



PT

number of interviews: 1,011
fieldwork: 9th June - 7th July, 2006

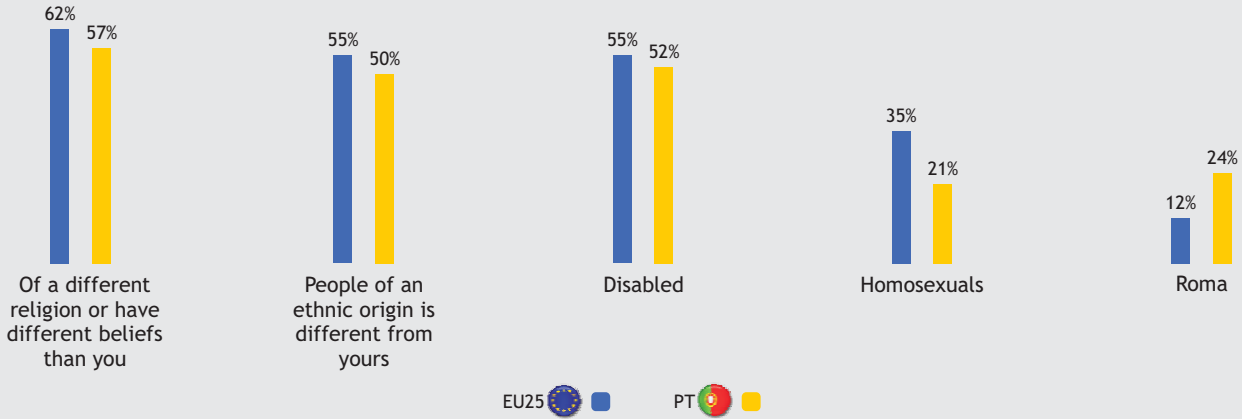
EU25

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

1. CONTEXT AND PERCEPTION

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

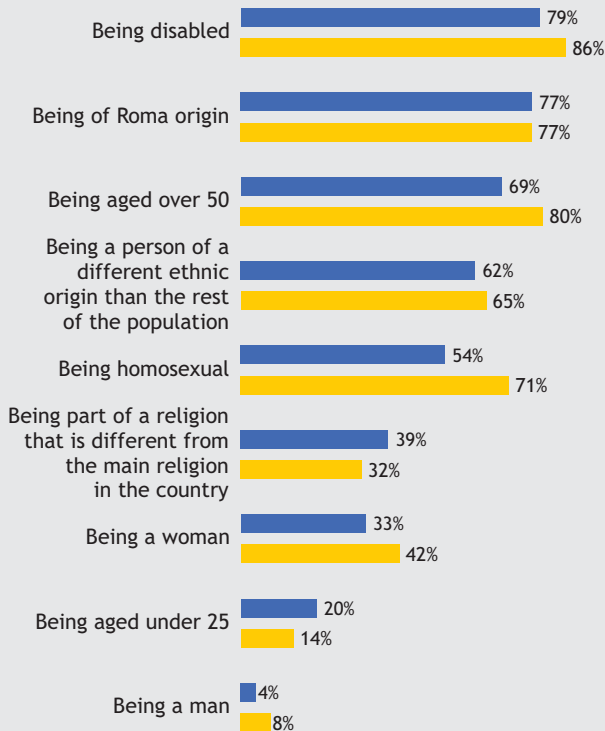
A: Yes



Comments: Over half (57%) of all Portuguese have friends or acquaintances who are of a differing religion or with different beliefs to theirs. A further 52% have personal relationships with disabled people, with 50% saying the same of people with different ethnic origins to their own. In all these instances the figures are lower than those for the EU as a whole, but only marginally so. This gap is greater when one looks at the percentage of people saying they have homosexual friends or acquaintances (21% vs. 35% in the EU). Almost a quarter (24% - twice as high as the EU figure) of Portuguese say they have friends/acquaintances of Roma origin.

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: As in the EU as a whole, disability is seen as the most likely aspect to lead to disadvantage, with 86% of Portuguese respondents expressing this feeling. Apart from this, the hierarchy of perceived disadvantages is somewhat different compared to that for the EU as a whole. Particularly noticeable are the differences concerning being homosexual (71% vs. 54% in the EU, a difference of 17 percentage points) being aged over 50 (80% vs. 69% in the EU), and being female (42% vs. 33%). This situation is reversed when it comes to the matter of religious discrimination. Here a lower proportion of Portuguese respondents perceived this to be a source of societal disadvantage compared to the EU average (32% vs. 39%).

EU25

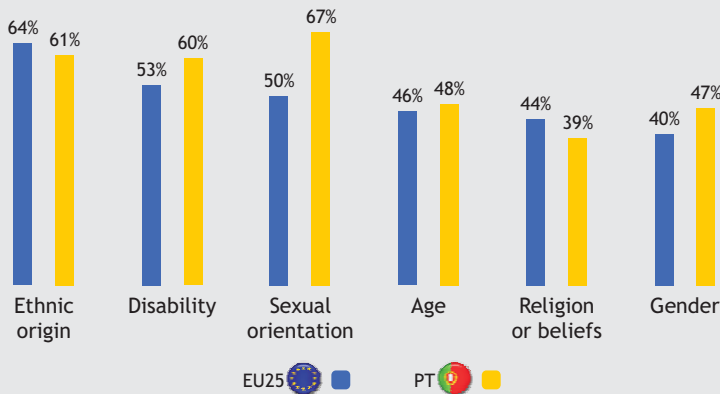


PT



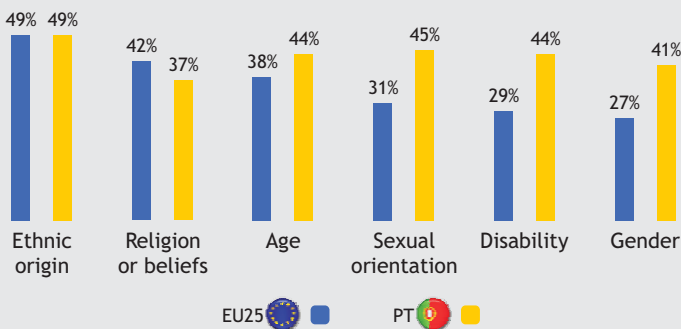


Q: For each of the following types of discrimination, could you please tell me whether, in your opinion, it is very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare in (OUR COUNTRY)? Discrimination on the basis of...
A: Widespread



Comments: The most widespread form of discrimination, according to Portuguese, is that based on sexual orientation. Just over two thirds (67%) say they thought this is widespread, compared to 50% in the EU as a whole. To a lesser extent, higher than average results are also observed for discrimination based on disability (60% vs. 53% of EU respondents) and gender (47% vs. 40%). In contrast to this, five percentage points fewer of Portuguese respondents say that religious-based discrimination is widespread (39% vs. 44%).

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: There are a number of areas where at least four in every ten Portuguese believe that discrimination has become more widespread in recent years. This is the case with discrimination based on ethnicity (49%), sexual orientation (45%), age and disability (both 44%) and gender (41%). In all these cases, except ethnicity, a significantly higher proportion of Portuguese respondents believe discrimination has become more widespread than respondents in the EU as a whole. In contrast to this, a slightly lower proportion believes that religious discrimination is on the rise (37% vs. 42% at EU level).

Ethnic origin		
	EU25	PT
Total	64%	61%
Sex		
male	63%	57%
female	65%	65%
Education (end of)		
15	60%	58%
16-19	62%	59%
20+	69%	69%
still studying	70%	69%

Disability		
	EU25	PT
Total	53%	60%
Sex		
male	49%	57%
female	56%	63%
Education (end of)		
15	50%	59%
16-19	52%	56%
20+	55%	64%
still studying	55%	67%

Sexual Orientation		
	EU25	PT
Total	50%	67%
Sex		
male	49%	63%
female	51%	70%
Education (end of)		
15	47%	65%
16-19	49%	63%
20+	53%	75%
still studying	58%	79%

Age		
	EU25	PT
Total	46%	48%
Sex		
male	43%	45%
female	48%	50%
Education (end of)		
15	48%	53%
16-19	46%	39%
20+	47%	45%
still studying	37%	42%

Religion or Beliefs		
	EU25	PT
Total	44%	39%
Sex		
male	42%	36%
female	46%	42%
Education (end of)		
15	41%	39%
16-19	43%	34%
20+	46%	35%
still studying	51%	52%

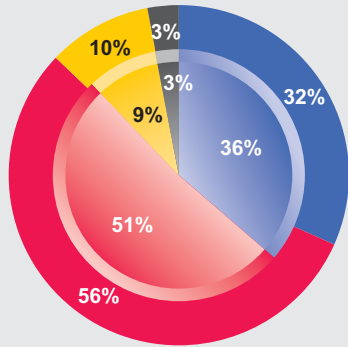
Gender		
	EU25	PT
Total	40%	47%
Sex		
male	36%	42%
female	43%	52%
Education (end of)		
15	39%	47%
16-19	38%	44%
20+	44%	52%
still studying	37%	53%

Comments: In Portugal, all forms of discrimination are perceived to be widespread by a higher proportion of women than men. For example, 52% of women say that discrimination based on gender is widespread, compared to 42% of men. In the EU this pattern can also be seen, but not for every type of discrimination as is the case in Portugal. The effect of education is less clear. For example, when compared to those who finished education at 15, ten percentage points more of those educated to 20 and beyond say that discrimination based on sexual orientation is widespread (75% vs. 65%). This distinction is also evident for ethnic, gender and disability-based discrimination. Against this, a reversal of the pattern can be observed when age-based discrimination is considered. Here the least educated are the most likely to say these are 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), PT (inner pie)

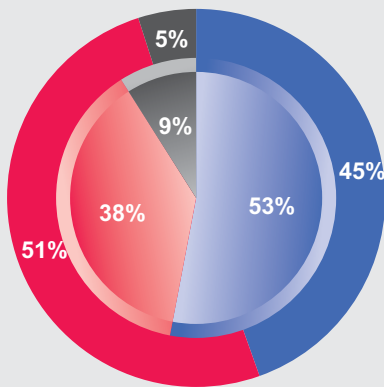
Comments: Just over half (51%) of Portuguese citizens say they do not know what their rights would be in a discrimination or harassment situation. This compares to over a third (36%) who say they do. This is broadly in line with the EU picture, with marginally more Portuguese saying they do know their rights and marginally fewer saying they do not.

	EU25		PT	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Total	32%	56%	36%	51%
Sex				
male	35%	53%	40%	48%
female	29%	58%	33%	55%
Education (end of)				
15	25%	62%	29%	60%
16-19	32%	55%	37%	47%
20+	40%	50%	63%	26%
still studying	31%	55%	36%	55%
Friends another origin				
Yes	37%	51%	45%	41%
No	26%	61%	28%	61%
Friends disabled				
Yes	36%	52%	39%	47%
No	27%	60%	33%	57%

Comments: Education levels play an important role in knowledge of rights in this area: 63% of Portuguese educated to 20 and beyond say they are aware of their rights, compared to 29% of those ending education at 15. This differential of 34 percentage points is considerably higher than that seen at EU level (15 percentage points). Also in line with the EU, more Portuguese men than women say they are aware of their rights in this area (40% vs. 33%). Those who have friends of another ethnic origin are considerably more likely to say they know their rights than those who do not have these relationships (45% vs. 28%). A similar phenomenon is seen to a lesser extent amongst those who have disabled friends (39% vs. 33% of 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), PT (inner pie)

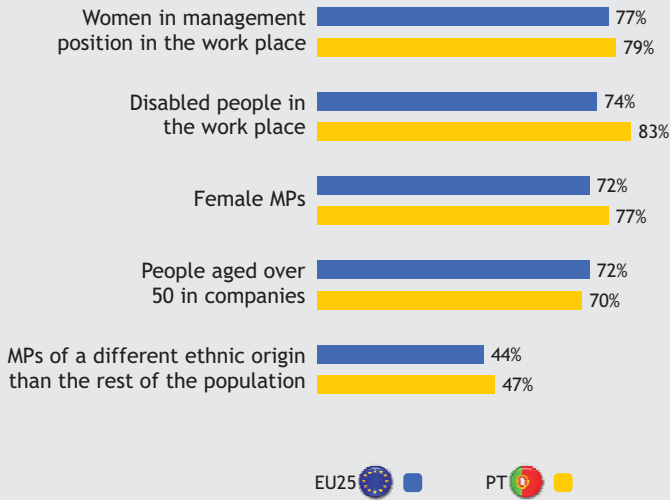
	EU25		PT	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Total	45%	51%	53%	38%
Sex				
male	48%	48%	57%	36%
female	42%	53%	50%	39%
Age				
15-24	40%	56%	47%	49%
25-39	45%	52%	57%	39%
40-54	46%	51%	54%	39%
55+	46%	47%	53%	31%
Education (end of)				
15	48%	45%	55%	35%
16-19	44%	52%	57%	38%
20+	44%	54%	56%	40%
still studying	43%	53%	45%	49%
Friends another origin				
Yes	44%	53%	53%	40%
No	46%	48%	54%	36%
Friends disabled				
Yes	42%	54%	51%	43%
No	48%	46%	56%	32%

Comments: A small majority of Portuguese respondents believe that sufficient efforts are made to combat discrimination in their country. Just over half (53%) have this opinion, compared to 38% who hold the contrary view. This represents a reversal of the EU situation, where a slight majority believes not enough is being done.

Comments: As in the EU as a whole, Portuguese men are more likely than women to say that satisfactory measures are being taken to combat discrimination (57% vs. 50% of women). Those in the 15-24 age group show lower levels of satisfaction than any older age groups, with this reflected in the fact that those still studying also show lower than average satisfaction (45%). Respondents who have disabled friends and acquaintances are slightly less likely to say current efforts are sufficient than those who do not have these relationships (51% vs. 56%), with this pattern also observable at EU level.

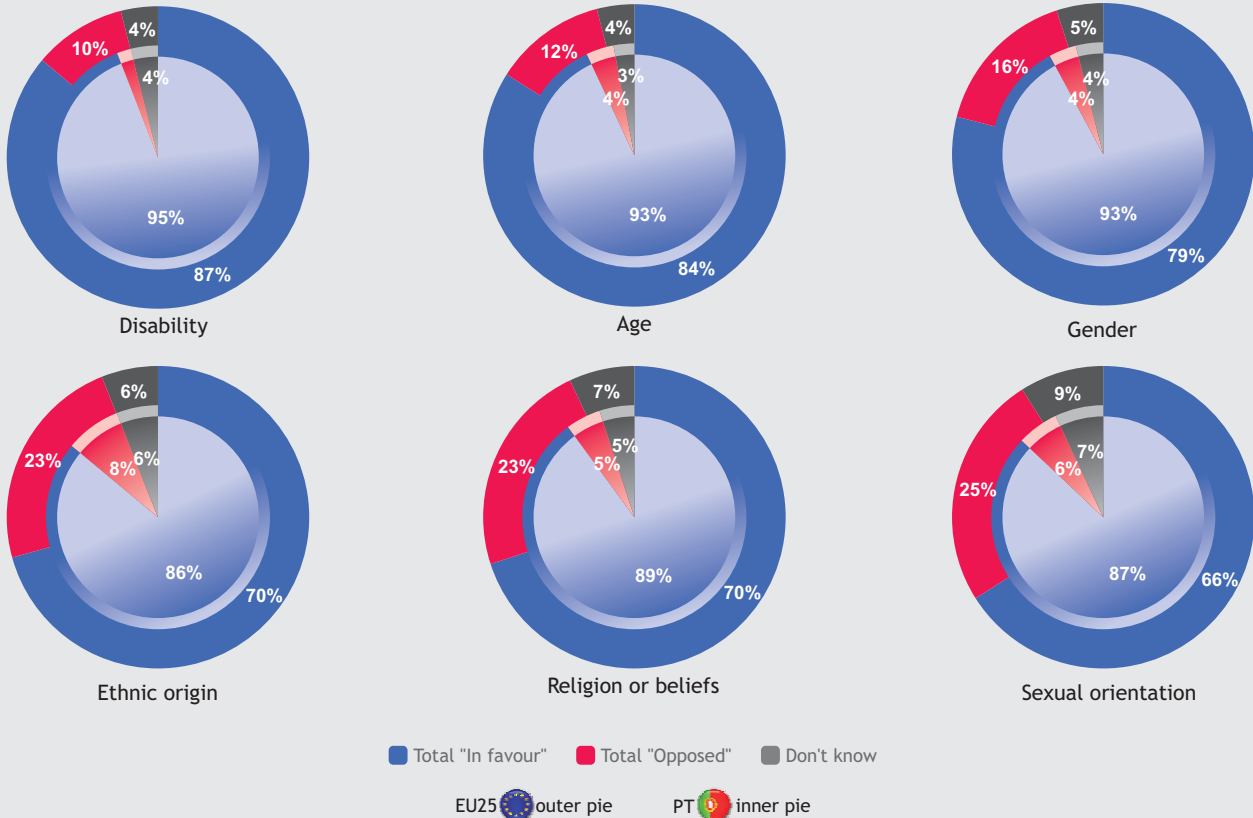


Q: Would you say that we need more.....?
A: Total "Yes"



Comments: Over 8 out of 10 (83%) Portuguese believe that the country needs more disabled people in the workplace, compared to 74% of EU respondents. A similar 79% of Portuguese said that there should be more women in managerial positions. Exactly 7 out of every 10 think that there are not enough employees aged over 50. On the matter of political representation, 77% say that more female MPs are required, 5 percentage points higher than the 72% of EU respondents who have the same opinion. Ethnicity is seen as less of an issue, with just under half (47%) of all Portuguese saying that the legislature needs more MPs of a minority ethnic origin.

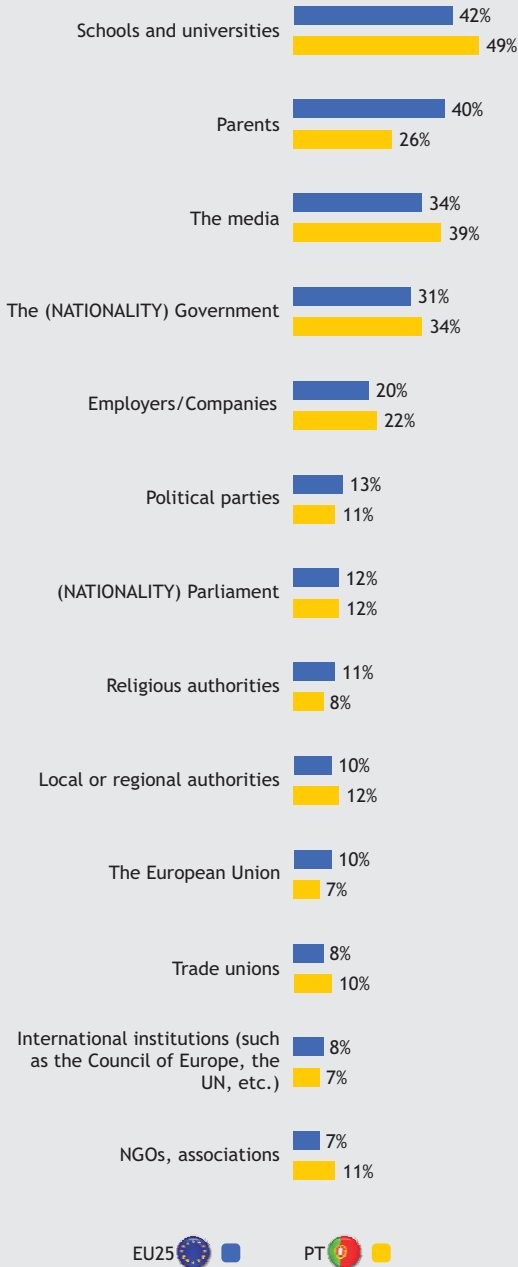
Q: Would you be in favour of or opposed to specific measures being adopted to provide equal opportunities for everyone in the field of employment? Specific measures for people depending on their....



Comments: There is a very high level of support shown by Portuguese respondents for the adoption of specific measures to promote equal opportunities in employment. This ranges from 86% (measures related to ethnic origin) to 95% (measures related to disability). In all cases, the Portuguese figure is notably higher than that seen at the overall EU level. This difference is especially pronounced for measures related to sexual orientation, which are supported by 87% of Portuguese compared to 66% of respondents in the EU.

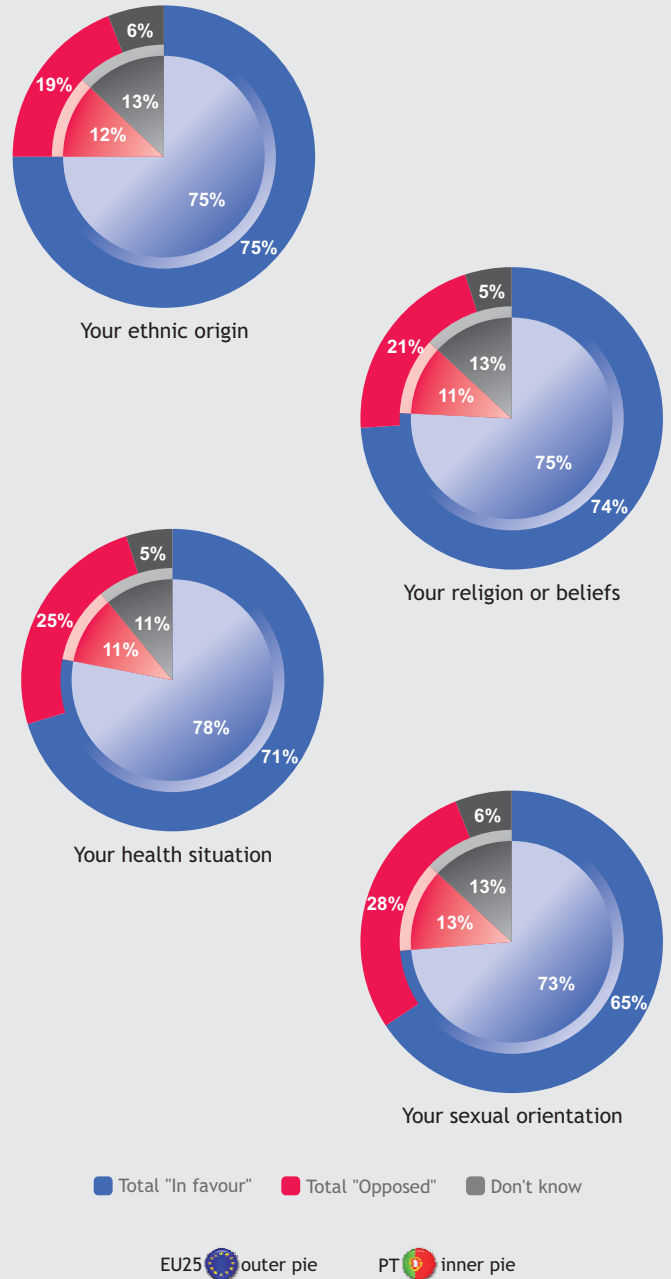


Q: In your opinion, which of the following have an important role to play in combating discrimination? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)



Comments: Portuguese citizens see primary responsibility for dealing with discrimination as lying with schools and universities (49%). This is higher than the figure seen for respondents in the EU as a whole (42%). Elsewhere Portuguese opinion is close to the EU average with the notable exception of the role of parents, which considerably fewer Portuguese see as being important (26% vs. 40% at EU level). The media are seen in Portugal as having a slightly more important role, compared to that seen from EU results as a whole (39% for Portugal vs. 34% for the EU).

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: Portuguese respondents are less opposed than the EU average to providing anonymous information via census in order to combat discrimination. For example, only 13% of Portuguese respondents oppose providing information on sexual orientation, compared to 28% of EU respondents. In this case, and for information on individuals' health, this difference comes partly from greater favourability towards the idea. However, it should be noted that more Portuguese give a 'Don't Know' response than do Europeans on average. For information on ethnic origin and religion Portuguese results are similar to the EU average and the lower level of Portuguese opposition is only due to the 'Don't Know' factor.