

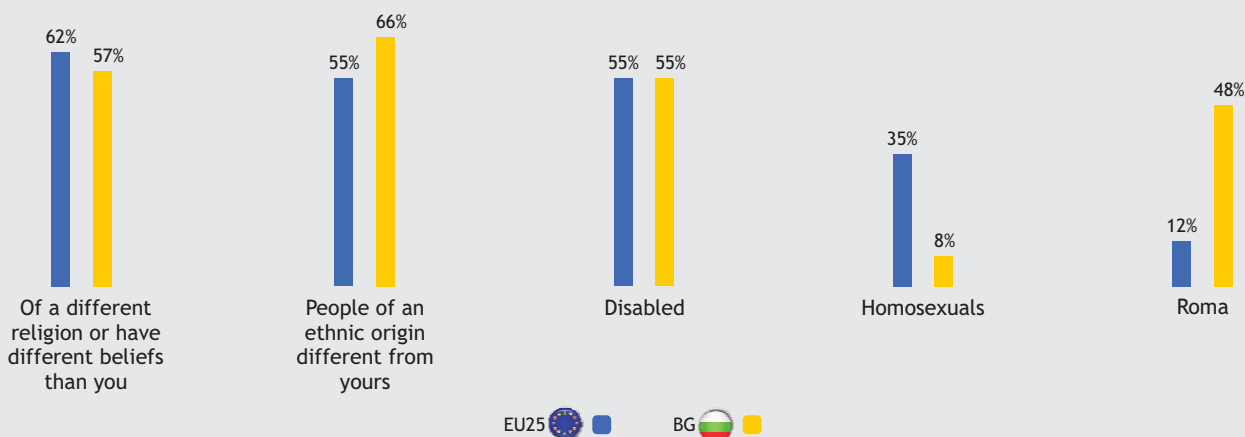


BG number of interviews: 1,025
fieldwork: 7th June - 20th June, 2006

EU25 number of interviews: 24,796
fieldwork: 7th June - 12th July, 2006

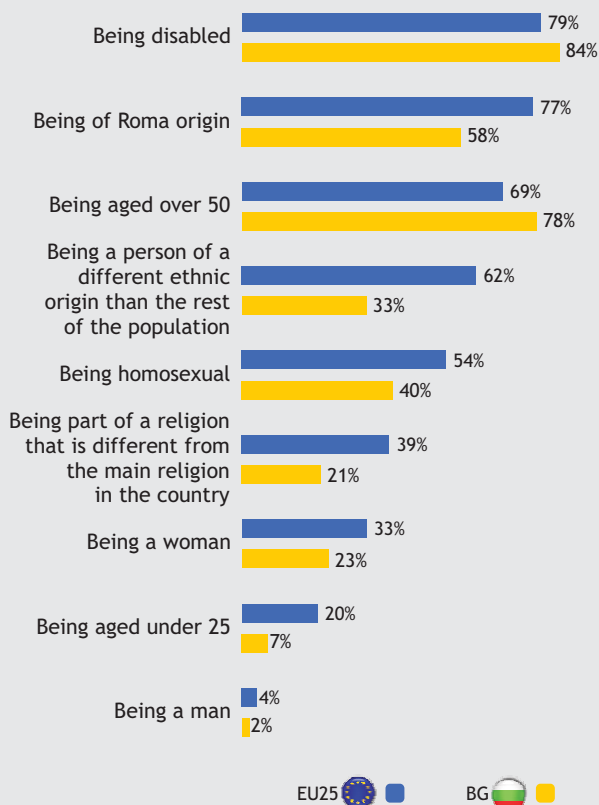
1. CONTEXT AND PERCEPTION

Q: Do you have friends or acquaintances who are..?
A: Yes



Comments: A much higher share of Bulgarians than citizens of the EU25 say that they know people from the Roma community (48% vs. 12% for the EU25) or people of a different ethnic origin (66% vs. 55%). However, only 8% of Bulgarians compared with 35% of EU25 citizens claim to know someone who is homosexual. A slightly lower proportion of Bulgarians than EU citizens know someone of a different religion or beliefs to their own (57% vs. 62%), whilst an identical share have personal relationships with someone who is disabled (55% for both).

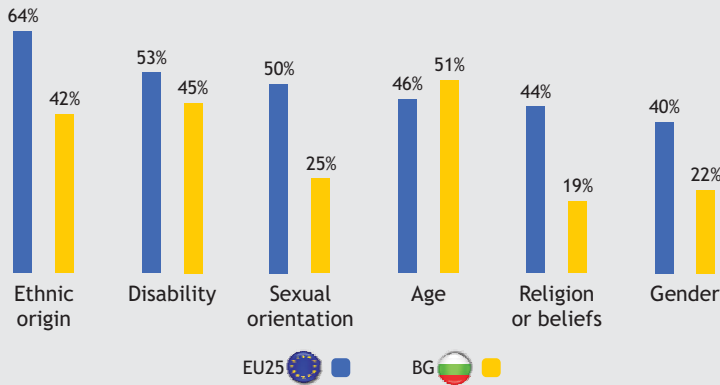
Q: Would you say that the fact of belonging to the following groups tends to be an advantage or a disadvantage, or neither, in (NATIONALITY) society at the current time? The fact of...
A: Tends to be a disadvantage



Comments: A considerably lower share of Bulgarians than EU citizens consider that being of a different ethnic origin is a source of social disadvantage (33% vs. 62% at EU level, a difference of 29 percentage points). The same pattern is seen for being a person of Roma origin, with this considered a disadvantage by 58% of Bulgarians compared to 77% of Europeans as a whole. The Bulgarian figures are 14 percentage points lower than those for the EU concerning being homosexual and 10 points lower for being a woman. Only in two cases are the Bulgarian figures higher than those for the EU: Being aged over 50 (+9 percentage points) and being disabled (+5).



Q: 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...
A: Widespread



Comments: With the exception of discrimination based on age, a lower proportion of Bulgarians than of EU25 citizens consider that discrimination is widespread in their country. Particularly large differences between EU25 and Bulgarian results are seen in the case of discrimination based on sexual orientation (25% in Bulgaria, -25 percentage points), religion and beliefs (19%, -25 points), ethnic origin (42%, -22 points) and gender (22%, -18 points). Even in the case of discrimination based on disability, where the difference is somewhat smaller, there is an 8 point gap between the EU25 average of 53% and the Bulgarian figure of 45%.

Ethnic origin		
	EU25	BG
Total	64%	42%
Sex		
male	63%	41%
female	65%	44%
Education (end of)		
15	60%	37%
16-19	62%	45%
20+	69%	37%
still studying	70%	54%

Disability		
	EU25	BG
Total	53%	45%
Sex		
male	49%	45%
female	56%	45%
Education (end of)		
15	50%	42%
16-19	52%	45%
20+	55%	47%
still studying	55%	47%

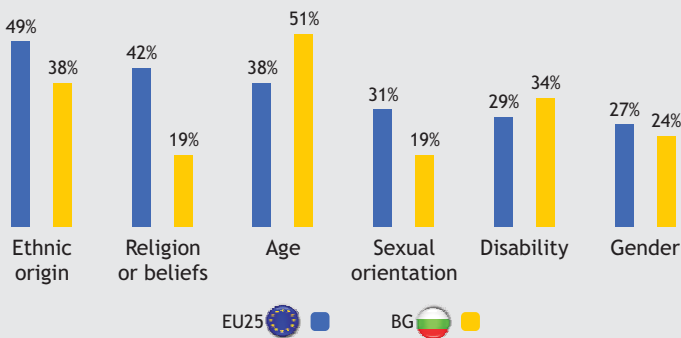
Sexual Orientation		
	EU25	BG
Total	50%	25%
Sex		
male	49%	23%
female	51%	27%
Education (end of)		
15	47%	13%
16-19	49%	27%
20+	53%	24%
still studying	58%	46%

Age		
	EU25	BG
Total	46%	51%
Sex		
male	43%	48%
female	48%	53%
Education (end of)		
15	48%	48%
16-19	46%	53%
20+	47%	51%
still studying	37%	48%

Religion or Beliefs		
	EU25	BG
Total	44%	19%
Sex		
male	42%	18%
female	46%	19%
Education (end of)		
15	41%	12%
16-19	43%	22%
20+	46%	16%
still studying	51%	27%

Gender		
	EU25	BG
Total	40%	22%
Sex		
male	36%	20%
female	43%	25%
Education (end of)		
15	39%	22%
16-19	38%	23%
20+	44%	21%
still studying	37%	29%

Q: If you compare the situation with 5 years ago, would you say that the following types of discrimination are more common or less common in (OUR COUNTRY)?
Discrimination on the basis of...
A: More widespread



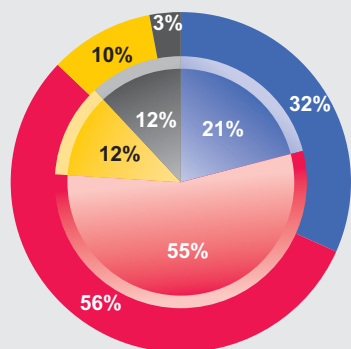
Comments: When considering the situation five years ago, a lower proportion of Bulgarians think that discrimination on the basis of religion and beliefs is now more widespread than do EU citizens on average (19% vs. 42% for EU25). Also, discrimination by sexual orientation (19% vs. 31%) and ethnic origin (38% vs. 49%) are perceived as being more prevalent by a lower proportion of Bulgarians than Europeans as a whole. Conversely, 51% of Bulgarians feel that age discrimination has grown over the last five years, a figure 13 points higher than that for the EU25.

Comments: Generally, various forms of discrimination are considered to be more prevalent by Bulgarian women than by men. This pattern is similar to that observed at EU level. Furthermore, Bulgarian students tend to consider that discrimination based on sexual orientation, ethnic origin, religion/beliefs and gender is more widespread than other socio-demographic groups believe.



2. KNOWLEDGE OF RIGHTS

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



Legend: Yes (blue), No (red), That depends (SPONTANEOUS) (yellow), Don't know (grey)

EU25 outer pie, BG inner pie

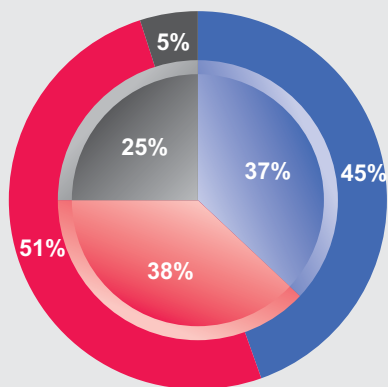
Comments: An almost identical proportion of Bulgarian and EU25 citizens (55% and 56% respectively) say they do not know their rights were they to be a victim of discrimination or harassment. Conversely, 21% of Bulgarians say that they know their rights, in contrast to 32% of EU25 citizens. This difference of 11 percentage points is also reflected in the high Bulgarian 'don't know' figure of 12% - a figure four times the EU25 average (3%).

	EU25		BG	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Total	32%	56%	21%	55%
Sex				
male	35%	53%	22%	52%
female	29%	58%	19%	57%
Education (end of)				
15	25%	62%	17%	55%
16-19	32%	55%	20%	57%
20+	40%	50%	25%	51%
still studying	31%	55%	22%	55%
Friends another origin				
Yes	37%	51%	24%	52%
No	26%	61%	15%	62%
Friends disabled				
Yes	36%	52%	24%	54%
No	27%	60%	17%	56%

Comments: It can be seen that, as educational levels rise, Bulgarians are more likely to know their rights if they are a victim of discrimination or harassment, with a figure of 25% for those studying up to the age of 20 or beyond compared with 17% for those who left school at the age of 15. Nevertheless, this tendency is not as visible as it is at EU level. Respondents with friends of another origin or who are disabled (both 24%) are also more likely to know their rights in this situation than those who do not have friends of another origin (15%) or who are disabled (17%).

3. COMBATING DISCRIMINATION

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



Legend: Total "Yes" (blue), Total "No" (red), Don't know (grey)

EU25 outer pie, BG inner pie

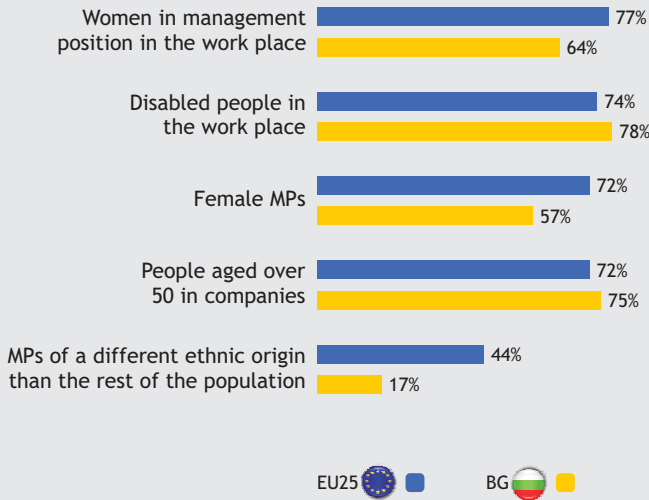
Comments: A quarter of the Bulgarians polled (25%) give a 'don't know' response when asked if enough effort is made in their country to fight all forms of discrimination - a figure that is five times the EU25 average (5%). Moreover, the remaining results are split down the middle, with 38% saying that not enough effort is made and 37% sharing the opposite view. In the EU25, 51% of citizens believe that not enough effort is made in their countries to fight all forms of discrimination.

	EU25		BG	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Total	45%	51%	37%	38%
Sex				
male	48%	48%	42%	34%
female	42%	53%	32%	42%
Age				
15-24	40%	56%	30%	39%
25-39	45%	52%	34%	44%
40-54	46%	51%	42%	40%
55+	46%	47%	39%	32%
Education (end of)				
15	48%	45%	29%	32%
16-19	44%	52%	39%	38%
20+	44%	54%	42%	44%
still studying	43%	53%	28%	39%
Friends another origin				
Yes	44%	53%	37%	40%
No	46%	48%	38%	35%
Friends disabled				
Yes	42%	54%	35%	43%
No	48%	46%	39%	33%

Comments: In Bulgaria, men (42%) are more likely than women (32%) to say that enough effort is made in their country to fight all forms of discrimination. This view is generally also held by a higher proportion of respondents as age levels rise - 30% of those being aged between 15-24 believe enough effort is made in their country to fight discrimination, compared to 42% of those aged between 40-54 and 39% of those being 55+. A similar trend can be noticed at EU25 level. Respondents with friends of another origin (40% vs. 35% of those without such friends) and friends who are disabled (43% vs. 33%) are more critical of current efforts than those who do not have such friends.

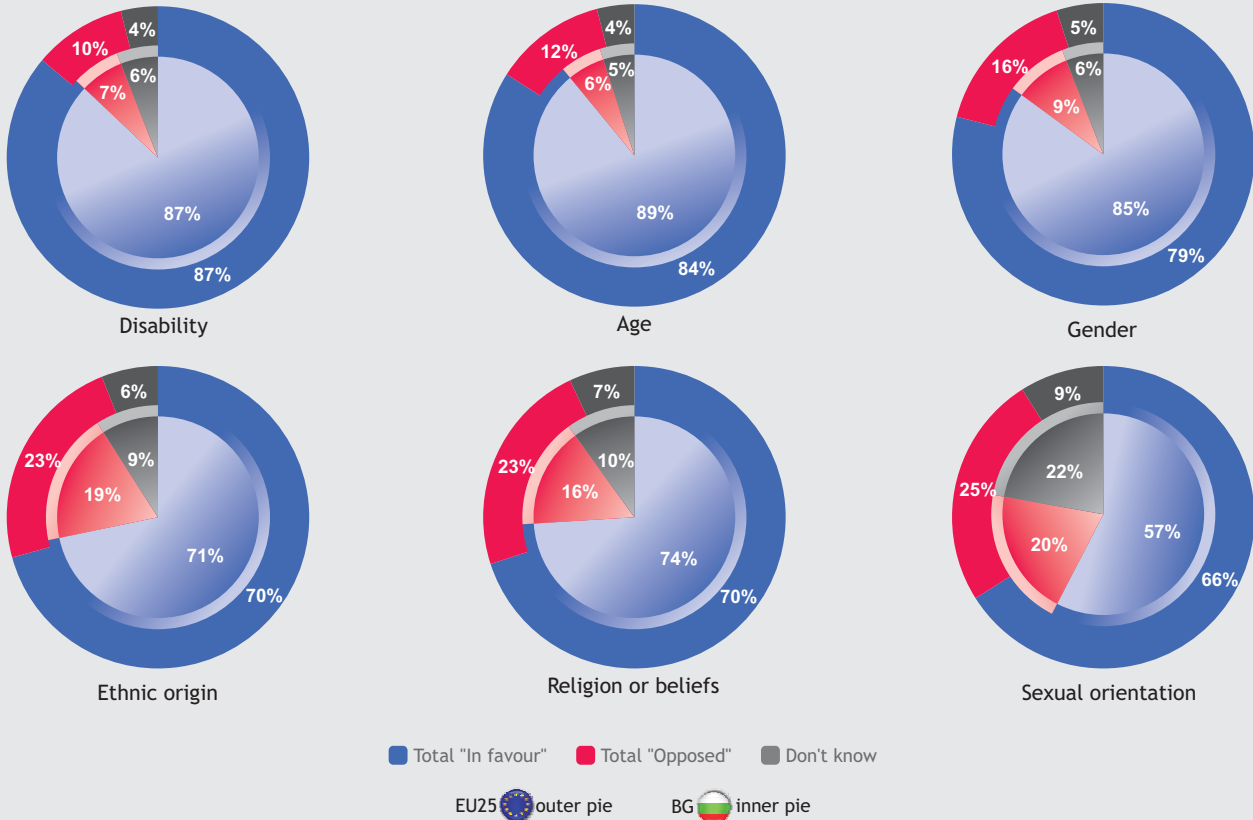


Q: Would you say that we need more.....?
A: Total "Yes"



Comments: A considerably lower proportion of Bulgarians than EU25 citizens say that more MPs of a different ethnic origin are needed (17%, - 27 percentage points). They are also less likely to think that more female MPs are needed (57%, -15 points) and that there is a need for more women in management positions (64%, -13 points). However, a slightly higher segment of Bulgarians say that more disabled people are needed in the work place (78% compared with 74% for the EU25) and that more people aged over 50 are needed in companies (75% compared with 72%).

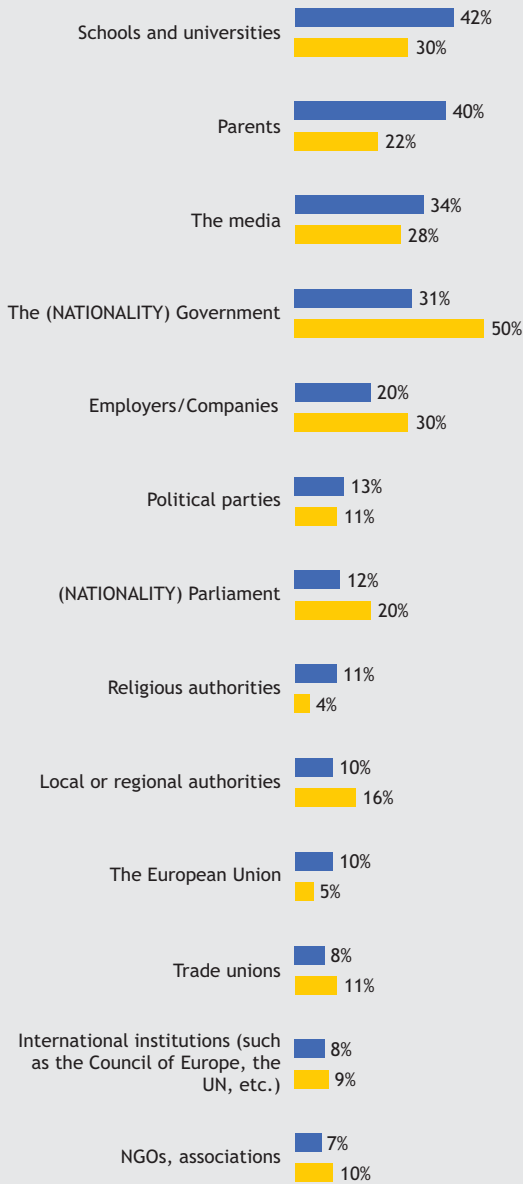
Q: Would you be in favour of or opposed to specific measures being adopted to provide equal opportunities for everyone in the field of employment? Specific measures for people depending on their....



Comments: When it comes to adopting measures aimed at providing equal opportunities in the field of employment, a smaller proportion of Bulgarians than of EU25 citizens favour specific measures related to sexual orientation (57%, 9 points lower than the EU average). This difference is linked to a high proportion of 'don't know' responses in Bulgaria (22%, more than double the EU25 figure of 9%). Aside from this, Bulgarians are, overall, more in favour of these measures than Europeans citizens are in general.



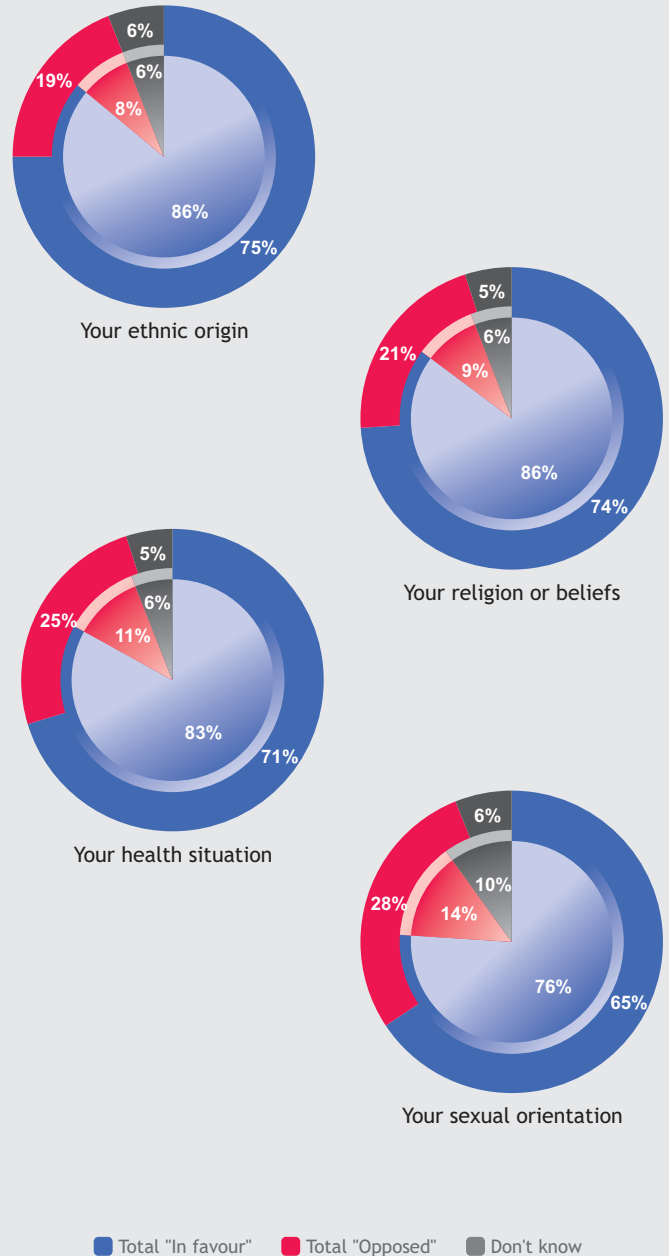
Q: In your opinion, which of the following have an important role to play in combating discrimination? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)



EU25 BG

Comments: Exactly half the Bulgarians polled believe that their national government has an important role to play in combating discrimination - a figure 19 points higher than the EU25 average. 30% of Bulgarians share the same belief with regard to employers/companies in contrast to a figure of 20% for the EU25. The national parliament (20%, +8 percentage points compared to the EU25 average) and local or regional authorities (16%, +6 points) also seem to play a somewhat more important role for Bulgarians than for EU citizens in this respect. Conversely, the role of schools and universities is less important for Bulgarians (30%), than it is for EU citizens (42%). Similarly, the role of parents in fighting discrimination is considered to be important by a lower proportion of Bulgarians (22%) than of Europeans as a whole (40%).

Q: Would you be in favour or opposed to providing, on an anonymous basis, information about (INSERT ITEM) as part of a census, if that could help to combat discrimination in (OUR COUNTRY)?



EU25 outer pie BG inner pie

Comments: Bulgarians are much more in favour than EU25 citizens of providing, on an anonymous basis, information about their religion/beliefs (86% compared with 74% of the EU25), their health situation (83% vs. 71%), their ethnic origin (86% vs. 75%) and their sexual orientation (76% vs. 65%), if that could help to fight discrimination.