1. CONTEXT AND PERCEPTION

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

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

Comments: Belgians are significantly more likely to know a homosexual person (50%) than the average European Union citizen (35%). Six Belgian respondents out of ten (60%) report that they have friends or acquaintances with a different ethnic origin to theirs and 62% say that they know a disabled person. These figures are also slightly above the EU averages of 55%. However only 5% of Belgians know people from the Roma community.

Comments: Compared to the EU average, more Belgians think that being disabled (87%), being a person of a different ethnic origin (76%), or being of Roma origin, being aged under 25 (26%) or a woman (23%, -10) appears to be less of a concern for Belgian citizens than for the EU population.
Q: For each of the following types of discrimination, could you please tell me whether, in your opinion, it is very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare in (OUR COUNTRY)? Discrimination on the basis of...

A: Widespread

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Discrimination</th>
<th>Belgium (%)</th>
<th>EU25 (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethnic origin</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disability</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual orientation</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion or beliefs</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments: More than three quarters of Belgians (78%) believe that discrimination based on ethnic origin is widespread in their country. This is 14 percentage points above the EU average (64%). Linked to this, 60% of Belgian respondents also think that religious discrimination is widespread, this figure being 16 points higher than the EU average (44%). On the other hand, discrimination based on age or gender is perceived to be less common than in the EU in general.

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

A: More widespread

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Discrimination</th>
<th>Belgium (%)</th>
<th>EU25 (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethnic origin</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion or beliefs</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual orientation</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disability</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments: As in the EU as a whole, Belgian women perceive each form of discrimination to be more widespread than Belgian men do, with the exception of discrimination based on age. Education also plays a role in this respect: Students and those with a higher level of education more often tend to think that discrimination is widespread than do Belgians who ended their education at the age of 15 or below. Unequal treatment based on age or gender however constitutes an exception to this pattern, with fewer students seeing these types of discrimination as a widespread phenomenon.
2. KNOWLEDGE OF RIGHTS

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

Comments: Two thirds of Belgians (66%) are not familiar with their rights in the event of becoming a victim of discrimination or harassment. This is 10 percentage points above the EU average. About a quarter of Belgian respondents (26%) say they know their rights.

3. COMBATING DISCRIMINATION

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

Comments: While the majority of Belgian men (53%) say that enough effort is being made to fight all forms of discrimination, the majority of Belgian women (51%) feel the opposite. Furthermore, in Belgium, as in the EU as a whole, young people, students, the highly educated and those who have friends with a different ethnic origin or disabled friends are more likely to claim that not enough is being done.
Q: Would you say that we need more...?
A: Total “Yes”

Comments: Compared to Europeans as a whole, an identical proportion of Belgians say there is a need for more female MPs (72%) and more MPs of a different ethnic origin (44%). A very slight difference in Belgian opinion can be distinguished when it comes to the questions of whether more women are required in management positions (-2 percentage points compared to the EU25), of whether more people aged over 50 are needed in companies (-3) and whether there is a need for more disabled people in the workplace (-4).

Q: Would you be in favour of or opposed to specific measures being adopted to provide equal opportunities for everyone in the field of employment? Specific measures for people depending on their... Age Gender Disability Ethnic origin Sexual orientation Religion or beliefs

Comments: Measures intended to equalise employment opportunities are welcomed by the Belgians, especially when they are related to disability (86%). It is noticeable that for all cases, the figures at the EU level are slightly higher than for the Belgian results, except for the figure related to special measures intended to equalise employment opportunities for people depending on their sexual orientation. The difference of 2 percentage points remains slight though.
Q: In your opinion, which of the following have an important role to play in combating discrimination? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

Schools and universities: 42% may play an important role
Parents: 40%
The media: 34%
The (NATIONALITY) Government: 31%
Employers/Companies: 20%
Political parties: 13%
(NATIONALITY) Parliament: 12%
Religious authorities: 11%
Local or regional authorities: 10%
The European Union: 10%
Trade unions: 8%
International institutions (such as the Council of Europe, the UN, etc.): 8%
NGOs, associations: 7%

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

Don't know Total "In favour" Total "Opposed"

EU25 BE outer pie inner pie

Your ethnic origin

Comments: In Belgium, as in the EU, schools and universities (45%) and parents (41%) are seen as having the most important role in the fight against discrimination. Political parties in Belgium are more frequently seen to hold a key role than in the EU in general (25% compared to 13%). Belgian respondents slightly less likely to mention the National Parliament and Government compared to the EU average (-3 and -4 points respectively).

Comments: The Belgians are generally slightly more in favour than Europeans as a whole of providing information about their health situation, ethnic origin and religion or beliefs, if this would help to fight discrimination in their country. When it comes to providing information about their sexual orientation, the Belgians are noticeably more inclined to do so (+7 percentage points) than their European counterparts.