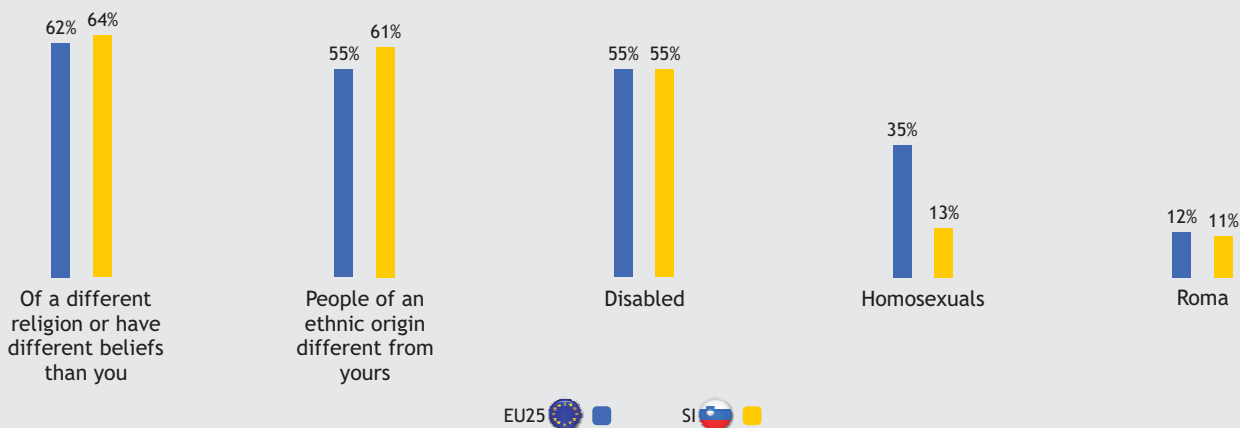




SI 	number of interviews: 1,027 fieldwork: 10th June - 10th July, 2006	EU25 	number of interviews: 24,796 fieldwork: 7th June - 12th July, 2006
--	---	--	---

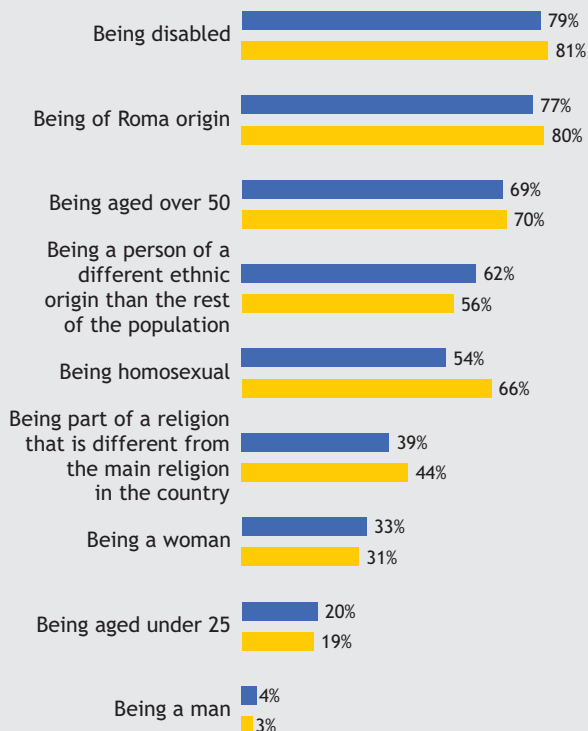
### 1. CONTEXT AND PERCEPTION

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



Comments: The proportion of Slovenians who have friends and acquaintances with a different religion and beliefs to their own, who are disabled or who are of Roma origin is similar to the EU average. However, 61% (6 percentage points more than the EU average) know people with different ethnic origins than their own. On the other hand, only 13% of respondents know homosexual people, compared to 35% in the EU as a whole.

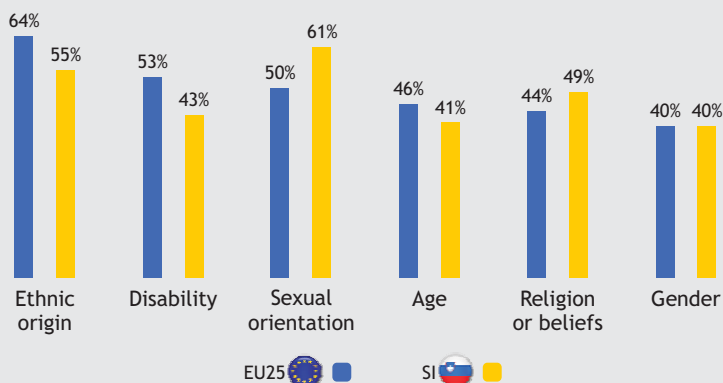
Q: Would you say that the fact of belonging to the following groups tends to be an advantage or a disadvantage, or neither, in (NATIONALITY) society at the current time? The fact of...  
A: Tends to be a disadvantage



Comments: Public opinion in Slovenia is similar to that in the EU as a whole in terms of the three main factors considered to be a disadvantage in society. These are disability (considered a disadvantage by 81% of Slovenians), being of Roma origin (80%) and being aged over 50 (70%). However two thirds of respondents (66%, 12 percentage points more than the EU average) regard homosexuality as being a social drawback in Slovenia.

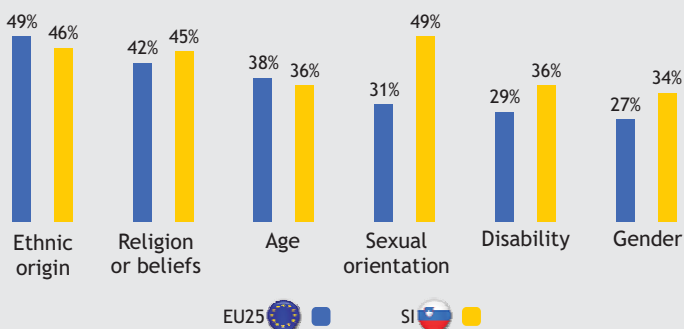


Q: For each of the following types of discrimination, could you please tell me whether, in your opinion, it is very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare in (OUR COUNTRY)? Discrimination on the basis of...  
A: Widespread



Comments: According to Slovenians, the most widespread type of discrimination in Slovenia is that related to sexual orientation (61%, 11 points above the EU average). Around half of the population believes discrimination based on ethnic origin (55%) is prevalent, although this figure is lower than it is in the Union as a whole (64%). In third place comes discrimination based on religion (49%; 5 percentage points more than the EU average).

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: Almost one in every two Slovenian respondents (49%, 18 percentage points more than the EU average) believe discrimination based on sexual orientation has become more widespread in Slovenia during the last 5 years. Other types of discrimination based on religion (45%), disability (36%) or gender (34%) are also perceived to have become more widespread in recent years compared to the EU in general, albeit to a lesser extent than sexual orientation.

Ethnic origin		
	EU25	SI
Total	64%	55%
Sex		
male	63%	54%
female	65%	57%
Education (end of)		
15	60%	54%
16-19	62%	53%
20+	69%	55%
still studying	70%	64%

Disability		
	EU25	SI
Total	53%	43%
Sex		
male	49%	42%
female	56%	43%
Education (end of)		
15	50%	47%
16-19	52%	44%
20+	55%	36%
still studying	55%	43%

Sexual Orientation		
	EU25	SI
Total	50%	61%
Sex		
male	49%	60%
female	51%	61%
Education (end of)		
15	47%	51%
16-19	49%	60%
20+	53%	59%
still studying	58%	73%

Age		
	EU25	SI
Total	46%	41%
Sex		
male	43%	37%
female	48%	44%
Education (end of)		
15	48%	50%
16-19	46%	41%
20+	47%	37%
still studying	37%	34%

Religion or Beliefs		
	EU25	SI
Total	44%	49%
Sex		
male	42%	49%
female	46%	49%
Education (end of)		
15	41%	44%
16-19	43%	49%
20+	46%	47%
still studying	51%	55%

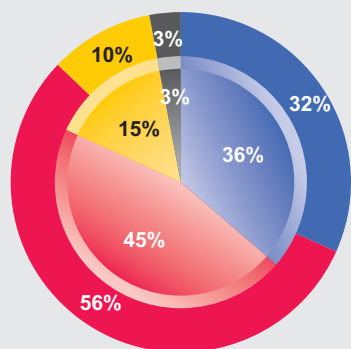
Gender		
	EU25	SI
Total	40%	40%
Sex		
male	36%	34%
female	43%	45%
Education (end of)		
15	39%	48%
16-19	38%	41%
20+	44%	36%
still studying	37%	37%

Comments: Almost three quarters of Slovenians who are still studying (73%) consider discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation to be widespread in the country. This figure is 22 percentage points higher than that for those finishing their full-time education by the age of 15. On the other hand, 34% of students think that age-related discrimination is widespread compared to 50% of the least educated. In addition, a higher proportion of women (45%) than men (34%) perceive gender-based unequal treatment to be widespread. These trends can also be observed at the EU level.



### 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 SI inner pie

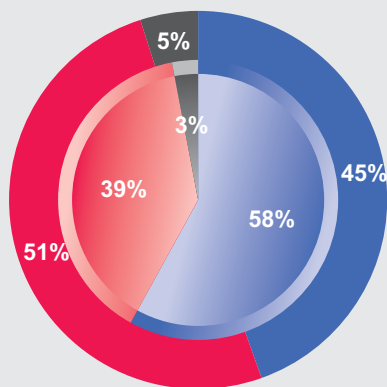
Comments: A slightly higher proportion of Slovenians (36%) than of EU citizens as a whole (32%) claim to know their rights should they fall victim of discrimination or harassment. In addition 15% answer spontaneously "that depends", which suggests that some respondents may be aware of their rights only with regard to certain situations or types of discrimination. The largest segment of opinion, however, is the 45% who admit they lack knowledge on this matter (compared to 56% for the EU25).

	EU25		SI	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
<b>Total</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>45%</b>
<b>Sex</b>				
male	35%	53%	38%	44%
female	29%	58%	34%	47%
<b>Education (end of)</b>				
15	25%	62%	24%	60%
16-19	32%	55%	36%	45%
20+	40%	50%	45%	36%
still studying	31%	55%	38%	46%
<b>Friends another origin</b>				
Yes	37%	51%	40%	40%
No	26%	61%	31%	53%
<b>Friends disabled</b>				
Yes	36%	52%	35%	43%
No	27%	60%	38%	48%

Comments: Men (38% vs. 34% of women), respondents finishing their studies at age 20 or beyond (45% vs. 24% of those having left school by the age of 15) and interviewees with friends of another ethnic origin (40% vs. 31% of those not having such friends) appear to be more aware of their rights when it comes to unequal treatment. These patterns can also be observed at the EU level.

### 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 SI inner pie

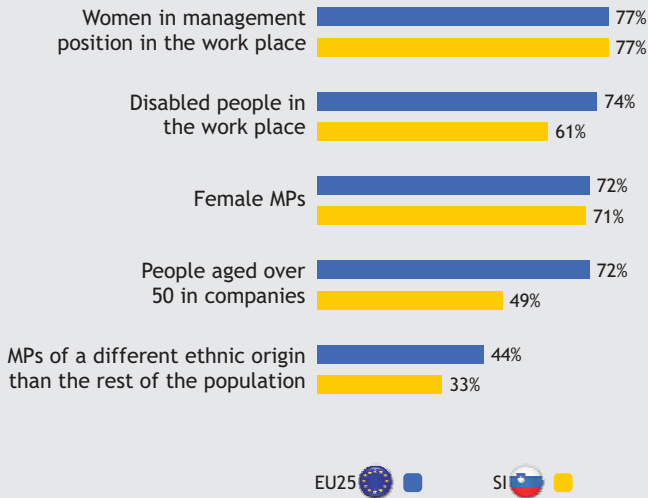
Comments: A considerably higher share of Slovenian respondents (58%) than those in the EU on average (45%) consider current efforts made in their country to fight discrimination to be sufficient. However, 39% of Slovenians - versus 51% of respondents at EU level - think that efforts are not sufficient. Thus, on this matter Slovenia presents a reverse trend to the one we see for the European Union as a whole.

	EU25		SI	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
<b>Total</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>39%</b>
<b>Sex</b>				
male	48%	48%	58%	40%
female	42%	53%	57%	39%
<b>Age</b>				
15-24	40%	56%	55%	45%
25-39	45%	52%	58%	41%
40-54	46%	51%	56%	42%
55+	46%	47%	60%	32%
<b>Education (end of)</b>				
15	48%	45%	49%	41%
16-19	44%	52%	60%	37%
20+	44%	54%	60%	39%
still studying	43%	53%	54%	46%
<b>Friends another origin</b>				
Yes	44%	53%	58%	40%
No	46%	48%	58%	38%
<b>Friends disabled</b>				
Yes	42%	54%	58%	40%
No	48%	46%	58%	39%

Comments: With regard to efforts made to combat discrimination, the satisfaction level in Slovenia amongst all socio-demographic groups remains quite close to the country average (58%) and shows no substantial variations. The only exception to this is results for respondents having left school by the age of 15, where a lower proportion of respondents share the view that current efforts are sufficient (49%).

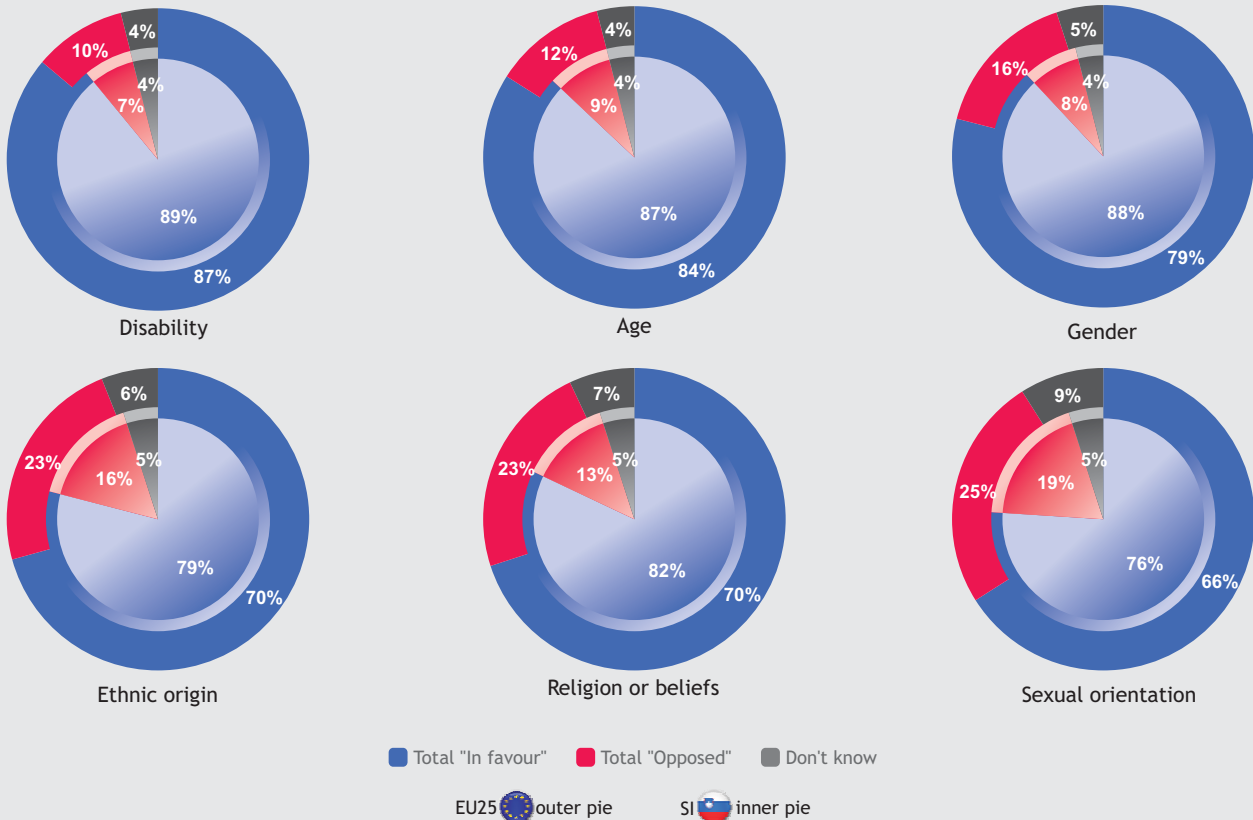


Q: Would you say that we need more.....?  
A: Total "Yes"



Comments: The full participation of women at all levels in economic and political life is seen as an issue of similar importance in Slovenia as it is in the Union as a whole; 77% of Slovenians think more women are needed in management positions and 71% that more women are need in the national parliament (77% and 72% in the EU25 respectively). On the other hand, a smaller share of Slovenians than Europeans as a whole wish to see a greater number of employees aged over 50 in companies (49%, 23 points less than at EU level), disabled persons in the work place (61%, 13 points less) and MPs of a minority ethnic origin (33%, 11 points less).

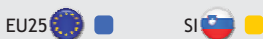
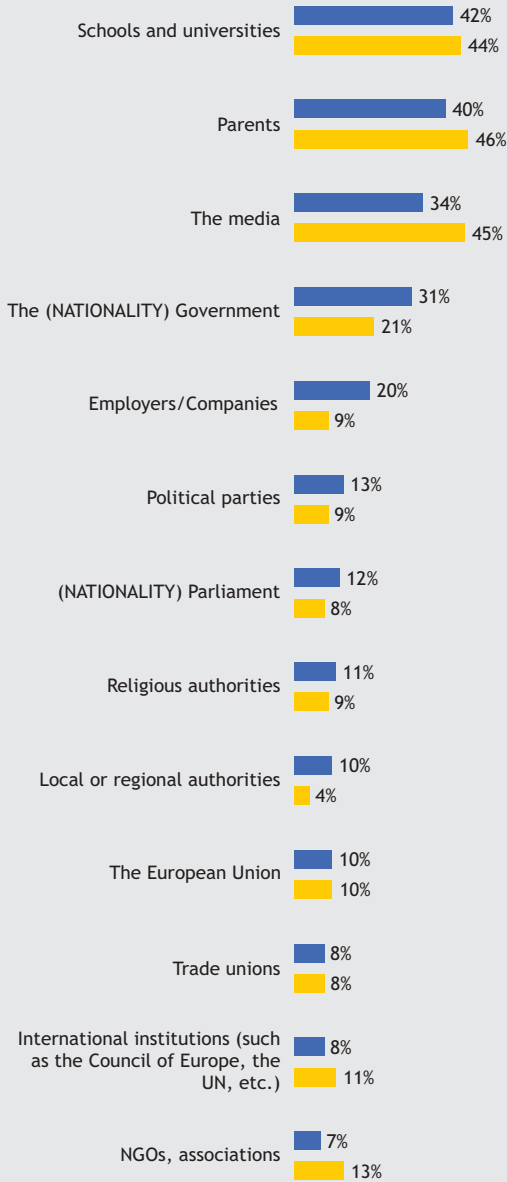
Q: Would you be in favour of or opposed to specific measures being adopted to provide equal opportunities for everyone in the field of employment? Specific measures for people depending on their....



Comments: Specific measures providing equal opportunities in employment enjoy an overwhelming support in the Slovenian society. Citizens are particularly in favour of measures that make equal chances available to people regardless of their disability (89%, 2 points more than the figure for the EU25), gender (88%, 9 points more) and age (87%, 3 points more). In the following fields, a significantly higher proportion of Slovenians than Europeans favour equal opportunities measures: Religion or beliefs (82%, 12 points more than at EU level), ethnic origin (79%, 9 points more) and sexual orientation (76%, 10 points more).

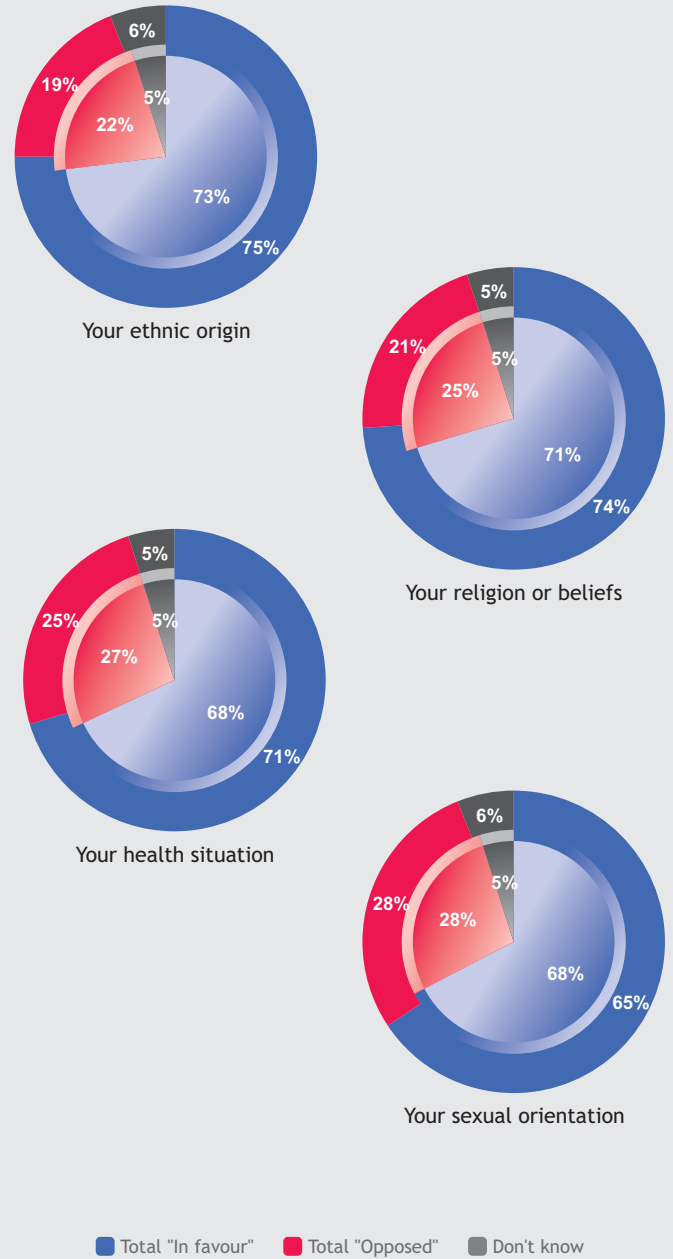


Q: In your opinion, which of the following have an important role to play in combating discrimination? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)



Comments: When it comes to combating discrimination, Slovenians attach a similar level of importance to parental education (46%), the media (45%) and schools and universities (44%). In this respect, Slovenian results are in line with those of the EU, although the media is cited by 11 percentage points more of Slovenians than by citizens at the EU level. It is also noteworthy that the role of employers/companies (9%) is regarded to be less significant in Slovenia than it is in the European Union as a whole (20%).

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)?



Legend for donut charts: Total "In favour" (blue), Total "Opposed" (red), Don't know (grey)

Legend for donut charts: EU25 (outer pie), SI (inner pie)

Comments: Around 7 in 10 respondents in Slovenia say that they are willing to provide personal information on an anonymous basis as part of a census if this would help to combat discrimination. They are marginally less prepared than Europeans as a whole to give information about their health situation (68%, 3 points less than at EU level), their religion or beliefs (71%, 3 points less) and their ethnic origin (73%, 2 points less). On the other hand, a slightly stronger willingness can be observed in Slovenia relative to the EU as a whole in terms of providing information on sexual orientation (68%, 3 points more).