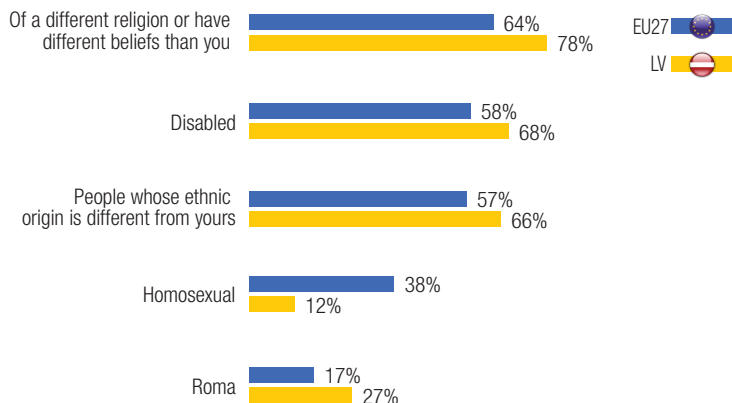


## 1. Context

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	LV
Total	57%	66%

Gender	EU27	LV
Male	60%	67%
Female	54%	65%

Age	EU27	LV
15-24	71%	65%
25-39	65%	68%
40-54	60%	69%
55+	42%	61%

Education (end of)	EU27	LV
15-	41%	61%
16-19	56%	66%
20+	67%	68%
Still Studying	73%	67%

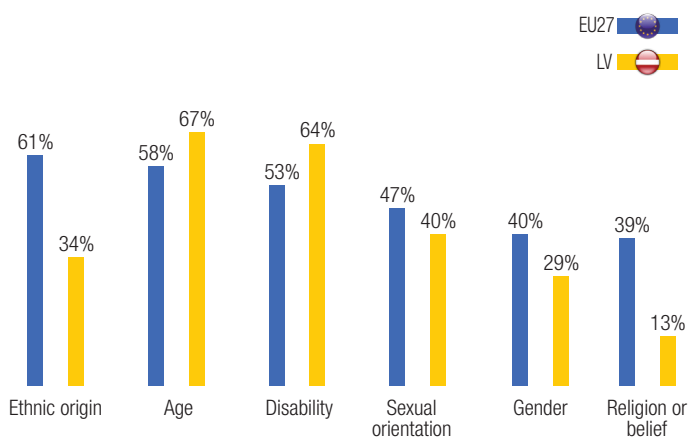
A majority of respondents in Latvia (in proportions above the European average) declared that their circle of friends and acquaintances includes people whose religion or beliefs are different from theirs, disabled people and people from a different ethnic background. On the other hand, only a small minority of them (12 %) mix with homosexuals people, compared with a European average of 38%. However, 27% declared that they mix with Roma, versus 17% in the European Union.

As at European level, the respondents who stayed the longest in full-time education are the most likely to mix with people from a different ethnic background. But respondents in the 40 to 54 age group are also likely to give the same answer (whereas at European Union level, this answer is most frequently given by those aged 15 to 24).

## 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"

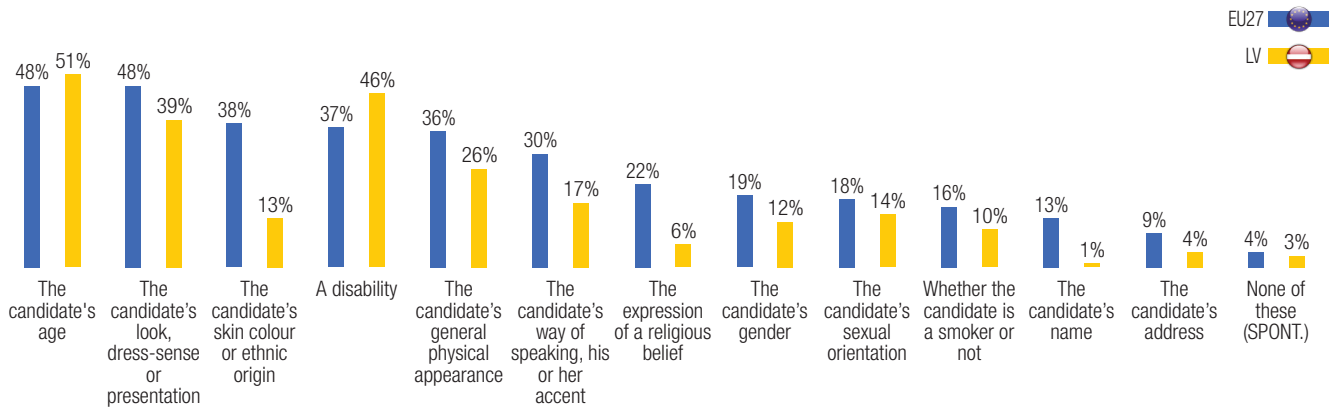


Unlike European citizens as a whole who consider that ethnic origin is the most widespread type of discrimination, citizens in Latvia consider that age is the most widespread type of discrimination in their country. Disability and sexual orientation come in second and third places, with ethnic origin only in fourth place.



## 3. Discrimination at work

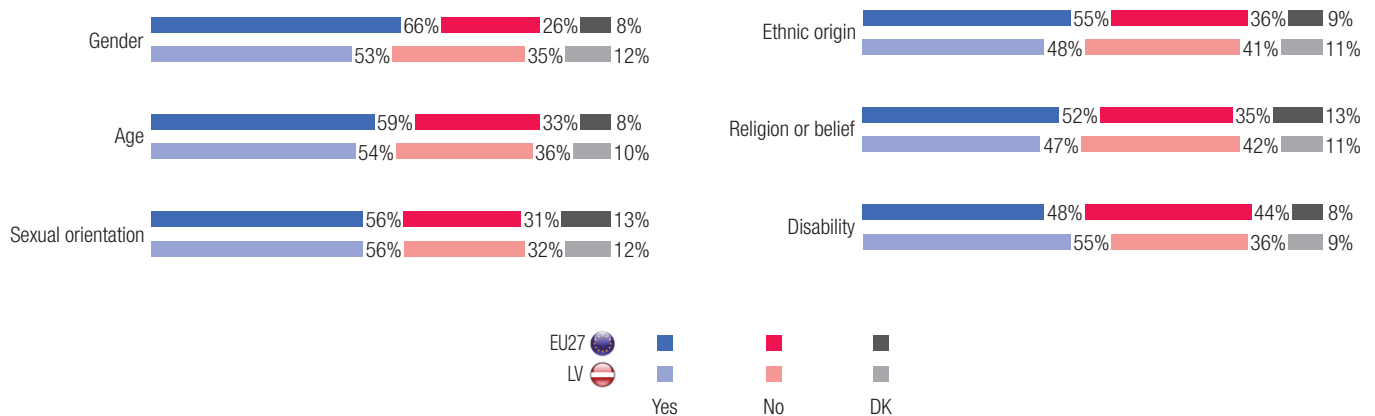
QE5 In (OUR COUNTRY), when a company wants to hire someone and has the choice between two candidates with equal skills and qualifications, which of the following criteria may, in your opinion, put one candidate at a disadvantage?



The potential discriminatory recruitment criteria are not at all the same in Latvia as in the rest of the European Union. In line with their previous answers, citizens in Latvia mentioned age as the main form of discrimination, followed by disabilities, the candidate's dress-sense, presentation and general physical appearance. There are however two noteworthy distinctions: the candidate's skin colour or ethnic origin was mentioned by only 13% of respondents (versus 38% in the European Union) and the expression of a religious belief by 6% of them (versus 22% by Europeans).

## 4. Diversity in the media

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



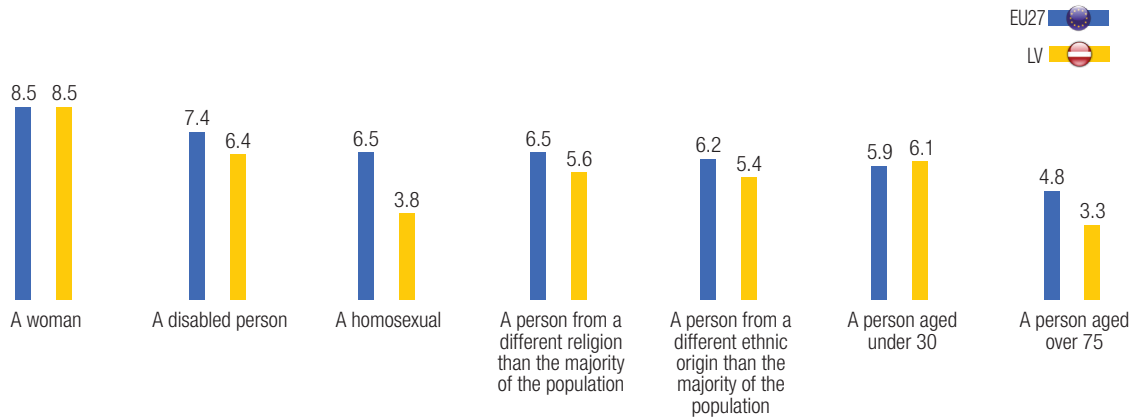
A majority of respondents in Latvia consider that diversity is sufficiently represented in the media, but in proportions slightly below the European level. Only disabilities were mentioned more frequently by respondents in Latvia than by Europeans.



## 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)?

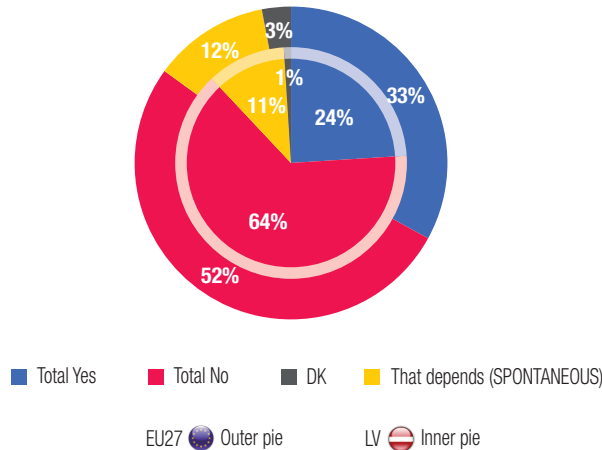
Answer: Average note



In the same way as Europeans as a whole, citizens in Latvia would not object to a major political personality being from one of the categories on which they were polled. This is particularly true as regards a woman or a disabled person. However, they have far more reservations in the case of a homosexual or elderly candidate.

## 6. Fighting discrimination

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



### Socio-demographic breakdown

% Yes	EU27	LV
Total	33%	24%
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	35%	23%
Female	31%	26%
<b>Age</b>		
15-24	34%	28%
25-39	37%	27%
40-54	36%	21%
55+	27%	22%
<b>Education (end of)</b>		
15-	21%	9%
16-19	33%	22%
20+	44%	31%
Still Studying	33%	28%

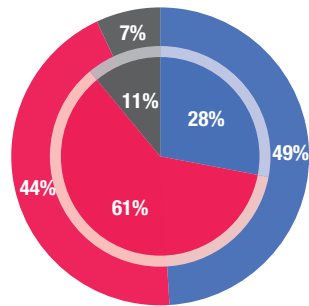
Almost two thirds of Latvians (in a higher proportion than the European average) say they do not know their rights if they were the subject of discrimination or harassment.

As we observed in the Union, the socio-demographic results show a level of knowledge not much differentiated in terms of age categories. Nevertheless older people and the less educated seem to suffer from a certain lack of knowledge. On the other hand women (potentially more discriminated against) say they are more informed than men.



## 6. Fighting discrimination

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



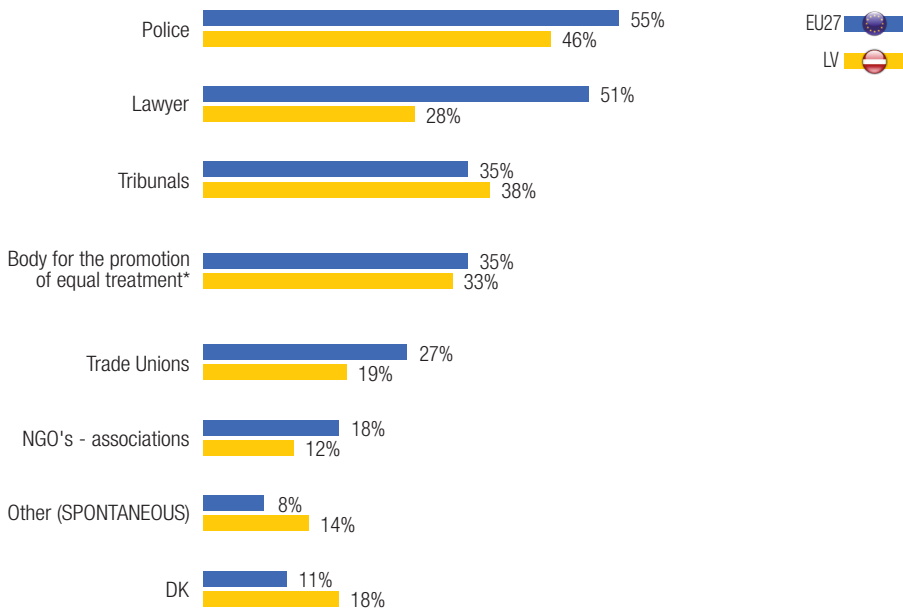
■ Total Yes ■ Total No ■ DK  
EU27 Outer pie LV Inner pie

Evolution May-June 2009 - Feb-March 2008

	EU		LV	
	EB71.2	Diff EB71.2-EB69.1	EB71.2	Diff EB71.2-EB69.1
Total Yes	49%	+2	28%	-3
Total No	44%	-4	61%	0
DK	7%	+2	11%	+3

Citizens in Latvia are far more likely than Europeans as a whole to consider that not enough is being done in their country to combat all forms of discrimination. The differential is as high as 17 percentage points. Whereas Europeans feel that progress has been made in this area since last year, citizens in Latvia take the opposite view.

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

As at European level (but to a lesser extent), respondents in Latvia would turn first of all to the police if they were victims of discrimination or harassment. They then mentioned the tribunals and equal opportunity organisations. On the other hand, citizens in Latvia would be far less likely than citizens in the European Union as a whole to contact a lawyer.

