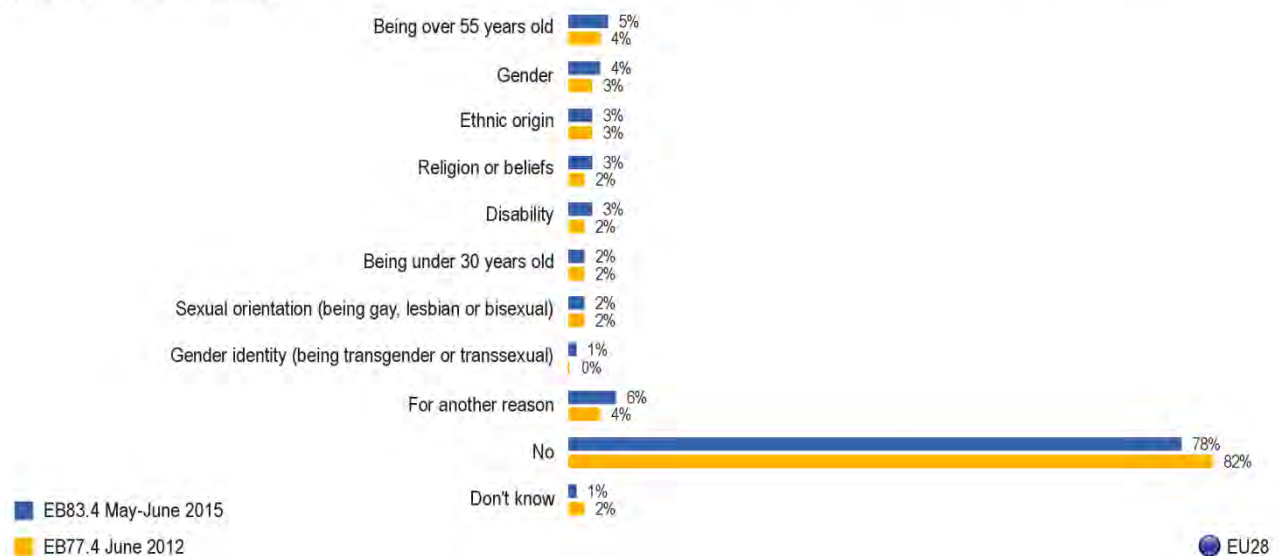
4.1. Personal experience of discrimination

– One in five respondents say they have felt discriminated against or harassed on one or more grounds in the previous 12 months –

Around one in five respondents (21%) say that, in the 12 months preceding the survey, they personally felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of one or more of the following grounds: being over 55 years old (5%), their gender (4%), ethnic origin (3%), religion or beliefs (3%), disability (3%), being under 30 years old (2%), sexual orientation (2%), gender identity (1%) or for another reason (6%)¹⁹. In total, 5% of respondents say that they felt discriminated against on multiple grounds.

Compared with 2012, there has been an increase in the overall proportion who say they have experienced some form of discrimination or harassment (from 16% to 21%), along with increases (of no more than one percentage point) for discrimination or harassment on individual grounds.

QC2. In the past 12 months have you personally felt discriminated against or harassed on one or more of the following grounds? Please tell me all that apply. (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)



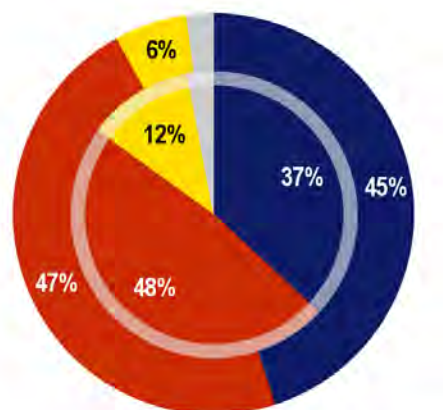
¹⁹ QC2: In the past 12 months have you personally felt discriminated against or harassed on one or more of the following grounds? Please tell me all that apply. Respondents had the possibility to give several answers, as they could have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of several grounds.

4.2. Knowledge of victims' rights in the event of discrimination

– There is increasing knowledge of the rights of victims of discrimination –

The proportion of respondents who say they would know their rights should they fall victim to discrimination or harassment has increased considerably since 2012: 45% answer 'yes', after a 8-point increase, while 47% answer that they would not know their rights (47%, -1)²⁰. Six percent answer *spontaneously* that it depends (-6).

QC8. Would you know your rights if you were the victim of discrimination or harassment?



● Yes

● No

● It depends (SPONTANEOUS)

● Don't know

Inner pie : EB77.4 June 2012

Outer pie : EB83.4 May-June 2015

● EU28

The EU average conceals wide national differences in awareness. Knowledge of victims' rights is most widespread in Finland (78%), followed by Slovenia (66%), Cyprus (62%), Sweden (61%), Ireland (59%), the United Kingdom (58%) and Lithuania (57%). Overall, majorities of respondents say that they would know their rights if they were victims of discrimination or harassment in 12 countries (compared with 7 Member States in 2012).

Respondents are least likely to know their rights in Bulgaria (31%), Austria (34%) and Belgium (34%).

²⁰ QC8: Would you know your rights if you were the victim of discrimination or harassment?

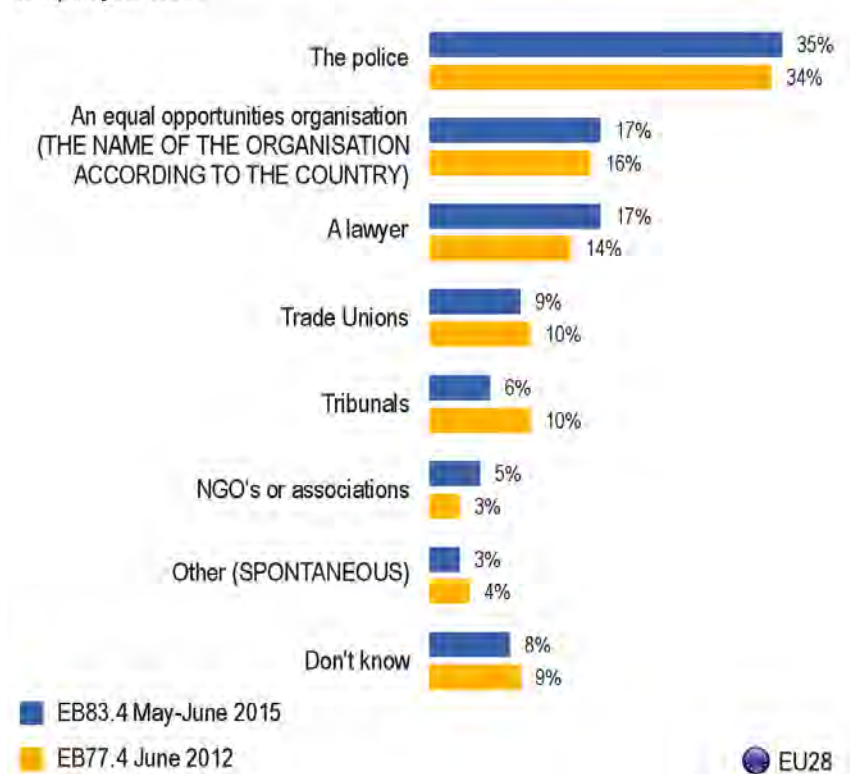
4.3. Where would Europeans prefer to report harassment or discrimination

– If Europeans were the victim of discrimination, they would prefer to contact the police –

If they were the victim of discrimination or harassment, respondents are most likely to say that they would prefer to report their case to **the police (35%)**. This is ahead of other options, such as an equal opportunities organisation (17%) or a lawyer (17%). Less than one in ten say they would prefer to report their case to trade unions (9%), tribunals (6%), NGOs or associations (5%) or somewhere else (3%)²¹.

Overall, the results are similar to those obtained in June 2012, although the proportion favouring a lawyer has increased (+3 percentage points), while the proportion who would prefer tribunals has decreased (-4 points).

QC9. If you were the victim of discrimination or harassment, to whom would you prefer to report your case?



²¹ QC9: If you were the victim of discrimination or harassment, to whom would you prefer to report your case? ONE ANSWER ONLY.

5. VIEWS ABOUT EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES IN EMPLOYMENT

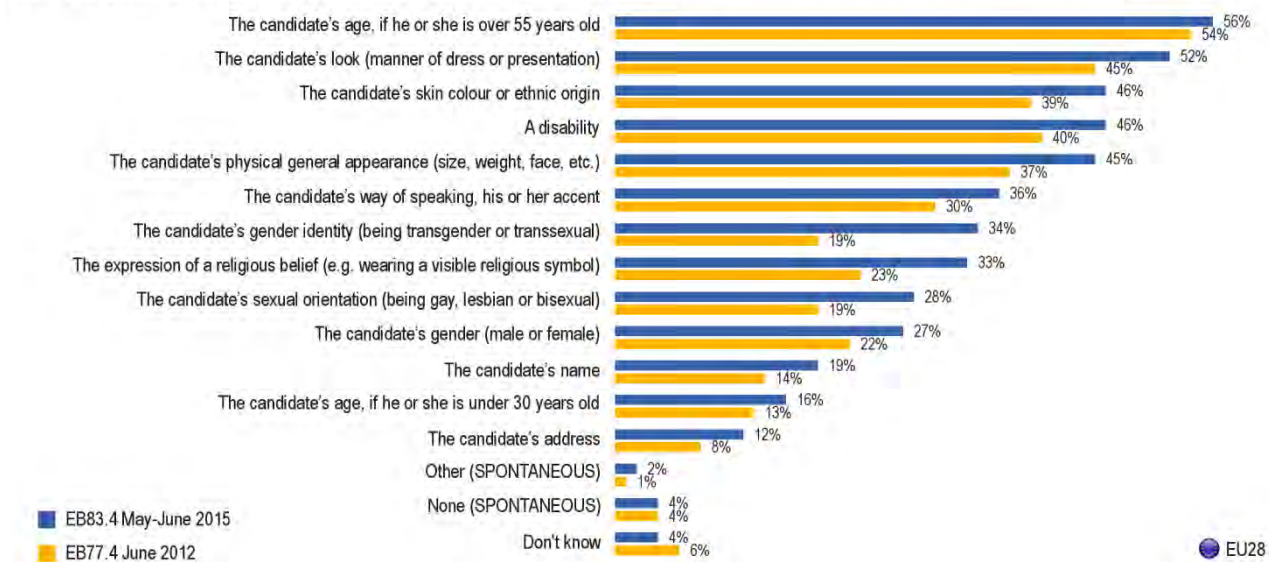
5.1. Factors that are perceived to put applicants for a job at a disadvantage

– (Older) age is most widely seen as a factor that could put job applicants at a disadvantage –

Many respondents continue to perceive that discrimination exists in recruitment practices. Substantial proportions of respondents identify a range of factors that are likely to lead to disadvantage. Over half (56%, +2 percentage points since June 2012) believe that a **candidate’s age, if over 55**, would be a disadvantage. This is followed by a **candidate’s look, manner of dress or presentation** (52%, +7), **skin colour or ethnic origin** (46%, +7), a **disability** (46%, +6), **general physical appearance** (size, weight, face) (45%, +8), **way of speaking** (36%, +6), **gender identity** (34%, +15), **expression of religion belief** (33%, +10), **sexual orientation** (28%, +9), **gender** (27%, +5), **name** (19% + 5), **age if under 30 years old** (16%, +3) and the candidate’s **address** (12%, +4)²².

There have been increases since the 2012 survey in the proportions of respondents mentioning each and every criterion that may put one candidate at a disadvantage. The largest increase is in the proportion saying that a **candidate’s gender identity may put them at a disadvantage** (+15 percentage points). Each criterion has an increase, indicating that respondents were selecting, on average, more criteria that would disadvantage a candidate than in previous surveys.

QC3. In (OUR COUNTRY) when a company wants to hire someone and has the choice between two candidates with equal skills and qualifications, which of the following criteria may, in your opinion, put one candidate at a disadvantage? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)



²² QC3: In (OUR COUNTRY) when a company wants to hire someone and has the choice between two candidates with equal skills and qualifications, which of the following criteria may, in your opinion, put one candidate at a disadvantage? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

5.2. Support for measures to foster diversity in the workplace

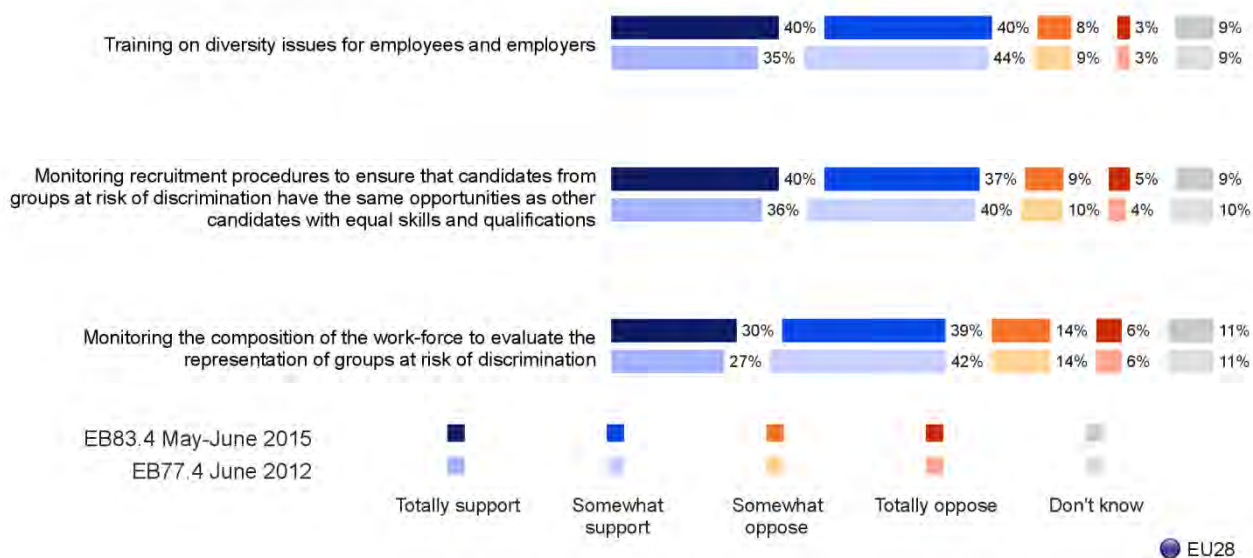
– There continues to be widespread support for training and monitoring measures to foster diversity in the workplace –

Respondents were asked whether they support or oppose three measures in the workplace to foster diversity, involving training and monitoring.

There is widespread support for these measures. More than three-quarters of respondents support training on diversity issues for employees and employers (80%, +1 percentage point) and monitoring of recruitment procedures (77%, +1), while a slightly lower proportion support monitoring the composition of the workforce (69%, no change). The proportion that opposes these measures ranges from 11% for training on diversity issues to 20% for monitoring the composition of the workforce²³.

Overall support for these measures has remained constant since the 2012 survey, although the proportion that ‘totally support’ them (rather than ‘somewhat support’) has increased by between 3 and 5 percentage points.

QC5. To what extent do you support or oppose each of the following measures in the work place to foster diversity?



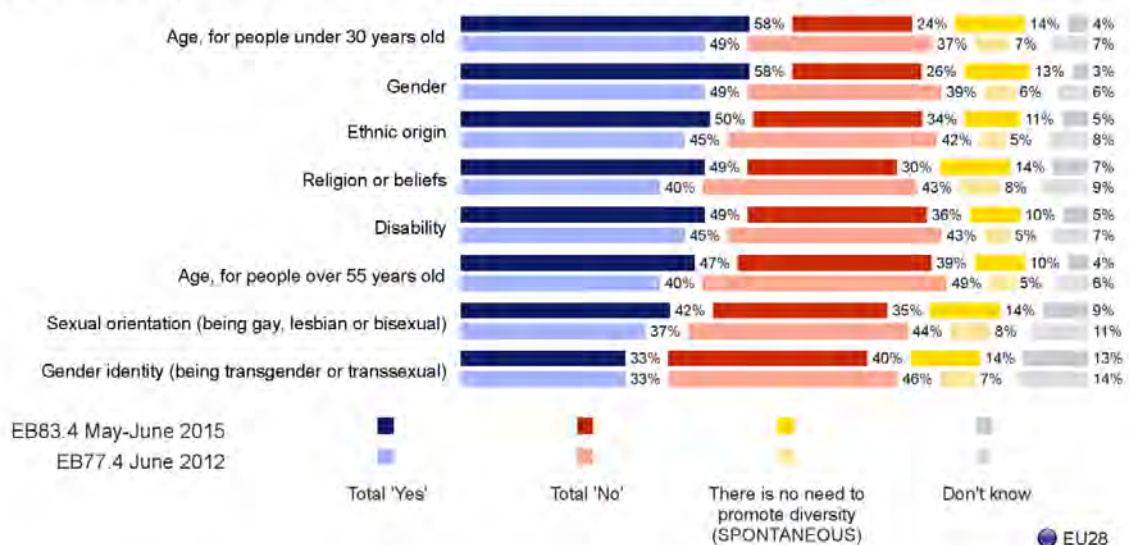
²³ QC5: To what extent do you support or oppose each of the following measures in the work place to foster diversity? 1) Training on diversity issues for employees and employers. 2) Monitoring the composition of the work-force to evaluate the representation of groups at risk of discrimination. 3) Monitoring recruitment procedures to ensure that candidates from groups at risk of discrimination have the same opportunities as other candidates with equal skills and qualifications.

5.3. Perception as to whether enough is being done to promote diversity in the workplace

– European workers have become more confident in what is being done to promote diversity in the workplace –

Respondents were asked whether they think enough is being done in their workplace to promote diversity in relation to various groups at risk of discrimination. More than half of respondents (mainly those not employed in a workplace) *spontaneously* said that the questions were 'not applicable' to them. In the results below, the 'not applicable' responses have been excluded and the percentages have been recalculated on the basis of the remaining respondents²⁴.

QC7R. Do you think that enough is being done to promote diversity in your work place as far as each of the following is concerned?



Does not include the "Not applicable" respondents

More than half of European workers feel that enough is being done to promote diversity in their workplace for young people (58% vs. 24% who think it's not the case) and in terms of gender (58% vs. 26%). This feeling is less widespread on the questions of ethnic origin (50% vs. 34%), religion and beliefs (49% vs. 30%), disability (49% vs. 36%) and people over 55 years old (47% vs. 39%). Opinion is more divided when it comes to whether enough is being done in relation to sexual orientation (42% vs. 35%). Finally, a minority of respondents consider that enough is being done to promote gender identity in the work place (33% vs. 40%).

²⁴ QC7: Do you think that enough is being done to promote diversity in your work place as far as each of the following is concerned? 1) Ethnic origin 2) Gender 3) Sexual orientation (being gay, lesbian or bisexual) 4) Age, for people over 55 years old 5) Age, for people under 30 years olds 6) Religion or beliefs 7) Disability 8) Gender identity (being transgender or transsexual).

6. MEASURES AND POLICIES TO FIGHT DISCRIMINATION

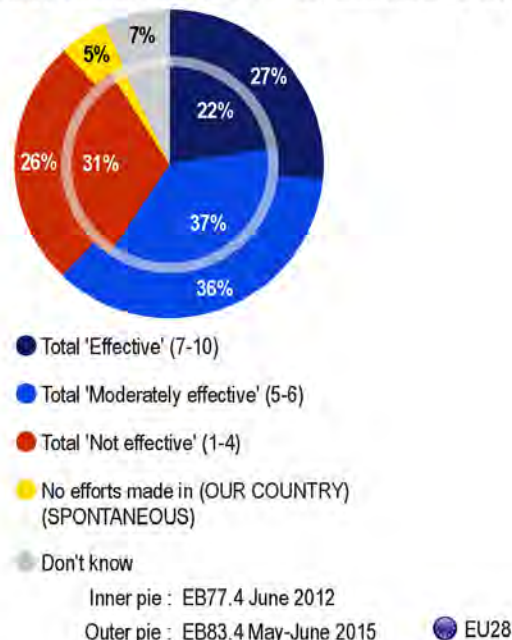
This last section focuses on measures and policies to fight discrimination. It covers respondents' perceptions of national policies to fight discrimination, the need to introduce new measures for fighting discrimination, and views on whether groups at risk of discrimination are excluded from measures aimed at addressing the economic crisis. It also examines respondents' willingness to provide sensitive personal information relating to minority characteristics, and attitudes towards diversity information being provided at school.

6.1. The perceived effectiveness of national efforts to fight discrimination

– Views are mixed as to whether national efforts to fight discrimination are effective, although views have become more positive since the last survey –

Respondents were asked to rate the effectiveness of efforts made in their country to fight all forms of discrimination, using a scale from 1 to 10²⁵. Respondents give a range of views on this issue: **overall, 27% believe the efforts made are effective (points 7 to 10 on the scale)** while 36% consider the efforts to be moderately effective (points 5 and 6 on the scale) and 26% say that these measures are ineffective (giving a score from 1 to 4 on the scale); a further 5% say *spontaneously* that no efforts are made in their country.

QC6. Using a scale from 1 to 10, please tell me if you think that the efforts made in (OUR COUNTRY) to fight all forms of discrimination are effective. '1' means you consider that these efforts are "not at all effective", and '10' that these efforts are "very effective".



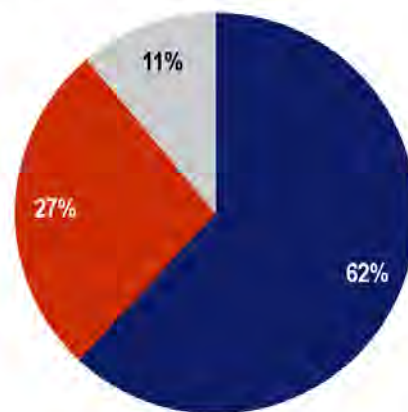
²⁵ QC6: Using a scale from 1 to 10, please tell me if you think that the efforts made in (OUR COUNTRY) to fight all forms of discrimination are effective. '1' means you consider that these efforts are "not at all effective", and '10' that you consider that these efforts are "very effective".

6.2. Is there a need for new measures to fight discrimination?

– The majority of respondents favour new measures to protect groups at risk of discrimination –

Respondents were presented with two options for dealing with discrimination in areas such as access to goods and services, social protection or education. The majority of respondents (62%) say that new measures should be introduced to raise the level of protection for groups at risk of discrimination, while 27% think that new measures are not necessary; 11% answer that they 'don't know'²⁶.

QC10. People may be discriminated against on the grounds of disability, age, religion or beliefs, sexual orientation or gender identity in areas such as access to goods and services, social protection (health or housing services) or education. Which of the following two statements comes closest to your view?



- New measures to raise the level of protection of these groups at risk of discrimination should be introduced
- New measures to raise the level of protection of these groups at risk of discrimination are not necessary
- Don't know

● EU28

Overall, in all countries, **majorities of respondents consider that new measures to raise the level of protection of these groups at risk of discrimination should be introduced.**

²⁶ QC10: People may be discriminated against on the grounds of disability, age, religion or beliefs, sexual orientation or gender identity in areas such as access to goods and services, social protection (health or housing services) or education. Which of the following two statements comes closest to your view?

6.3. Are some groups excluded from measures and policies to fight the crisis?

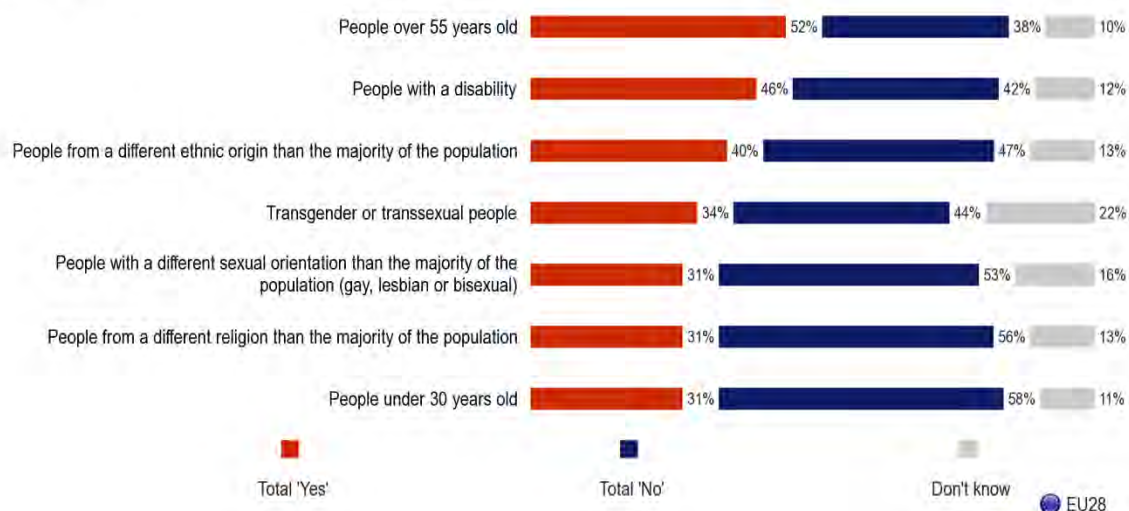
– Older people and people with disabilities are the main groups that are thought to have been excluded from measures to fight the economic crisis –

Respondents were asked whether they thought measures to fight the economic crisis in their country are excluding people from groups at risk of discrimination.

Around half of respondents think that national policies are excluding people over 55 years old (52%), while 46% think people with a disability are being excluded. In both cases, the proportion saying that the group is excluded ('yes, definitely' or 'yes, to some extent') is greater than the proportion saying the group is not being excluded ('no, not really' or 'no, definitely not').

However, respondents are less likely to say that other groups are being excluded: people from ethnic minorities (40%), transgender or transsexual people (34%), gay, lesbian or bisexual people (31%), religious minorities (31%) and people aged under 30 (31%)²⁷.

QC15. Do you think that in (OUR COUNTRY) measures to fight the economic crisis and policies to promote recovery are excluding people from each of the following groups?



²⁷ QC15: Do you think that in (OUR COUNTRY) measures to fight the economic crisis and policies to promote recovery are excluding people from each of the following groups? 1) People from a different ethnic origin than the majority of the population 2) People with a different sexual orientation than the majority of the population (gay, lesbian or bisexual) 3) People over 55 years olds 4) People under 30 years old 5) People from a different religion than the majority of the population 6) People with a disability 7) Transgender or transsexual people.

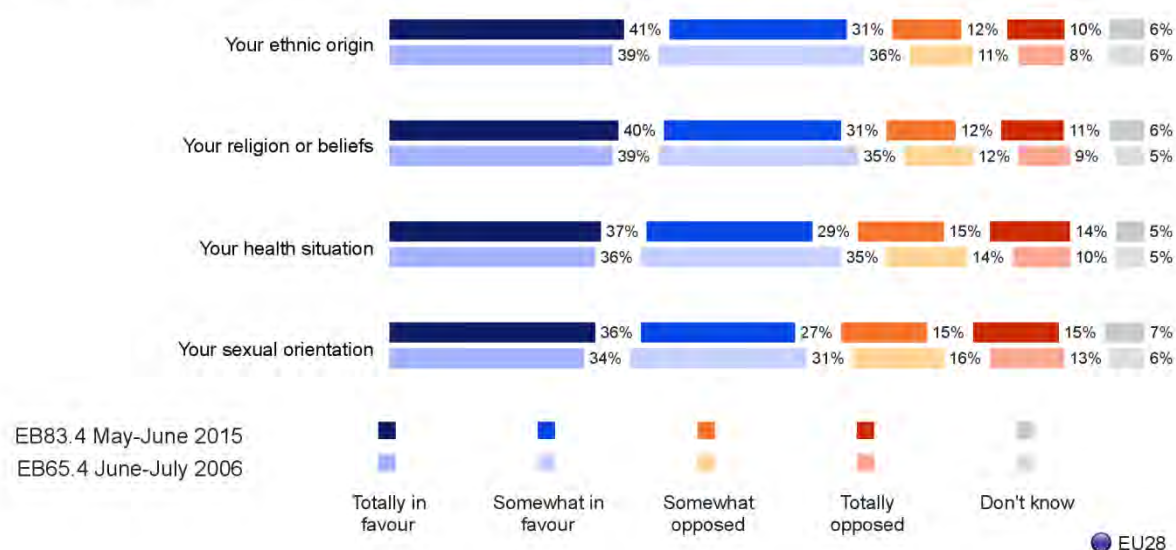
6.4. The willingness to provide sensitive personal information

- There is broad support for providing sensitive personal information on an anonymous basis –

Respondents express support for providing personal details on an anonymous basis if it could help to combat discrimination in their country. Respondents are most in favour of providing information on their ethnic origin (72% 'totally' or 'somewhat in favour') and on their religion or beliefs (71%), while they are slightly less positive about providing information on their health situation (66% in favour) and their sexual orientation (63%). In each case, between 22% and 30% of respondents are opposed to giving this type of information.

The same question was asked in June-July 2006 (EB65.4), and there has been little change in the findings since then. The proportions in favour of providing this type of information have decreased slightly, with the largest decrease in relation to providing health information (down from 71% in favour in 2006 to 66% in 2015)²⁸. However, the proportion of respondents answered they are 'totally in favour' has risen in each item, suggesting that opinions are becoming stronger on this issue.

QC11. Are you in favour of or opposed to providing, on an anonymous basis, information about ... as part of a census, if that could help to combat discrimination in (OUR COUNTRY)?



Respondents in the following **countries** are most likely to be in favour of providing personal information on an anonymous basis: Malta (82% or more are in favour of providing each of the four types of information), Denmark (81% or more), the United Kingdom (80% or more) and Sweden (78% or more). By contrast, respondents are least likely to be in favour of providing this type of information in Hungary (no more than 52% are in favour of providing each of the four types of information), Slovenia (no more than 53%) and Poland (no more than 54%).

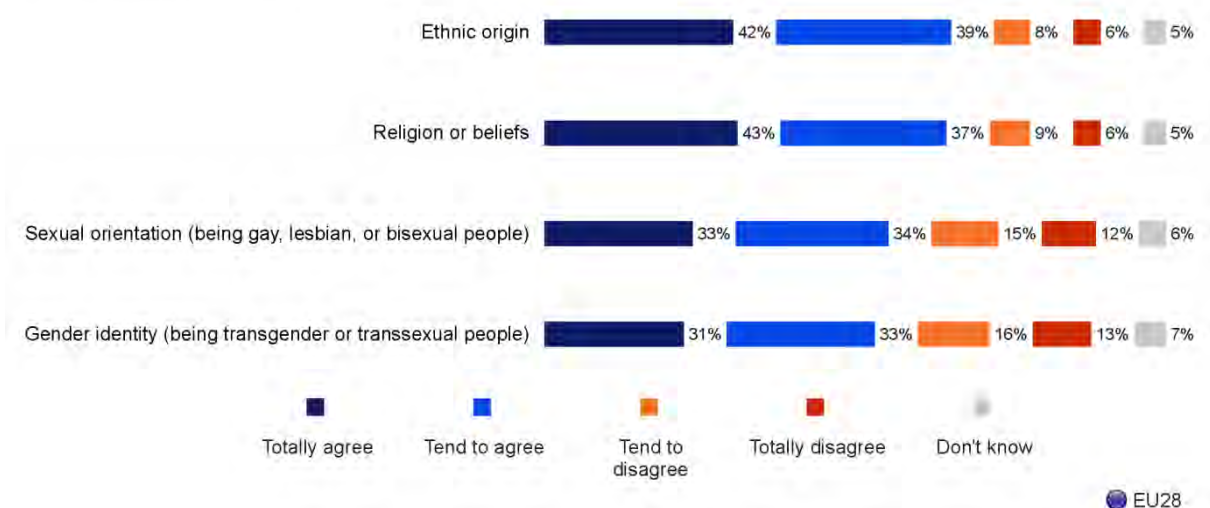
²⁸ QC11: Are you in favour of or opposed to providing, on an anonymous basis, information about ... as part of a census, if that could help to combat discrimination in (OUR COUNTRY)? 1) Your ethnic origin 2) Your religion or beliefs 3) Your health situation 4) Your sexual orientation.

6.5. Should school lessons and material include information about diversity?

– The majority of respondents agree that diversity information should be provided at school –

Most respondents agree that school lessons and material should include information about diversity, particularly in terms of ethnic origin (81% agree vs. 14% disagree) and religion or beliefs (80% vs. 15%). Respondents are slightly less likely to agree that information about sexual orientation (67%) and gender identity (64%) should be included; in each case, more than a quarter (27% and 29% respectively) disagree that school lessons and material should include diversity information on these issues²⁹.

QC17. And to what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? School lessons and material should include information about diversity in terms of...



In three **countries**, a high proportion of respondents agree that school lessons and material should include information about diversity, in terms of all of the characteristics included in the question: Sweden (at least 93% agree in relation to each of the characteristics), the Netherlands (at least 83%) and Cyprus (at least 78%).

By contrast, a low proportion of respondents agree with including diversity information in school lessons and material - particularly in relation to sexual orientation and gender identity - in Romania (45% and 44% respectively), Slovakia (48% and 45%), Bulgaria (49% and 48%), Latvia (51% and 49%) and Lithuania (47% in each case).

²⁹ QC17: And to what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? School lessons and material should include information about diversity in terms of... 1) Religion or beliefs 2) Ethnic origin 3) Sexual orientation (being gay, lesbian or bisexual people) 4) Gender identity (being transgender or transsexual people).

CONCLUSIONS

This new Eurobarometer survey builds on previous Eurobarometer surveys³⁰ that have measured the opinions and perceptions of Europeans on issues and public policies that relate to discrimination. This section draws together the main findings from the 2015 survey.

Increasingly tolerant attitudes towards groups at risk of discrimination, although with great differences between EU countries. The survey indicates that Europeans are becoming more comfortable towards groups at risk of discrimination. This is shown by the increasing proportion who are at ease (comfortable or indifferent) with having someone from a group at risk of discrimination in the highest political position in their country. However, respondents are less tolerant towards Muslim people, Roma people and transgender and transsexual people.

Social circles of Europeans are becoming steadily more diverse. More than two-thirds of respondents have friends or acquaintances who are of a different religion or have different beliefs to them (70%), a continuing increase from previous surveys. This might also suggest more openness from the respondents with regards to groups at risk of discrimination.

There are still wide variations between Member States on attitudes towards LGBT people. Social acceptance of LGBT people varies a lot among countries. In some Member States, large majorities of respondents would feel at ease if a person from this group were elected at the highest political position. Beyond social acceptance, more than seven in ten respondents (71%) agree that LGBT people should have the same rights as heterosexual people. A significant increase can be seen in the agreement that same-sex marriages should be allowed throughout Europe, compared with a similar question asked in 2006.

There is increasing awareness of rights. More than four respondents in ten (45%) say they would know their rights should they be a victim of discrimination or harassment, an improvement on the 2012 figure (37%). Europeans continue to say that they would prefer to report their case to the police should they become a victim of discrimination or harassment, rather than other options such as tribunals or organisations such as equality bodies and previous experience of discrimination has only a minor influence on the level of awareness.

Many Europeans are quite critical in their assessment of the effectiveness of national efforts to fight discrimination. Reflecting these results, the majority of respondents think that new measures need to be introduced to raise the level of protection for groups at risk of discrimination. Most respondents say they would provide sensitive personal information if this could help combat discrimination in their country, and the majority are in favour of information about diversity being provided at school.

³⁰ Previous surveys conducted in 2006, 2009 and 2012.

These views reflect the respondent's concern that more still needs to be done to protect the rights of groups at risk of discrimination.

ANNEXES

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER 437

Discrimination

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 30th of May and the 8th of June 2015, TNS opinion & social, a consortium created between TNS political & social, TNS UK and TNS opinion, carried out the wave 83.4 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, "Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer" unit.

The SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER 437 is part of wave 83.4 and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the 28 European Union Member States, resident in each of the Member States and aged 15 years and over.

The basic sample design applied in all states is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

In order to do so, the sampling points were drawn systematically from each of the "administrative regional units", after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of the countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS II (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses (every Nth address) were selected by standard "random route" procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random (following the "closest birthday rule"). All interviews were conducted face-to-face in people's homes and in the appropriate national language. As far as the data capture is concerned, CAPI (*Computer Assisted Personal Interview*) was used in those countries where this technique was available.

For each country a comparison between the sample and the universe was carried out. The Universe description was derived from Eurostat population data or from national statistics offices. For all countries surveyed, a national weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out based on this Universe description. In all countries, gender, age, region and size of locality were introduced in the iteration procedure. For international weighting (i.e. EU averages), TNS Opinion & Social applies the official population figures as provided by EUROSTAT or national statistic offices. The total population figures for input in this post-weighting procedure are listed below.

Readers are reminded that survey results are estimations, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage. With samples of about 1,000 interviews, the real percentages vary within the following confidence limits:

Statistical Margins due to the sampling process (at the 95% level of confidence)											
<i>various sample sizes are in rows</i>						<i>various observed results are in columns</i>					
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	
N=50	6,0	8,3	9,9	11,1	12,0	12,7	13,2	13,6	13,8	13,9	N=50
N=500	1,9	2,6	3,1	3,5	3,8	4,0	4,2	4,3	4,4	4,4	N=500
N=1000	1,4	1,9	2,2	2,5	2,7	2,8	3,0	3,0	3,1	3,1	N=1000
N=1500	1,1	1,5	1,8	2,0	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,5	2,5	2,5	N=1500
N=2000	1,0	1,3	1,6	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,2	N=2000
N=3000	0,8	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,8	N=3000
N=4000	0,7	0,9	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	N=4000
N=5000	0,6	0,8	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4	N=5000
N=6000	0,6	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,3	N=6000
N=7000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,2	N=7000
N=7500	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=7500
N=8000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=8000
N=9000	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=9000
N=10000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=10000
N=11000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=11000
N=12000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=12000
N=13000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	N=13000
N=14000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=14000
N=15000	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=15000
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	

ABBR.	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	DATES		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU28
				FIELDWORK			
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1,012	30/05/15	8/06/15	9,263,570	2.18%
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1,058	30/05/15	8/06/15	6,294,563	1.48%
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1,008	30/05/15	8/06/15	8,955,829	2.11%
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1,016	30/05/15	8/06/15	4,625,032	1.09%
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1,513	30/05/15	8/06/15	71,283,580	16.79%
EE	Estonia	TNS Emor	1,018	30/05/15	8/06/15	1,113,355	0.26%
IE	Ireland	Behaviour & Attitudes	1,004	30/05/15	8/06/15	3,586,829	0.84%
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1,009	30/05/15	8/06/15	8,791,499	2.07%
ES	Spain	TNS Spain	1,000	30/05/15	8/06/15	39,506,853	9.31%
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1,000	30/05/15	8/06/15	51,668,700	12.17%
HR	Croatia	HENDAL	1,003	30/05/15	8/06/15	3,625,601	0.85%
IT	Italy	TNS Italia	1,040	30/05/15	8/06/15	51,336,889	12.09%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR	500	30/05/15	8/06/15	724,084	0.17%
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1,003	30/05/15	8/06/15	1,731,509	0.41%
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1,004	30/05/15	8/06/15	2,535,329	0.60%
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	503	30/05/15	8/06/15	445,806	0.11%
HU	Hungary	TNS Hoffmann	1,051	30/05/15	8/06/15	8,477,933	2.00%
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	30/05/15	8/06/15	360,045	0.08%
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1,008	30/05/15	8/06/15	13,901,653	3.27%
AT	Austria	ipr Umfrageforschung	1,035	30/05/15	8/06/15	7,232,497	1.70%
PL	Poland	TNS Polska	1,005	30/05/15	8/06/15	32,736,685	7.71%
PT	Portugal	TNS Portugal	1,005	30/05/15	8/06/15	8,512,269	2.01%
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1,012	30/05/15	8/06/15	16,880,465	3.98%
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1,019	30/05/15	8/06/15	1,760,726	0.41%
SK	Slovakia	TNS Slovakia	1,016	30/05/15	8/06/15	4,580,260	1.08%
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1,004	30/05/15	8/06/15	4,511,446	1.06%
SE	Sweden	TNS Sifo	1,066	30/05/15	8/06/15	7,944,034	1.87%
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1,306	30/05/15	8/06/15	52,104,731	12.27%
TOTAL EU28			27,718	30/05/15	8/06/15	424,491,772	100%*

* It should be noted that the total percentage shown in this table may exceed 100% due to rounding