

## 1. Context

QE16 Do you have friends or acquaintances who are...?

Answer: Yes

Of a different religion or have different beliefs than you  64%  70%

Disabled  58%  63%

People whose ethnic origin is different from yours  57%  75%

Homosexual  38%  59%

Roma  17%  9%



### Socio-demographic breakdown

ITEM: People whose ethnic origin is different from yours

% Yes	EU27	SE
Total	57%	75%

Gender	EU27	SE
Male	60%	76%
Female	54%	75%

Age	EU27	SE
15-24	71%	88%
25-39	65%	86%
40-54	60%	78%
55+	42%	62%

Education (end of)	EU27	SE
15-	41%	51%
16-19	56%	68%
20+	67%	82%
Still Studying	73%	84%

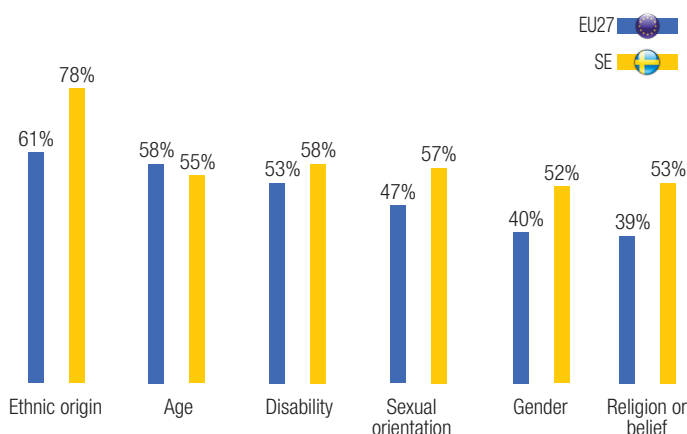
Many more Swedish than the European average say they are in contact with people of different ethnic origins from theirs or homosexuals. More of them know people of a religion different from theirs and disabled people. On the other hand a very small minority include Roma amongst their friends or acquaintances (9% compared to 17% in the Union).

As we observed amongst Europeans in general (but in a much more marked way), the respondents aged 15-24 and those who study longer in Sweden are the most in contact with people of an ethnic origin different from theirs.

## 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"



The majority of the Swedish population considers that discrimination based on ethnic origin is the most extensive type of discrimination in their country, much more so than the population of Europe as a whole (78% compared to 61%). The next most noticeable difference is observed on discrimination on the basis of religion or belief (53% versus 39%).





EUROBAROMETER

# DISCRIMINATION IN THE EU 2009

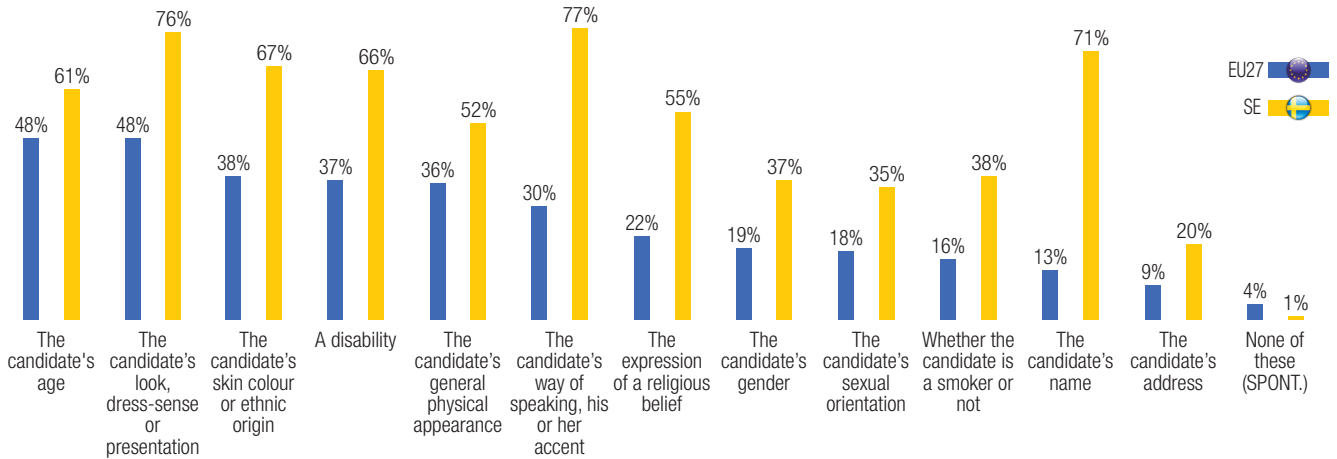
EU27 Number of Interviews: 26,756  
Fieldwork: 25<sup>th</sup> May - 17<sup>th</sup> June 2009

SE Number of Interviews: 1,006  
Fieldwork: 29<sup>th</sup> May - 13<sup>th</sup> June 2009

Methodology: Face-to-face

## 3. Discrimination at work

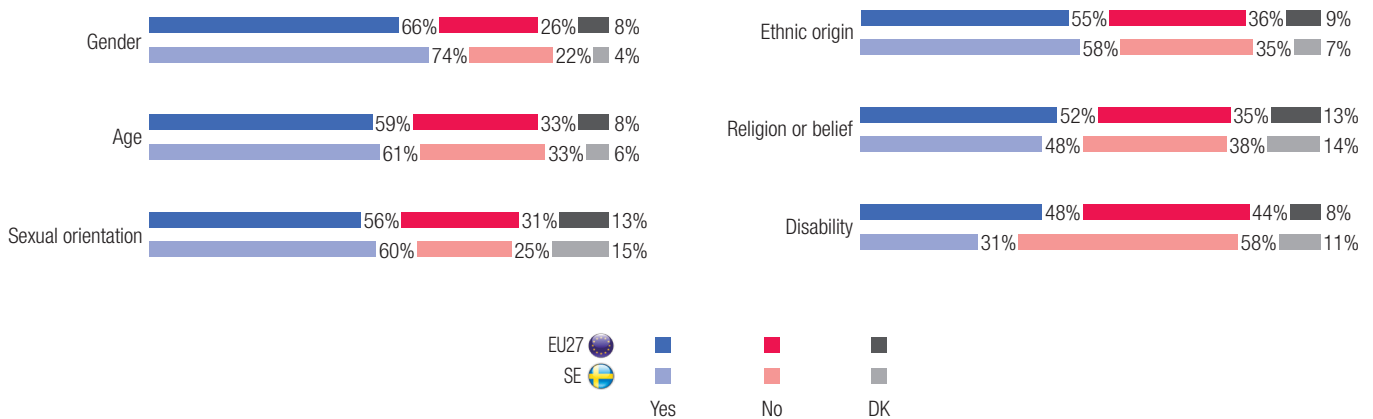
QE5 In (OUR COUNTRY), when a company wants to hire someone and has the choice between two candidates with equal skills and qualifications, which of the following criteria may, in your opinion, put one candidate at a disadvantage?



The hierarchy of potential grounds of discrimination when recruiting in Sweden is very different from that observed in the rest of the European Union. For the Swedish the most frequently mentioned criteria is the applicant's way of speaking, their accent; then their way of dressing, of presenting themselves; their name; the colour of their skin (their ethnic origin) and any disability. We note that each criteria mentioned, without exception is much more quoted by the Swedish than by Europeans in general.

## 4. Diversity in the media

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



The Swedish think that diversity in terms of gender, age, sexual orientation and ethnic origin is sufficiently reflected in the media (and more than the European average shows). On the other hand religion is somewhat less mentioned than in the Union (48% compared to 52%). The Swedish show themselves to be much more critical regarding disability: more than one out of two consider that the media does not do enough in this field.



EUROBAROMETER 71.2  
RESULTS FOR SWEDEN



SE

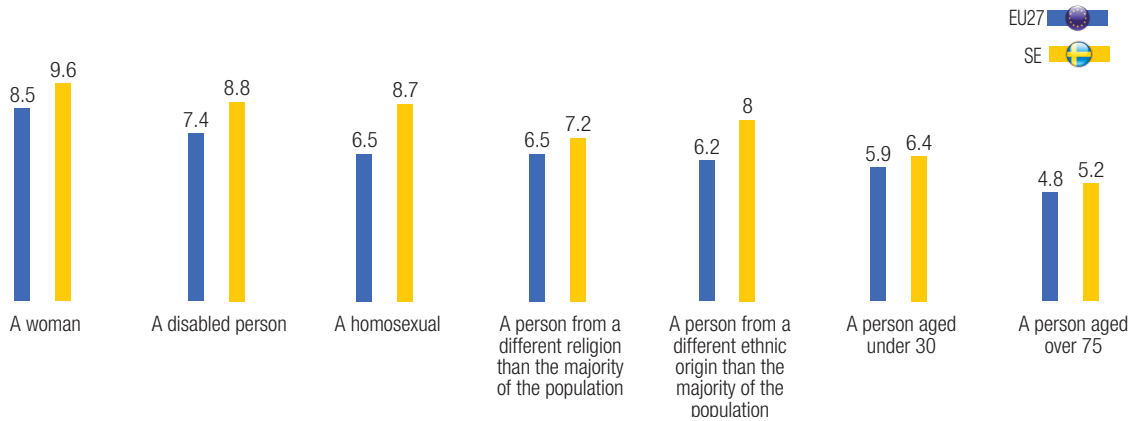


European  
Commission

## 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)?

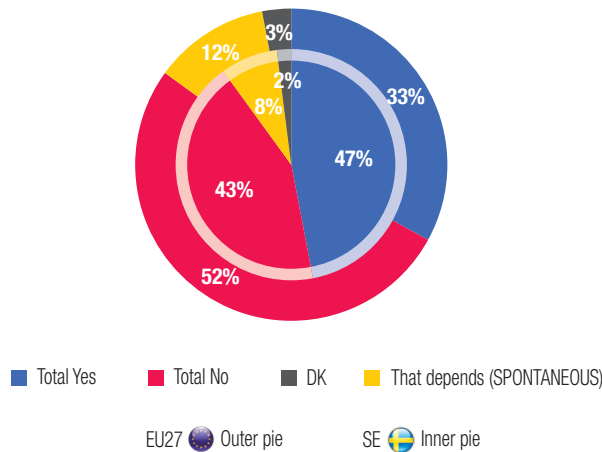
Answer: Average note



That a major political personality has come out of one of the categories tested does not seem to bother the Swedish respondents. There are more of them than the European average who accept the idea that a political leader might be a woman, a disabled person, a homosexual person, a person of a different ethnic origin from the majority and to a lesser extent a person of a different religion from the majority, a person aged less than 30 or on the contrary of more than 75.

## 6. Fighting discrimination

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



Almost one Swede in two says they know their rights if they were victim of discrimination or harassment. This is 14 point better than the European level. This having been said, there are almost as many who suffer from a lack of information about this (43%).

However contrary to what is observed at European level, Swedish women (potentially more concerned) seem better informed than men. It is the same for those aged 25-29 and those people who continued their studies beyond the age of 20.

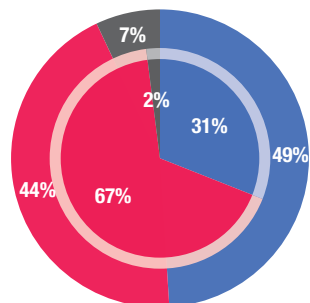
### Socio-demographic breakdown

% Yes	EU27	SE
Total	33%	47%
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	35%	46%
Female	31%	48%
<b>1 Age</b>		
15-24	34%	41%
25-39	37%	49%
40-54	36%	48%
55 +	27%	47%
<b>Education (end of)</b>		
15-	21%	31%
16-19	33%	42%
20+	44%	54%
Still Studying	33%	37%



## 6. Fighting discrimination

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



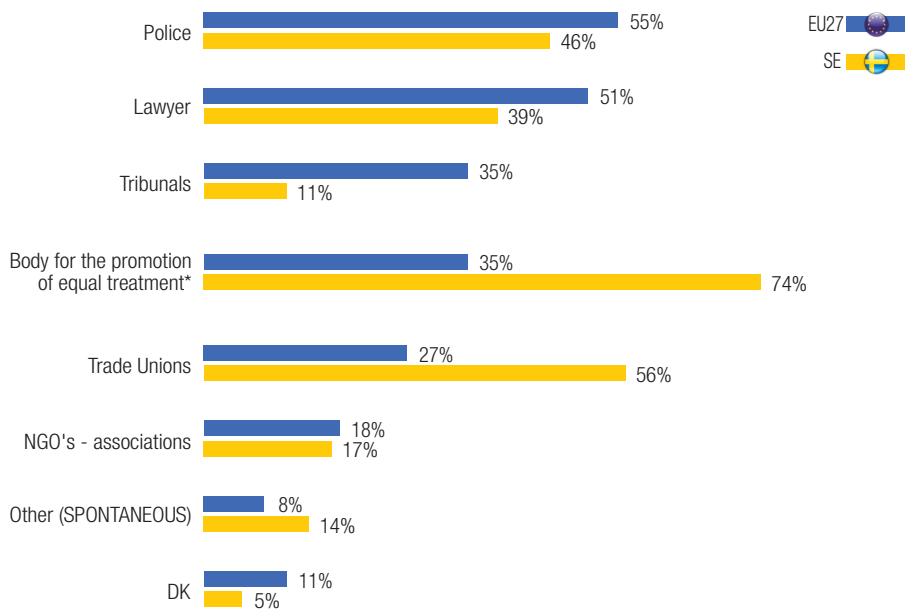
■ Total Yes ■ Total No ■ DK  
EU27 Outer pie SE Inner pie

Evolution May-June 2009 - Feb-March 2008

	EU		SE	
	EB71.2	Diff EB71.2-EB69.1	EB71.2	Diff EB71.2-EB69.1
Total Yes	49%	+2	31%	0
Total No	44%	-4	67%	-1
DK	7%	+2	2%	+1

Whilst the Swedish said they showed somewhat greater tolerance towards different diversity criteria tested, they showed themselves to be dissatisfied when they were asked if sufficient effort is made in their country to combat all forms of discrimination. Two thirds of them think that not enough effort is made (against 44% who think the same thing in the Union). A stable result compared to the previous year.

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

Contrary to what is observed in the European Union, the great majority of the Swedish, if they were victims of discrimination or harassment, would call on an organisation for the promotion of equal opportunity (74% of Swedes compared to less than half at European level). Likewise, 56% of them would turn to a trade union (compared to 27% of Europeans). The police would only be chosen in third place then recourse to a lawyer in fourth. The Swedes would only choose the tribunals in 11% of cases.

