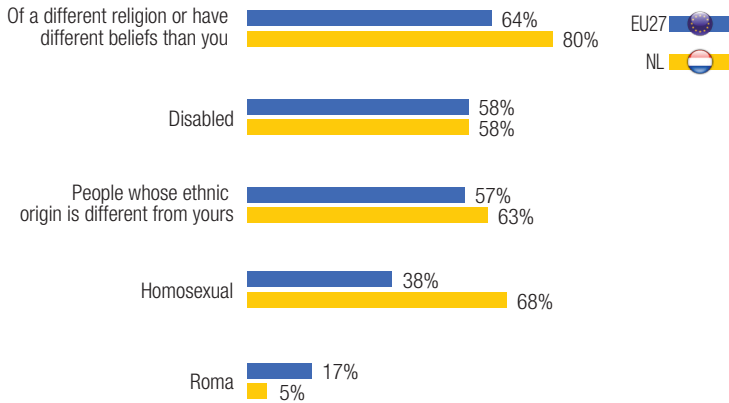


1. Context

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	NL
Total	57%	63%

Gender	EU27	NL
Male	60%	65%
Female	54%	61%

Age	EU27	NL
15-24	71%	74%
25-39	65%	64%
40-54	60%	65%
55+	42%	55%

Education (end of)	EU27	NL
15-	41%	47%
16-19	56%	59%
20+	67%	66%
Still Studying	73%	77%

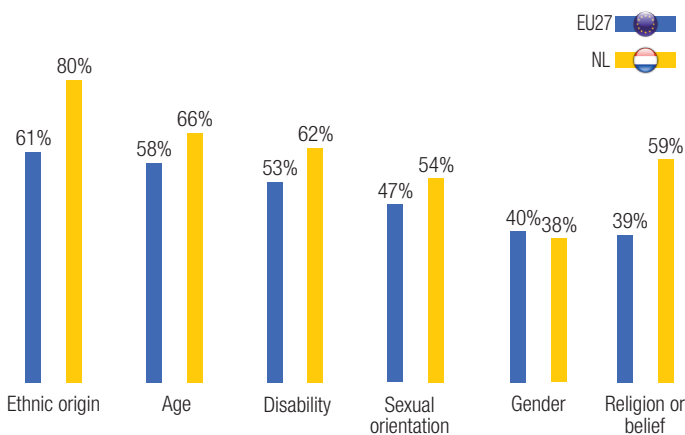
The vast majority of respondents in the Netherlands (in proportions equal to or far higher than the European average) declared that their circle of friends and acquaintances include people of a different religion, disabled people, people from a different ethnic background and homosexuals (68% versus 38% in the European Union). The only exception is that only a very small minority of them (5% versus 17% at European level) mix with Roma.

As in the European Union (but in even larger proportions), the respondents who mix the most frequently with people from a different ethnic background are those aged 15 to 24 and those who studied the longest.

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"

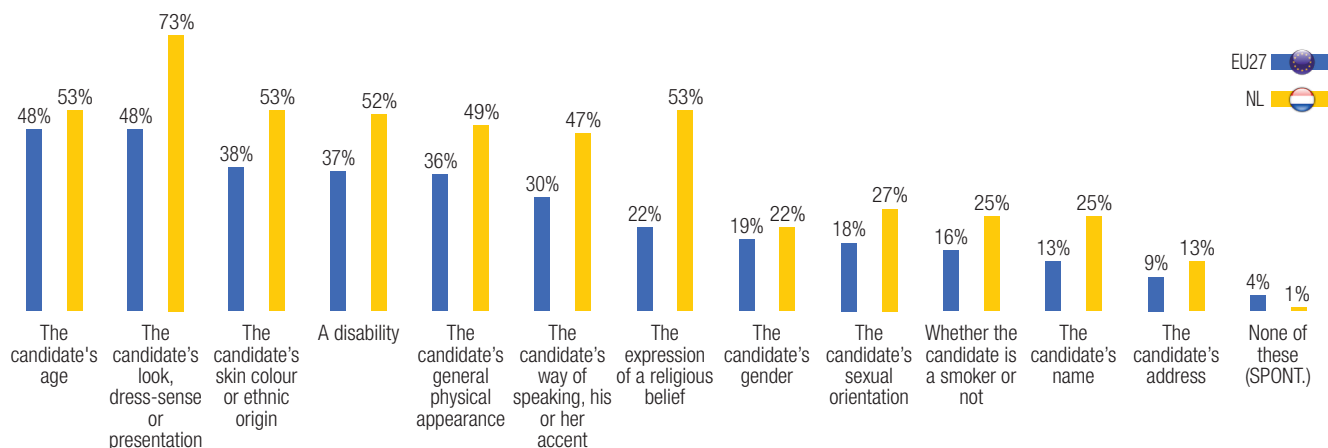


In line with the situation in the European Union as a whole, but to an even more perceptible extent, the majority of respondents in the Netherlands consider that the various types of discrimination on which they were polled are widespread in their country. Ethnic origin was the most frequently mentioned form of discrimination (80% versus 61% in the European Union). The only exception is discrimination based on gender which was mentioned by only 38% of respondents (versus 40% at European level).



3. Discrimination at work

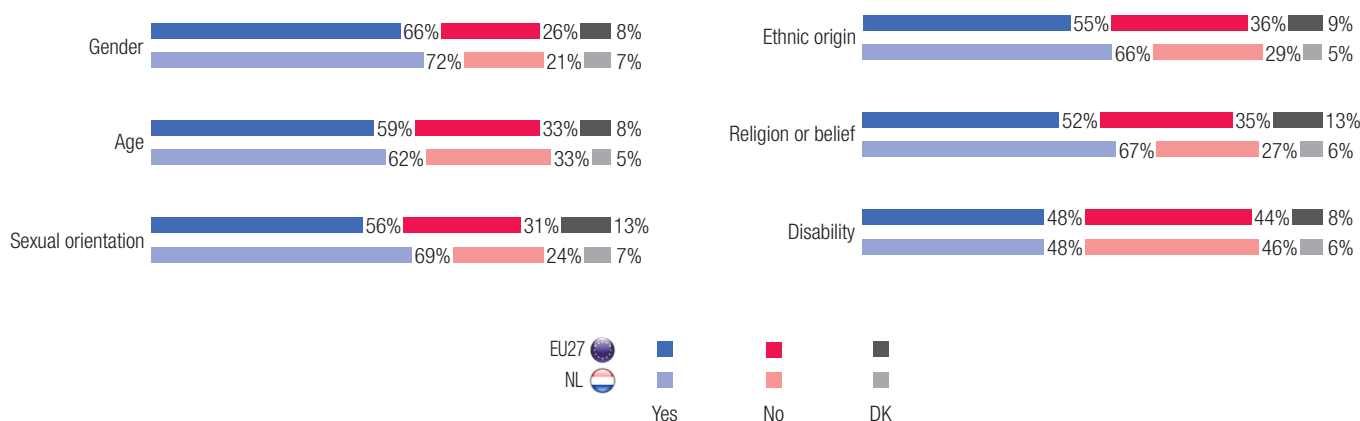
QE5 In (OUR COUNTRY), when a company wants to hire someone and has the choice between two candidates with equal skills and qualifications, which of the following criteria may, in your opinion, put one candidate at a disadvantage?



The order in which the potential discriminatory recruitment criteria were mentioned in the Netherlands is fairly different from that of the European Union as a whole. The most frequently mentioned criterion is by far the candidate's look or presentation (73%), followed in equal proportions by the candidate's age, his or her skin colour, ethnic origin and by the expression of religious beliefs (53% for the latter criterion versus 22% for Europeans as a whole).

4. Diversity in the media

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



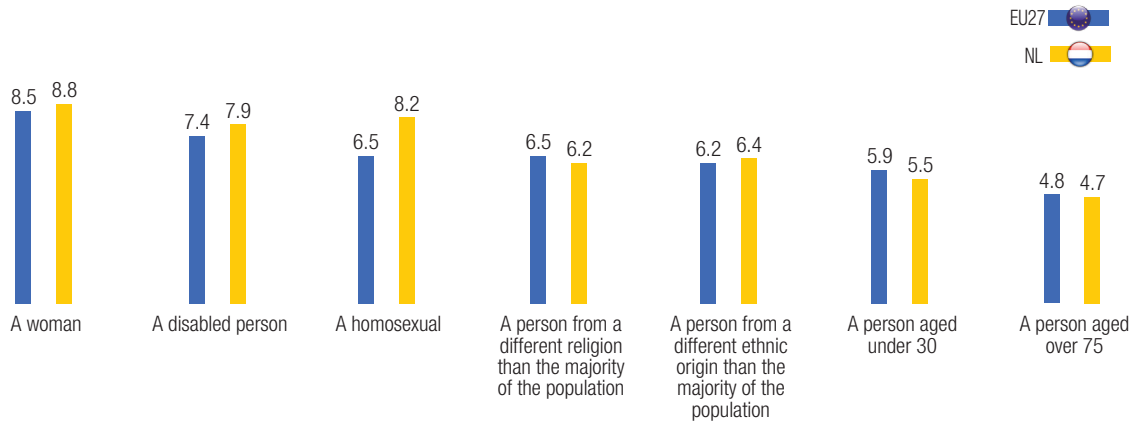
A vast majority of respondents in the Netherlands (in greater proportions than for Europeans as a whole) consider that diversity is sufficiently represented in the media. Only the disability criterion was mentioned by 48% of respondents (in the Netherlands and in the European Union), as being insufficiently represented in the media.



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)?

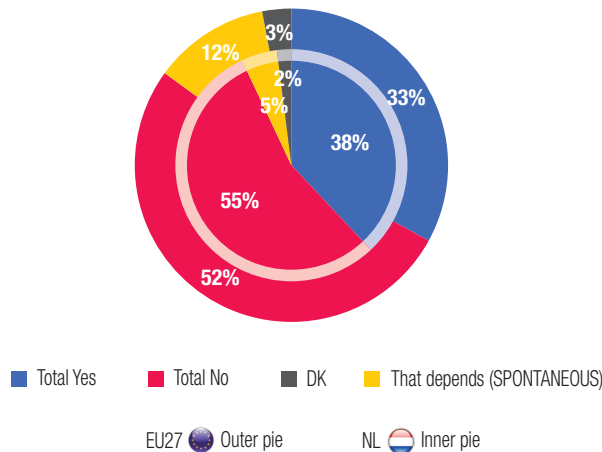
Answer: Average note



Respondents in the Netherlands tend to be in favour (more readily than Europeans as whole) of a woman, a homosexual or a disabled person holding a key political position in the Netherlands. Opinions are however more divided as regards someone of a different religion than the majority of the population or from an ethnic background different from the majority, but also if the person was aged under 30 or on the other hand 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	NL
Total	33%	38%
Gender		
Male	35%	40%
Female	31%	36%
Age		
15-24	34%	32%
25-39	37%	31%
40-54	36%	44%
55 +	27%	41%
Education (end of)		
15-	21%	29%
16-19	33%	38%
20+	44%	40%
Still Studying	33%	34%

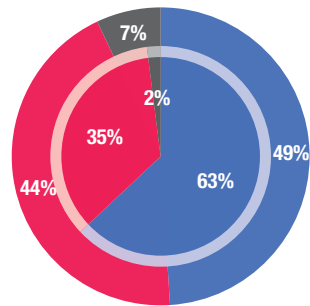
More than one in two Dutch people say they do not know their rights if they were the subject of discrimination or harassment, (a result relatively comparable to the European average).

Contrary to what we observed at the European level it is the people who belong to the higher age groups who say they have a better level of subjective knowledge. Women, the youngest and the people who stopped studying as soon as possible seem to be the least 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 NL Inner pie

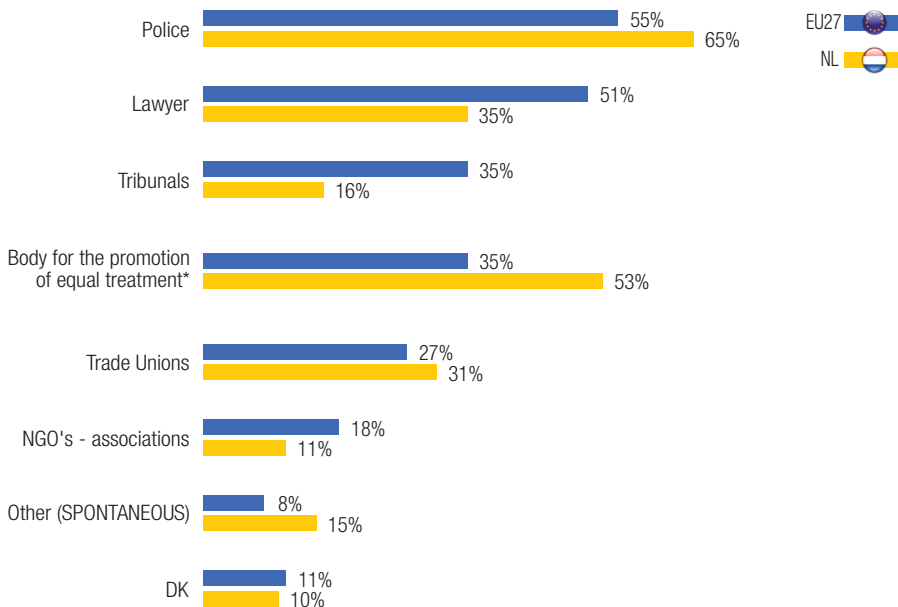
Evolution May-June 2009 - Feb-March 2008

	EU		NL	
	EB71.2	Diff EB71.2-EB69.1	EB71.2	Diff EB71.2-EB69.1
Total Yes	49%	+2	63%	-1
Total No	44%	-4	35%	+1
DK	7%	+2	2%	0

A large majority of respondents in the Netherlands (14 percentage points higher than at European level) declared that their country is doing enough to combat all forms of discrimination.

Nevertheless, while Europeans as whole consider that progress has been made in this area over the last year, the Dutch results for this question are in line with those recorded one year earlier.

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 in the European Union (and even to a greater extent), respondents in the Netherlands would initially turn to the police if they were a victim of discrimination or harassment. Their second choice would be an equal opportunities organisation (53% versus 35% in the European Union). On the other hand, only a minority of them would choose lawyers, trade unions, the tribunals and associations.

