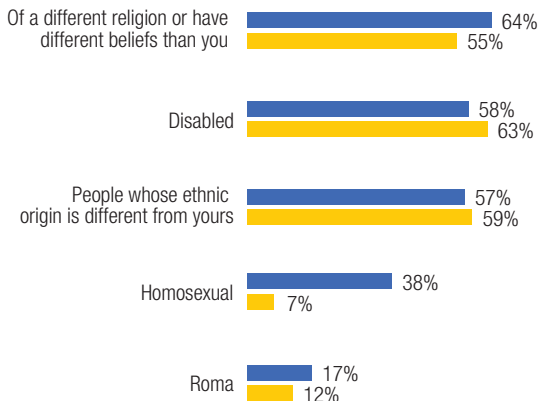


## 1. Context

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

Answer: Yes



Socio-demographic breakdown

ITEM: People whose ethnic origin is different from yours

% Yes	EU27	LT
Total	57%	59%
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	60%	64%
Female	54%	54%
<b>1 Age</b>		
15-24	71%	57%
25-39	65%	63%
40-54	60%	60%
55 +	42%	56%

Lithuanian respondents seem to have more contacts with people of a different ethnic origin or with people with a disability than the European average. However, they are much less likely than the European average to count people who are homosexuals among their circle of friends and acquaintances.

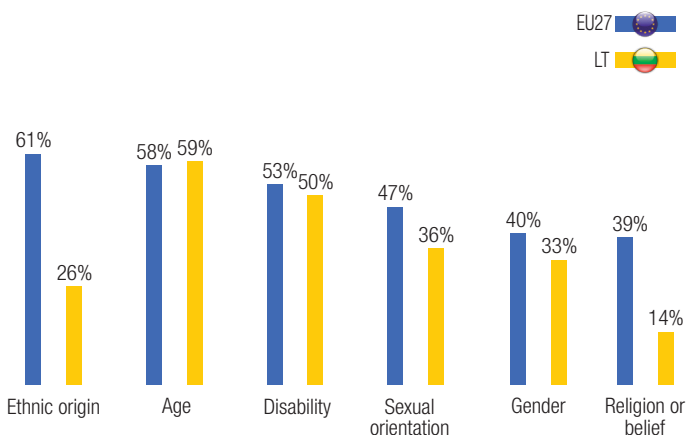
The negative correlation between age and knowing people of a different ethnic origin which is observed in Europe as a whole does not apply in Lithuania: the majority of Lithuanian respondents, regardless of age, seem to be in contact with people of another ethnic origin.

<b>Education (end of)</b>		
15-	41%	42%
16-19	56%	54%
20+	67%	73%
Still Studying	73%	60%

## 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"

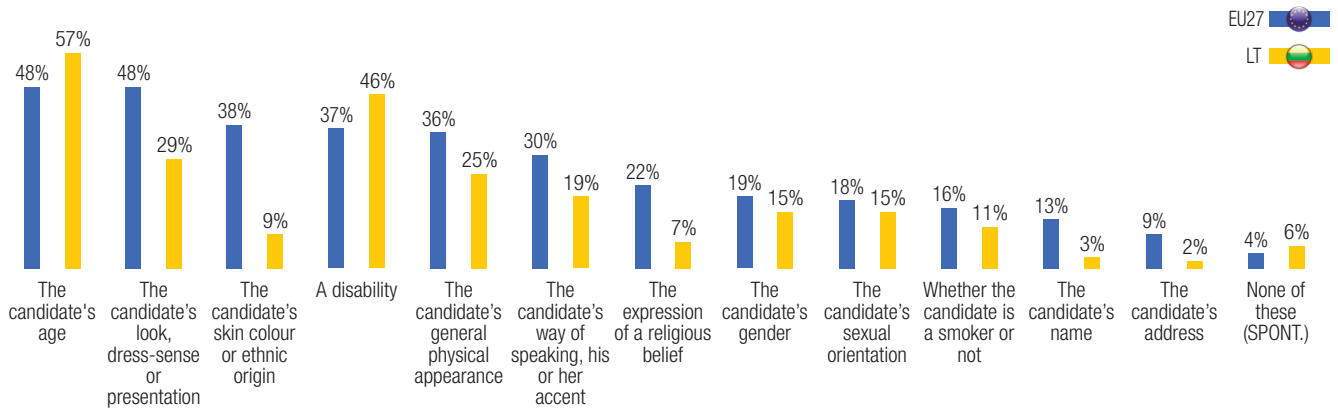


Lithuanian respondents claim that discrimination based on ethnic origin or religion is relatively little widespread (35 and 25 points below the European average respectively). Nevertheless, more than half believe that discrimination on the basis of age or disability is frequent in their country, though discrimination due to sexual orientation or gender seems less common.



## 3. Discrimination at work

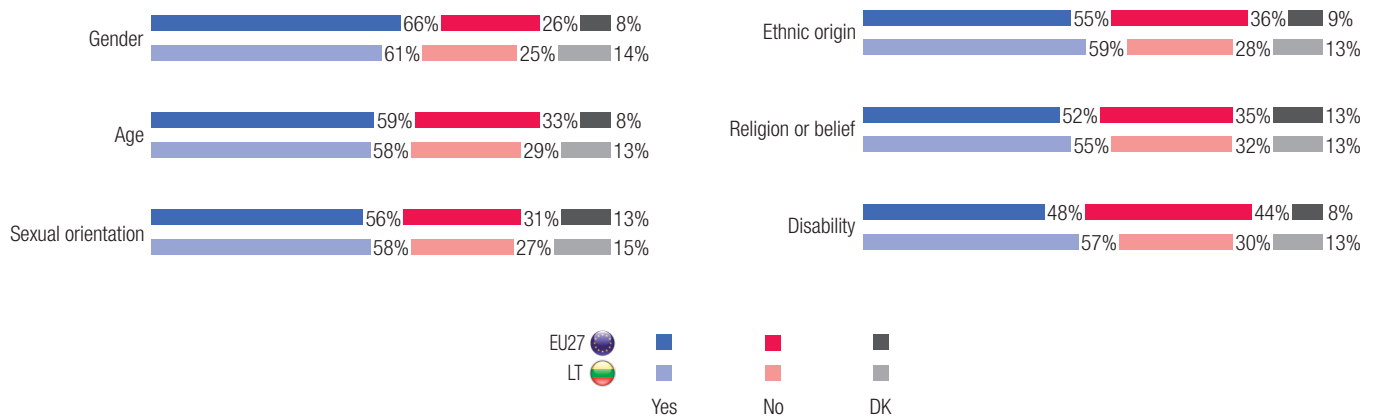
QE5 In (OUR COUNTRY), when a company wants to hire someone and has the choice between two candidates with equal skills and qualifications, which of the following criteria may, in your opinion, put one candidate at a disadvantage?



The ranking of criteria which might disadvantage candidates at a job interview is a little different in Lithuania from in Europe as a whole. Age is by far the first criterion cited, disability coming a clear second (9 points above the European level). A candidate's appearance, and in particular the colour of his skin or his ethnic origin seem to be much less factors for discrimination than in the rest of the Member States.

## 4. Diversity in the media

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



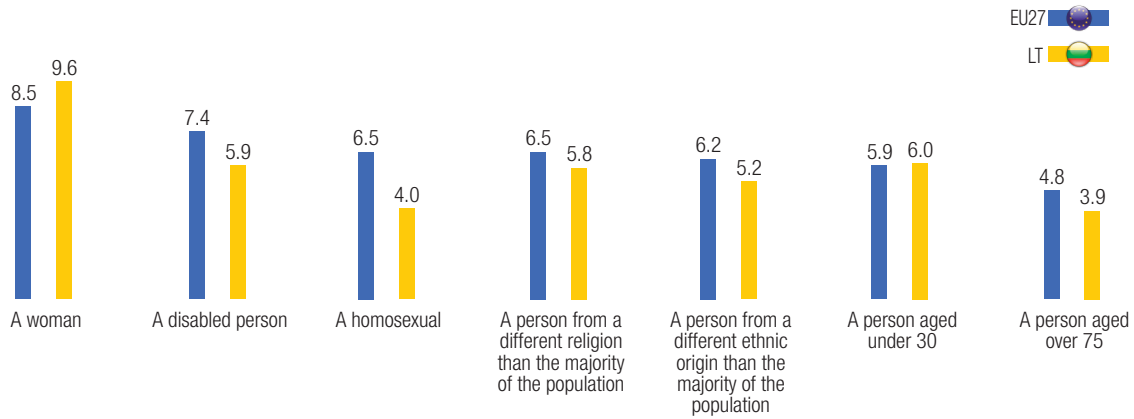
The majority of Lithuanian respondents believe that the media adequately reflect diversity for all six potential reasons for discrimination tested. The results in this country are in general comparable to, or higher than, those obtained across the European Union. This particularly applies to media representations of disability and ethnic origin.



## 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)?

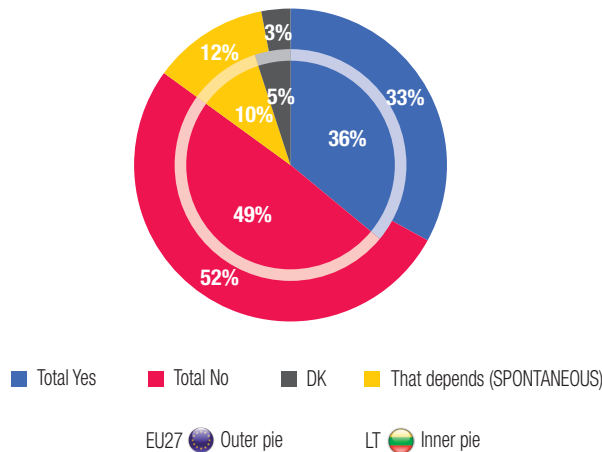
Answer: Average note



Of the six possible scenarios presented to respondents, two were rejected by a majority. These were the hypotheses of a political leader aged over 75, or a homosexual. Here the results differed by two points (on a ten-point scale) from the European result. The suggestion that a Lithuanian head of state might be a woman received almost unanimous support. This scenario became reality last May with the election of Dalia Grybauskaitė in the first round of the presidential election.

## 6. Fighting discrimination

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



### Socio-demographic breakdown

% Yes	EU27	LT
Total	33%	36%
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	35%	39%
Female	31%	34%
<b>Age</b>		
15-24	34%	42%
25-39	37%	41%
40-54	36%	35%
55+	27%	30%
<b>Education (end of)</b>		
15-	21%	25%
16-19	33%	34%
20+	44%	42%
Still Studying	33%	49%

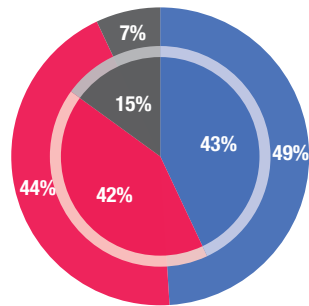
A little over one-third of respondents in Lithuania say that they would know their rights if they were victims of discrimination or harassment. A half report that they do not know their rights. These results are similar to those at the European level.

As in the European Union as a whole, young people and the most educated seem more likely to know their rights than other categories.



## 6. Fighting discrimination

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



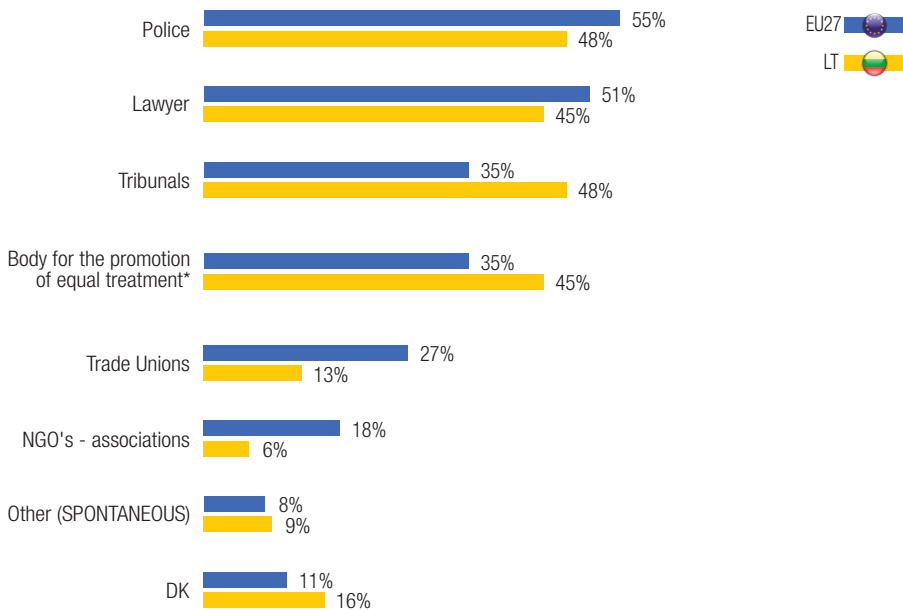
■ Total Yes ■ Total No ■ DK  
EU27 Outer pie LT Inner pie

Evolution May-June 2009 - Feb-March 2008

	EU		LT	
	EB71.2	Diff EB71.2-EB69.1	EB71.2	Diff EB71.2-EB69.1
Total Yes	49%	+2	43%	+3
Total No	44%	-4	42%	-7
DK	7%	+2	15%	+4

Lithuanian respondents seem particularly divided over the question of the efforts in their country to fight all forms of discrimination. As many complain of inadequacies in this area as consider the efforts to be sufficient. However, the positive result is six points below the European average, though it has improved by 3 points since last year.

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

For preference, Lithuanian respondents would approach the police, tribunals, equal opportunities organisations and lawyers if they were victims of discrimination or harassment. Trade unions, NGOs and other associations are much less often cited in Lithuania than in the other Member States.

