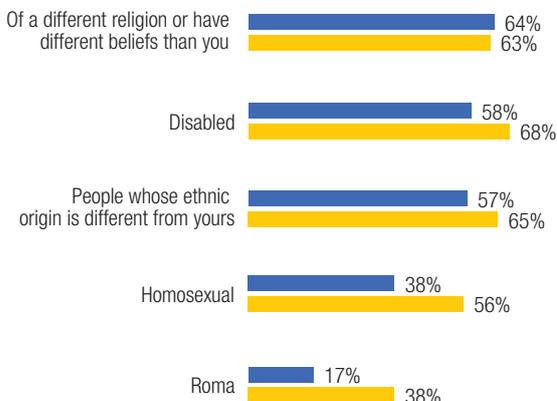


## 1. Context

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 | ES  |
|-------|------|-----|
| Total | 57%  | 65% |

| Gender | EU27 | ES  |
|--------|------|-----|
| Male   | 60%  | 69% |
| Female | 54%  | 62% |

| Age   | EU27 | ES  |
|-------|------|-----|
| 15-24 | 71%  | 84% |
| 25-39 | 65%  | 77% |
| 40-54 | 60%  | 68% |
| 55+   | 42%  | 44% |

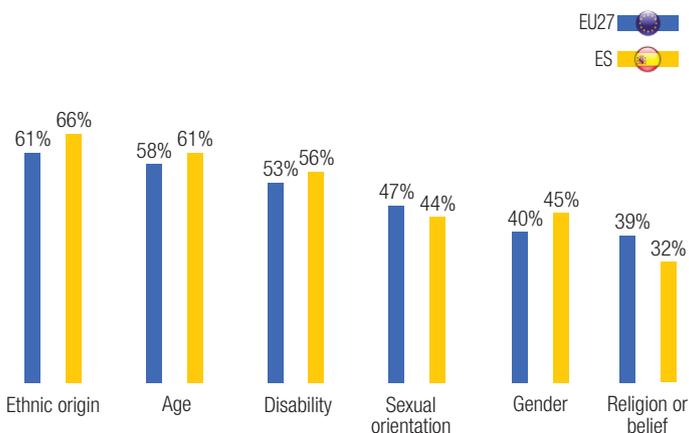
| Education (end of) | EU27 | ES  |
|--------------------|------|-----|
| 15-                | 41%  | 48% |
| 16-19              | 56%  | 76% |
| 20+                | 67%  | 76% |
| Still Studying     | 73%  | 80% |

On the whole citizens in Spain consider that their close circle of friends includes people whose religion or beliefs are different from theirs. The scores recorded are close to the results at European level. On the other hand, they are far more likely than the rest of Europeans to have friends or acquaintances who are disabled, from a different ethnic background, homosexuals (56% versus 38% in Europe) or Roma. As at European level, there is a very strong correlation between age (and level of education) and the fact of knowing people from a different ethnic background. Young people aged 15 to 24 and those who studied the longest are the most likely to know people from a different ethnic origin.

## 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"



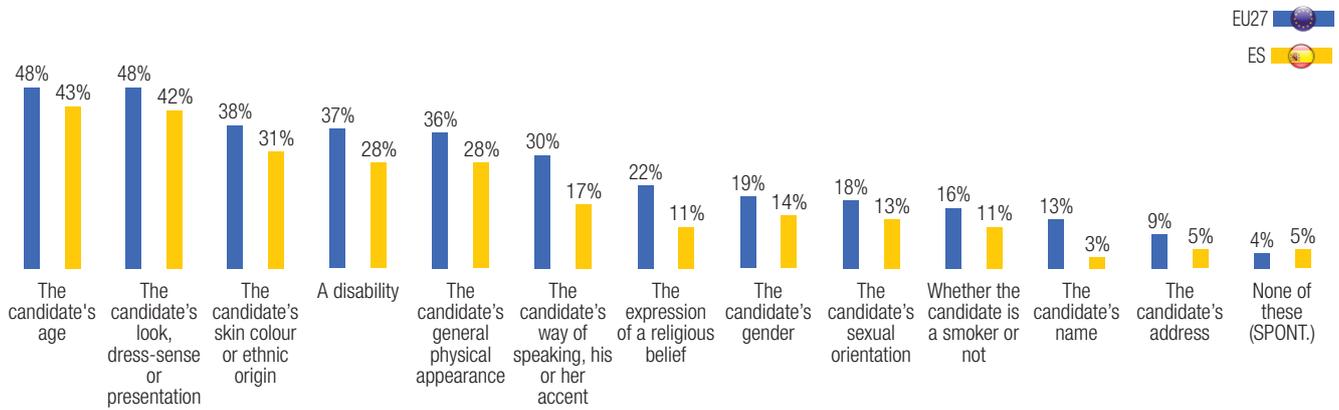
Citizens in Spain consider that discrimination based on ethnic origin is the most widespread in their country. Age and disability come in second and third places respectively.

For four of the six forms of discrimination on which they were polled, citizens in Spain are more likely than Europeans as a whole to consider that they are widespread in their country (ethnic origin, age, disability and gender). On the other hand, citizens in Spain are less likely than other Europeans to mention sexual orientation and religious beliefs.



## 3. Discrimination at work

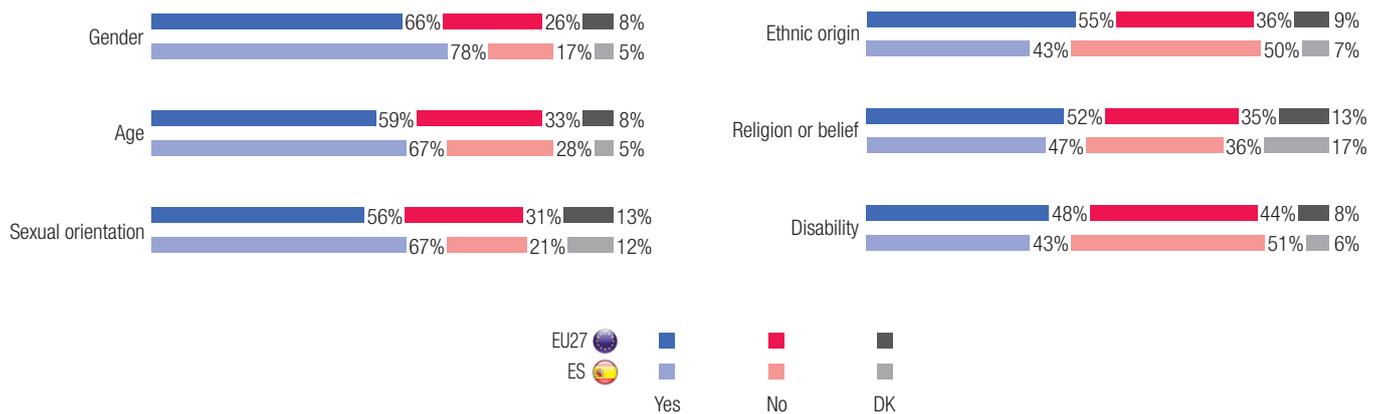
QE5 In (OUR COUNTRY), when a company wants to hire someone and has the choice between two candidates with equal skills and qualifications, which of the following criteria may, in your opinion, put one candidate at a disadvantage?



The order in which citizens listed potentially discriminatory recruitment criteria is very much in line with the European Union level in general. But for each criterion, without exception, the Spanish results are lower than those obtained in the rest of Europe. The age of candidates, their way of dressing and presentation were the most frequently mentioned criteria.

## 4. Diversity in the media

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



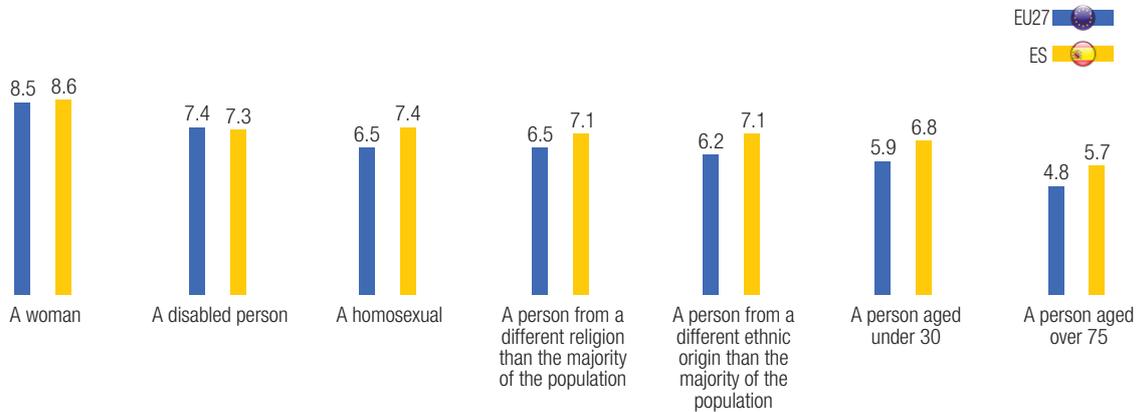
A majority of respondents in Spain (in higher proportions than at European level) consider that diversity in terms of gender, age and sexual orientation is sufficiently represented in the national media. On the other hand, only a minority of them are of the same opinion as regards ethnic origin, religious beliefs and disability.



## 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)?

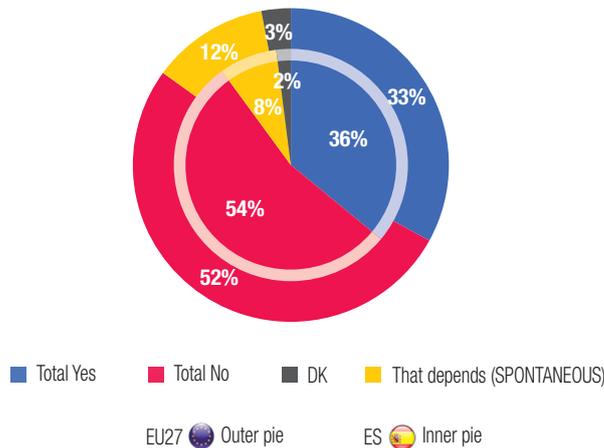
Answer: Average note



In Spain, as in the European Union (but in significantly smaller proportions), the respondents would be in favour of a major political leader drawn from one of the categories on which they were polled. This is particularly true for a woman, a homosexual or a disabled person, but also for someone from a different religion or ethnic origin than the majority of the population.

## 6. Fighting discrimination

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



### Socio-demographic breakdown

| % Yes | EU27 | ES  |
|-------|------|-----|
| Total | 33%  | 36% |

| Gender | EU27 | ES  |
|--------|------|-----|
| Male   | 35%  | 37% |
| Female | 31%  | 35% |

| Age   | EU27 | ES  |
|-------|------|-----|
| 15-24 | 34%  | 41% |
| 25-39 | 37%  | 37% |
| 40-54 | 36%  | 39% |
| 55+   | 27%  | 31% |

| Education (end of) | EU27 | ES  |
|--------------------|------|-----|
| 15-                | 21%  | 25% |
| 16-19              | 33%  | 40% |
| 20+                | 44%  | 49% |
| Still Studying     | 33%  | 43% |

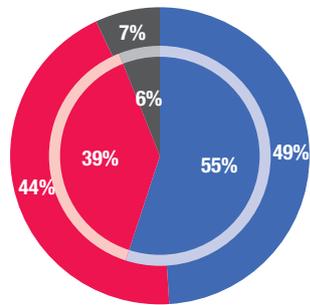
More than half the Spanish (in a proportion slightly higher than the European average) say they do not know their rights if they were the subject of discrimination or harassment.

As we observed in the Union, the socio-demographic results show a level of knowledge overall not much differentiated in terms of age categories. Nevertheless the younger ones are the most aware of their rights whilst the less educated seem to suffer from a certain lack of knowledge.



## 6. Fighting discrimination

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



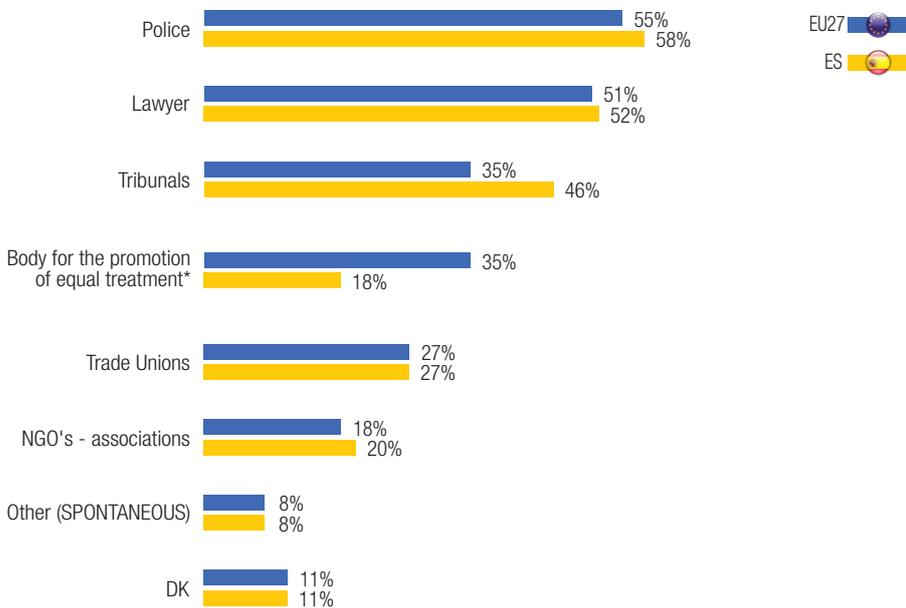
■ Total Yes ■ Total No ■ DK  
EU27 Outer pie ES Inner pie

Evolution May-June 2009 - Feb-March 2008

|           | EU     |                    | ES     |                    |
|-----------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|
|           | EB71.2 | Diff EB71.2-EB69.1 | EB71.2 | Diff EB71.2-EB69.1 |
| Total Yes | 49%    | +2                 | 55%    | 0                  |
| Total No  | 44%    | -4                 | 39%    | +3                 |
| DK        | 7%     | +2                 | 6%     | -3                 |

Citizens in Spain are more likely than Europeans as a whole to consider that enough is being done in their country to combat all forms of discrimination. This result is in line with the result recorded last year in Spain, whereas the results on this subject in Europe as a whole have progressed.

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

As with Europeans as a whole, if they were victims of discrimination or harassment, citizens in Spain would contact first of all the police, then a lawyer and the tribunals. But while a third of Europeans would then turn to an equal opportunities organisation, only 18% of respondents in Spain would take that course of action, preferring instead to turn to a trade union or an association. This could indicate a lack of knowledge about this type of organisation in Spain.

