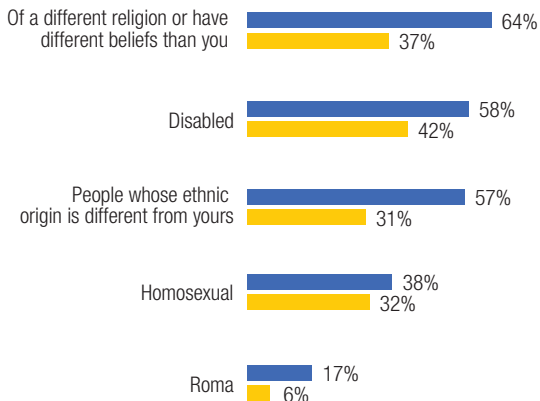


1. Context

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	MT
Total	57%	31%

Gender		
Male	60%	34%
Female	54%	29%

1 Age		
15-24	71%	30%
25-39	65%	50%
40-54	60%	29%
55 +	42%	19%

Education (end of)		
15-	41%	17%
16-19	56%	36%
20+	67%	40%
Still Studying	73%	35%

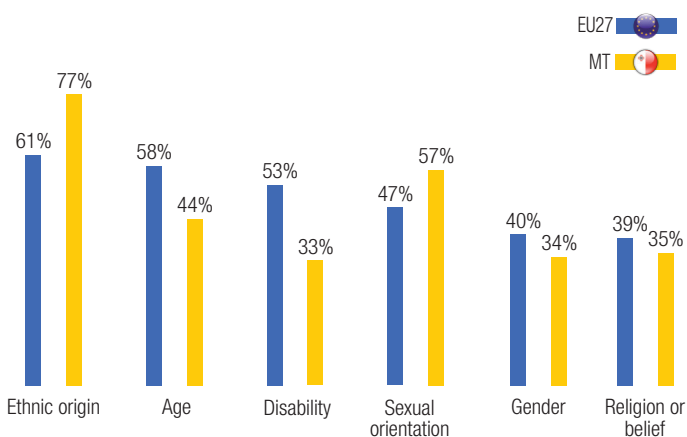
A minority of citizens in Malta (and far below the European average) include among their close circle of friends and acquaintances all the categories on which they were polled.

But the respondents who declared that they mix with people from a different ethnic background (only 31% versus 57% in the European Union) are mainly respondents who studied the longest (but only 40% versus 67% of Europeans). It is also the case of a majority of those in the 25-39 age group (50%), compared however with 71% of those aged 15 to 24 at European level.

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"

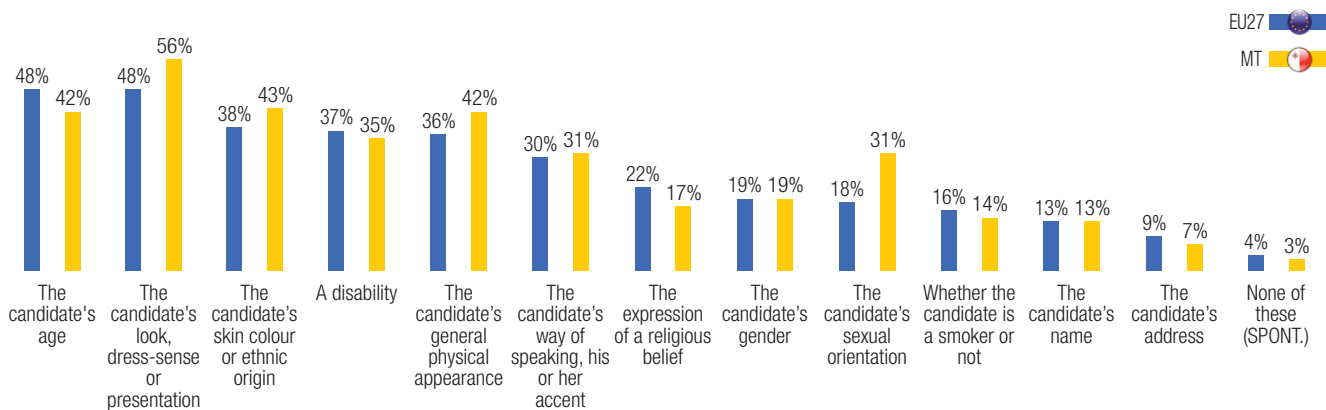


According to respondents in Malta, the most widespread type of discrimination in their country is that based on ethnic origin, far more so moreover than at European level. Sexual orientation was mentioned in second place, followed by age in third place and disabilities in the last place. Only religious beliefs and gender obtained results close to the European average and were mentioned in last of all.



3. Discrimination at work

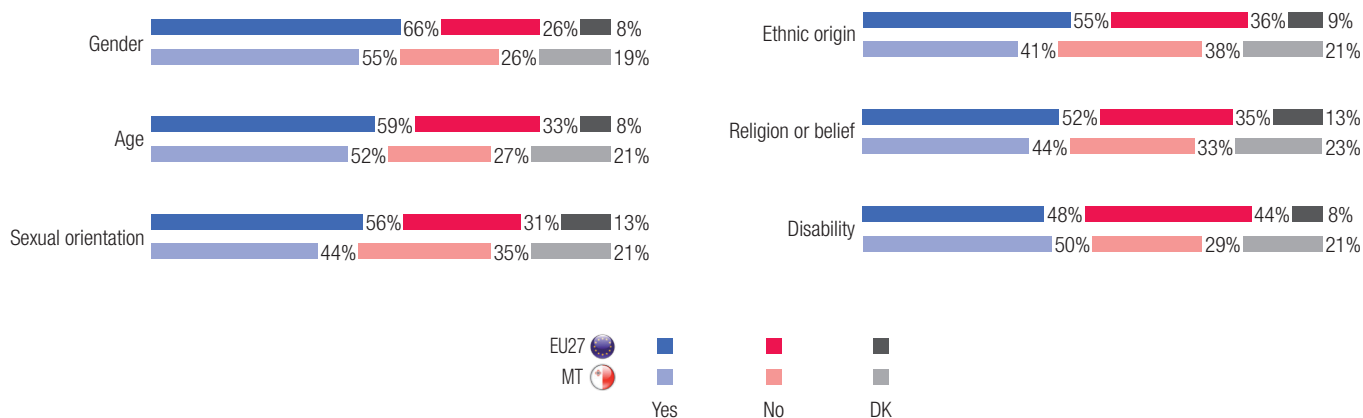
QE5 In (OUR COUNTRY), when a company wants to hire someone and has the choice between two candidates with equal skills and qualifications, which of the following criteria may, in your opinion, put one candidate at a disadvantage?



The order in which potential discriminatory recruitment criteria were listed as well as the average of the results is overall in line with the European Union results as a whole. There are however some differences: respondents mentioned in first place the candidate's dress-sense, his or her presentation, then his or her skin colour and only then his or her age and general physical appearance. Sexual orientation was mentioned by 31% of citizens in Malta, versus only 18% of Europeans.

4. Diversity in the media

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



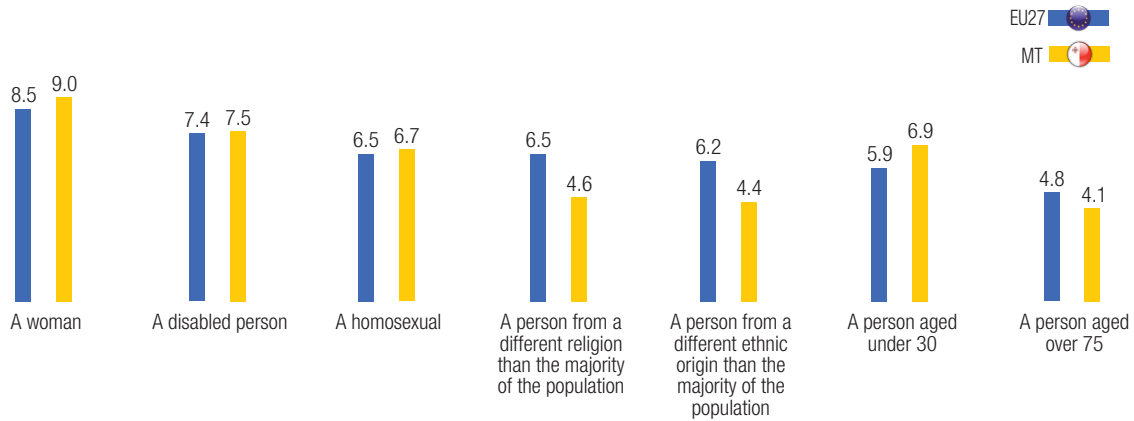
A majority of respondents in Malta consider that diversity is sufficiently represented in the media. This applies to each criterion. However, these results are below the European averages, except in the case of disabilities (mentioned by 50% of respondents in Malta versus 48% of Europeans).



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)?

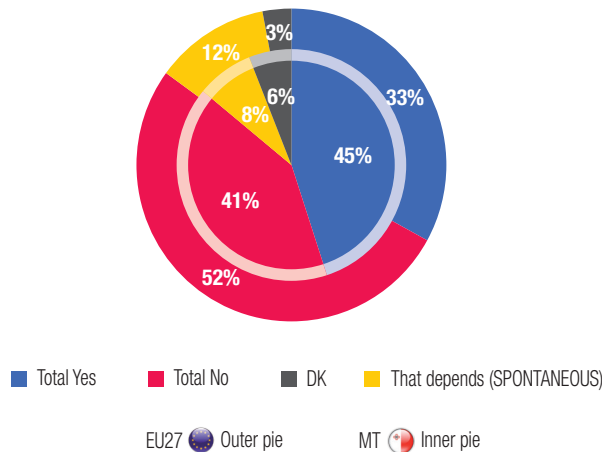
Answer: Average note



The vast majority of respondents in Malta would be in favour of a women, a disabled person, a person aged under 30 or an homosexual holding a major political position (in proportions above the European average). On the other hand, they would be far more reluctant in the case of a person from a different religious background than the majority of the population, someone from a different ethnic background or someone aged over 75.

6. Fighting discrimination

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



Almost one Maltese in two say they know their rights if they were the subject of discrimination or harassment. This is 12 points better than the European level. This being said almost all suffer from a lack of information about this (41%).

As we observed at European level, women, people over the age of 55 and people who stopped studying as soon as possible, that is, the populations most likely to be the subject of such discrimination appear the least aware of their rights.

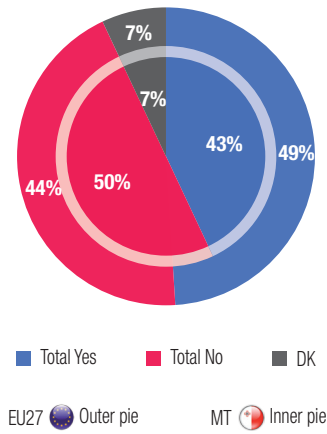
Socio-demographic breakdown

% Yes	EU27	MT
Total	33%	45%
Gender		
Male	35%	47%
Female	31%	43%
Age		
15-24	34%	44%
25-39	37%	47%
40-54	36%	47%
55 +	27%	42%
Education (end of)		
15-	21%	35%
16-19	33%	49%
20+	44%	49%
Still Studying	33%	46%



6. Fighting discrimination

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

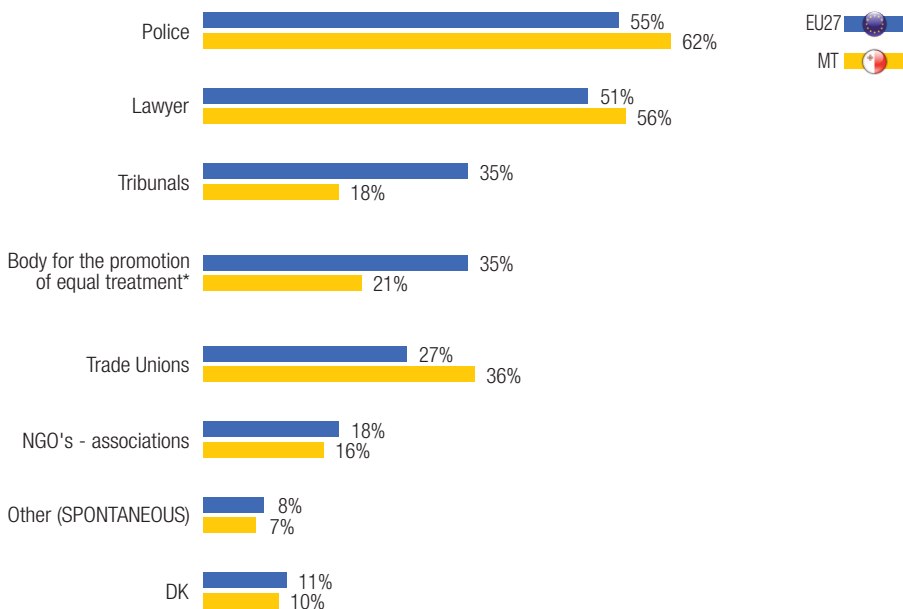


Evolution May-June 2009 - Feb-March 2008

	EU		MT	
	EB71.2	Diff EB71.2-EB69.1	EB71.2	Diff EB71.2-EB69.1
Total Yes	49%	+2	43%	-9
Total No	44%	-4	50%	+8
DK	7%	+2	7%	+1

A narrow majority of respondents in Malta consider that not enough is being done in their country to combat all forms of discrimination. The score in this regard is above the European Union average. Moreover, whereas the European results have improved since last year, the situation seems to have deteriorated in Malta.

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

Like European citizens as a whole (but in larger proportions), citizens in Malta would also turn first of all to the police if they were victims of discrimination or harassment, then to a lawyer. Their third choice would be a trade union (9 percentage points above the European average). On the other hand, they would be far less likely than Europeans to turn to the tribunals or an equal opportunities organisation. Could this be the sign of a lack of awareness about this type of organisation?

