

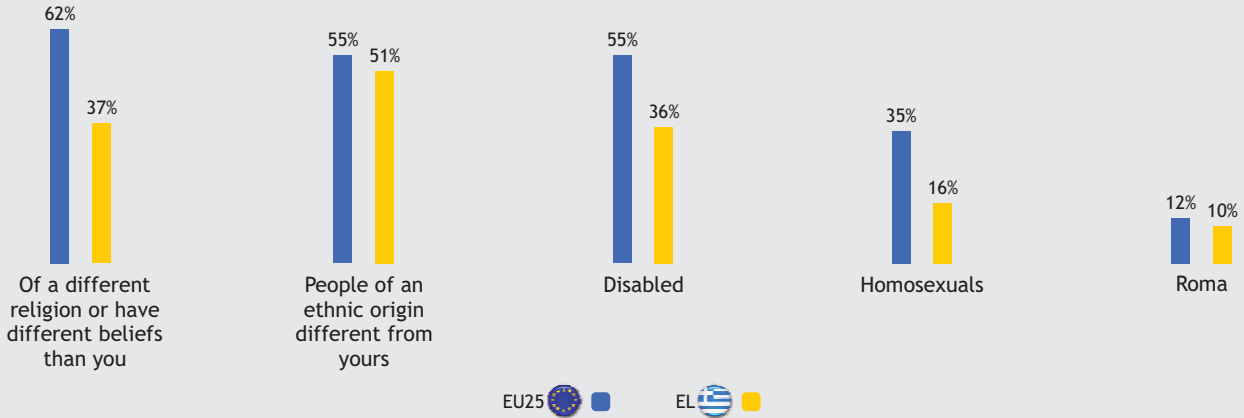


EL number of interviews: 1,000
fieldwork: 12th June - 8th July, 2006

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

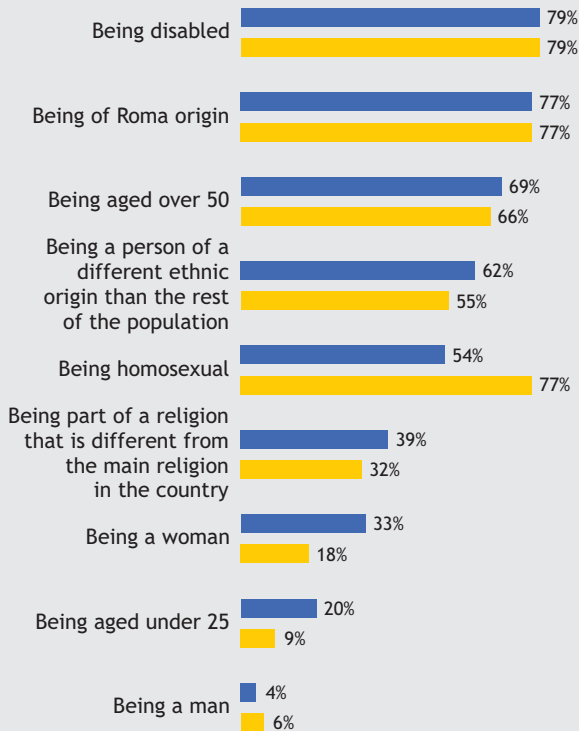
1. CONTEXT AND PERCEPTION

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



Comments: Greek respondents tend to have a less diverse range of friends and acquaintances than is evidenced for the EU as a whole. 37% have friends of a different religion or beliefs than their own, a figure 25 percentage points lower than that seen at EU level (62%). A large gap of 19 percentage points is also seen for having friends with disabilities (36% vs. 55% at EU level) and who are homosexual (16% vs. 35% at EU level). Over half of all Greeks (51%) have friends of a different ethnic origin to their own, a figure only marginally lower than the 55% of EU respondents who gave the same answer.

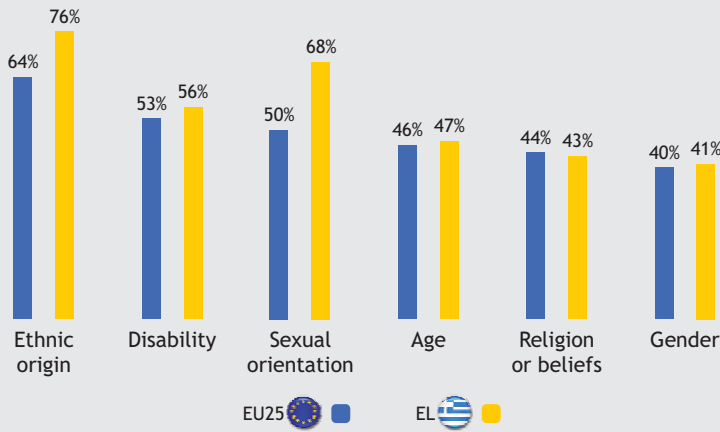
Q: Would you say that the fact of belonging to the following groups tends to be an advantage or a disadvantage, or neither, in (NATIONALITY) society at the current time? The fact of...
A: Tends to be a disadvantage



Comments: Compared to EU opinion as a whole, being homosexual is perceived by Greeks as being considerably more likely to be a source of societal disadvantage: 77% of Greeks hold this view, 23 percentage points more than the 54% at EU level. Elsewhere, other factors are considered by Greeks as less likely to lead to disadvantage than they are by EU respondents taken together. This gap is largest for being a woman (15 percentage points lower than at EU level), followed by being aged under 25 (11 percentage points lower), and belonging to a minority religion or ethnic group (both 7 percentage points lower).

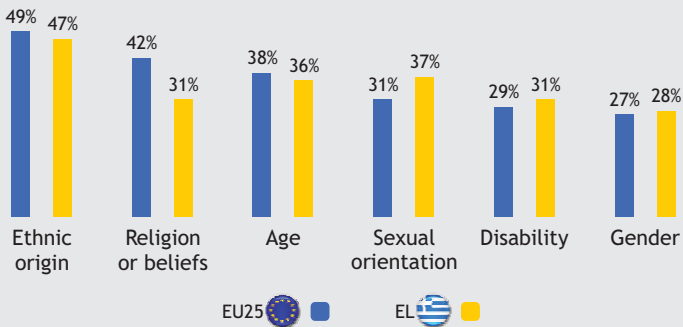


Q: For each of the following types of discrimination, could you please tell me whether, in your opinion, it is very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare in (OUR COUNTRY)? Discrimination on the basis of...
A: Widespread



Comments: According to Greeks, a widespread form of discrimination in their country is that related to sexual orientation. This was the view of 68% of Greek respondents, much higher than the 50% figure recorded across the EU (a gap of 18 percentage points). Discrimination based on ethnicity is seen by Greeks as even more widespread (76%), although here the difference from the EU level (64%) is not quite as high (a gap of 12 percentage points). Results for other forms of discrimination are more in line with those seen for the EU as a whole.

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: Greek opinion on developments over the last five years is broadly in line with that seen at the level of the EU, with two exceptions. Firstly, a lower proportion of Greeks are of the opinion that discrimination based on religion or beliefs is on the increase (31% vs. 42% at EU level). Secondly, Greeks are more likely to believe that discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation is becoming more commonplace (37% vs. 31% at EU level).

Ethnic origin		
	EU25	EL
Total	64%	76%
Sex		
male	63%	74%
female	65%	78%
Education (end of)		
15	60%	71%
16-19	62%	74%
20+	69%	80%
still studying	70%	85%

Disability		
	EU25	EL
Total	53%	56%
Sex		
male	49%	52%
female	56%	59%
Education (end of)		
15	50%	54%
16-19	52%	51%
20+	55%	59%
still studying	55%	62%

Sexual Orientation		
	EU25	EL
Total	50%	68%
Sex		
male	49%	65%
female	51%	70%
Education (end of)		
15	47%	65%
16-19	49%	64%
20+	53%	71%
still studying	58%	73%

Age		
	EU25	EL
Total	46%	47%
Sex		
male	43%	44%
female	48%	51%
Education (end of)		
15	48%	54%
16-19	46%	40%
20+	47%	48%
still studying	37%	44%

Religion or Beliefs		
	EU25	EL
Total	44%	43%
Sex		
male	42%	41%
female	46%	45%
Education (end of)		
15	41%	43%
16-19	43%	35%
20+	46%	49%
still studying	51%	45%

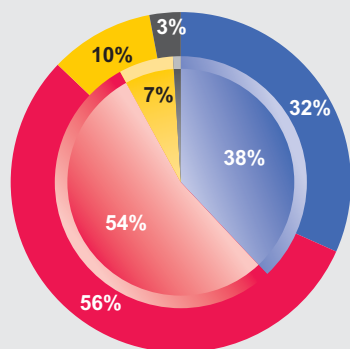
Gender		
	EU25	EL
Total	40%	41%
Sex		
male	36%	32%
female	43%	50%
Education (end of)		
15	39%	44%
16-19	38%	37%
20+	44%	45%
still studying	37%	32%

Comments: Greek women are more likely than men to perceive discrimination in all areas. In the EU as a whole this applies mainly to gender-based discrimination and disability, but in Greece this distinction also holds true for all other types of discrimination. Most of all, it is true for gender where 18 percentage points more of Greek women (50%) than men (32%) perceive widespread discrimination on this basis. In terms of education, most types of discrimination are perceived most of all by those continuing their studies up to the age of 20 and further. The exception to this is discrimination based on age, where those ending their education at 15 or before are most likely to say this is widespread.



2. KNOWLEDGE OF RIGHTS

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



Legend: Yes (blue), No (red), That depends (SPONTANEOUS) (yellow), Don't know (grey)

EU25 outer pie, EL inner pie

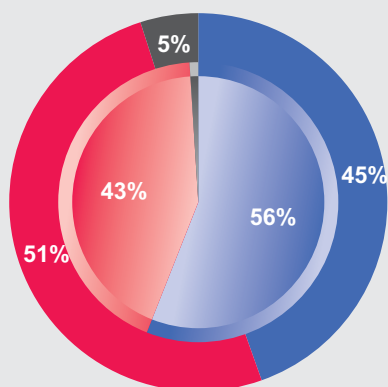
Comments: Over half of all Greeks surveyed (54%) say they do not know what their rights are regarding discrimination and harassment, a figure similar to the 56% seen across the EU as a whole. Just under 4 in 10 Greeks gave the opposite answer, with the exact figure (38%) 6 percentage points higher than that for the EU. This difference is partly accounted for by a slightly lower proportion of Greeks answering either 'that depends' or 'don't know'.

	EU25		EL	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Total	32%	56%	38%	54%
Sex				
male	35%	53%	42%	48%
female	29%	58%	33%	60%
Education (end of)				
15	25%	62%	34%	62%
16-19	32%	55%	37%	54%
20+	40%	50%	49%	43%
still studying	31%	55%	24%	62%
Friends another origin				
Yes	37%	51%	42%	51%
No	26%	61%	34%	58%
Friends disabled				
Yes	36%	52%	40%	51%
No	27%	60%	36%	56%

Comments: Awareness of rights is strongly linked to education levels. More Greeks continuing education to the age of 20 say that they know these (49%) compared to those finishing education at 15 (34%). This pattern is also seen at EU level. Greek men (42%) are more aware of their rights than their female compatriots (33%). Awareness of rights increases amongst Greeks with ethnically different friends and acquaintances by 8 percentage points when this group is compared to those without such relationships (42% vs. 34%). The same difference is observable, albeit to a lesser extent, when considering awareness relative to relationships with disabled people (40% amongst those with these vs. 36% amongst those without).

3. COMBATING DISCRIMINATION

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



Legend: Total "Yes" (blue), Total "No" (red), Don't know (grey)

EU25 outer pie, EL inner pie

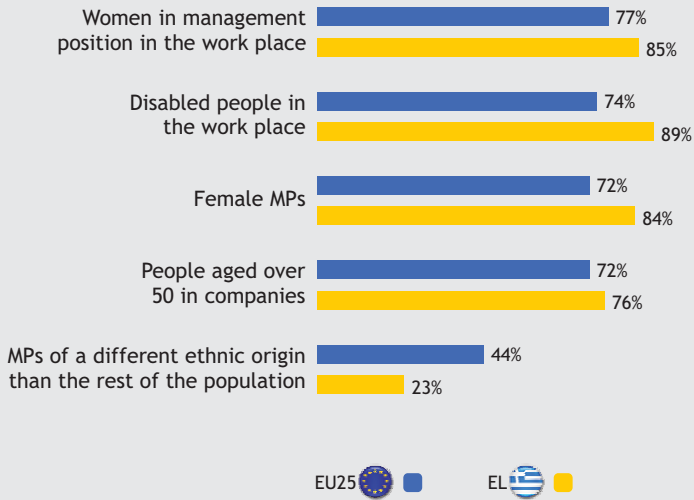
Comments: Compared to results for the EU, more Greeks believe that sufficient efforts are currently being made in their country to combat discrimination (56% of Greeks vs. 45% at EU level). A significant minority of 43% of Greeks take the opposite view.

	EU25		EL	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Total	45%	51%	56%	43%
Sex				
male	48%	48%	61%	39%
female	42%	53%	52%	46%
Age				
15-24	40%	56%	36%	63%
25-39	45%	52%	52%	48%
40-54	46%	51%	66%	33%
55+	46%	47%	63%	34%
Education (end of)				
15	48%	45%	62%	36%
16-19	44%	52%	63%	37%
20+	44%	54%	54%	46%
still studying	43%	53%	33%	66%
Friends another origin				
Yes	44%	53%	53%	46%
No	46%	48%	59%	39%
Friends disabled				
Yes	42%	54%	58%	41%
No	48%	46%	55%	43%

Comments: The results given by Greek respondents are strongly related to their age: 66% of those aged 40-54 say that they are satisfied, 30 percentage points more than the 36% of the youngest age group who gave this opinion. Men are more likely than women to say they are satisfied (61% vs. 52% of women), with this pattern also evident at EU level, although to a lesser extent. Those without friends of a differing ethnic origin have higher satisfaction levels (59%) than those with such relationships (53%).

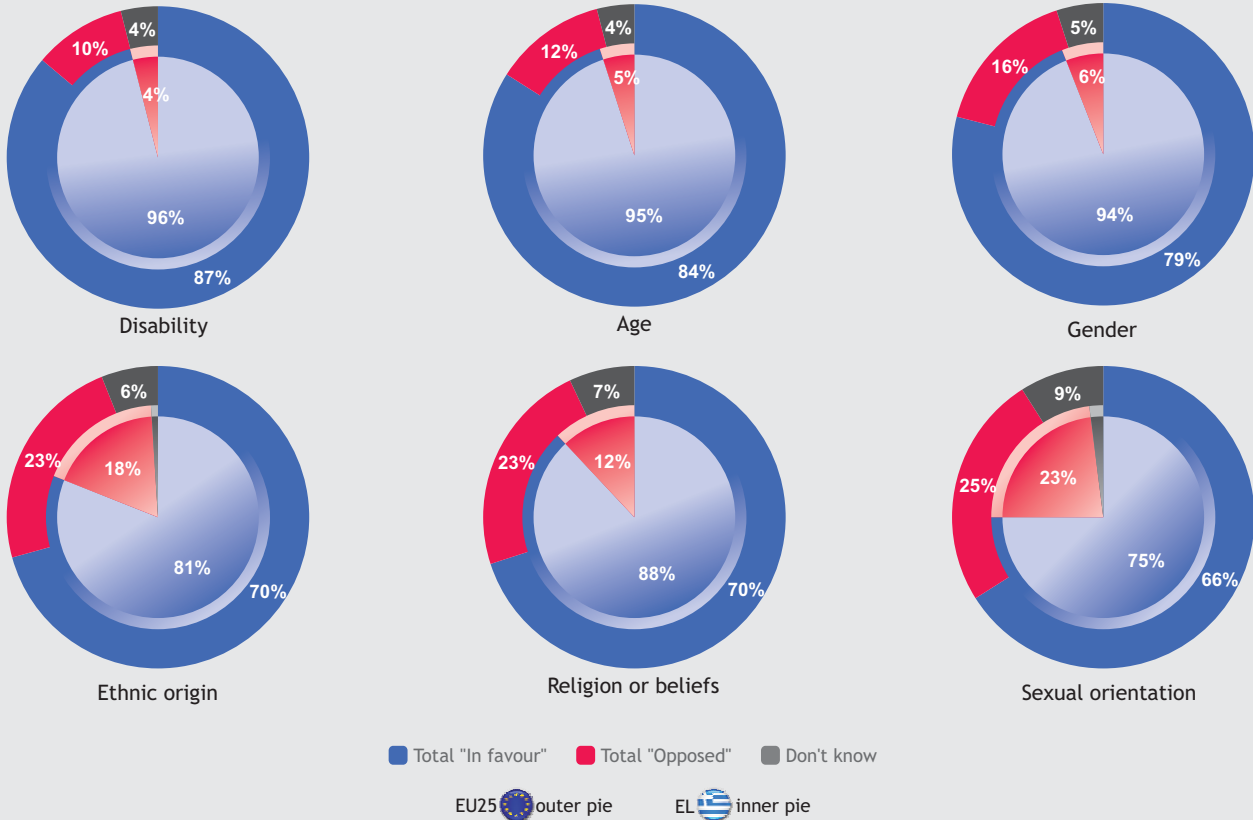


Q: Would you say that we need more.....?
A: Total "Yes"



Comments: Compared to results for the EU as a whole, Greek respondents are considerably less likely to call for greater representation of ethnic minorities in the national parliament (23% of Greeks vs. 44% at EU level, a difference of 21 percentage points). On other grounds the opposite can be noted, with higher results for Greece than the EU average. This is true most of all for the question of having more disabled people in the workplace, where 15 percentage points more of Greeks say this is needed (89% vs. 74% at EU level). 12 percentage points more of Greeks believe there are an insufficient number of female MPs and 8 percentage points more are of the opinion that more women are needed in management positions.

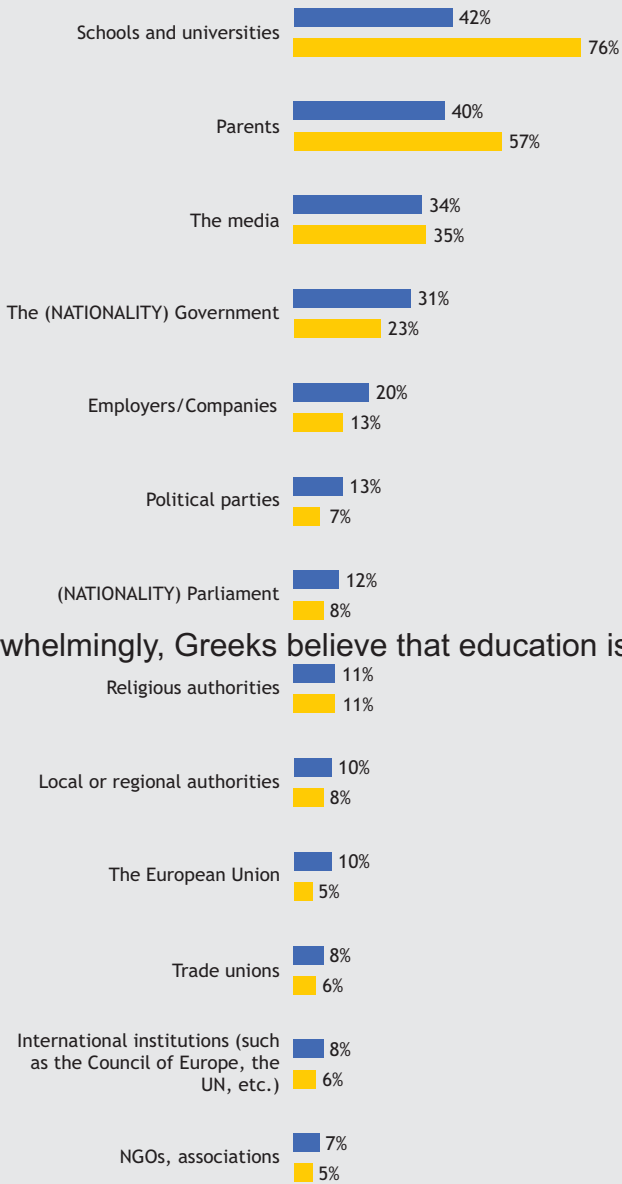
Q: Would you be in favour of or opposed to specific measures being adopted to provide equal opportunities for everyone in the field of employment? Specific measures for people depending on their....



Comments: Greek opinion is highly favourable towards the idea of introducing specific measures to provide equal opportunities in employment. Over 9 in 10 Greeks are in favour of such measures relating to disability (96%), age (95%) and gender (94%). For all specific grounds put to them Greek respondents are, on average, significantly more favourable towards measures than their EU counterparts. This gap is at its largest for measures related to religion and beliefs, where 18 percentage points more of Greeks are in favour (88% vs. 70% at EU level).

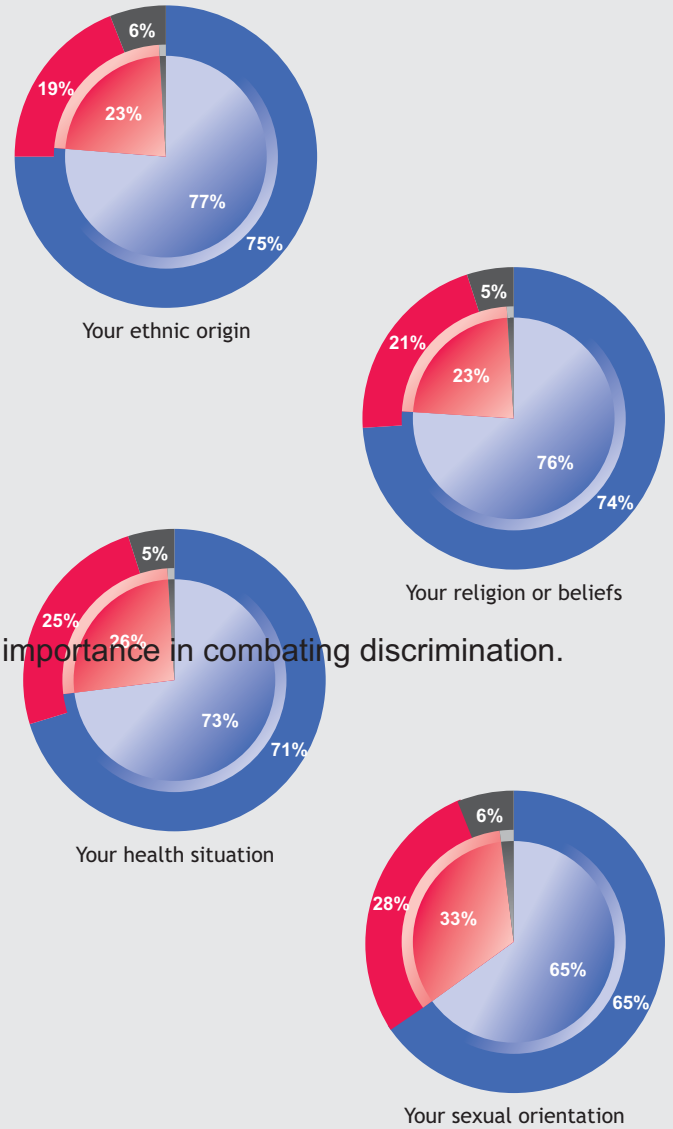


Q: In your opinion, which of the following have an important role to play in combating discrimination? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)



EU25 EL

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)?



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

EU25 outer pie EL inner pie

Comments: Overwhelmingly, Greeks believe that education is of great importance in combating discrimination. Almost 8 out of 10 (76%) say that schools and universities have an important role to play, a figure 34 percentage points higher than the 42% recorded across the EU. Parents are also seen as highly important, with 57% mentioning these compared to 40% in the EU.

Comments: In line with EU opinion, most Greeks are in favour of the provision of anonymous information as part of a census, in order to help combat discrimination in their country. The information that the highest proportion of Greeks are willing to provide is that on their ethnic origin (77% in favour). The greatest level of opposition is that expressed against providing information on sexual orientation (33% opposed). Levels of favourability for any given type of information are within 2 percentage points of those seen at EU level.