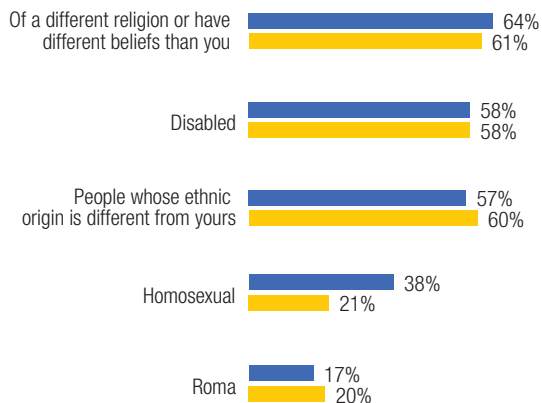


1. Context

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	PT
Total	57%	60%

Gender	EU27	PT
Male	60%	65%
Female	54%	56%

Age	EU27	PT
15-24	71%	75%
25-39	65%	70%
40-54	60%	62%
55 +	42%	44%

Education (end of)	EU27	PT
15-	41%	53%
16-19	56%	69%
20+	67%	74%
Still Studying	73%	71%

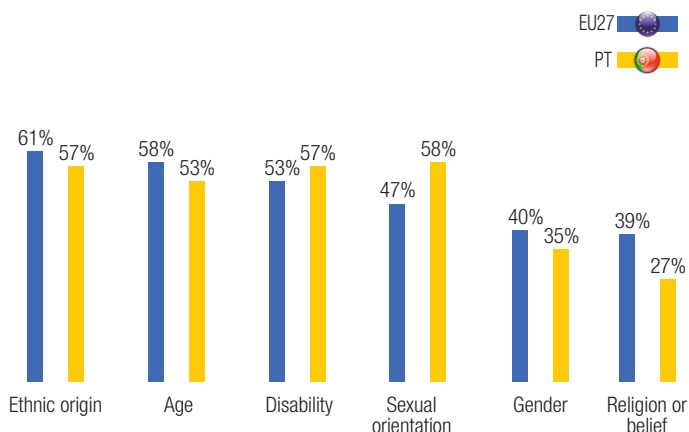
The majority of Portuguese respondents say that they count people of different religions or beliefs, disabled people and people of a different ethnic origin among their friends or acquaintances. The averages are close to the European results. There is one acknowledged exception: only 21 % say that this applies to a homosexual person (as compared with 38 % in the rest of the Union).

As we have seen across European, the majority of respondents in Portugal who have contacts with people of a different ethnic origin are found in the 15-24 age group and among respondents who have studied 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"

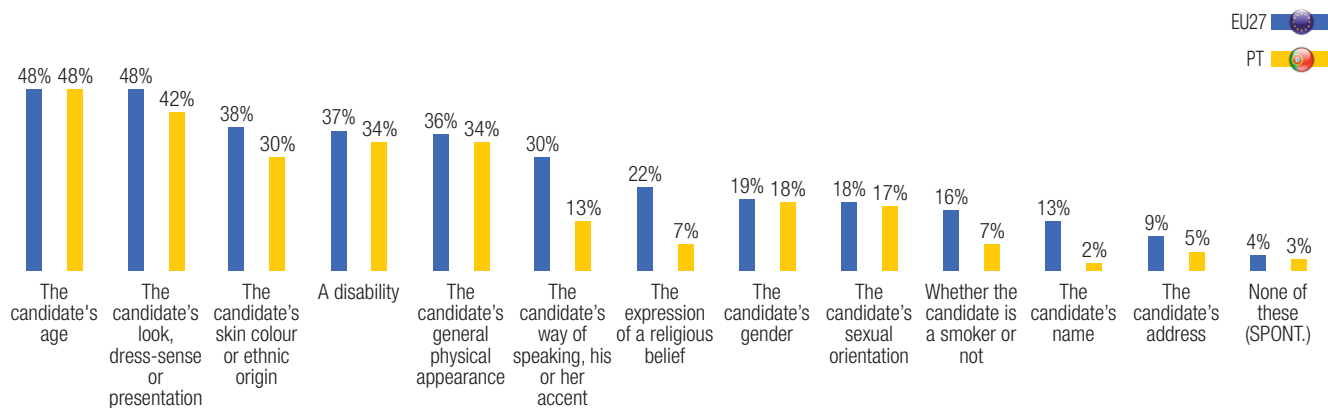


Portuguese respondents are more likely than the European average to consider that discrimination due to sexual orientation is the most widespread in their country, followed by ethnic origin, disability and then age. Only around one-third think this is true of gender and religious beliefs.



3. Discrimination at work

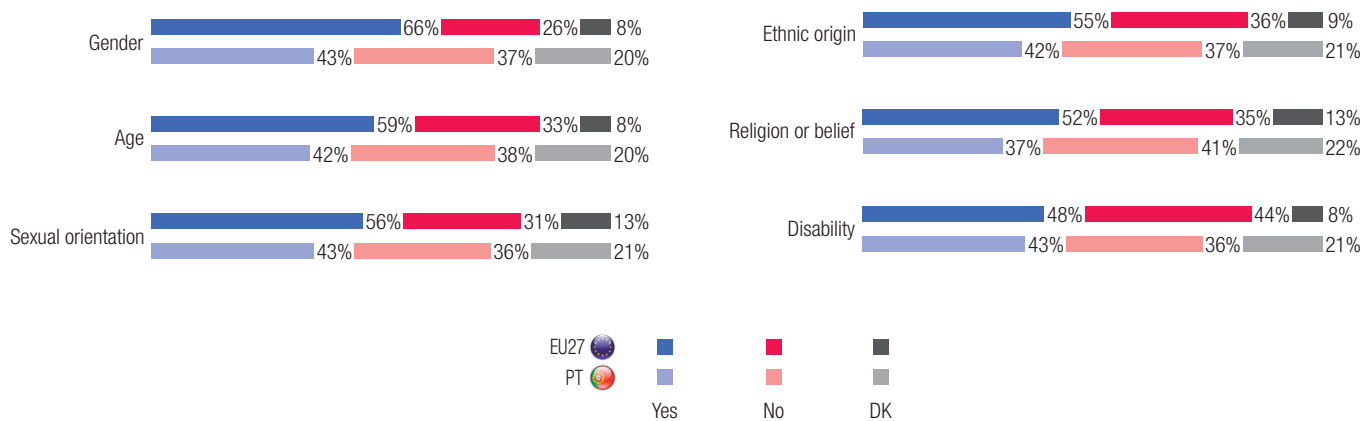
QE5 In (OUR COUNTRY), when a company wants to hire someone and has the choice between two candidates with equal skills and qualifications, which of the following criteria may, in your opinion, put one candidate at a disadvantage?



The ranking of criteria which might disadvantage candidates at a job interview is slightly different in Portugal from that in Europe as a whole. The candidate's age is the first criterion cited (as frequently as in Europe generally), followed by the way the candidate dresses, his disability and his general physical appearance, the colour of his skin or his ethnic origin. Although one-third of Europeans mention the way the candidate talks or his accent, only 13% of Portuguese respondents cite this factor.

4. Diversity in the media

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



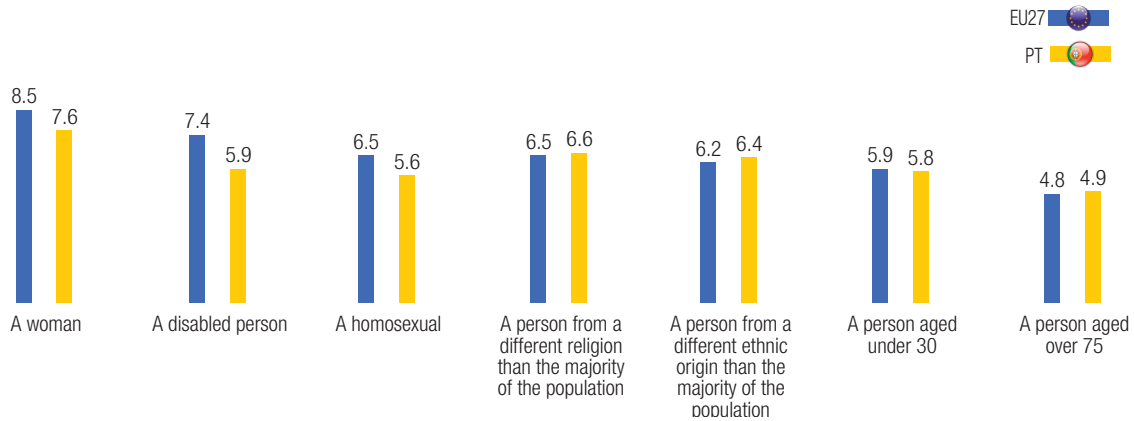
A relative majority of Portuguese respondents believe that diversity is adequately represented in the media, but these responses are nevertheless below the European average. For more than 40% of respondents, diversity of religion or belief is inadequately represented in the media.



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)?

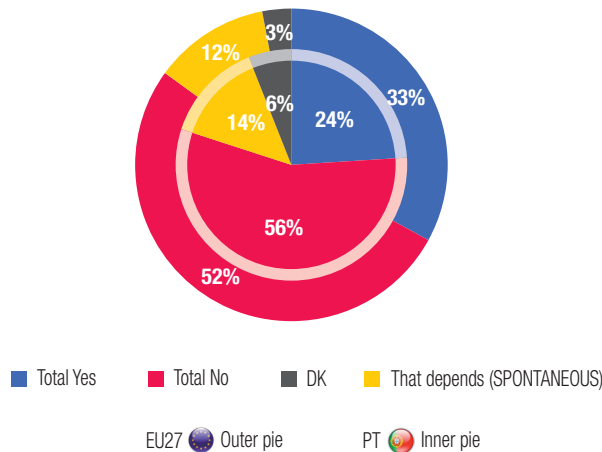
Answer: Average note



Portuguese respondents would have no problem if a major political figure in their country were to belong to one of the categories tested, in proportions relatively close to the European results. However, they stand out from other Europeans by a slightly lower level of acceptance of disability and homosexuality. And like the average European, they would be less inclined to accept a political leader aged 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	PT
Total	33%	24%
Gender		
Male	35%	24%
Female	31%	23%
Age		
15-24	34%	22%
25-39	37%	31%
40-54	36%	28%
55+	27%	15%
Education (end of)		
15-	21%	18%
16-19	33%	30%
20+	44%	41%
Still Studying	33%	22%

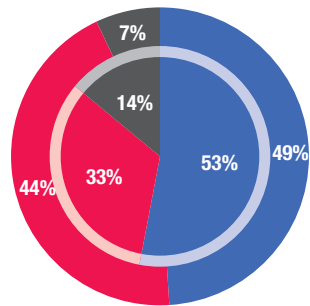
Portuguese respondents demonstrated a considerable lack of knowledge about their rights in the event of discrimination or harassment. Only a quarter of respondents say that they know their rights in this respect, compared with one-third in the Union as a whole.

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



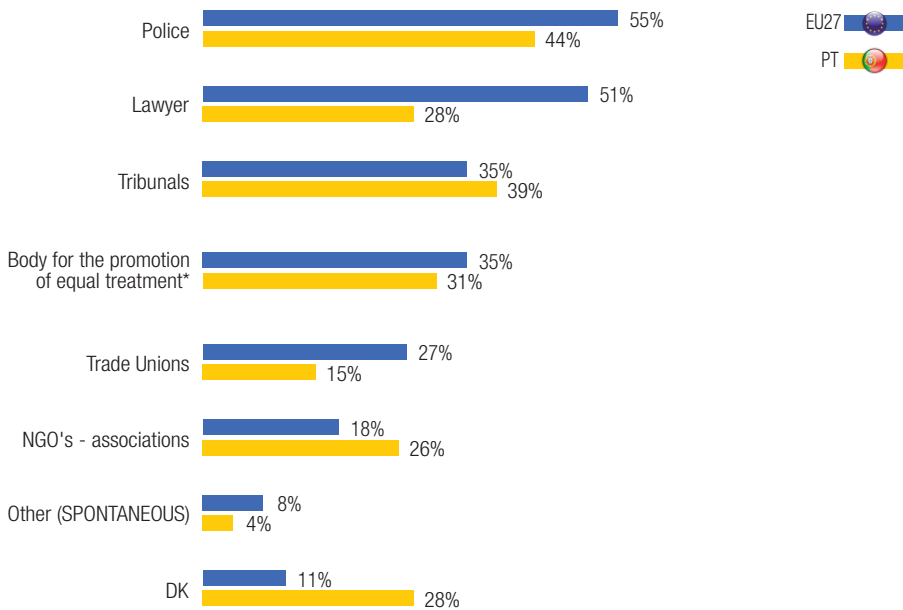
■ Total Yes ■ Total No ■ DK
EU27 Outer pie PT Inner pie

Evolution May-June 2009 - Feb-March 2008

	EU		PT	
	EB71.2	Diff EB71.2-EB69.1	EB71.2	Diff EB71.2-EB69.1
Total Yes	49%	+2	53%	-3
Total No	44%	-4	33%	-5
DK	7%	+2	14%	+8

A majority of Portuguese respondents (above the European average) believe that sufficient efforts are made to fight all forms of discrimination in their country. However, this indicator has fallen by 3 points over the last year, suggesting a certain deterioration in this situation.

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

Portuguese respondents who suffered discrimination or harassment would first turn to the police (like Europeans in general, though to a slightly lesser degree). They would then turn to the tribunals and an equal opportunities organisation.

However the D/K rate in Portugal was very high: 28% did not know who they would turn to under these circumstances, compared to only 11% of D/K responses in the European Union as a whole. This illustrates an absence of information in this area.

