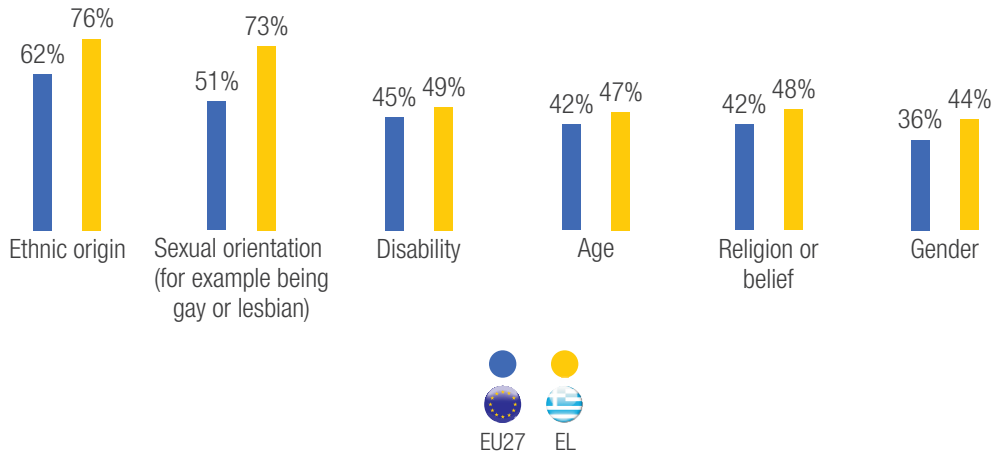


1. PERCEPTION AND EXPERIENCE OF DISCRIMINATION

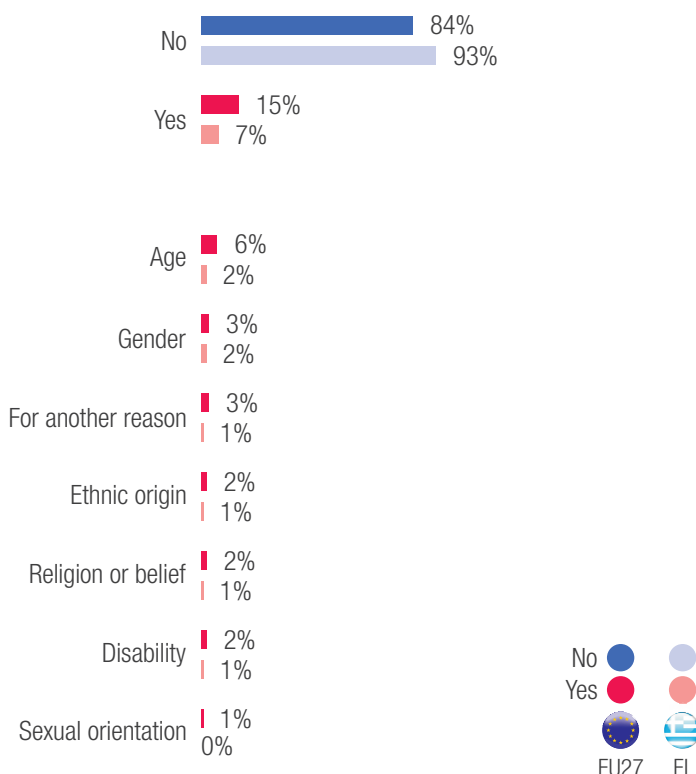
QA1: For each of the following types of discrimination, could you please tell me whether, in your opinion, it is very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare in (OUR COUNTRY)? Discrimination on the basis of...

Answer: Total "very + fairly widespread"



Perceptions and experience of the extent of discrimination vary in Greece, depending on the kind of discrimination under consideration. Broadly speaking, all types of discrimination are perceived as widespread by a higher share of Greeks than of Europeans. This is especially true for discrimination on the basis of ethnic origin and sexual orientation. Over 3 in 4 Greeks believe that discrimination on the basis of ethnic origin is widespread in their country.

QA3: In the past 12 months have you personally felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of one or more of the following grounds? Was it a discrimination on basis of...? Please tell me all that apply. (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

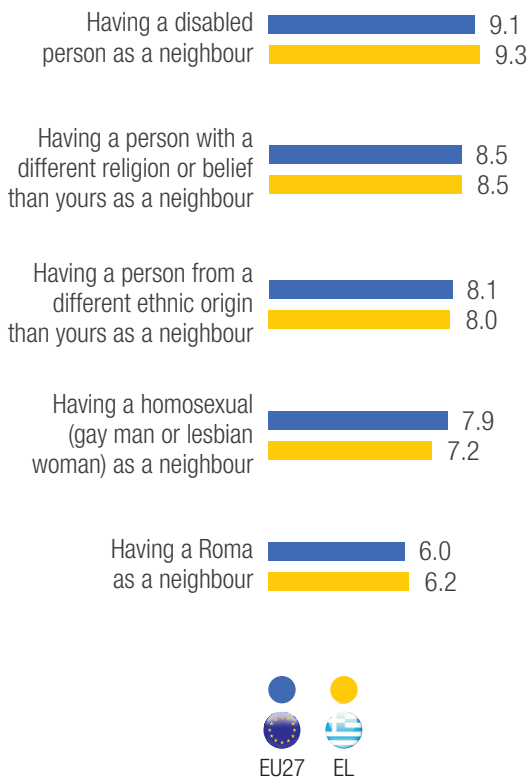


Over a 12 month period, 7% of Greeks report being discriminated against or harassed on at least one of the grounds considered. This proportion is less than half of that recorded across the EU: this is partially accounted for by the fact that a significantly lower proportion of Greeks feel discriminated against because of their age.

2. ATTITUDES TO DIVERSITY

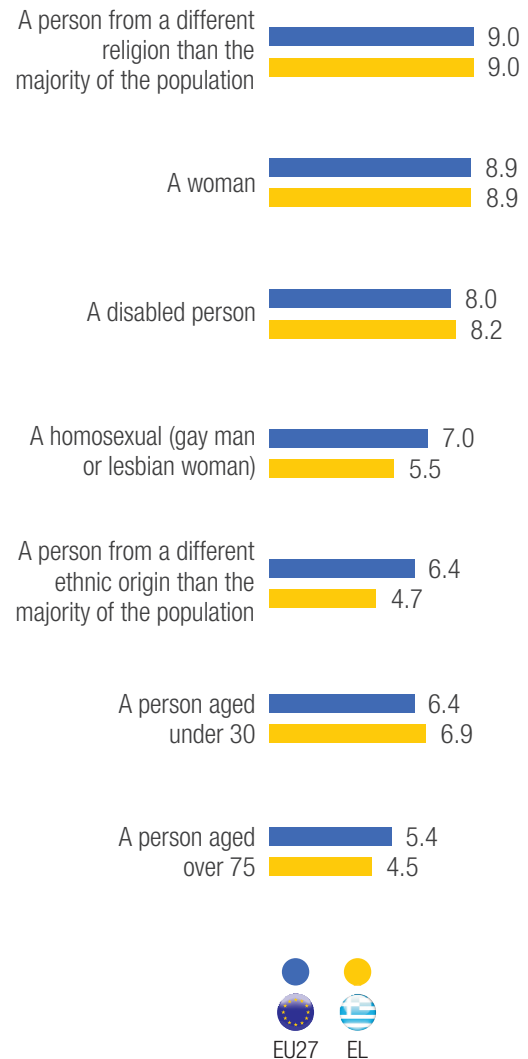
QA6: For each of the following situations, please tell me using this scale from 1 to 10 how you would personally feel about it. On this scale, '1' means that you would be "very uncomfortable" and '10' means that you would be "totally comfortable" with this situation.

"Average score out of 10"



QA8: 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)? On this scale, '1' means that you would be "very uncomfortable" and '10' means that you would be "totally comfortable" with this situation.

"Average score out of 10"

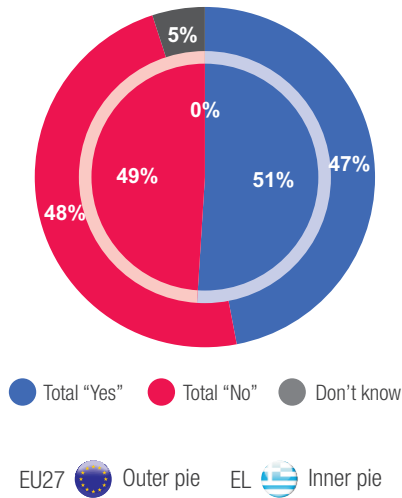


The extent of comfort with having a neighbour from a minority group depends on the type of situation considered. Compared to European averages, Greek respondents are less comfortable with the idea of having a neighbour who is homosexual. With respect to the other scenarios considered, the Greeks are near to the European averages. At least 8 in 10 Greeks are comfortable with having a disabled person, a person of a different religion or belief or a person having a different ethnic origin as their neighbour.

The Greeks are as comfortable as the average European with three of the various scenarios presented to them for incumbents of their highest political office, namely in relation to having a person from a different religion, a woman or a disabled person holding office. These are all scenarios where the average Greek is highly comfortable. For all other scenarios (except for someone aged under 30) Greeks are somewhat less comfortable than their European counterparts. This is especially the case for idea of having a person from a minority ethnic group or a homosexual

3. COMBATTING DISCRIMINATION

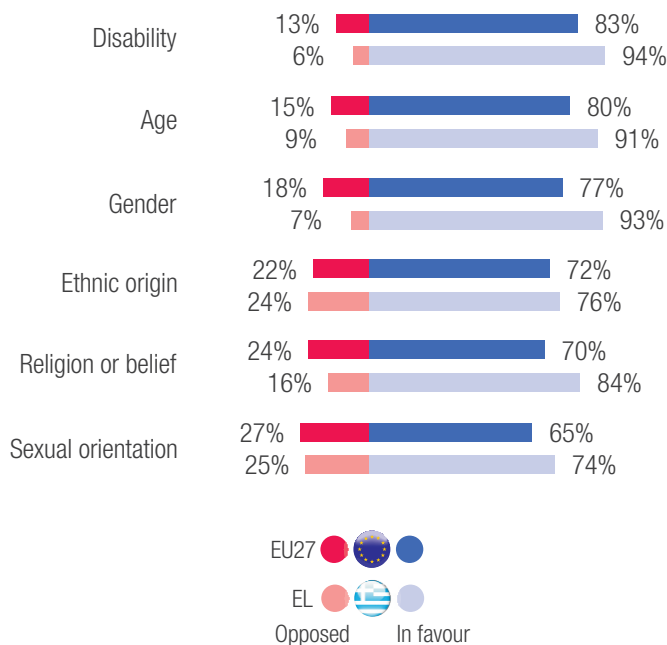
QA11: In general, would you say that enough effort is made in (OUR COUNTRY) to fight all forms of discrimination?



	EU27	EL
	No	No
Total	48%	49%
Gender		
Male	45%	52%
Female	50%	47%
Age		
15-24	53%	53%
25-39	50%	51%
40-54	48%	50%
55+	43%	44%
Education (end of)		
15-	44%	48%
16-19	49%	46%
20+	48%	47%

In both Greece and the EU, results are evenly split when it comes to opinion on national efforts to fight discrimination, although a slightly higher proportion of Greeks than Europeans believe that current efforts in their country to combat discrimination are enough. The Greek respondents who are most likely to think that efforts to fight all kinds of discrimination are not sufficient are the youngest ones - this also applies at the EU level. In contrast to the EU results, men are less likely to think that current efforts to fight all forms of discrimination are enough.

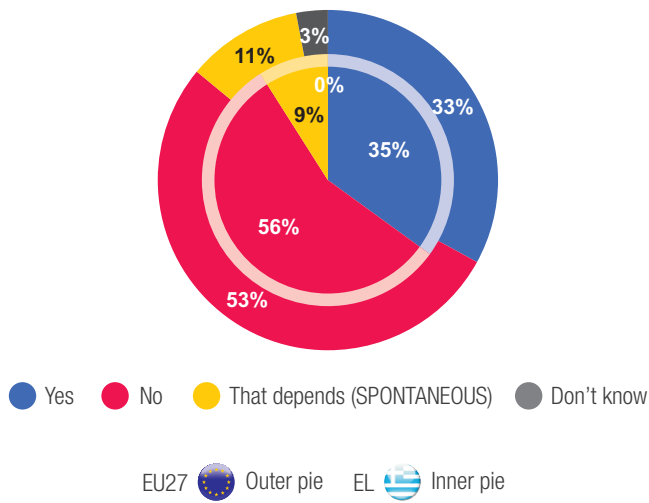
QA9: Would you be in favour of or opposed to specific measures being adopted to provide equal opportunities for everyone in the field of employment? Measures such as, for example special training schemes or adapted selection and recruitment processes, for people depending on their...



The majority of Greeks are favourable to providing equal opportunities in the field of employment on all of the grounds under consideration. Additionally, when compared to their European counterparts, Greeks are more likely to favour measures being adopted to provide equal opportunities on all grounds considered here. More than 9 in 10 Greek respondents are in favour of equal opportunity measures based on disability, gender and age.

4. KNOWLEDGE OF RIGHTS

QA12: Do you know your rights if you are the victim of discrimination or harassment?



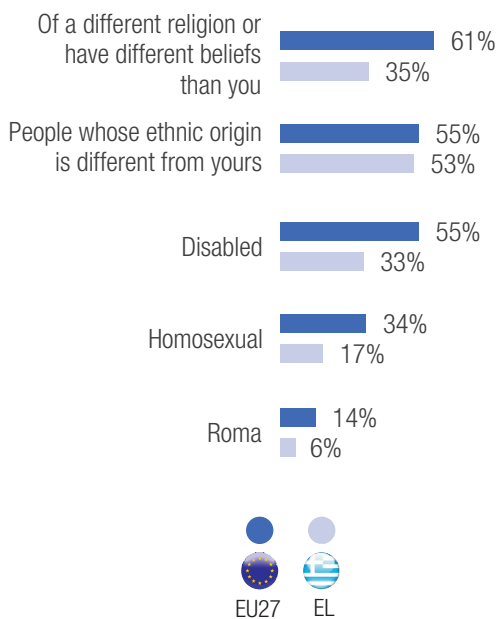
	EU27	EL
	Yes	Yes
Total	33%	35%
Gender		
Male	35%	38%
Female	32%	31%
Age		
15-24	35%	36%
25-39	36%	39%
40-54	36%	39%
55+	29%	27%
Education (end of)		
15-	24%	26%
16-19	33%	39%
20+	41%	39%

An absolute majority of Greeks would not know their rights if they are the victims of discrimination or harassment – with results here being similar to those recorded across the EU. In both Greece and the EU the groups who are least aware are those who ended education at 15 or earlier, the oldest age group and women. The effect of gender is more pronounced in Greece than it is in the EU in general.

5. CONTEXT

Q47: Do you have friends or acquaintances who are...?

Answer: Yes



Do you have friends or acquaintances who are people whose **ethnic origin** is different from yours?

	EU27	EL
	Yes	Yes
Total	55%	53%
Gender		
Male	57%	58%
Female	52%	49%
Age		
15-24	69%	72%
25-39	63%	56%
40-54	57%	55%
55+	41%	40%
Education (end of)		
15-	37%	42%
16-19	53%	43%
20+	69%	67%

Generally speaking, the average Greek has a less diverse social circle than the typical European. With the exception of having a friend with a different ethnic origin, the Greek results are significantly lower than the corresponding EU averages for every category under consideration. Demographic factors are in important influence on the composition of one's social circle – as demonstrated by the case of having a friend or acquaintance with a different ethnic origin. In both Greece and the EU it is the youngest respondents, those spending the longest time in education and men who are the most likely to have such friends.