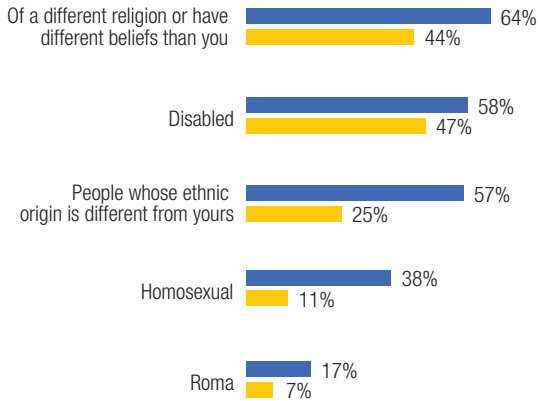


1. Context

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	PL
Total	57%	25%

Gender	EU27	PL
Male	60%	33%
Female	54%	18%

Age	EU27	PL
15-24	71%	33%
25-39	65%	31%
40-54	60%	28%
55 +	42%	13%

Education (end of)	EU27	PL
15-	41%	6%
16-19	56%	21%
20+	67%	36%
Still Studying	73%	35%

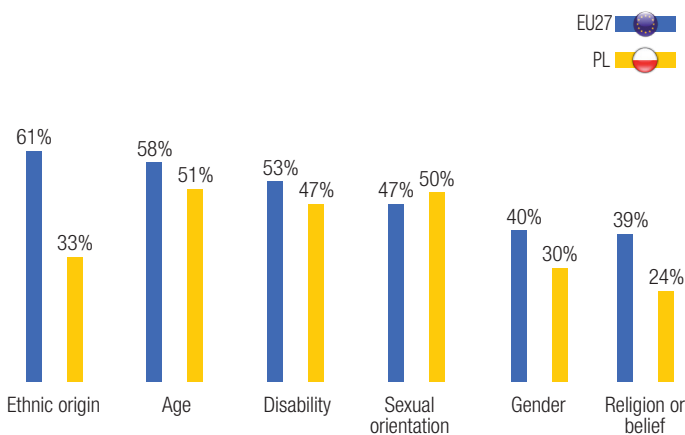
Only a minority of Polish respondents count people from each of the categories tested among their circle of friends and acquaintances. These results are much lower than those recorded at the European level.

Only a quarter say that they know people of different ethnic origin. And although, as in Europe generally, these respondents are mainly found in the 15-24 age group and among people who have studied for longer, they are in much lower proportions than in Europe as whole.

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"

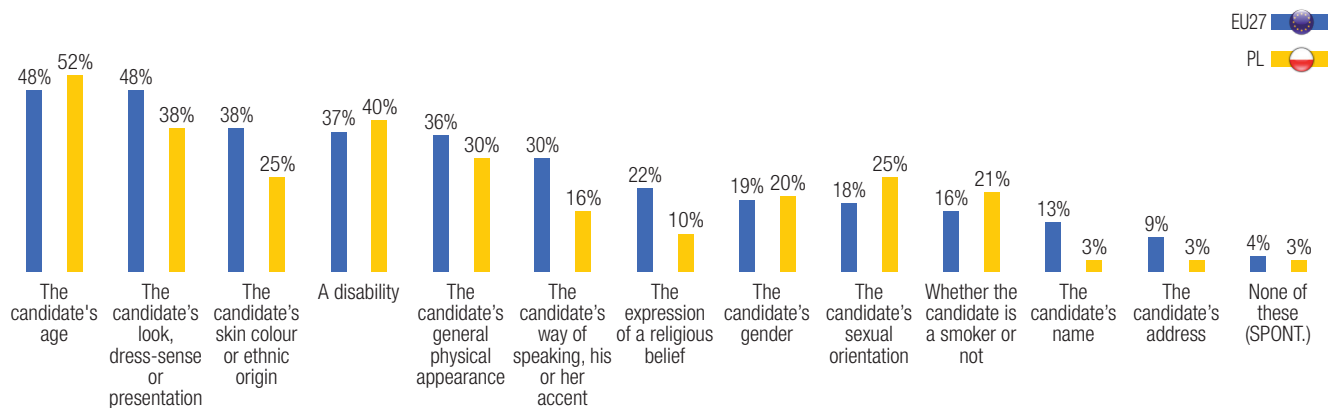


Only one-third of Polish respondents believe that discrimination on the basis of ethnic origin is widespread in their country. This compares with two-thirds of Europeans generally. They are of the same opinion as regards gender and religious beliefs. However, like other Europeans, almost half consider that age, disability and sexual orientation are sources of discrimination in their country.



3. Discrimination at work

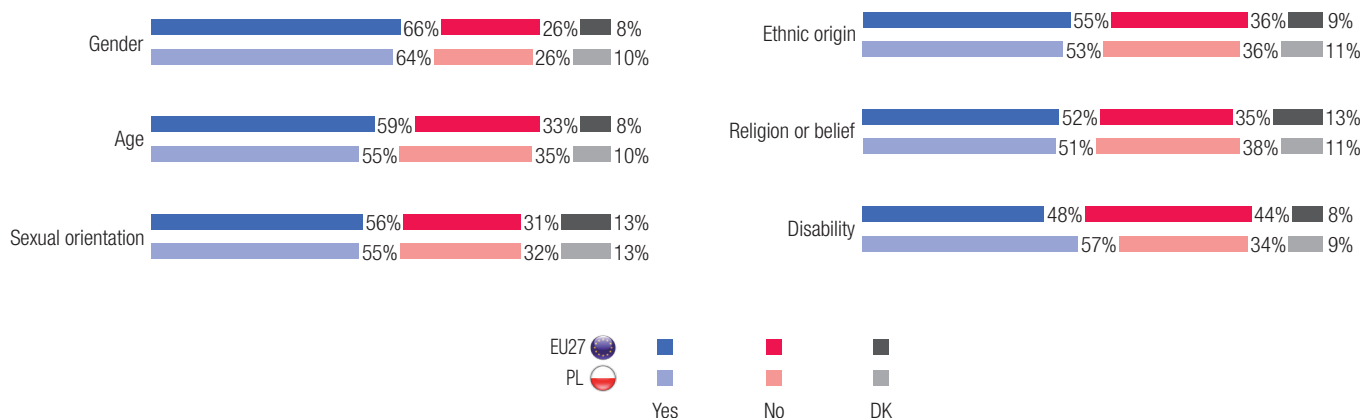
QE5 In (OUR COUNTRY), when a company wants to hire someone and has the choice between two candidates with equal skills and qualifications, which of the following criteria may, in your opinion, put one candidate at a disadvantage?



The ranking of criteria which might disadvantage candidates at a job interview is rather different in Poland than in the rest of the European Union. The mostly frequently cited criterion, however, is the same: the candidate's age. Polish respondents next mention disability, then the way a candidate dresses and presents himself, and his general physical appearance. The colour of his skin, ethnic origin and sexual orientation are only mention by a quarter.

4. Diversity in the media

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



The majority of Polish respondents believe that diversity is sufficiently represented in the media.

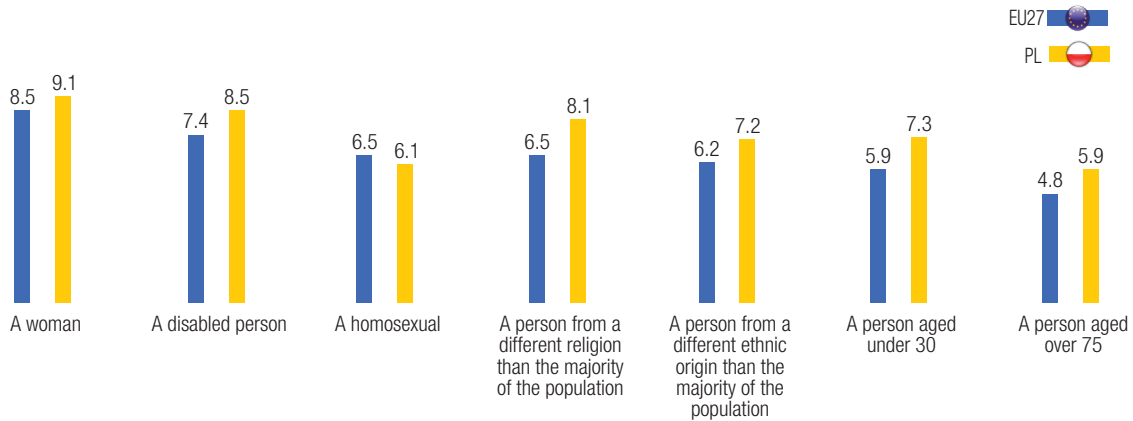
They are slightly less likely to think this than Europeans as a whole, with one exception: 57 % of Polish respondents (compared with 48 % of Europeans) believe that disability is adequately reflected in the media.



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)?

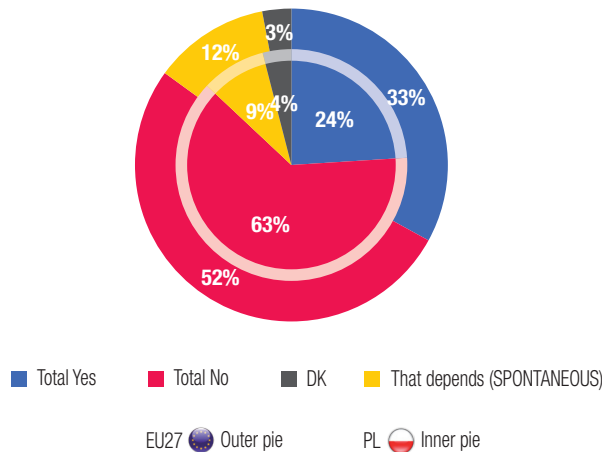
Answer: Average note



Overall, Polish respondents would be in favour of the appointment of someone from the categories tested to a senior political position. This is particularly true as regards a woman, a disabled person or someone of a different religion from the majority. These results are on average higher than those recorded in the Union as a whole, with one exception: Polish respondents would be less inclined than Europeans generally to accept the appointment of a homosexual to a senior political post.

6. Fighting discrimination

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



Socio-demographic breakdown

% Yes	EU27	PL
Total	33%	24%
Gender		
Male	35%	25%
Female	31%	23%
Age		
15-24	34%	26%
25-39	37%	30%
40-54	36%	29%
55+	27%	14%
Education (end of)		
15-	21%	11%
16-19	33%	18%
20+	44%	39%
Still Studying	33%	19%

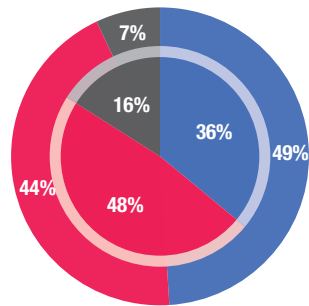
The Polish results suggest a lack of knowledge about the rights of victims of discrimination or harassment which is higher than the European average. Only a quarter of Polish respondents say they know their rights in this respect, compared with one-third in the Union as a whole.

The categories at risk are also those who say they are least aware of their rights: women, the elderly, and the least educated.



6. Fighting discrimination

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



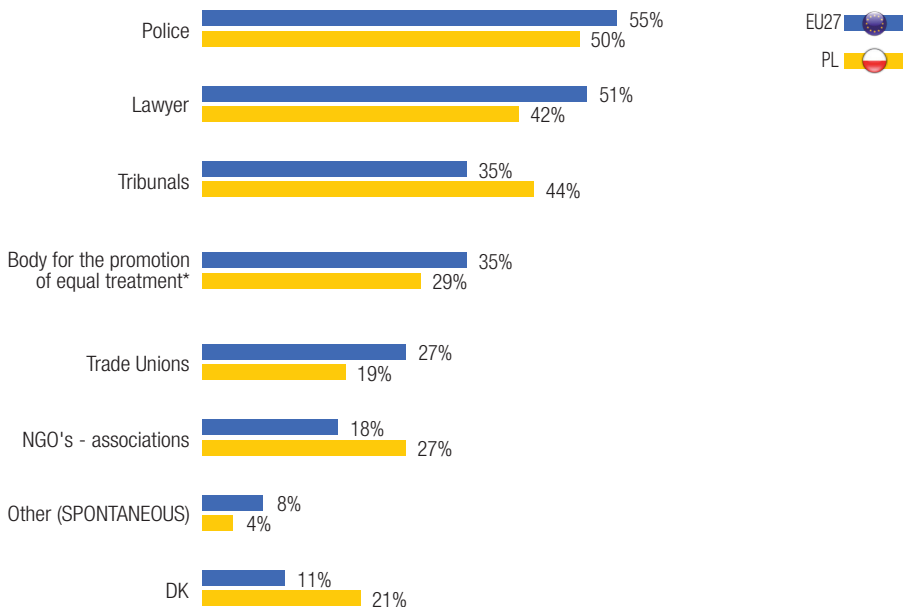
■ Total Yes ■ Total No ■ DK
EU27 Outer pie PL Inner pie

Evolution May-June 2009 - Feb-March 2008

	EU		PL	
	EB71.2	Diff EB71.2-EB69.1	EB71.2	Diff EB71.2-EB69.1
Total Yes	49%	+2	36%	+6
Total No	44%	-4	48%	-8
DK	7%	+2	16%	+2

Polish respondents are slightly more likely than the European average (48% v. 44%) to believe that insufficient efforts are made to fight all forms of discrimination in their country. Nevertheless, we recorded a 6 point improvement for this indicator between 2008 and 2009 in Poland.

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

Polish respondents who suffered discrimination or harassment would first turn to the police (like Europeans in general, though to a slightly lesser degree). They would also turn to a lawyer or an equal opportunities organisation, but to a slightly lesser extent than the European average.

However, they are more likely than Europeans in general to turn to tribunals, associations or NGOs.

