

## 1. Context

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

**Answer: Yes**

Of a different religion or have different beliefs than you 64% 66%

Disabled 58% 57%

People whose ethnic origin is different from yours 57% 47%

Homosexual 38% 35%

Roma 17% 22%



### Socio-demographic breakdown

ITEM: People whose ethnic origin is different from yours

% Yes		
Total	57%	47%

Gender		
Male	60%	51%
Female	54%	44%

Age		
15-24	71%	54%
25-39	65%	56%
40-54	60%	51%
55 +	42%	37%

Education (end of)		
15-	41%	27%
16-19	56%	44%
20+	67%	50%
Still Studying	73%	56%

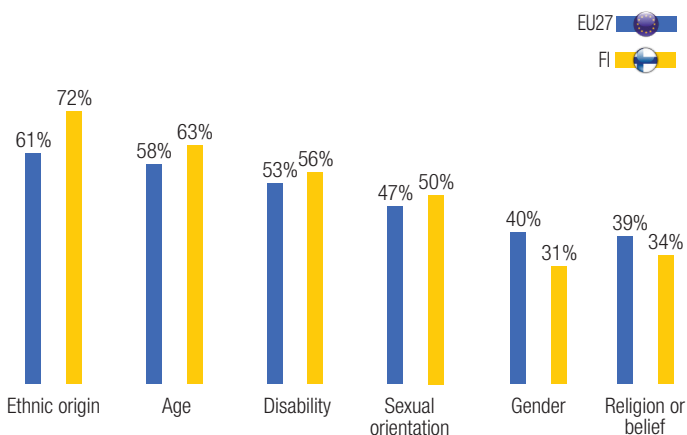
The majority of citizens in Finland, like Europeans, declared that their circle of friends and acquaintances includes people whose religion or beliefs are different from theirs. The same applies as regards disabled people. On the other hand, they are slightly less likely than other Europeans to know people from a different ethnic background and homosexuals. Nevertheless they seem more likely to mix with Roma.

In line with results noted at European level, but in far lower proportions, a majority of the respondents who declared that their friends include people from a different ethnic origin come from people in the 15-24 age group and from those who studied beyond the age of 20.

## 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"**

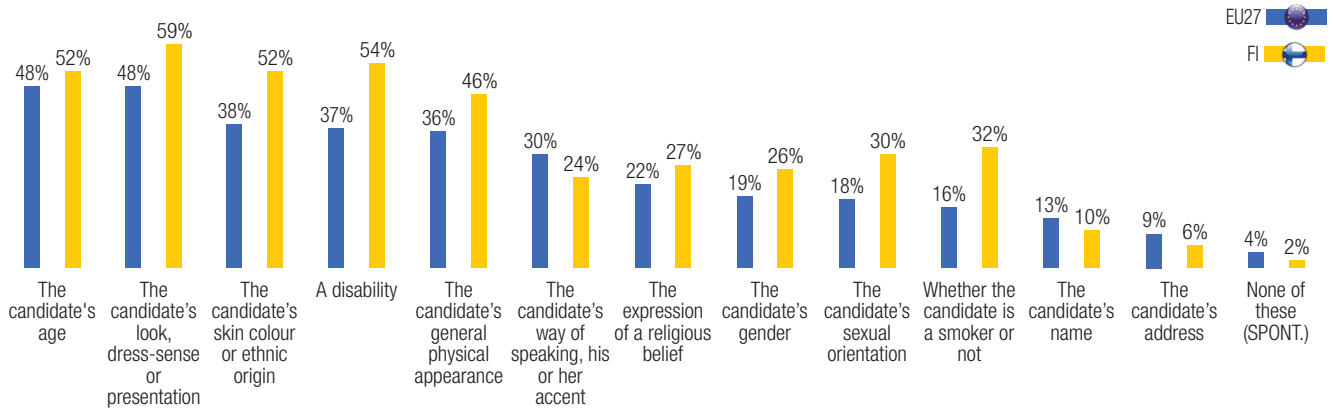


On the whole citizens in Finland consider (more so than Europeans in general) that discrimination based on ethnic origin, age, disability and sexual orientation is widespread in their country. On the other hand, only a minority of them (and less than in the rest of the European Union) think the same thing as regards gender and religious beliefs.



## 3. Discrimination at work

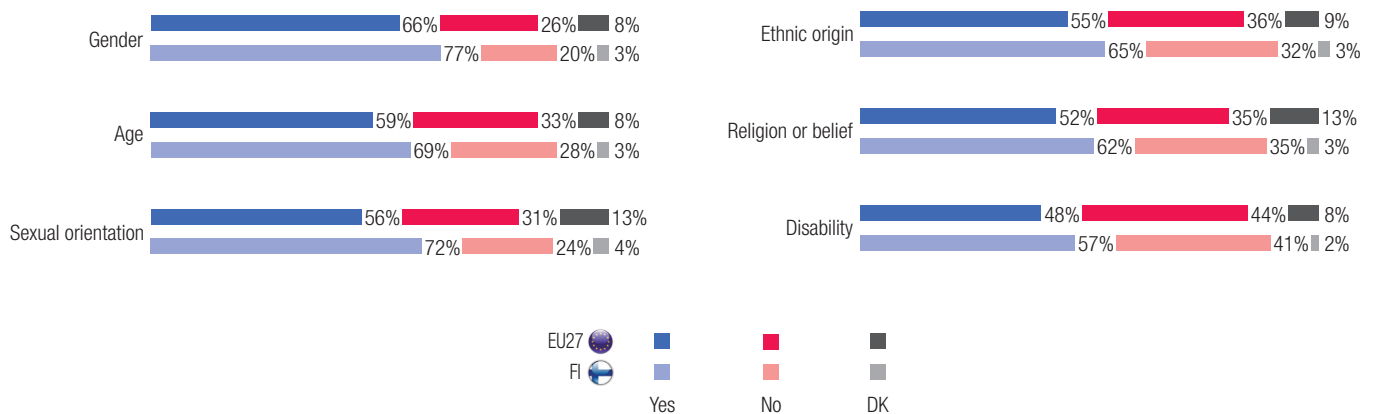
QE5 In (OUR COUNTRY), when a company wants to hire someone and has the choice between two candidates with equal skills and qualifications, which of the following criteria may, in your opinion, put one candidate at a disadvantage?



The order in which the potentially discriminatory recruitment criteria are listed is different in Finland from the rest of the European Union. According to respondents in Finland, the main potentially discriminatory criterion is the candidate's dress sense or presentation, followed by any disability, his or her skin colour and ethnic origin. Respondents then mentioned the candidate's general appearance, whether or not he or she smokes (double the European average) and his or her sexual orientation.

## 4. Diversity in the media

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



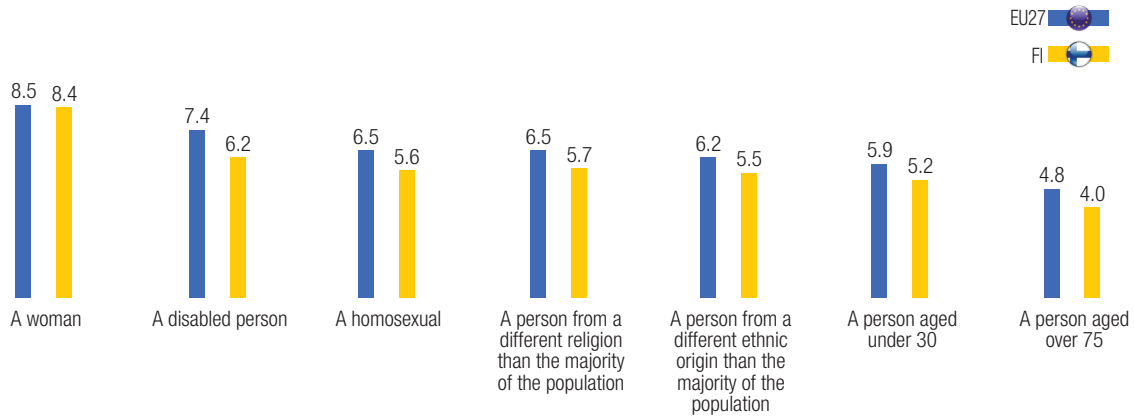
The vast majority of citizens in Finland (and far more than at European level) consider that diversity is adequately represented in the media. This is particularly true as regards gender, sexual orientation and age.



## 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)?

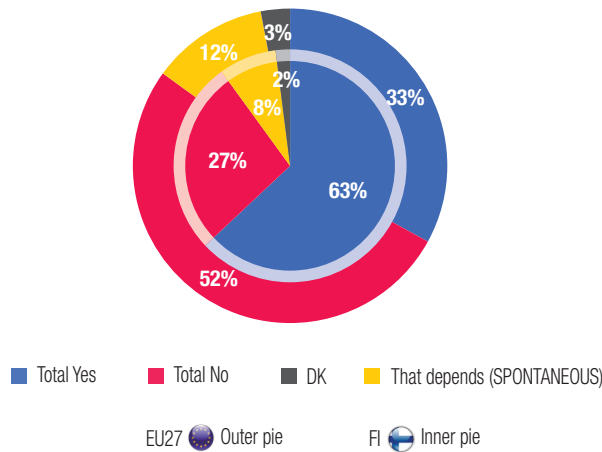
Answer: Average note



As in the European Union in general, but to a lesser extent for each scenario, citizens in Finland would not object to a woman, a disabled person or someone from a different religious background for example holding a major political office. The only scenario which is not supported by a majority of respondents would be a person aged over 75.

## 6. Fighting discrimination

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



### Socio-demographic breakdown

% Yes	EU27	FI
Total	33%	63%
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	35%	66%
Female	31%	60%
<b>Age</b>		
15-24	34%	58%
25-39	37%	61%
40-54	36%	69%
55+	27%	62%
<b>Education (end of)</b>		
15-	21%	62%
16-19	33%	69%
20+	44%	62%
Still Studying	33%	57%

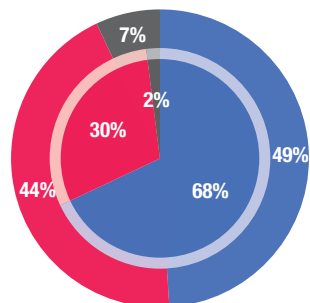
Almost two thirds of Finns (in a much higher proportion than the European average) say they know their rights if they were the subject of discrimination or harassment.

As we observed in the Union, (but in a much greater way) the socio-demographic results show a level of knowledge not much differentiated in terms of age categories. Nevertheless the youngest and women seem less aware of their rights.



## 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 FI Inner pie

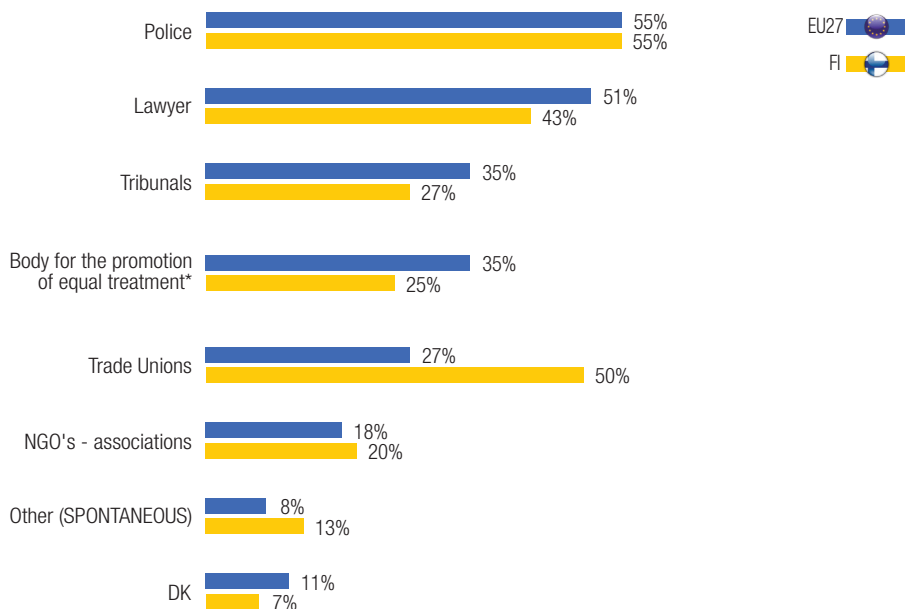
Evolution May-June 2009 - Feb-March 2008

	EU		FI	
	EB71.2	Diff EB71.2-EB69.1	EB71.2	Diff EB71.2-EB69.1
Total Yes	49%	+2	68%	+2
Total No	44%	-4	30%	-3
DK	7%	+2	2%	+1

Citizens in Finland are far more likely than Europeans in general to consider that enough is being done in their country to combat all forms of discrimination (there is a gap of almost 20 percentage points on this aspect).

The increase in the Finnish score in this area in comparison with last year is in line with that of the European Union as a whole (+ 2 percentage points in both cases).

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, potential victims of discrimination or harassment in Finland would turn first of all the police, respondents in Finland mentioned trade unions far more frequently than Europeans as a whole (50% versus 27%). This criterion obtained the second highest score, ahead of lawyers and the tribunals.

