

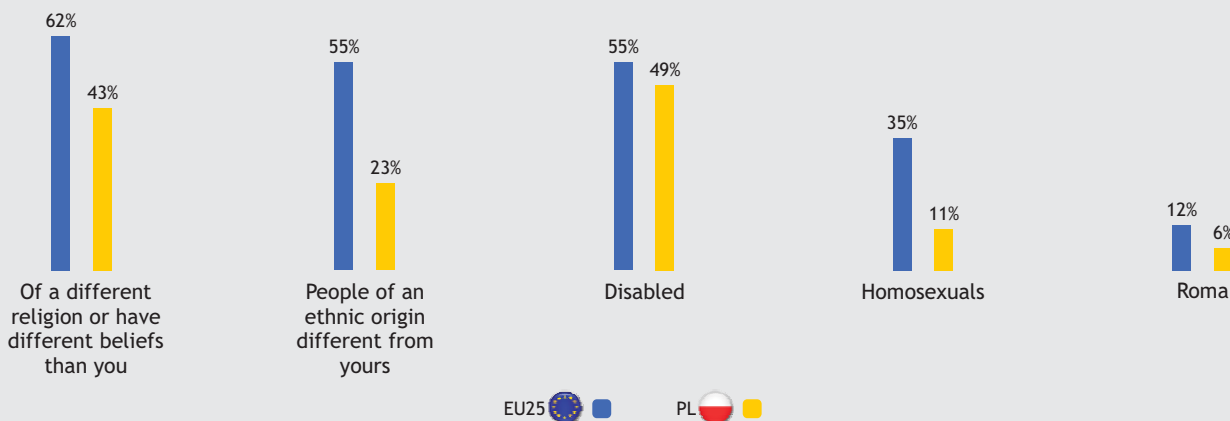


PL number of interviews: 1,000  
fieldwork: 10th June - 4th July, 2006

EU25 number of interviews: 24,796  
fieldwork: 7th June - 12th July, 2006

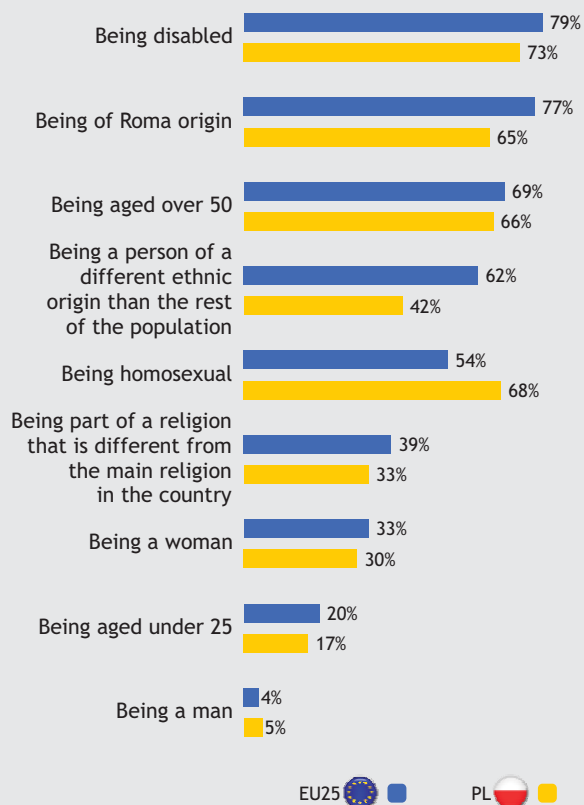
### 1. CONTEXT AND PERCEPTION

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



Comments: When respondents are asked whether they have friends or acquaintances from various groups, in all instances, the Polish results are below the EU25 average. The Polish figures are around two-thirds of the EU average for religion (43% vs. 62%), half when it comes to the Roma (6% vs. 12%), less than a half of the EU average as far as ethnic origin is concerned (23% vs. 55%) and less than a third of the EU average (11% vs. 35%) in the case of homosexual people. The difference is just 6 percentage points in the case of disability (49% vs. 55%).

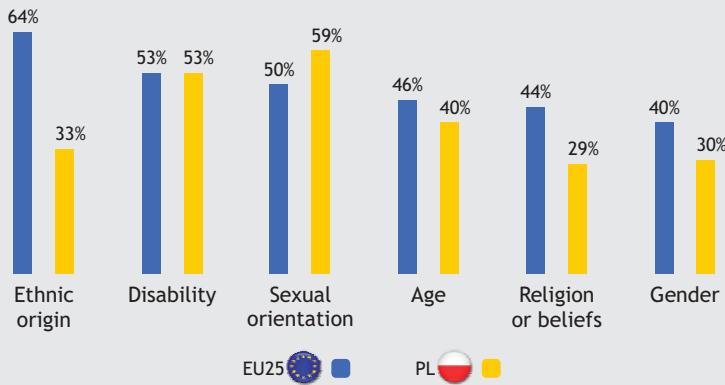
Q: Would you say that the fact of belonging to the following groups tends to be an advantage or a disadvantage, or neither, in (NATIONALITY) society at the current time? The fact of...  
A: Tends to be a disadvantage



Comments: The figures show that a lower proportion of Poles view being part of most groups under discussion as being a disadvantage than the proportion of EU citizens as a whole. The most striking difference compared to the EU25 figures is that only 42% of Poles consider it to be a disadvantage to be of a different ethnic origin, corresponding to 20 percentage points less than the EU25 average. On the contrary, more than two-thirds (68%) of Poles see being a homosexual as a disadvantage in contrast to an average of just 54% of EU25 citizens.

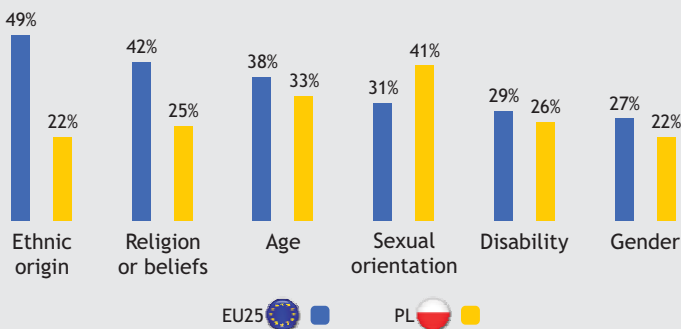


Q: For each of the following types of discrimination, could you please tell me whether, in your opinion, it is very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare in (OUR COUNTRY)? Discrimination on the basis of...  
A: Widespread



Comments: While 59% of Poles compared with 50% of EU citizens generally believe that discrimination based on sexual orientation is widespread in their country, in most other areas of discrimination, the Polish figures are lower than the corresponding EU averages. This is particularly so in the case of discrimination based on ethnic origins (33% for Poland vs. 64% for EU25), religion or beliefs (29% vs. 44%) and gender (30% vs. 40%).

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



Comments: In all areas, except for sexual orientation where the figures are 41% for Poland and 31% for EU25, a smaller proportion of Poles than EU citizens believes that discrimination has increased over the past 5 years. Particularly optimistic figures are observed in Poland for the perceived evolution of discrimination based on ethnic origin (22% for Poland vs. 49% for EU25), religion or beliefs (25% vs. 42%) and gender (22% vs. 27%).

Ethnic origin		
	EU25	PL
Total	64%	33%
Sex		
male	63%	29%
female	65%	36%
Education (end of)		
15	60%	28%
16-19	62%	29%
20+	69%	33%
still studying	70%	48%

Disability		
	EU25	PL
Total	53%	53%
Sex		
male	49%	48%
female	56%	59%
Education (end of)		
15	50%	53%
16-19	52%	53%
20+	55%	53%
still studying	55%	53%

Sexual Orientation		
	EU25	PL
Total	50%	59%
Sex		
male	49%	57%
female	51%	61%
Education (end of)		
15	47%	44%
16-19	49%	54%
20+	53%	66%
still studying	58%	74%

Age		
	EU25	PL
Total	46%	40%
Sex		
male	43%	35%
female	48%	43%
Education (end of)		
15	48%	37%
16-19	46%	41%
20+	47%	41%
still studying	37%	34%

Religion or Beliefs		
	EU25	PL
Total	44%	29%
Sex		
male	42%	24%
female	46%	34%
Education (end of)		
15	41%	21%
16-19	43%	26%
20+	46%	32%
still studying	51%	36%

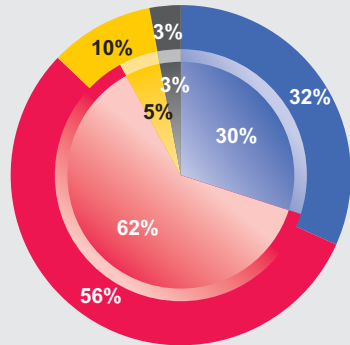
Gender		
	EU25	PL
Total	40%	30%
Sex		
male	36%	24%
female	43%	35%
Education (end of)		
15	39%	25%
16-19	38%	27%
20+	44%	34%
still studying	37%	31%

Comments: Polish students are considerably more likely than those who have already completed their studies to believe that discrimination on the bases of ethnic origin and sexual orientation and to a lesser extent, religion or beliefs. In all cases, females are noticeably more convinced that discrimination is widespread in Poland, particularly on the basis of disability (females, 59% vs. males, 48%), gender (females, 35% vs. males, 24%) and religion or beliefs (females, 34% vs. males, 24%).



### 2. KNOWLEDGE OF RIGHTS

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



Yes No That depends (SPONTANEOUS) Don't know

EU25 outer pie PL inner pie

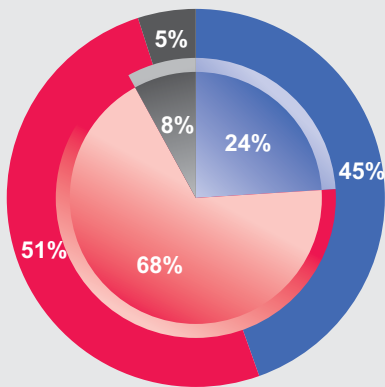
Comments: 30% of Polish citizens know their rights if they were to become a victim of discrimination or harassment - a figure slightly below the EU average (32%). 62% of Poles declare that they do not know their rights in such instances, corresponding to a result which is 6 points above the EU average.

	EU25		PL	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
<b>Total</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>62%</b>
<b>Sex</b>				
male	35%	53%	33%	58%
female	29%	58%	28%	66%
<b>Education (end of)</b>				
15	25%	62%	16%	78%
16-19	32%	55%	28%	64%
20+	40%	50%	39%	53%
still studying	31%	55%	35%	55%
<b>Friends another origin</b>				
Yes	37%	51%	41%	50%
No	26%	61%	27%	65%
<b>Friends disabled</b>				
Yes	36%	52%	34%	58%
No	27%	60%	27%	66%

Comments: When it comes to Poles' awareness of their rights should they fall victim to discrimination, just 16% amongst the least educated claim to know these compared with 39% amongst those educated to the age of 20 or beyond. Gender also seems to influence the Poles' awareness of their rights whereby males tend to more aware of their rights than females. Poles who have friends of another ethnic origin follow the general EU25 pattern of being more aware of their rights in the area of discrimination or harassment with figures of 41% compared with 27% for those who do not.

### 3. COMBATING DISCRIMINATION

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



Total "Yes" Total "No" Don't know

EU25 outer pie PL inner pie

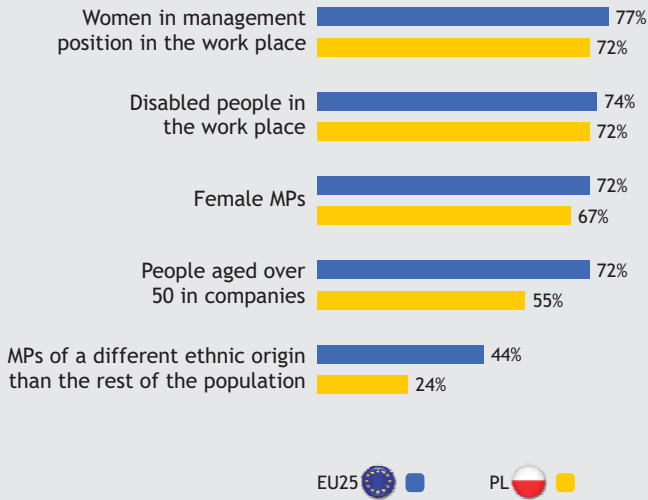
	EU25		PL	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
<b>Total</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>68%</b>
<b>Sex</b>				
male	48%	48%	25%	67%
female	42%	53%	22%	70%
<b>Age</b>				
15-24	40%	56%	21%	73%
25-39	45%	52%	21%	74%
40-54	46%	51%	24%	68%
55+	46%	47%	27%	60%
<b>Education (end of)</b>				
15	48%	45%	21%	63%
16-19	44%	52%	24%	68%
20+	44%	54%	27%	69%
still studying	43%	53%	19%	73%
<b>Friends another origin</b>				
Yes	44%	53%	19%	73%
No	46%	48%	25%	67%
<b>Friends disabled</b>				
Yes	42%	54%	22%	70%
No	48%	46%	25%	67%

Comments: Poles are critical that not enough is being done in their country to fight all forms of discrimination: more than two-thirds (68%) of them hold this view compared with just 51% of EU25 citizens on average.

Comments: Poles' socio-demographic characteristics seem to bear somewhat of an influence on perceptions on whether or not enough is being done in their country to fight discrimination. Females, people aged between 15 and 39 and those still studying have a greater tendency to stand out within their categories for their criticism in this regard. Also, people with friends of another ethnic origin (73%) also tend to more critical than those who do not (67%).

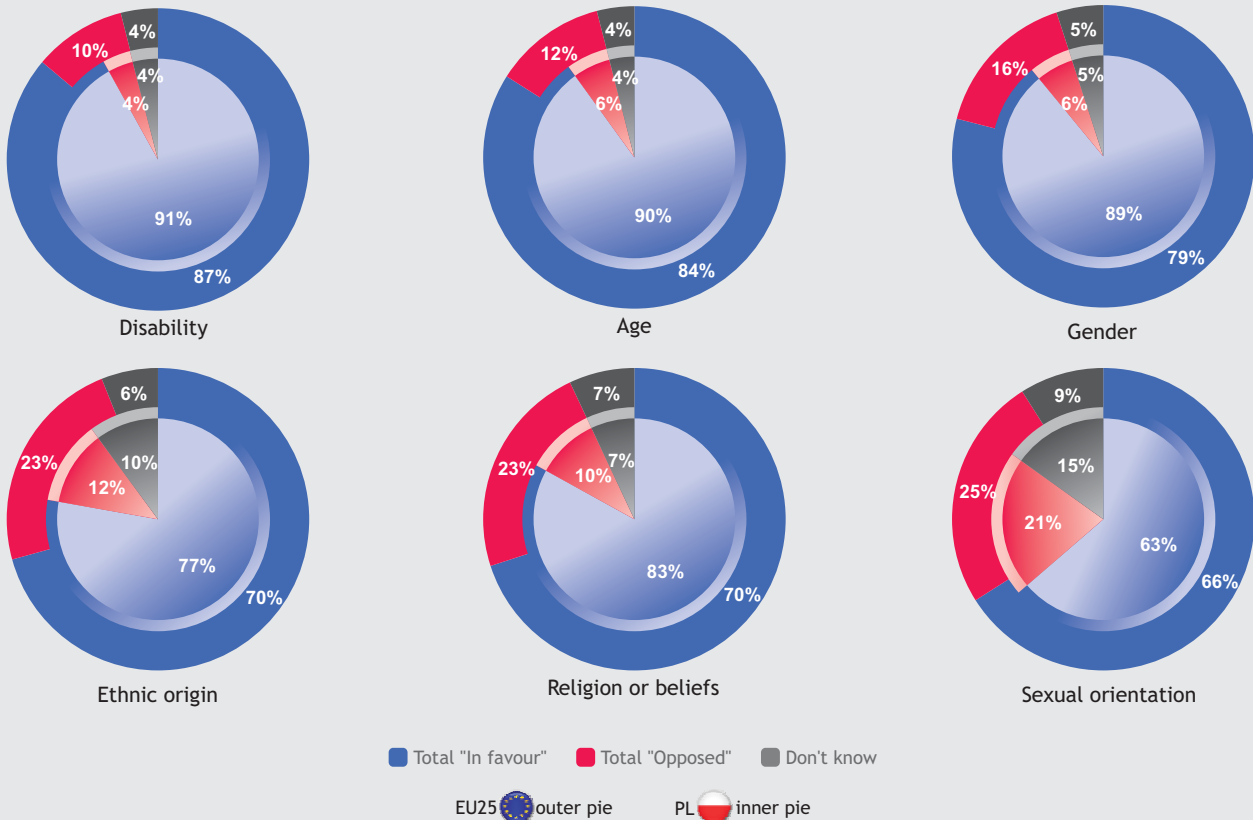


Q: Would you say that we need more.....?  
A: Total "Yes"



Comments: Polish figures lag considerably behind the EU average as far as perceptions for a need for more MPs of a different ethnic origin (24%, -20 points) or for more people aged over 50 in companies (55%, -17 percentage points) are concerned. Polish figures are five percentage points below the EU average as regards those saying that there should be more women in management positions (72%) and more female MPs (67%). Furthermore, Poles (72%) hold similar views to Europeans as a whole (74%) in considering that there should be more disabled people in the workplace.

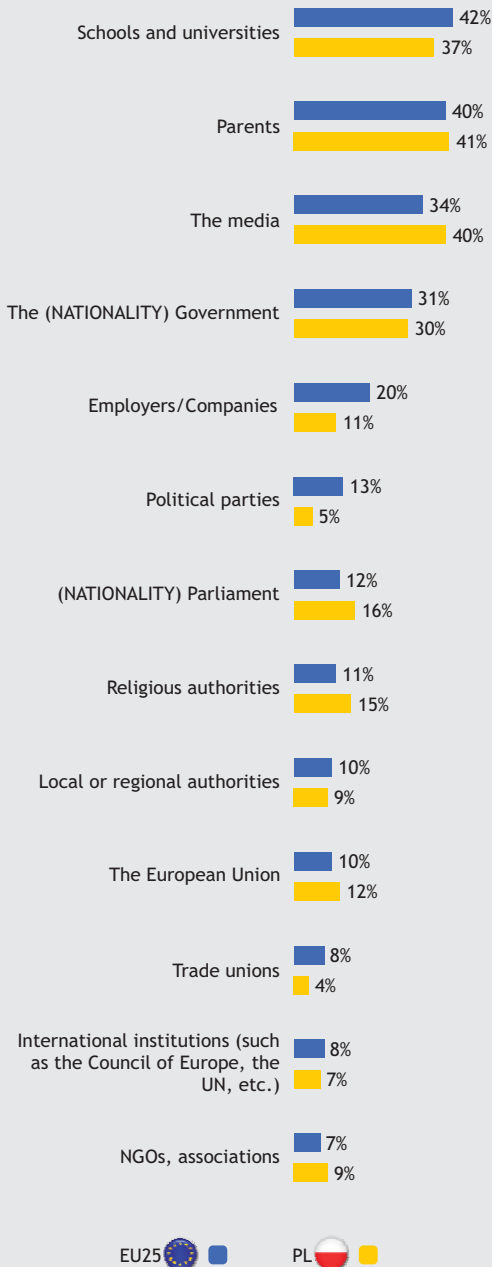
Q: Would you be in favour of or opposed to specific measures being adopted to provide equal opportunities for everyone in the field of employment? Specific measures for people depending on their....



Comments: Poles are more in favour than the EU25 average of the introduction of specific measures to provide equal opportunities for everyone in the field of employment in the areas of religion/beliefs (83%, +13), gender (89%, +10), ethnic origin (77%, +7), age (90%, +6) and disability (91%, +4 percentage points). Poles (63%) are, however, slightly less likely than the EU average (66%) to consider that specific measures should be introduced in the case of sexual orientation but also record a higher 'don't know' response of 15% (+8 percentage points).

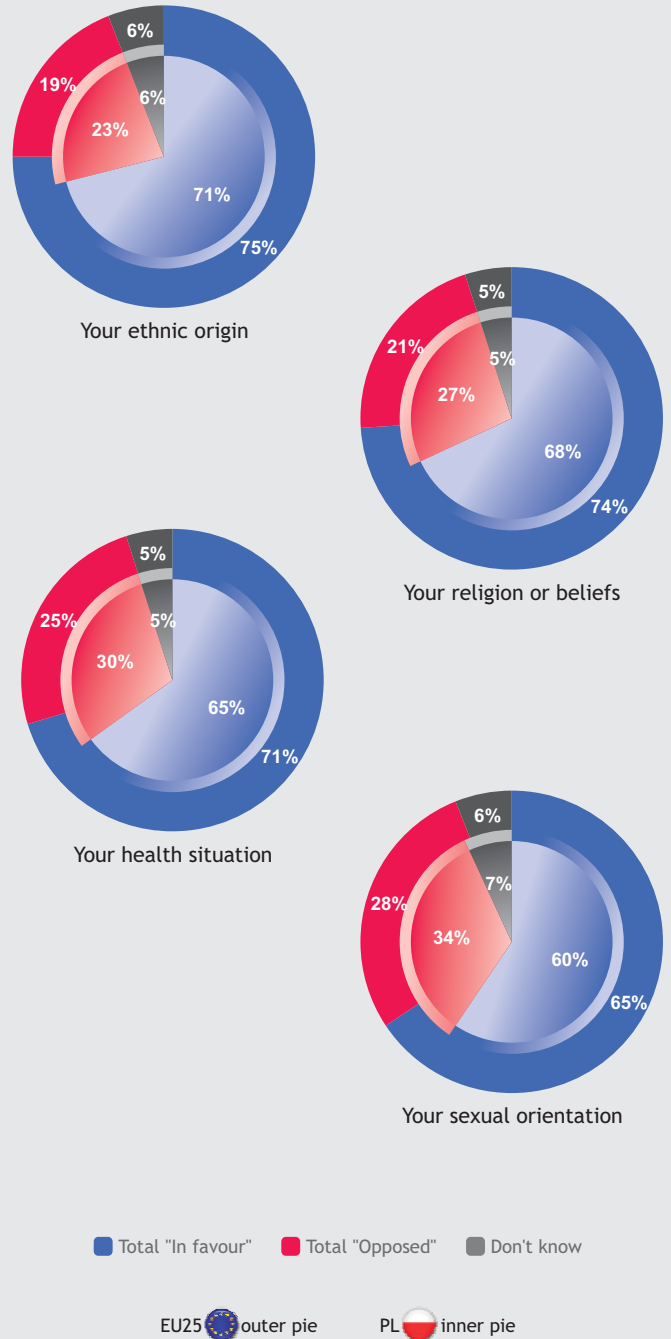


Q: In your opinion, which of the following have an important role to play in combating discrimination? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)



Comments: The Polish figures are generally in line with the EU25 average as far as concerns which group has an important role to play in combating discrimination. The top three are the same but their ranking order is different with Poles attributing most importance to parents (41%), followed by the media (40%) and then schools and universities (37%). Poles have a stronger preference than is generally felt across the Union for the media (40% for Poland vs. 34% for EU25), the national Parliament (16% vs. 12%) and religious authorities (15% vs. 11%) taking on this role.

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)?



Comments: A clear majority of Poles are in favour of providing, on an anonymous basis, information about their ethnic origin, their religion/beliefs, their health situation and their sexual orientation as part of a census if that could help to combat discrimination in their country. However, in each case, the Polish figure is below the EU average with the divergences ranging between 4 and 6 percentage points.