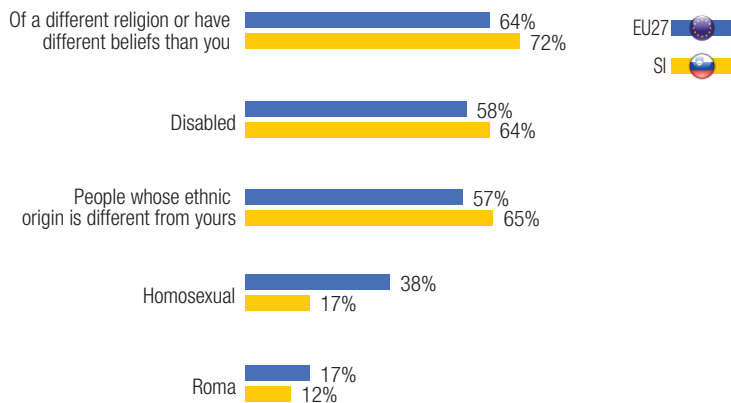


1. Context

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	SI
Total		57%	65%
Gender			
Male		60%	68%
Female		54%	62%
Age			
15-24		71%	74%
25-39		65%	73%
40-54		60%	66%
55 +		42%	54%

A large majority of Slovenes (and more than the average of Europeans) say they are close friends with people of a religion or beliefs different from theirs, people of a different ethnic origin from theirs and disabled people. On the other hand they are much less numerous than Europeans as a whole in knowing homosexual people and somewhat less numerous in knowing Roma.

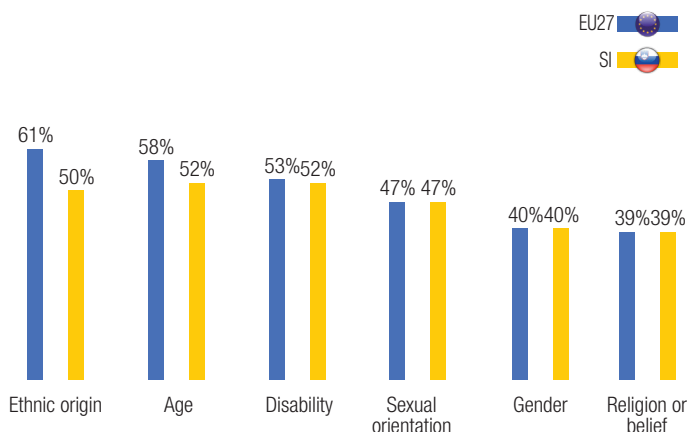
As we observed at European level (but in slightly larger proportions), the youngest Slovenes and those who have studied the longest are the most in contact with people of another ethnic origin.

Education (end of)			
15-		41%	49%
16-19		56%	61%
20+		67%	73%
Still Studying		73%	76%

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"



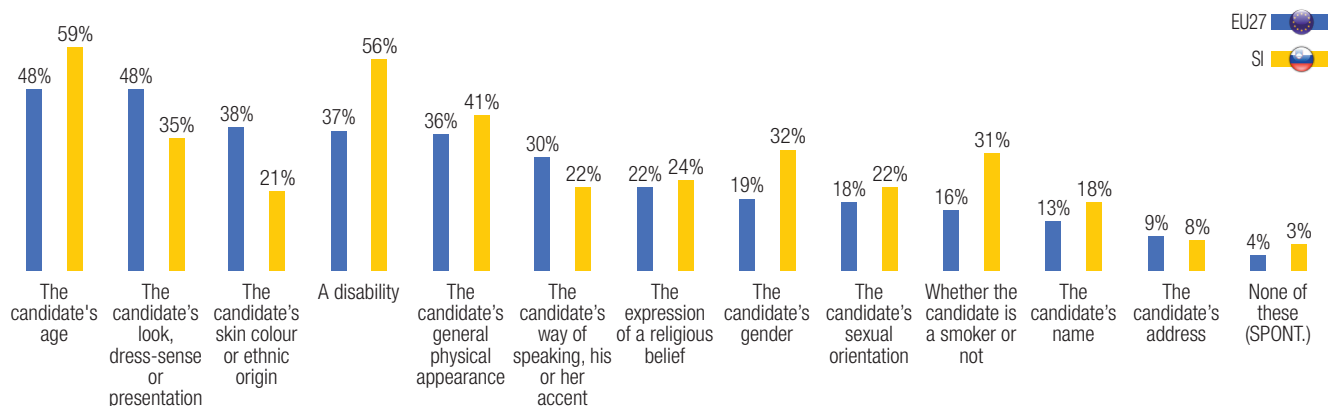
According to the Slovenes, discrimination based on age and that based on disability are the most widespread in their country. Discrimination concerning ethnic origin is quoted in third place, then comes sexual orientation, gender and religion.

The results observed for each type of discrimination are very close, even identical to European results, with just one exception: ethnic origin is mentioned by 50% of Slovenes, but by 61% of Europeans.



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?

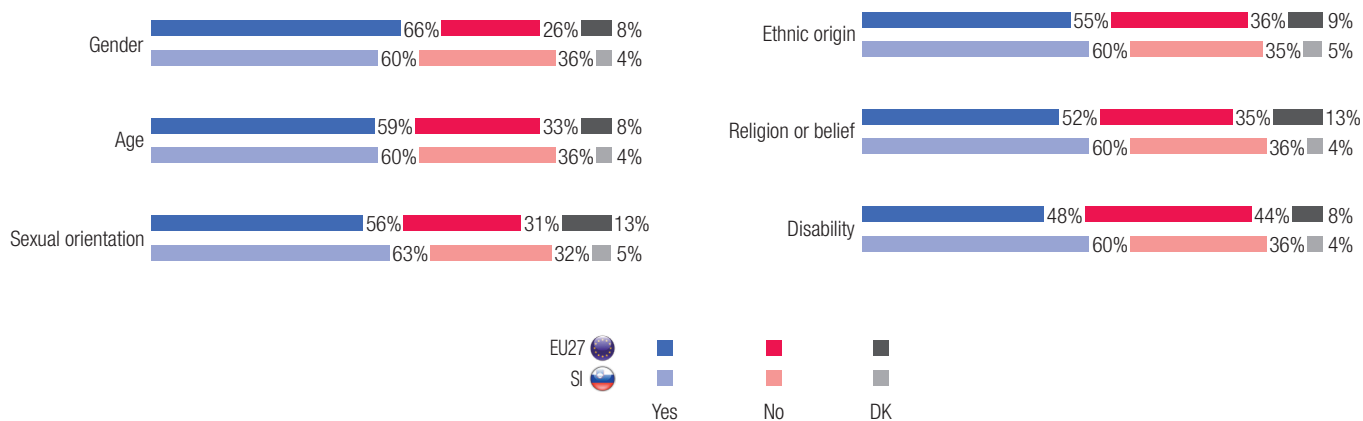


The hierarchy of potentially discriminating criteria for recruitment in Slovenia is very different from that observed in the European Union. The applicant's age is quoted in first place, but it is disability that the Slovenes mentioned next, then general physical appearance, the way of dressing, presenting themselves and gender.

The fact that the applicant is a smoker or not was also mentioned by one third of Slovene respondents compared to only 16% of Europeans.

4. Diversity in the media

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



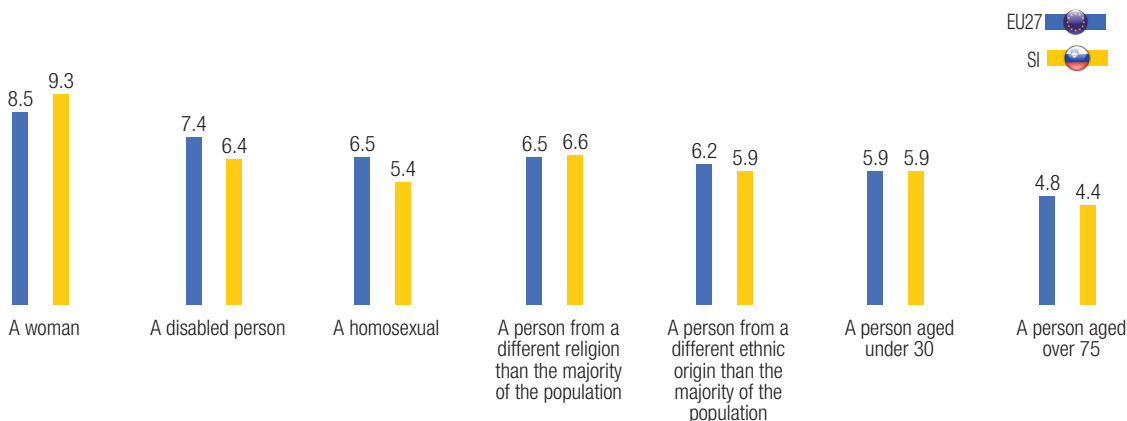
The majority of Slovenes consider that diversity is sufficiently reflected in the media. Each criteria is quoted more in Slovenia than in the rest of the Union with one exception: gender. 60% of Slovenes think that it is reflected enough in the media compared to 66% of Europeans.



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)?

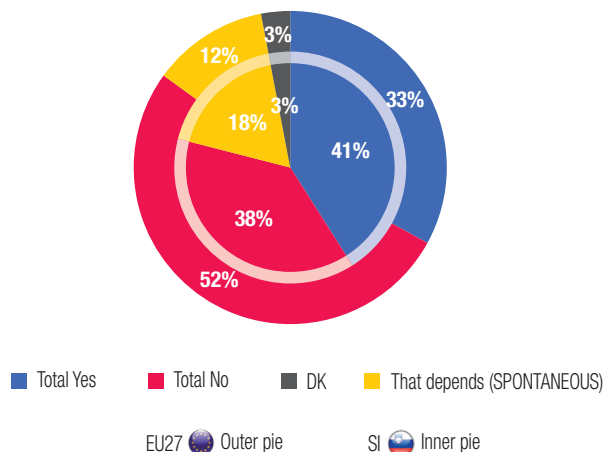
Answer: Average note



The Slovene population as a whole would not see any disadvantage in a political leader belonging to one of the categories tested. In that, it is overall fairly close to European opinion. A particularly large number of Slovenes would accept the idea of a woman acceding to that function. On the other hand they would be more reserved about the idea of a homosexual political personality and still less for a person of more than 75 years.

6. Fighting discrimination

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



There are just as many Slovenes who think that they know their rights if they were victims of discrimination or harassment who think the contrary. Nevertheless this level of subjective level knowledge is 7 points higher than the European average. We note that for almost one Slovene out of five (18%), the level of knowledge seems to vary depending on the type of discrimination or harassment.

Like the situation in the whole of the European Union, women (5 points less than men), the young and less educated people say they do not really know these rights.

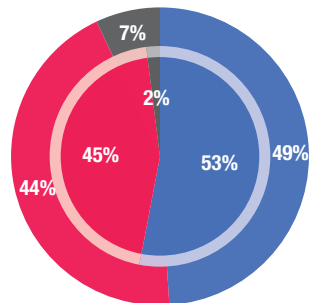
Socio-demographic breakdown

% Yes	EU27	SI
Total	33%	41%
Gender		
Male	35%	44%
Female	31%	39%
Age		
15-24	34%	35%
25-39	37%	43%
40-54	36%	50%
55 +	27%	36%
Education (end of)		
15-	21%	32%
16-19	33%	40%
20+	44%	50%
Still Studying	33%	39%



6. Fighting discrimination

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



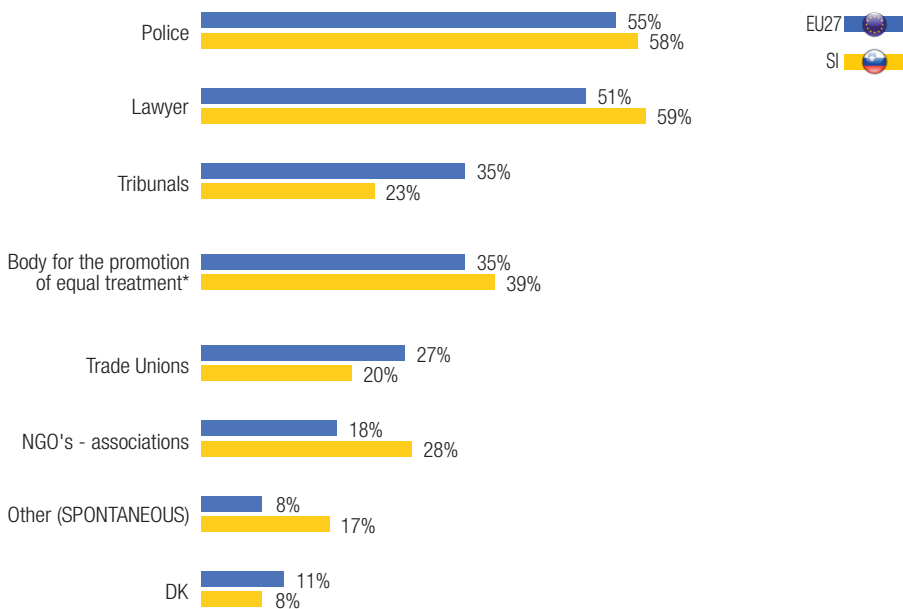
■ Total Yes ■ Total No ■ DK
EU27 Outer pie SI Inner pie

Evolution May-June 2009 - Feb-March 2008

	EU		SI	
	EB71.2	Diff EB71.2-EB69.1	EB71.2	Diff EB71.2-EB69.1
Total Yes	49%	+2	53%	0
Total No	44%	-4	45%	0
DK	7%	+2	2%	0

The majority of Slovenes (and a little over half the European average) consider that sufficient efforts have been made in their country to combat all forms of discrimination. A perfectly stable result compared to the last survey in 2008.

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

Should they be victim of discrimination or harassment, the Slovenes would turn first of all to a lawyer then the police. More than one third would also call on an organisation for the promotion of equal opportunities and a smaller number on associations/NGOs. On the other hand a minority (and fewer than Europeans in general) would turn towards the tribunals or trade unions.

