

1. Context

QE16 Do you have friends or acquaintances who are...?


Answer: Yes

Of a different religion or have different beliefs than you  64%  59%

Disabled  58%  60%

People whose ethnic origin is different from yours  57%  67%

Homosexual  38%  7%

Roma  17%  51%


Most respondents in Bulgaria declared that their circle of friends and acquaintances includes people of a different religion or having different beliefs than them, or disabled people, with results close to the European average. On the other hand, they seem to be far less likely than the rest of Europeans to mix with homosexuals (difference of 31 percentage points), but far more likely to count Roma among their friends and acquaintances (51% versus 17%) and, to a lesser extent, people from a different ethnic background.


In terms of friends and acquaintances from a different ethnic background, citizens in Bulgaria differ from Europeans as a whole on two points: whereas in the European Union a majority of those aged 15 to 24 and those who studied the longest tend to have friends and acquaintances from a different ethnic background, in Bulgaria it is mainly respondents aged 40 to 54 and those who left school before the age of fifteen who are the most likely to mix with people from a different ethnic background.


Socio-demographic breakdown

ITEM: People whose ethnic origin is different from yours

% Yes	 EU27	 BG
Total	57%	67%

 Gender		
Male	60%	69%
Female	54%	64%

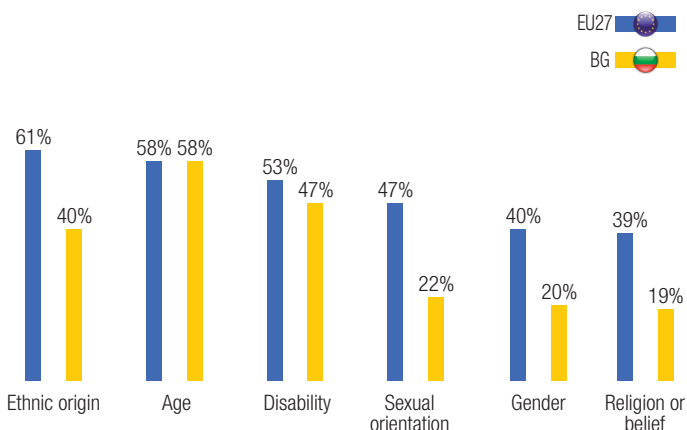
 Age		
15-24	71%	67%
25-39	65%	69%
40-54	60%	71%
55 +	42%	62%

 Education (end of)		
15-	41%	74%
16-19	56%	64%
20+	67%	69%
Still Studying	73%	64%

2. Perception and experience of discrimination

QE1 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...

Answer: Total "widespread"



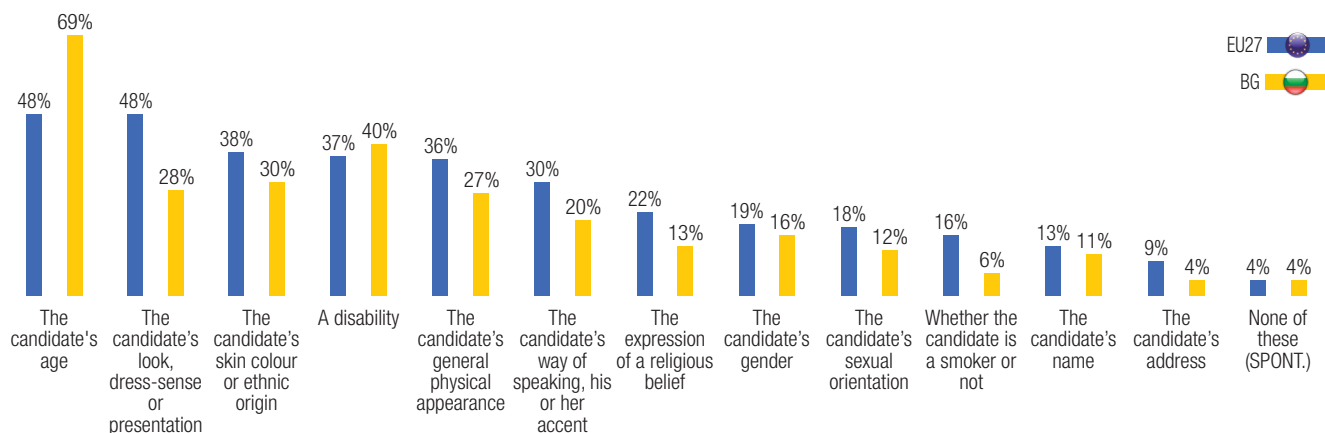
Citizens in Bulgaria are far less likely than Europeans as a whole to consider that the various forms of discrimination based on ethnic origin, sexual orientation, gender and religious beliefs are widespread in their country.

On the other hand, they are just as likely as the rest of citizens in the European Union to consider that age based discrimination is widespread and slightly less likely to share that opinion in the case of discrimination based on disability.



3. Discrimination at work

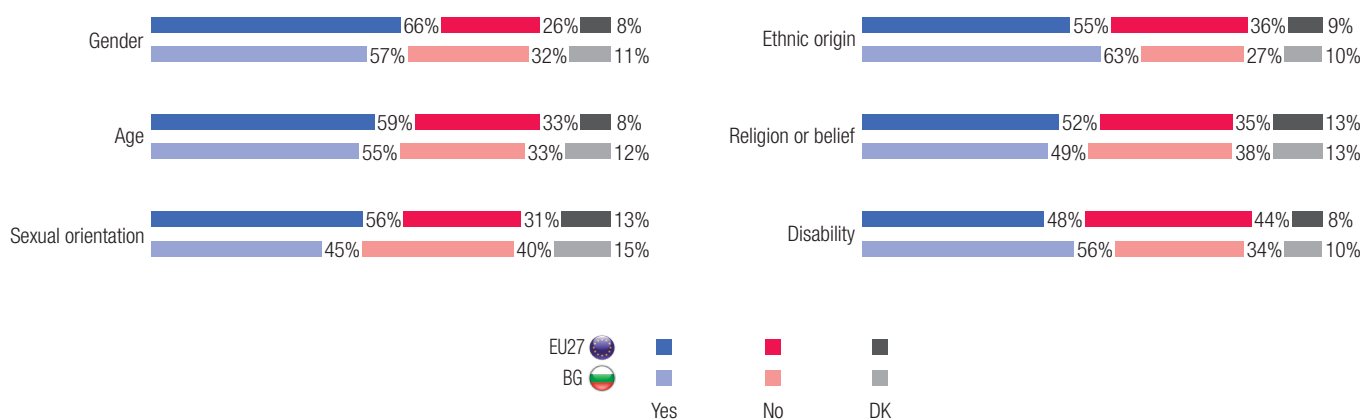
QE5 In (OUR COUNTRY), when a company wants to hire someone and has the choice between two candidates with equal skills and qualifications, which of the following criteria may, in your opinion, put one candidate at a disadvantage?



Overall the order in which the potentially discriminatory recruitment criteria were listed is the same as in the rest of the European Union, but in smaller proportions. There are only two exceptions: citizens in Bulgaria are far more likely to mention the candidate's age and slightly more likely to mention disabilities.

4. Diversity in the media

QE11 Do you think that diversity is sufficiently reflected in the media, in terms of...?



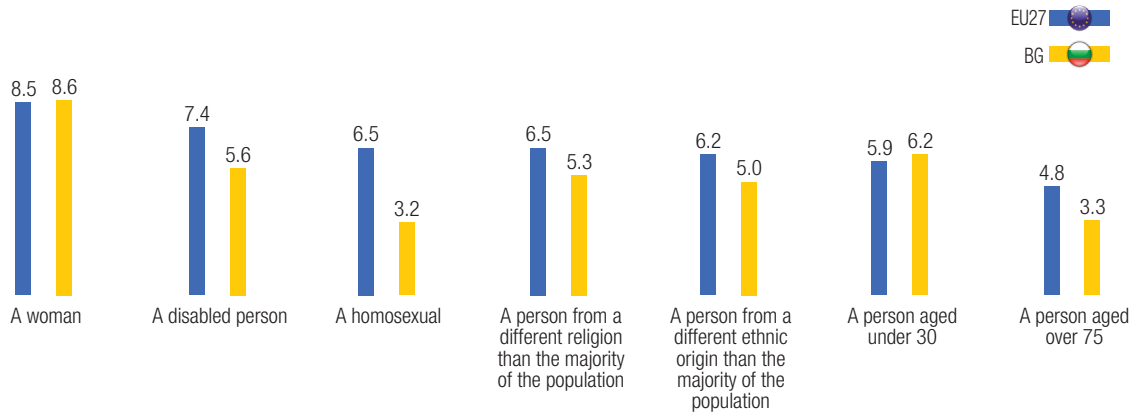
Citizens in Bulgaria consider, albeit to lesser extent than in Europe as a whole, that diversity is sufficiently represented in the media, as regards gender, age, sexual orientation and religious beliefs. On the other hand, they are more likely than respondents in the rest of the European Union to consider this to be the case as regards ethnic origin and disabilities.



5. Attitudes towards diversity

QE6 And using a scale from 1 to 10, please tell me how you would feel about having someone from each of the following categories in the highest elected political position in (OUR COUNTRY)?

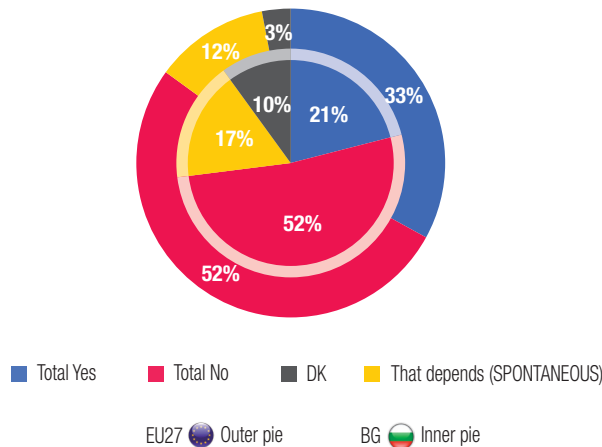
Answer: Average note



In line with the results noted at European Union level, respondents in Bulgaria would not object to a woman or, to a lesser extent, a young person holding an important political position. On the other hand, they are far less likely than other Europeans to be of this opinion as regards a person from a different religion than the majority of the population, a person aged over 75 and above all a homosexual.

6. Fighting discrimination

QE10 Do you know your rights if you are the victim of discrimination or harassment?



Socio-demographic breakdown

% Yes	EU27	BG
Total	21%	33%
Gender		
Male	35%	22%
Female	31%	19%
Age		
15-24	34%	21%
25-39	37%	20%
40-54	36%	26%
55 +	27%	18%
Education (end of)		
15-	21%	14%
16-19	33%	17%
20+	44%	29%
Still Studying	33%	25%

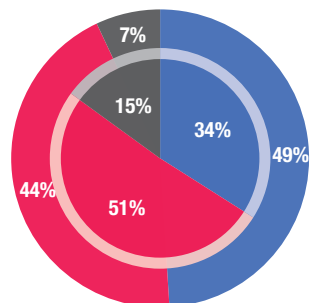
More than half of Bulgarians say they do not know their rights if they were the subject of discrimination or harassment, the same result as the European average.

As we observed in the Union, the socio-demographic results show a level of knowledge not much differentiated in terms of age categories. Nevertheless people aged 40-54 seem more aware of their rights than those whilst those who are less educated seem to suffer from a certain lack of knowledge.



6. Fighting discrimination

QE9 In general, would you say that enough effort is made in (OUR COUNTRY) to fight all forms of discrimination?



■ Total Yes ■ Total No ■ DK
EU27 Outer pie BG Inner pie

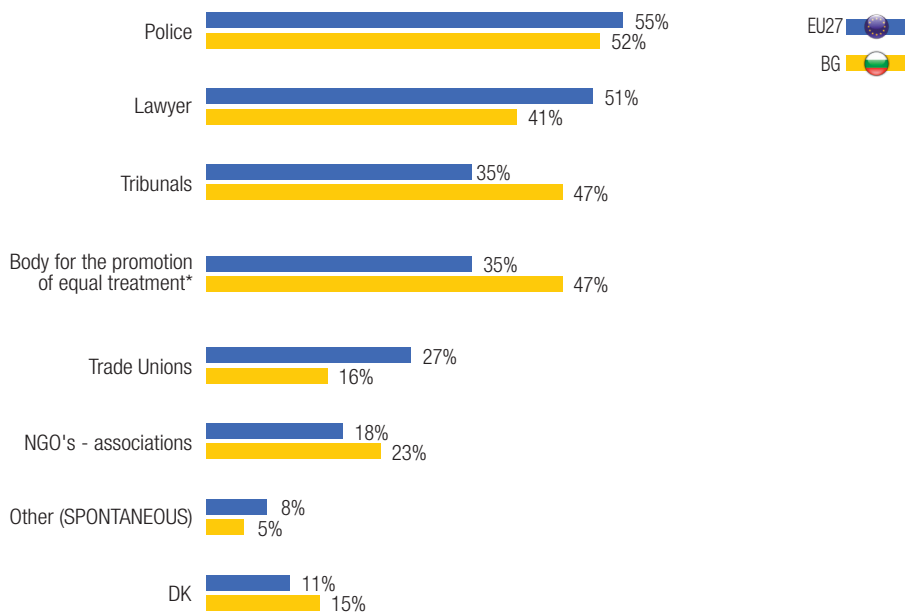
Evolution May-June 2009 - Feb-March 2008

	EU		BG	
	EB71.2	Diff EB71.2-EB69.1	EB71.2	Diff EB71.2-EB69.1
Total Yes	49%	+2	34%	-5
Total No	44%	-4	51%	+4
DK	7%	+2	15%	+1

Respondents in Bulgaria are far less likely than Europeans as a whole to consider that enough is being done in their country to combat all forms of discrimination.

In addition, whereas the European results reveal an increase in the efforts made since last year, the Bulgarian results show that citizens in Bulgaria view developments in this area negatively.

QE15T In case you are the victim of discrimination or harassment, to whom would you prefer to report your case? Firstly? And then? And finally?



* Specific name given in each country

Although, as at European level, citizens in Bulgaria would turn first of all to the police if they were victims of discrimination or harassment, they mentioned far more readily than their European counterparts an equal opportunities organisation and the tribunals. The latter come respectively in second position, just ahead of lawyers, but a long way ahead of NGOs and associations.

