

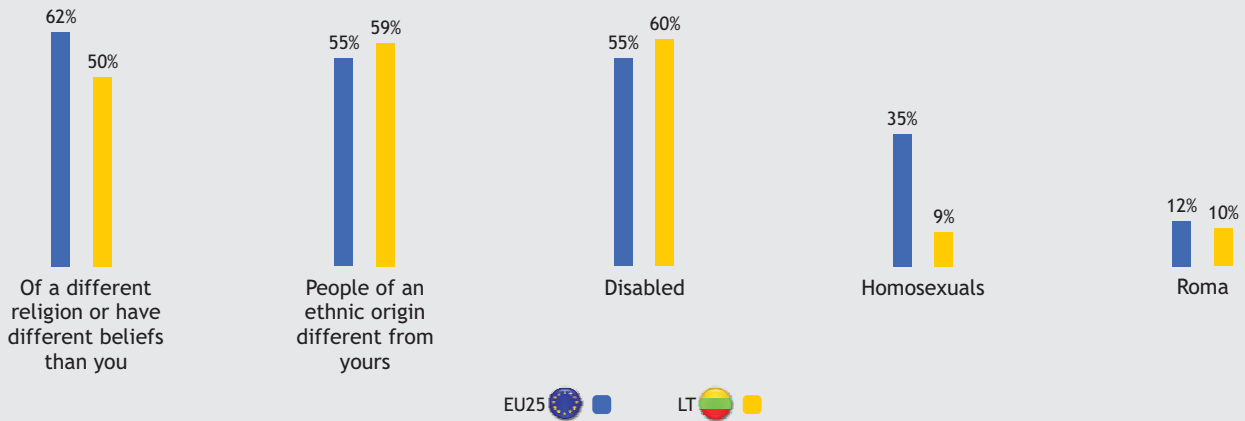


LT number of interviews: 1,004  
fieldwork: 13th June - 4th July, 2006

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

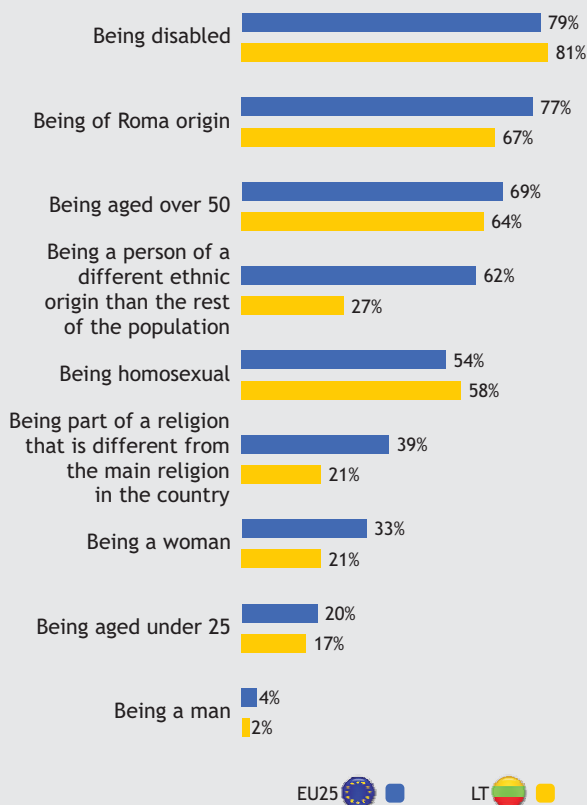
### 1. CONTEXT AND PERCEPTION

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



Comments: Lithuanian results are notable for the low proportion of respondents who say that they have homosexual friends or acquaintances. While 35% of citizens across the EU25 have friends or acquaintances in this group, the figure in Lithuania is just around a quarter of this - at 9%. Elsewhere, the Lithuanian data are very similar to the EU25 averages as far as having friends or acquaintances who are either people of a different ethnic origin, disabled or Roma are concerned. However, compared to respondents across the EU as a whole, a lower proportion of Lithuanians have friends following a different religion than theirs (50% for Lithuania and 62% for EU25).

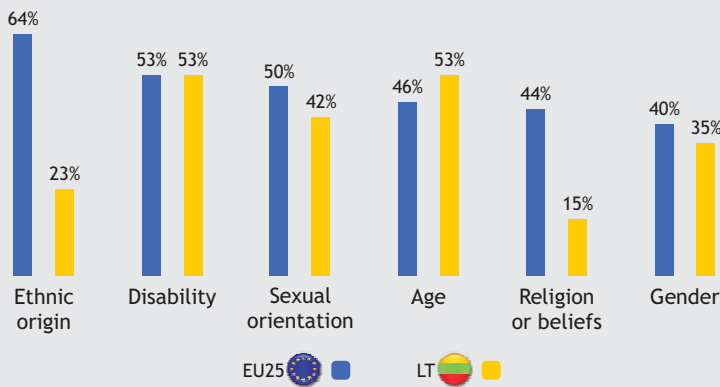
Q: Would you say that the fact of belonging to the following groups tends to be an advantage or a disadvantage, or neither, in (NATIONALITY) society at the current time? The fact of...  
A: Tends to be a disadvantage



Comments: Substantial disparities between Lithuanian and EU25 figures are noted in that relatively small numbers of Lithuanians see being a person of a different ethnic origin (27% for Lithuania and 62% for EU25) or of a different religion (21% vs. 39%) as being a disadvantage. There is, furthermore, a relatively small variation between the 58% in Lithuania who feel that being homosexual is a disadvantage compared with the EU figure of 54%.



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: In Lithuania, perceived discrimination levels regarding disability and gender are in line with average EU25 figures. Discrimination based on ethnic origin or religious beliefs is, however, perceived to be much less prevalent in Lithuania than in the Union generally. The ratio of Lithuanian figures to those of the EU25 is 23% to 64% in the former area and 15% to 44% in the latter. However, Lithuanians perceive age-based discrimination to be more prevalent than do EU citizens in general, with figures of 53% and 46% respectively.

Ethnic origin		
	EU25	LT
Total	64%	23%
Sex		
male	63%	23%
female	65%	23%
Education (end of)		
15	60%	12%
16-19	62%	24%
20+	69%	21%
still studying	70%	40%

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

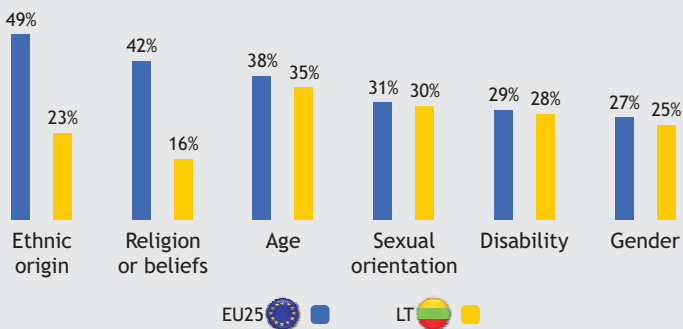
Sexual Orientation		
	EU25	LT
Total	50%	42%
Sex		
male	49%	42%
female	51%	42%
Education (end of)		
15	47%	21%
16-19	49%	38%
20+	53%	50%
still studying	58%	59%

Age		
	EU25	LT
Total	46%	53%
Sex		
male	43%	48%
female	48%	58%
Education (end of)		
15	48%	43%
16-19	46%	59%
20+	47%	55%
still studying	37%	41%

Religion or Beliefs		
	EU25	LT
Total	44%	15%
Sex		
male	42%	15%
female	46%	16%
Education (end of)		
15	41%	13%
16-19	43%	14%
20+	46%	16%
still studying	51%	23%

Gender		
	EU25	LT
Total	40%	35%
Sex		
male	36%	28%
female	43%	41%
Education (end of)		
15	39%	24%
16-19	38%	38%
20+	44%	40%
still studying	37%	27%

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



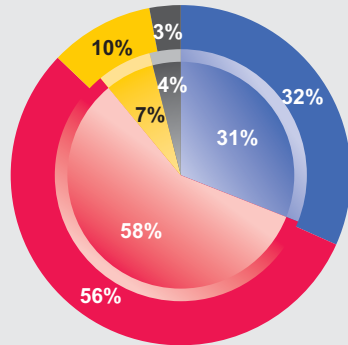
Comments: In the areas of discrimination by age, sexual orientation, disability and gender, Lithuanians' beliefs as to whether discrimination has become more widespread over the last five years are broadly similar to those across the 25 Member States of the EU. However, Lithuanian results are characterised by the low proportion of respondents who believe that discrimination on the basis of ethnic origin and religious beliefs is more widespread than it was five years ago. Respectively, only 23% and 16% of Lithuanians gave this response, compared to figures of 49% and 42% across the EU as a whole.

Comments: Just over one-fifth (21%) of the least educated Lithuanians believe that discrimination based on sexual orientation is widespread, whereas exactly half of those who have the longest education believe so. This difference of 29 percentage points is in sharp contrast to EU25 figures, where a difference of 6 percentage points can be observed between these groups. The tendency of education to influence respondents' perceptions of the prevalence of discrimination is also very visible for discrimination on the basis of gender and age. Student opinion seems to take on a distinct nature compared to other educational groups, with a high number of Lithuanian students feeling that discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation (59%) ethnic origin (40%) and religion or beliefs (23%) is widespread. Meanwhile, women tend to feel that discrimination is more widespread than men when it concerns gender (41% vs. 28% of men) and age (58% vs. 48% of men).



## 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 LT inner pie

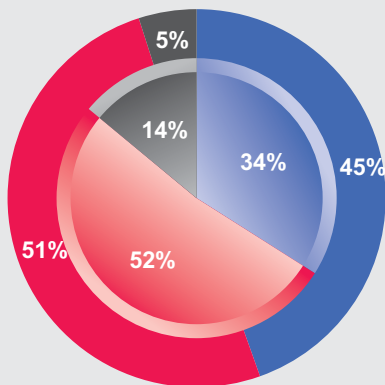
Comments: On the question as to whether citizens know their rights when they are the victim of discrimination or harassment, Lithuanian figures are virtually identical to the average results seen at the European Union level. A majority of Lithuanians (58%) do not know their rights here, with just under a third (31%) saying they do. The comparable EU figures are 56% and 32% respectively.

	EU25		LT	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
<b>Total</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>58%</b>
<b>Sex</b>				
male	35%	53%	32%	58%
female	29%	58%	30%	59%
<b>Education (end of)</b>				
15	25%	62%	13%	74%
16-19	32%	55%	31%	62%
20+	40%	50%	40%	49%
still studying	31%	55%	30%	55%
<b>Friends another origin</b>				
Yes	37%	51%	38%	51%
No	26%	61%	21%	69%
<b>Friends disabled</b>				
Yes	36%	52%	35%	55%
No	27%	60%	26%	64%

Comments: Education is an important factor in knowledge of rights with just 13% of Lithuanians educated to the age of 15 knowing their rights, compared with 40% of those educated to the age of 20 and beyond. 38% of Lithuanians who have friends of another ethnic origin know their rights if they are discriminated against or harassed, compared with just 21% of those whose friends are only of their own origin. The same difference is observable to a lesser extent regarding relationships with disabled persons, with 35% of respondents with such friends knowing their rights compared to 26% of those without these relationships.

## 3. COMBATING DISCRIMINATION

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



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

EU25 outer pie LT inner pie

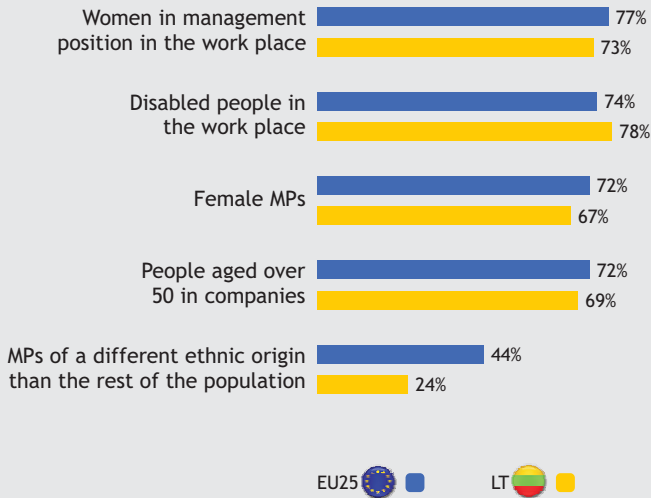
Comments: A virtually identical proportion of Lithuanians and EU citizens (52% vs. 51%) believe that not enough is being done in their country to fight all forms of discrimination. A relatively lower proportion of Lithuanians express the opposite view (34% vs. 45% at EU level), with this difference largely due to the greater proportion of Lithuanians who gave a 'don't know' response (14% vs. 5%)

	EU25		LT	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
<b>Total</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>52%</b>
<b>Sex</b>				
male	48%	48%	35%	51%
female	42%	53%	33%	54%
<b>Age</b>				
15-24	40%	56%	42%	50%
25-39	45%	52%	28%	61%
40-54	46%	51%	40%	49%
55+	46%	47%	30%	49%
<b>Education (end of)</b>				
15	48%	45%	24%	43%
16-19	44%	52%	33%	54%
20+	44%	54%	34%	58%
still studying	43%	53%	44%	48%
<b>Friends another origin</b>				
Yes	44%	53%	35%	55%
No	46%	48%	33%	49%
<b>Friends disabled</b>				
Yes	42%	54%	32%	55%
No	48%	46%	36%	49%

Comments: There are no discernible trends by age or gender amongst Lithuanians saying that enough is being done in this area. However, this positive view is held by only 24% of those educated to age 15 compared with 34% of those educated to age 20 and beyond and 44% of those still studying. Having friends who are disabled or of another origin makes Lithuanian respondents somewhat more critical of efforts currently made to combat discrimination, compared to those who do not have such acquaintances.

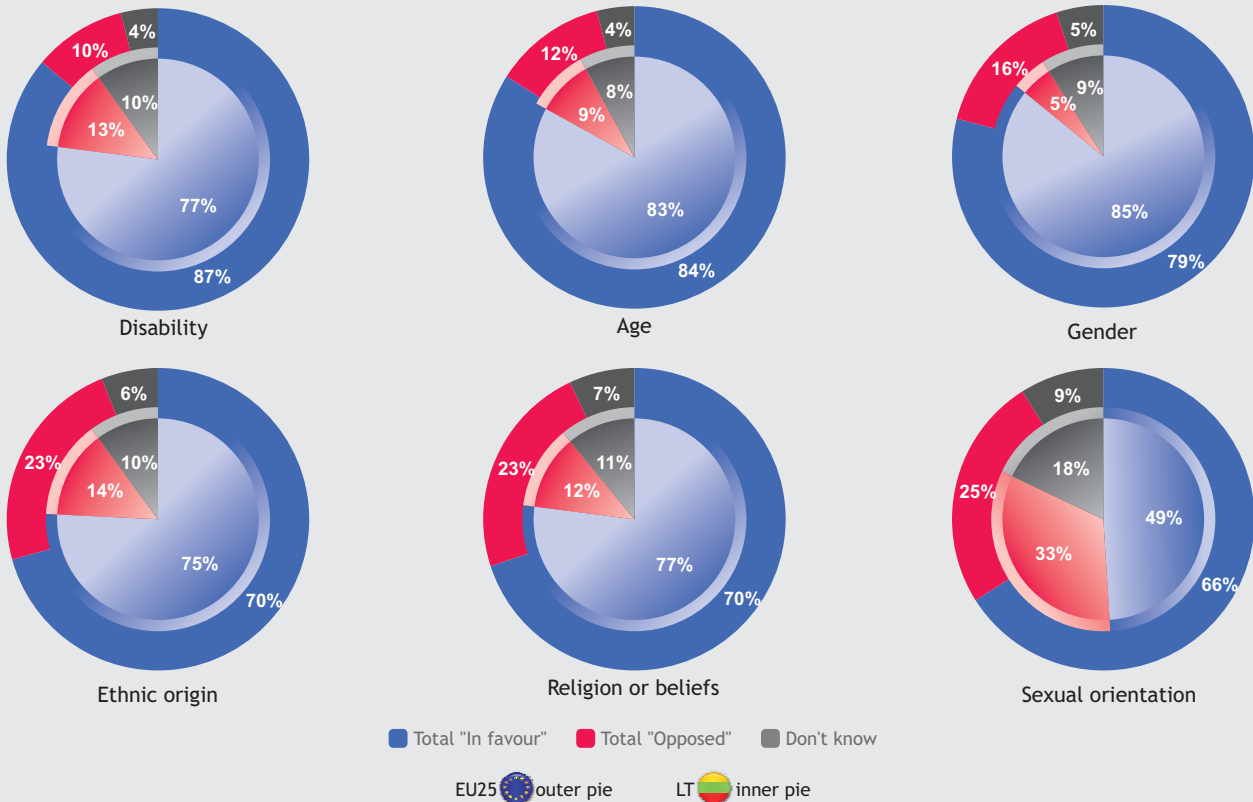


Q: Would you say that we need more.....?  
A: Total "Yes"



Comments: Compared to the EU as a whole, a slightly lower proportions of Lithuanians say there is a need for more women in management (73%), more female MPs (67%) or a greater number of people aged over 50 in companies (69%). Here the Lithuanian figures are lower than EU averages by between 3 to 5 percentage points. On average, significantly fewer Lithuanians (24%) than Europeans on average (44%) consider that more MPs of a different ethnic origin than the rest of the population are needed. However, a marginally higher proportion of Lithuanians than the EU average feel that more disabled people in the work place are needed (78%, +4 percentage points).

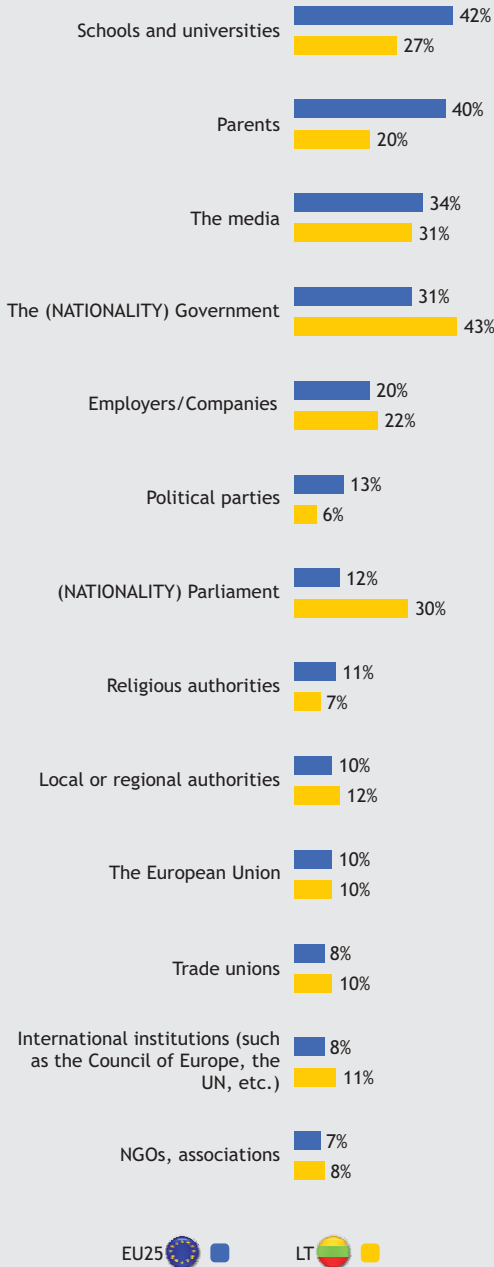
Q: Would you be in favour of or opposed to specific measures being adopted to provide equal opportunities for everyone in the field of employment? Specific measures for people depending on their.....



Comments: Lithuanians are more in favour than respondents from the EU25 of specific measures to provide equal opportunities for everyone in the field of employment in the case of religion or beliefs (77%, +7), gender (85%, +6) and ethnic origin (75%, +5 percentage points). This is reversed for the matter of discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, where Lithuanian support is 17 percentage points lower than that seen for the EU (49% vs. 66%). The same holds true of disability, although to a lesser extent (with a gap of 10 percentage points). In the case of sexual orientation, twice as many Lithuanians (18%) give a 'don't know' response in contrast to only 9% of the EU25 poll.

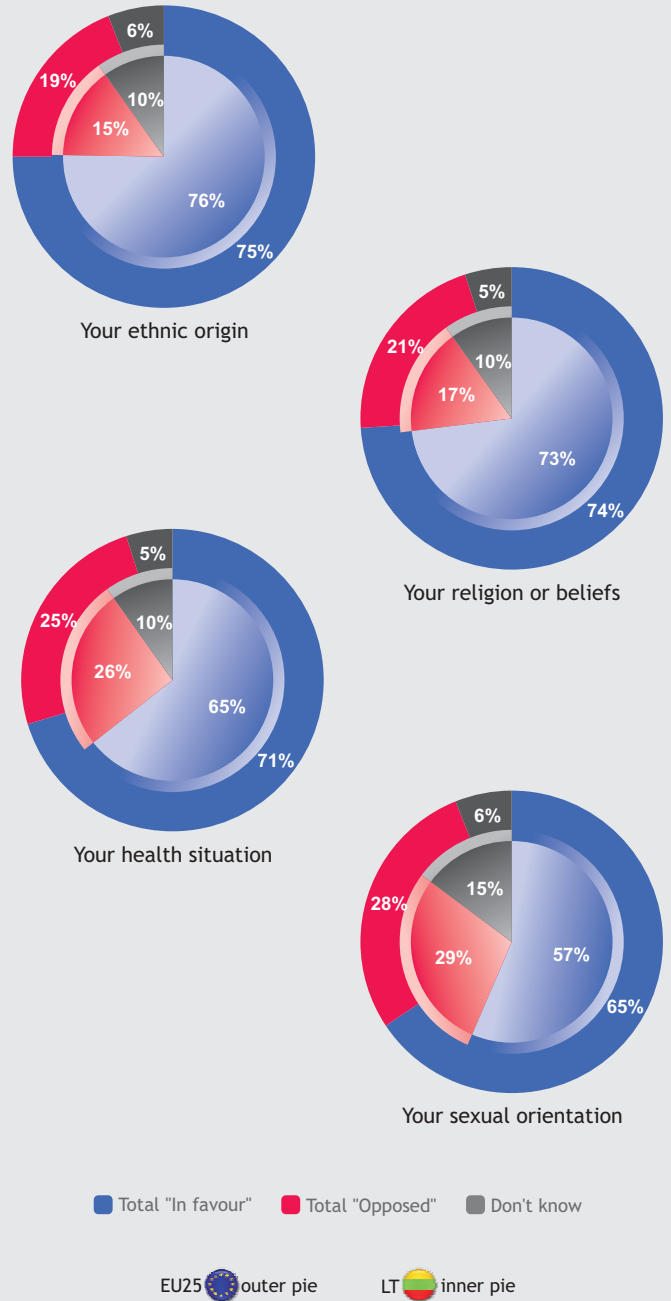


Q: In your opinion, which of the following have an important role to play in combating discrimination? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)



Comments: 43% of Lithuanians feel that their national government has an important role to play in combating discrimination and this figure is substantially above the EU average of 31%. A further 30% of Lithuanians see their parliament as also having an important role in this area - a figure well above the 12% EU average. Compared to EU figures, a significantly lower proportion of Lithuanians emphasise the role of schools and universities (27% vs. 42%) and parents (20% vs. 40%).

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: When asked if they are in favour or opposed to providing, on an anonymous basis, information about certain items as part of a census, the Lithuanian figures are broadly in line with the EU averages in the case of ethnic origin (76%) and religion or beliefs (73%). Fewer Lithuanian than EU citizens favour providing information about their health situation (65%, -6 percentage points) and their sexual orientation (57%, -8 points). In all cases, the Lithuanian figures for 'don't know' are higher than corresponding EU results, especially in the case of sexual orientation (15% of Lithuanians vs. 6% at EU level).