



PERCEPTIONS OF DISCRIMINATION IN THE EU

An important share of Europeans **believe that discrimination is widespread** in their country

PERCEPTIONS VARY DEPENDING ON THE GROUND OF DISCRIMINATION AND BETWEEN EU MEMBER STATES

Percentage of Europeans that believe discrimination on following grounds is widespread in their country		2015	Variation in 2019 between EU Member States		
Being Roma	61 %		82%	79%	35% 23%
			Greece Sweden	Italy	Latvia Estonia Malta
Ethnic origin	59 %	▼ 5 pp	76%	74%	24% 18%
			Netherlands	France	Slovakia Lithuania
Skin colour	59 %		80%	74%	23% 22%
			France	Belgium	Lithuania Latvia
	5 70/		73%	71%	27% 25%
Sexual orientation	53 %	▼5 pp	France	Portugal	Luxembourg Slovakia
			66%	59%	23% 20%
Being transgender	48%	▼ 8 pp	Italy	Portugal	Bulgaria Slovakia Czechia Latvia Luxembourg
Religion or beliefs	47 %	▼ 3 pp	69%	65%	13% 12%
			France	Belgium	Slovakia Latvia — — — — — — — —
Disability	44%	▼ 6 pp	63%	58%	21% 19%
Disability	44 %0		France	Portugal	Slovakia Luxembourg
Being perceived as	40 0/		54%	52%	22% 20%
too old or too young	40 %		France	Portugal	Slovakia Germany
Being intersex	39 %		58%	55%	17% 16%
			Italy	Portugal 	Latvia Estonia Luxembourg
Being a man or woman	35 %	▼ 2 nn	52%	44%	17% 16%
		▼ 2 pp	France	UK Romania	Slovakia Bulgaria





17%

OF EUROPEANS SAY THEY PERSONALLY **FELT DISCRIMINATED AGAINST OR EXPERIENCED HARASSMENT** IN THE LAST
12 MONTHS ON ONE OR MORE GROUNDS

-4 pp since 2015

THOSE WHO **CONSIDER THEMSELVES PART OF A MINORITY GROUP**ARE MORE LIKELY TO SAY **THEY HAVE BEEN DISCRIMINATED AGAINST.**FOR THOSE WHO CONSIDER THEMSELVES:

Part of a sexual minority
58%

Disabled

Part of an ethnic minority
40%

Part of an ethnic minority
40%

WHEN DISCRIMINATED AGAINST, RESPONDENTS SAY THEY WOULD **PREFER TO REPORT THEIR CASE TO:**



35% THE POLICE



20% A FRIEND OR FAMILY MEMBER



12% AN EQUALITY BODY OR OMBUDSMAN



26%

OF RESPONDENTS BELIEVE **THE EFFORTS MADE TO FIGHT DISCRIMINATION**IN THEIR COUNTRY **ARE EFFECTIVE***

-1 pp since 2015



THE MAJORITY OF EUROPEANS AGREE THAT **SCHOOL LESSONS AND MATERIAL SHOULD INCLUDE INFORMATION** ABOUT...

Disability Religion or beliefs 81%

Sexual orientation 71%

Being intersex 65%

Ethnic origin or skin colour 82%

Roma culture and history 72%

Being transgender 65%



89%

ARE COMFORTABLE HAVING AS A COLLEAGUE A WHITE OR A YOUNG PERSON, BUT WHEN IT COMES TO A ROMA, A TRANSGENDER OR AN INTERSEX COLLEAGUE THIS PERCENTAGE DROPS TO 66% OR BELOW



ATTITUDES TOWARDS DIFFERENT GROUPS AT RISK OF DISCRIMINATION

There are **differences** in how **comfortable** Europeans say they would feel about having in **the highest elected political position** in their country a ...



	% Comfortab	le* 2015	Variation in 2019 between EU Member States		
Woman	88%	▲7 pp	97% 95%	78% 71%	
		_ , pp	Netherlands Sweden	Austria Romania — — — — — —	
Person perceived as young	78 %		86% 85%	63% 62%	
			Spain UK Greece Netherlands	Finland Estonia	
Person with a disability	77 %	▲8 pp	91% 90%	52% 49%	
1 CISOIT WITH a disability			Netherlands UK	Hungary Romania	
	7		89% 88%	54% 47%	
Person perceived as old	75 %		UK Ireland	Latvia Lithuania	
Person with a different skin	720/		95% 92%	42% 38%	
colour than the majority of the population	/2%	72 %	Netherlands UK	Hungary Bulgaria	
Person with a different	69%	▲13 pp	88% 85%	46% 42%	
religion than the majority			UK Ireland	Cyprus Lithuania	
Person from a different ethnic	65%	▲10 pp	88% 85%	42% 40%	
origin than the majority			UK Netherlands	Bulgaria Czechia	
Cay lockian or his avual norse	on 64 %	▲10 pp	93% 90%	26% 18%	
Gay, lesbian or bisexual perso			Netherlands Sweden	Romania Bulgaria Lithuania	
Intercey percen	54%		84% 79%	22% 16%	
Intersex person	34 %		Netherlands UK	Lithuania Bulgaria	
Transgender person	53 %	▲10 pp	85% 80%	21% 15%	
			Netherlands UK	Lithuania Bulgaria	
Roma	49 %	_	76% 72%	25% 21%	
	70		Netherlands Spain UK	Bulgaria Lithuania	



There are **differences** in how **comfortable** Europeans say they would feel about **having one of their children in a love relationship with a...**

	% Comfortable*	2015	Variation in 2019 between EU Member States		
White person	88%	A E nn	96% 95%	79% 70%	
White person	66 %0	▲ 6 pp	Greece Netherlands Ireland Sweden	Poland Romania Austria	
Christian person	87%	▲ 8 pp	97% 95%	75% 72%	
			Greece Cyprus	Austria Romania	
Atheist person	76 %	▲12 pp	90% 89%	41% 36%	
			Sweden France	Romania Cyprus	
Jewish person	69 %	▲ 9 pp	87% 86%	39% 32%	
			UK Sweden	Romania Cyprus	
Person with a disability	69 %	▲9 pp	88% 87%	34% 29%	
			Netherlands Sweden UK	Hungary Bulgaria	
Asian person	68 %	▲9 pp	90% 87%	37% 26%	
			Netherlands UK Sweden	Lithuania Bulgaria Cyprus	
Black person	66%	▲10 pp	89% 88%	26% 15%	
			Netherlands Sweden	Hungary Bulgaria — — — — — —	
Buddhist person	65 %	▲9 pp	85% 83%	30% 29%	
			UK Sweden	Cyprus Bulgaria	
Person of the same sex as the child	55 %	▲11 pp	86% 83%	16% 7%	
			Netherlands Sweden	Lithuania Bulgaria	
Muslim person	53%	▲10 pp	82% 68%	22% 18%	
			UK France	Lithuania Czechia	
Roma person	48%	▲9 pp	74% 71%	21% 14%	
			UK Sweden	Greece Bulgaria	
Intersex person	44%		69% 66%	13% 7%	
			UK Netherlands Sweden	Lithuania Bulgaria Latvia	
Transgender person	43%	▲11 pp	68% 66%	12% 5%	
			UK Netherlands Sweden	Lithuania Bulgaria Latvia	