

1. Context

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

Answer: Yes

Of a different religion or have different beliefs than you 64% 69%

Disabled 58% 52%

People whose ethnic origin is different from yours 57% 51%

Homosexual 38% 34%

Roma 17% 6%

EU27
 DE

Socio-demographic breakdown

ITEM: People whose ethnic origin is different from yours

% Yes	EU27	DE
Total	57%	51%

Gender		
Male	60%	56%
Female	54%	45%

Age		
15-24	71%	68%
25-39	65%	69%
40-54	60%	53%
55 +	42%	33%

Education (end of)		
15-	41%	31%
16-19	56%	48%
20+	67%	64%
Still Studying	73%	79%

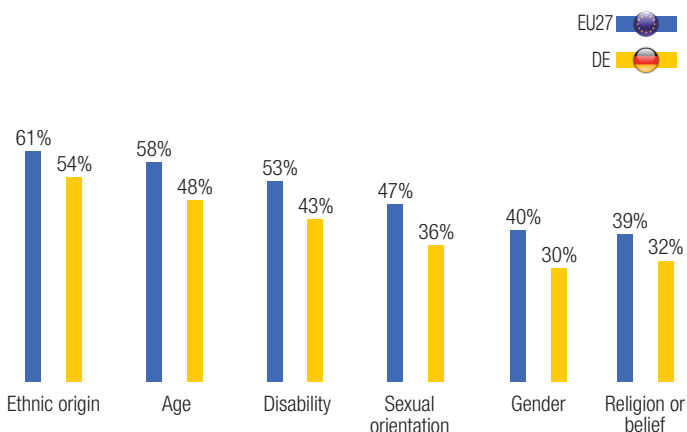
Respondents in Germany stand out from their European counterparts as regards the diversity of their circle of friends and acquaintances. Although they are more likely than Europeans as a whole to mix with people of a different religion or with different beliefs, they seem to mix less with disabled people, people from a different ethnic background and homosexuals. They are also far less likely to mix with Roma.

As in the rest of the European Union, the youngest respondents in Germany are more likely to mix with people whose ethnic origin is different from theirs. There is also a positive correlation between the level of education of the people polled and this dimension.

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"

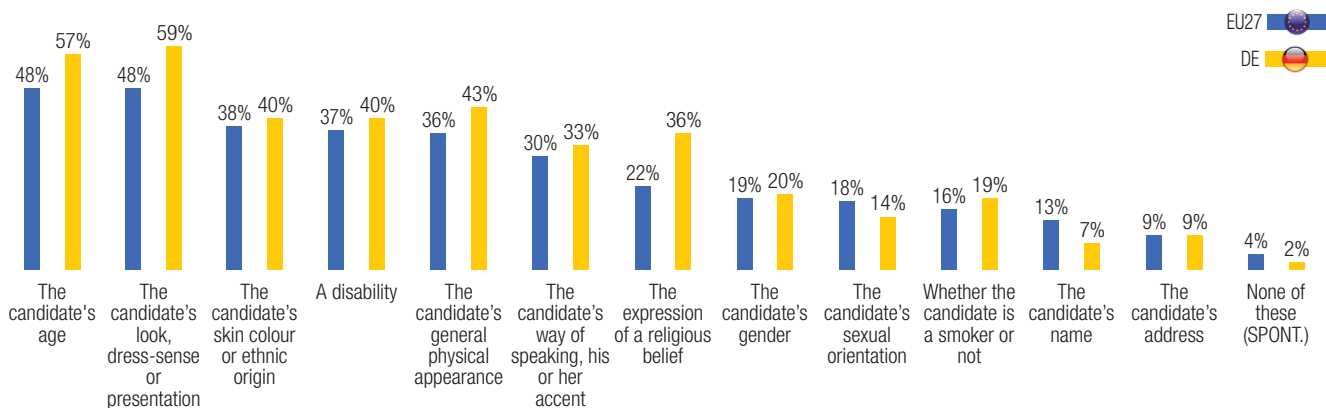


According to the respondents in Germany, all the forms of discrimination on which they were polled in this survey, seem to be less widespread in their country than in the rest of the European Union. Nevertheless, the ranking of the various types of discrimination is almost identical to that noted at European level: discrimination on the basis of ethnic origin, age and disability are the three most frequently mentioned types of discrimination. However it is noteworthy that discrimination based on religion or belief seems to be more widespread in Germany than gender based discrimination.



3. Discrimination at work

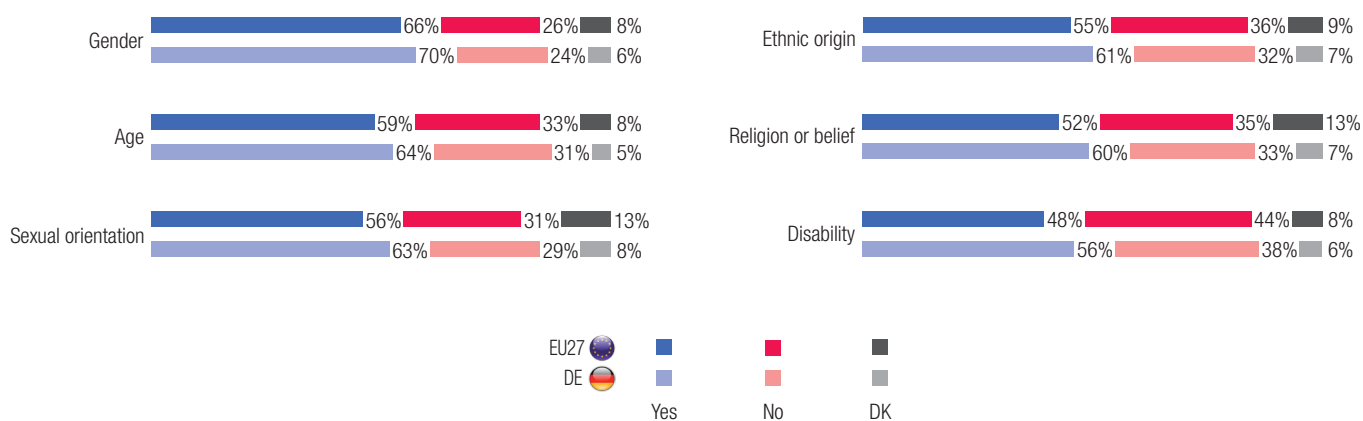
QE5 In (OUR COUNTRY), when a company wants to hire someone and has the choice between two candidates with equal skills and qualifications, which of the following criteria may, in your opinion, put one candidate at a disadvantage?



Age but above all the candidate's dress-sense or presentation are, in the eyes of respondents in Germany, the two major potentially discriminatory recruitment criteria; the result at European level is similar, but in lower proportions than in Germany. Physical appearance was ranked third in Germany compared with only fifth place at European Union level. The expression of a religious belief was also mentioned far more frequently in Germany than in the rest of the Member States unlike the candidate's name which was mentioned by only a minority of respondents in Germany.

4. Diversity in the media

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



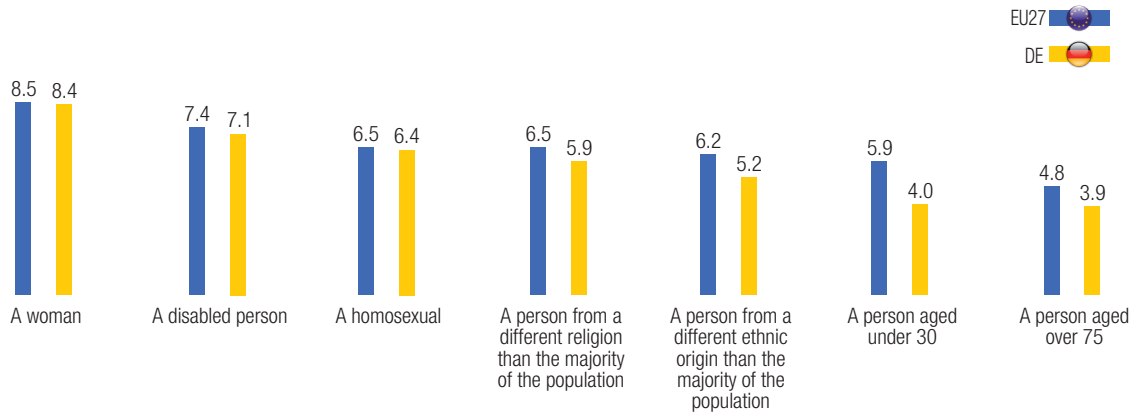
The majority of respondents in Germany consider that diversity is sufficiently reflected in the media, for all the six grounds of discrimination on which they were polled. This seems to be particularly true as regards gender, age and sexual orientation. On the latter point, the difference between the European average and the result obtained in Germany is 7 percentage points.



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)?

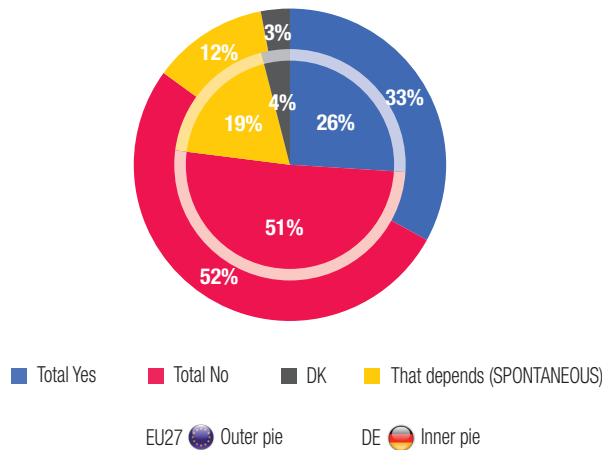
Answer: Average note



Overall, respondents in Germany seem somewhat less open than Europeans as a whole as regards the idea of a political leader drawn from one of the categories mentioned in this question. Although the idea of having a woman in the highest elected political position does not seem to pose a problem in Germany (as is already the case with Chancellor Angela Merkel), respondents in Germany have more reservations than the rest of the European Union when it comes to the political personality's age.

6. Fighting discrimination

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



Socio-demographic breakdown

% Yes	EU27	DE
Total	33%	26%

Gender	EU27	DE
Male	35%	32%
Female	31%	21%

Age	EU27	DE
15-24	34%	29%
25-39	37%	31%
40-54	36%	29%
55+	27%	21%

Education (end of)	EU27	DE
15-	21%	15%
16-19	33%	28%
20+	44%	32%
Still Studying	33%	30%

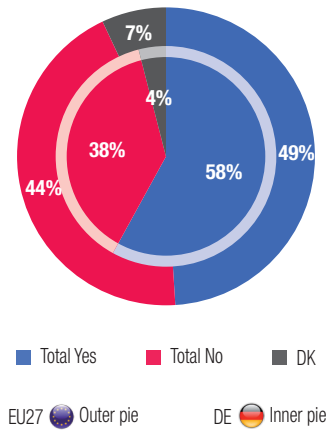
More than half the Germans (in the proportion just under the European average) say they do not know their rights if they were the subject of discrimination or harassment. A fifth of them prefer to adopt a slightly more subtle position as they do not know what type of discrimination or harassment is being discussed.

As we observed in the Union, the socio-demographic results show a level of knowledge not much differentiated in terms of age categories. Nevertheless those aged 25-29 are the most aware of their rights whilst the less educated and especially women (potentially more discriminated against) 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?



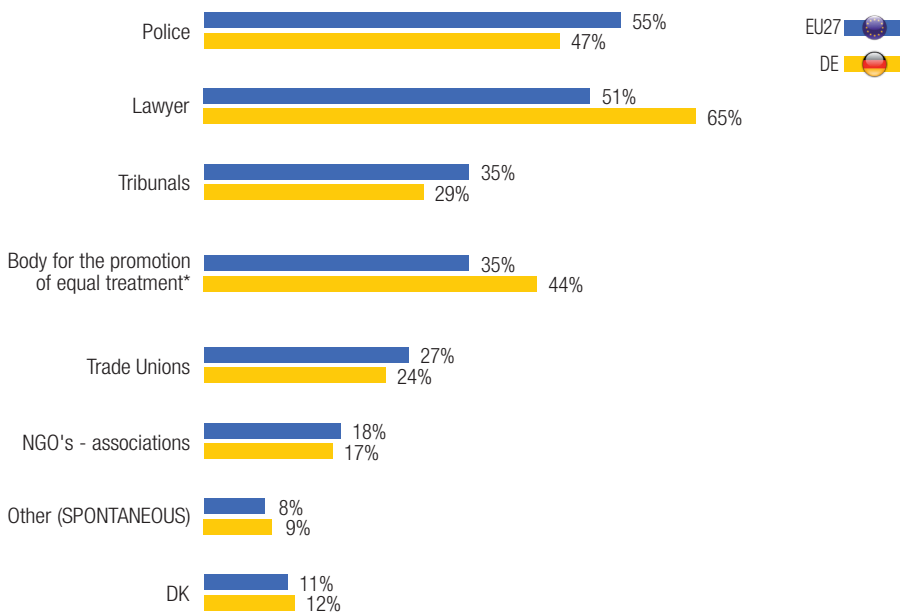
Evolution May-June 2009 - Feb-March 2008

	EU		DE	
	EB71.2	Diff EB71.2-EB69.1	EB71.2	Diff EB71.2-EB69.1
Total Yes	49%	+2	58%	+5
Total No	44%	-4	38%	-7
DK	7%	+2	4%	+2

The majority of the respondents polled in Germany consider that enough is being done in their country to combat all forms of discrimination, with scores higher than the average at European level.

With an increase of 5 percentage points for this indicator in one year, respondents in Germany are more inclined than the rest of the European Union to consider that progress has been achieved in this area.

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

In contrast to the results obtained at European level, the vast majority of respondents in Germany would turn first of all to a lawyer before going to the police if they were a victim of discrimination or harassment. Respondents in Germany are also more likely than their European counterparts to mention an equal opportunities organisation. This option obtained the third highest score in Germany. It is to be noted that despite a high level of trade union membership in Germany, respondents are not particularly enthusiastic about this means of redress.

